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CHARLES HALLOCK, Editor.

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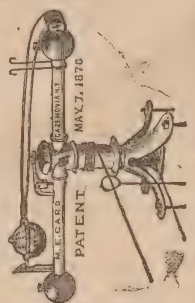

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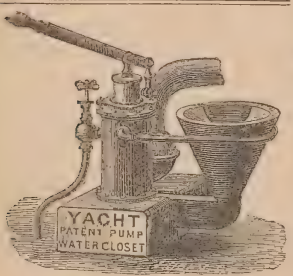

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EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

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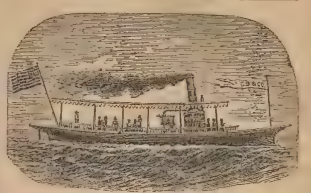

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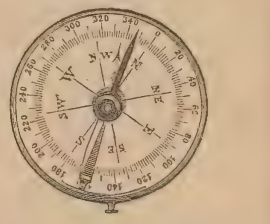

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FOREST AND STREAM & ROD AND GUN

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Terms, Four Dollars a Year. Ten Cents a Copy.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1879,

Volume 12—No. 1. No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

EGO.

I CANNOT think as o'hers think,
Nor feel as others feel,
With heads as wise as Socrates,
And hearts as cool as steel;
My wisdom is all womanly,
My logic only love,
And my whole life a cross between
The serpent and the dove.

It seems to me so very strange
To love and never show it;
To find a pearl that cannot change
And not appear to know it:
To keep one's kisses for the dead,
One's kindness for the dying.
Oh, when such notions flood my head
They almost set me crying.

But then you know I am not wise.
For love is all my learning;
I see things with the single eyes
Of truth, that seek no turning.
My spade is nothing but a spade,
My heart is just a heart,
And if you call me an old maid
I shall not even start.

The wonder to me all day long
Is how I keep so blithe,
Flitting with laughter and with song
About Time's busy scythe.
The wise say life's a wilderness;
To me it's full of flowers,
That raise their cheery little heads
More brightly after showers.

So, when all's said, I greatly fear
That I shall ne'er improve,
But weave my foolish fancies still
Round my congenial groove.
Experience it is worse than waste;
No profit from the past;
I must put up with my own taste,
And die myself—at last!

Jersey, Dec., 1878. A. M. V.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

'Coon and 'Possum Hunting in Delaware.—No. 1.

READER, did you ever participate in a 'coon hunt? If not, let me introduce you to one that took place in Delaware a couple of years ago. This is not an exceptional one, but one of many that I have taken part in during the last score of years.

It was at the close of a beautiful day in November, in the Indian-summer time—that most enjoyable season of the whole year to a sportsman—I was seated in a comfortable arm-chair in an old-fashioned parlor, enjoying a pipe after a day's partridge shooting, when my friend and sporting companion (Tom) walked in, and, in an abrupt, off-hand manner, said:

"How would you like to go huntin' to-night?"

"What shall we hunt?" I asked.

"We'll find something to hunt," he replied. "I'll take my old dog Lion, and we'll get Sammy's Nec and Romus; and Bob Brown has a brace or two, and Sam Short has an old cur that's mighty good on 'coons and 'possums (and I reckon Sam'll go along), and after we once get started there's plenty of dogs from York Landin' will follow us, and we'll put in a night. I know you'll like it if you're not too tired. You used to enjoy fox huntin', and I know you'll see some fun."

"When do you expect to return?" I inquired.

"Oh, somewhere along about one or two o'clock; just accordin' to how the dogs run."

"Well, as I have nothing particular on hand, I guess I'll go," said I.

I shook the ashes out of my pipe, pulled on my boots, and, donning my shooting-coat and cap, announced myself ready.

We were to rendezvous at Sam Short's store at Fork Landing, on the Murderkill Creek, and hunt up along the creek toward Coursey's Mill, and thence back along the other side toward home, a distance of about four or five miles. On each side of the creek was a thick growth of bushes and trees, which formed a dense cripple, and the soil was soft and boggy; it was a great resort for foxes, raccoons and opossums, and hundreds have been run and killed in this place. It was about six o'clock in the evening when Tom and I started, with a sort of a hazy moonlight, and just cool enough to keep one moving about so as to be comfortable.

Tom had secured his brother's dogs (Hec and Romus), and with Lion we had a pretty good team of our own, and when we reached the Fork we found about a dozen of the boys assembled, and twelve or fifteen dogs of the hound and cur species.

As usual, there were half a dozen darkies in the company; for who ever heard of a 'coon hunt without a darkey being engaged in it? I was pretty well known to all the white men of the company, but Bob Brown was the only sable gentleman with whom I was acquainted, and he was looked upon by all the other darkies as the greatest 'coon and 'possum hunter in the country, and was high authority in all that related to dogs and hunting. Like all the other darkies in this section, Bob had managed to get a family of little ones around him, and although he worked hard and tried to get along, yet between his family and his dogs he was always behind hand and poor.

After a half hour's chatter among the colored folks as to the merits of the various dogs, we started down toward the creek. Bob, being in advance (having assumed the command of the party), gave orders to his followers not to crowd "too close on de dogs till dey struck de trail. Gib 'em plenty o' room, an' don't tramp 'round much, for fear it mought bother 'em." The dogs ran to and fro with their noses close to the ground, every now and then throwing up their heads and uttering low whines, while Bob encouraged them with a "Whoop-ah! hunt 'em out, dogs."

In a few moments a sharp yelp from the leader, which was responded to by two or three of the others, announced that the trail had been struck.

"Dar goes ole Dudley," shouted Bob; "he neber lies—you kin bet on him shuah; an' dar goes Mr. Arnton's Lion, an' dar goes Mr. Short's dog—Hi-hi!"

These announcements were made as each dog gave tongue successively, and in a few moments it seemed as though every dog in the pack had struck the trail and were trying which could make the most noise. The soil of the cripple being soft and boggy, we could hear the dogs splashing and floundering through the mud and water, and all the while keeping up such a noise that it awoke the crows that were roosting in the trees, and they took flight in search of more quiet quarters.

"I'm gwang up to Carpenter's Bridge," said one darkey; "for dat 'coon is shuah to cross hit an' take up 'cross Mr. Arnton's field. Ef I only had a boat—"

"What you want wid a boat? You couldn't folly dat 'coon. De dogs 'ud run 'im clean out'n sight 'fore you could row a boat fifty yards," said old Alec.

"Hark!" said another son of Africa, "what's dat? Didn't ye yere dat? He's treed. Didn't ye yere ole Dudley bark?" And while they were all intently listening for Dudley's bark, in the hope that he had brought the 'coon to tree, a long, sharp yelp, clear as a trumpet, away off up the creek, which told too plainly that the dog had not treed, but that the faithful Dudley was still upon his trail, and the whole lot of us hurried along the creek toward Carpenter's Bridge, which we crossed, and scattered over the field. Several more of the dogs had found the trail again, and were running in full cry.

In a half hour we reached a pine woods of about fifty acres, which stood upon a rise of ground overlooking the creek, while below us the cripple was more dense than ever, and there the whole pack of dogs seemed concentrated, and such a racket and noise as they kept up I had not heard for a long time.

"We've got him now," said Bob; "he's on de island an' runnin' in a circle, an' of he don't swim de crick he'll tree pooty soon."

The dogs and darkeys were all mixed up together, each darkey encouraging his favorite animal with such expression as "Hi on, Romus;" "Seek 'im, Lion;" "Good dog, Hec;" but Dudley seemed to be the favorite, for at least half a dozen—white and black—were urging him on. The 'coon by this time was nearly run down, and we knew by this short, quick tonguing of Dudley that the trail was very hot, and before he had run a hundred yards further he took to a tree, and the rapid barking of the keen and faithful Dudley proclaimed the fact.

Yes, there he was, away up among the branches of a large yellow poplar. Two or three colored individuals took off their coats and made a great fuss and show of climbing the tree; but a little white boy, not more than sixteen years of age, without any waste of time in preliminary arrangements, started up and soon caught the lower branches, and in a short time was up the tree and in a position to shake out the 'coon.

"Look out below!" he shouted, and, after a few vigorous shakes, down came the 'coon, and he had scarcely touched the ground before Tom's dog (Lion) had him by the throat. He fought for a few seconds, but, the other dogs joining in the fray, he was soon killed.

"Dat was a pooty good run, sir," said Bob, walking up to where I was standing. "What do you think of 'coon huntin', sir?"

I told him I was very much pleased at what I had seen, but that I didn't know much about the business, and expressed my surprise at the fact that they could distinguish the tongueing of the various dogs so as to announce which particular one was running the trail by the sound of his yelp.

"Why, dat's easy 'nuff," said Bob, with a grin; "I kin tell de tongue ob ebery dog from yere to Felton if I only yearn him once. I'se follered huntin' eber sence I were a chile, sir, an' allers tuk great d'light in it; why, me an' Mr. Sammy Arnton slept out in de woods many a night when we was boys an' follered huntin' reg'lar, an' I kin tell a dog's woice jist as sartain as I kin tell dat's Mr. Sam Short talkin' dis minnit. I'se monst'ous fond o' huntin', an' many a time I'se husked corn all day an' 'coon an' 'possum hunted all night, sir."

The dogs, having by this time recovered their wind, were sniffing around, and now and then would strike the old trail of the 'coon, but would not run far after they found what it was. Some of the party proposed to go on and get up another 'coon, as it was only nine o'clock, but that was overruled by Bob, who said:

"I think, gentlemen, we kin find a 'possum to-night. I was up along by Bussy's yis'day ebenin' an' seen a good many tracks, an' I yearn dat Mr. Isaac Arnton's boys ketch two big fellers ober on yan side ob de big white oak a couple o' nights ago. I hain't hed no 'possum dis fall, an' I'd jist like to try dese yere puppies o'mine."

So it was settled that we should go and hunt up a 'possum.

The darkeys kept up a continual chaffing and chattering, and their merry laughter could be heard a mile away. Some were telling wonderful stories of former hunting excursions; how they would catch half a dozen 'coons of a night, or a dozen 'possums, while others were descanting upon the merits of some famous dogs which had lived and flourished in that section of the country. From 'coons and 'possums they got to talking of foxes, and then all joined in. It was amusing to listen to them, and to a stranger who had never heard such jargon it was really laughable.

"How 'bout dat ole fox dat you an' Mr. Dan Tumbleson run all night one time, an' den he gib ye de slip, Bob?" asked old Alec.

"Sumfin quare 'bout dat feller," said Bob; "we run him from 'bout nine o'clock cl'ar on to day, an' by golly! de dogs lost 'im down in Mr. Jester's field an' neber tuk him up ag'in. Some o' de puppies run de back foot ob him, but de ole ones hed more sense—dey stop jist on yan side ob de ole sweet gum, whar de fox wanish."

"I 'spect he run in his den," suggested one of the darkeys.

Bob turned the whites of his eyes upon this individual with a look of contemptuous pity, as though he felt ashamed at such a display of ignorance, and also that anybody in that country who had ever heard of him would not give him credit for knowing when a fox had been run "to earth," and, in his most sarcastic tones, replied:

"Den, yer granny! Go home, boy, an' go to bed. I knows what I'se talkin' 'bout."

"What 'bout dat fox?" asked two or three. "We've heerd a good bit o' talk 'bout him, but neber yearn de perticlers ob how it was."

"Well, yer see," said Bob, "Mr. Dan Tumbleson an' Mr. Sammy Arnton an' some more huntsmen an' me hearn a good bit 'bout dis fox, how de dogs run 'im, an' all on a suddint lose him, so we made up to gib 'im a trial. We got ole Dudley an' Mr. Arnton's two dogs (Hec an' Romus), an' Mr. Tumbleson's Trailer an' my four dogs an' started arter him on jist sich a night as this, on'y it mought o' b'en a lectle mite mo' cl'ar. De dogs hadn't b'en huntin' much, 'kase it wur airly in de season, an' kept foolin' 'long arter 'possums an' rabbits till we licked 'em right smart two or tree times to git 'em down to work, an' at last ole Jowler struck a trail 'way down 'mong dem sassyfrax bushes in Mr. Emery's field, an' in less'n a minnit Dudley tuk it up, an' den de hull pack j'ined in, an' sich music you neber yearn. Talk 'bout brass bands an' sich like, dey was nuffin' at all to dat music. Away dey went down de branch, red hot, till dey struck de crick; de fox swum it, an' when de dogs lose 'im at de edge o' de water dey run de back foot ob him a little—dem puppies did—but ole Dudley he tuk right 'cross de crick an' struck de trail ag'in on t'other side an' run 'im up along dat little bottom in Mr. Brown's field; but de fox doubled an' come back an' kind o' frowed de young dogs off, but Mr. Arnton's Hec an' ole Dudley dey stuck to him, an' he run up an' down dat crick—fust on one side, den on t'other—an' you neber yearn de like, till I thought he must be nigh giv' out. Den he tuk up ober dat ole sedge-patch in Mr. Frazier's field an' out t'wards de meetin'-house. We follered dem till near day, an' jist when we all thought de dogs had 'im shuah, by golly dey lose him, and de fox wanish. Nobody neber know'd what come o' him. Dem dogs run'd dat fox so much dat dey got so dey know'd 'im, an' whenever dey got a little on yan side ob dat ole sweet gum dey jist know'd it wur no use follying ob 'im, an' dey gib 'im up."

These Delaware darkeys are naturally superstitious, and they all, with one accord, agreed that this was a visitor from the spirit world. But the truth was, as I learned from Tom Tumbleson, who watched the movements of the fox, that he had a den in the gum tree spoken of by Bob, and he would run a few yards beyond it, then climb the fence and run back along the

top rail and leap into a hollow in the tree about three feet above the fence and some six or seven feet from the ground. Tomlinson, who was a keen fox hunter, and enjoyed the trick of the cunning old fox, never told anybody for a long time, and the darkeys actually became afraid to hunt this fellow, under the impression that some misfortune would happen to them, as they verily believed it was a "spirrit."

By this time we had reached the woods where they expected to catch a 'possum, and the darkeys spread themselves accordingly and urged the dogs on to hunt. If the reader has never seen an opossum, I shall endeavor to give a slight description of him, selected from the work of a well known writer on sporting matters:

"The habits of the opossum generally resemble those of the 'coon and fox, though they are less intelligent in defending themselves against an attack of an enemy. Knock an opossum on the head or any part of the body with a weapon of any kind, small or great, and if he makes any resistance at all, he will endeavor to bite the weapon that hits him instead of the agent using it. The opossum seems willing to treat the world as the Frenchman promised the bull-dog—'If you let me alone I won't trouble you.' Put the animal in a critical situation and he will resort to strategem instead of force to elude his pursuers; for, if he finds escape impossible, he will feign himself dead in advance of your own charitable intentions toward him, and when you think you have given him his quietus and secured him, he will unexpectedly wake up and be off. This trick of the little animal has given rise to a proverb of much meaning among those acquainted with his habits, of 'playing 'possum,' and probably it is as good an illustration of certain deceptive actions in life as can be imagined. Take an opossum in good health, corner him up until escape is impossible, give him a gentle tap that would hardly crush a mosquito, and he will straighten out as beautiful a 'body' as you will ever see. In this situation you may thump him, cut his flesh and half skin him, not a muscle will move; his eyes are glazed and covered with dust, for he has no eyelids to close over them. You may even worry him with a dog and satisfy yourself that he is really dead, then leave him quiet a moment and he will draw a thin film off his eyes, and, if not interfered with, be among the missing.

"There is another striking characteristic about the opossum, which, next to its 'playing 'possum,' is extraordinary. The tail is long, black and destitute of hair, and although it will not enable its possessor, like the kangaroo, in the language of the showman, 'to jump fifty feet upwards and forty feet downwards,' still it is of great importance in climbing trees and supporting the animal when watching for its prey. By this tail the 'possum suspends itself for hours to a swinging limb of a tree, either for amusement or for the purpose of sleeping, which last he will do while thus hanging up as sound as if slipping his hold did not depend upon his own will. This tail-hold is so firm that shooting the animal will not cause him to let go, even if you blow his head off. On the contrary, he will remain hung up until the birds of prey and the elements have scattered his carcass to the winds, and yet the tail will remain an object of unconquered attachment to its last object of circumlocuting embrace.

"An old backwoods preacher, who occasionally threw down his lapstone and awl and went through the country to stir up the people to look after the cusarns of their better end, enforced the necessity of perseverence in good works by comparing a true Christian to an opossum up a tall sapling in a strong wind. Said he, 'My brethren, that's your situation exactly; the world, the flesh and the devil compose the wind that is trying to blow you off the Gospel tree. But don't let him do it; hold on as a 'possum would in a hurricane. If the fore-legs of your passion get loose, hold on by your hind legs of consciousness, and, if they let go, hold on eternally by your tail, which is the promise that the saints shall persevere to the end.'"

As an article of food, the opossum is considered by many a very great luxury. If the animal is kept up a week or ten days before it is killed, and fed upon scraps from the table, it becomes very fat, and loses that rank, wild taste, which is so objectionable to many, and its flesh then tastes like roast pig. There are various ways of cooking it. The Indians suspend it on a stick by its tail, and in this position they let it roast before the fire; but to a civilized and cultivated taste it is coarse and unpalatable, as it retains so much of its oiliness. The negroes, on the contrary, cover the body up with sweet potatoes, and, as the meat roasts thus confined, the succulent vegetable draws out all objectionable tastes and renders the opossum one of the "greatest delicacies in the world," especially to one who has been gunning all day and eaten nothing since breakfast.

Almost any breed of dogs will do to hunt opossum, and, as we had all sorts with us, it was not long before they struck a trail and were running pretty lively.

"Dar goes my puppy, Music," said Bob; "he's gwine to make a fust rate 'possum dog—and, by golly! I yere Jowler an' Dudley an' Romus—dey mus' hev two."

And soon the whole pack were off, hot foot, and in a short time they had treed two opossums—one up a persimmon tree, and the other on a large gum. That on the persimmon tree was crouched low along a large limb, which was too thick for him to wrap his tail around, and one of the darkeys soon mounted the tree, and, with a stick, knocked him off, and he fell among the dogs and was quickly dispatched. The other was more difficult to get at, as he was suspended by his tail and hung out toward the end of a thin branch, where no human being could reach him.

"I wish I hed an axe," said Bob; "I swar, dat tree would hev to come down. I'd mighty aggerwatin' to see dat feller hangin' dar jist out'n reach, an' him laughin' at us all de time. But I'll fotch 'im; I'll make it so hot for 'im dat he'll be glad to come down."

So they set themselves to work, and in a little while had a rousing fire kindled, and, as they threw on the pine wood, the flames mounted higher and higher, and the sparks flew up and seemed to envelop the opossum in their embrace. The scene was now very animated; the shining faces of the darkeys were turned upward, and their eyes, intently fixed upon the opossum, sparkled like diamonds. The dogs stood around and barked occasionally, and wagged their tails in momentary expectation of "seeing him drap," as Bob predicted. He stood it like a Spartan, but had to let go at last, and down he came like a lump of lead and was soon killed.

The darkeys scattered the fire so that it would do no damage, and we went on. After hunting for an hour longer we caught two more opossums, and, as we were then only about a mile from home, Tom and I concluded to leave the party; so, after bidding them "good-morning," we started for home, pretty well satisfied with our night's hunting.

CHAS. CONELL.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

PARMACHENEE LAKE.

At an altitude of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, surrounded by lofty hills and mountains, in the midst of the dense forests of the Pine Tree State, lies the beautiful sheet of water known as the Parmachenee Lake. Of the origin and significance of the name I am ignorant. The Indian Chief Metalluk had a son named Parmachenee, but whether the lake or the Indian was first named I know not. This lake is five miles in length by three in width, but is not inferior in beauty to any of the larger bodies of water in the State.

Taking the lake as a centre, the facilities for hunting and fishing are equal to any in New England. In a former article I gave a description of the Magalloway River from its mouth to Spoff. Flint's Landing, near the mouth of the Little Magalloway. From this landing to the lake the river is full of rapids and falls, rendering navigation almost impossible; therefore a road has been cut through the woods a distance of three and a half miles, over which boats and baggage can be carted directly to the shore of the lake. Mr. Flint's camp is on this road, half a mile from the landing, and a horse is kept here for the purpose of transporting parties over the carry.

In describing the country in the vicinity of Parmachenee I cannot do better than to give an account of one of my own trips during the present year. While sojourning at Mr. Flint's camp, Spoff. had occasion to go up to Rump Pond, some distance north, for the purpose of carrying supplies to a party of sportsmen encamped there, and your humble servant accompanied him. One fine afternoon in October we walked across the carry to the lake. Reaching the shore, we embarked in a light boat. There was no wind, and the water was smooth as glass. To the southwest, only a few miles distant, a prominent feature in the landscape is "Bose Buck" Mountain. "Bose Buck" Cove is a long arm of the lake extending toward the foot of the mountain. From near this point an old logging road extends to second Connecticut Lake, a distance of about twelve miles. To the southeast could be seen in the distance the fine proportions of Weir Mountain; the nearer hills, covered with brilliant autumn foliage upon their gently sloping sides presented a scene of natural beauty not soon forgotten. Near the northern shore is the floating camp of Mr. John Danforth. This establishment consists of two houses 17 by 21 feet, and 20 by 30 feet respectively. These he supported upon rafts 30 by 40 and 27 by 31 feet. There is also a raft, 20 by 31 feet, containing wood-shed, etc. This hotel accommodates from fourteen to twenty guests. The rafts are securely anchored, and plenty of boats are always at hand for the accommodation of sportsmen.

The Upper Megalloway enters the lake from the north, and our course was directly up that river, which is very crooked and at that time was in many places quite shallow, necessitating some wading and dragging the boat. About half a mile up the river we notice on the left bank the site of Cleveland's Lower Camp, of which the hovel alone remains. This camp was the scene of the marvelous adventures of "The Young Moose Hunters," as written by C. A. Stephens. About two miles from the lake is Little Boys Falls. These falls are not very high, but there is an abrupt fall, and the boat must be carried around.

It is said that two boys were once lost in this vicinity, and from that circumstance came the name of the falls. Two miles above the falls we came to the first "East Branch," a stream coming from the east. By this time it was sunset, and proceeding a short distance up the "Branch" we landed at a camp which has been used by Mr. Danforth in his hunting expeditions. The camp was small and built of spruce bark in the form of an A tent; it contained a stove, lantern, and other camp utensils. The next morning was gray and cold, and after breakfast we started down the "Branch" to the main river, and then continued our course to the northward. For a mile the river was deep enough for comfortable navigation, but for the next three miles the boat had to be dragged along the bed of the stream, as there wasn't water enough to float it. Just before reaching "Rump Pond," we entered deep water again. Rump Pond is oval in form, and has an area of perhaps thirty acres; its banks are heavily wooded; near the pond is a precipitous peak of considerable altitude, which bears the appropriate name of "Camel's Rump." About two miles farther up the river we reached the camp of the party we were in search of, and very glad they were to see us, as their stock of provisions was nearly exhausted, and they were ready to start down the stream.

We were now some ten miles north of Parmachenee Lake, and in the heart of the wilderness. Only a few miles more and we could have stepped over the boundary line between the United States and Canada. Signs of beaver, otter, fisher and sable were to be found upon the banks of the streams and ponds, while innumerable muskrat houses dotted the swamp and bogs. A short distance inland deer tracks were abundant. Caribou and moose are not plenty, but are frequently found. Moose is not legitimate game at present, as the commonwealth of Maine has prohibited the killing of that animal within its limits till the 1st of January, 1880. The camp which we made our headquarters for several days was an open front shed, the side and back being of logs, while the roof was of birch bark. A large fire in front of the camp renders the most stormy evening cheerful, and after a day's tramp it seems like solid comfort to lie down by a cheerful log fire and watch your guide as he deftly tosses the flapjacks. I read an account in the FOREST AND STREAM a short time since of the manner of flipping flapjacks out West, but it must not be thought that the inhabitants of the Maine woods are at all behind in this accomplishment. Tossing flapjacks over the beam in the camp is nothing to brag of, as in this country the correct method is to toss them up through the smoke hole and catch them outside the camp! This is the story as told by the guides, and if any one doubts its plausibility they can ask "Steve" about it!

The journey down the river is comparatively easy and rapid, for we left camp in the morning and reached Spoff's Camp in good season for supper, having enjoyed the trip immensely.

I will mention briefly at this time an excursion made from Flint's to Lincoln Lake. It is four miles from the camp on the east side of the Magalloway River. There is a good trail through the woods direct to the pond, and Mr. Flint has placed several boats upon the lake. A good shed camp is situated upon a pleasant point, where those can make themselves comfortable who wish to stay over night. Lincoln Lake is a third smaller than Parmachenee, but is a beautiful sheet of water, being remarkably clear and deep; trout are abundant; the scenery magnificent. Mr. Flint claims that he has full control of the fishing in this pond, and takes particular pains to preserve the fish, that sport may be abundant during the fishing season.

Before closing I wish to speak of a new route to the Megalloway, making the journey quicker and much more easy that the route now used. A highway is being built from Dummer to Erroll, N. H., making the distance from the G. T. R. R. at West Milan to the Megalloway River, about twenty-eight miles, over a comparatively level road. This road will be finished some time during the coming spring or summer.

C. T. W.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

HALIFAX RIVER, EAST FLORIDA.

We started in a light skiff, S., P. and I, one fine morning in February, from the Cognina landing on Halifax River for a day's fishing. S. and I had bass rods, but P. used a hand line; like most of the Floridians, he thought a rod and reel were too slow. Mercury at 8 A. M. 66 degs., with wind from the southwest. We start early, taking advantage of the ebb-tide to carry us toward the inlet, and so also to have the flood to return with, which, as we used oars, was very important. P. takes the oars amidships, S. the stern, and I the bow of our skiff, and we run swiftly down the West Shore, till we arrive at a large creek, into which we turn, and P. runs her nose on a sand-bank, then, throwing the anchor ashore, he goes off with his casting-net to get mullet for bait. The creek came in from the west, and was about fifty yards wide, at this time of tide showing long stretches of sand-banks. On these flocks of wading birds, curlew, willets and plover, with gulls of various species, were feeding. A flock of brown pelicans were sitting on the sand, apparently asleep, their large bills and pouches resting on the ground. All appeared tame, as if not often molested. On the mangrove trees which fringed the shore sat a pair of white herons, their snowy plumage relieved against the green foliage.

P. rolls up his trousers, throws off his shoes, and wades slowly out into the creek looking for mullet. The casting-net, which these people use with great dexterity, is a circle of netting some eight or ten feet in diameter, loaded with lead at the circumference, and rigged with cords which draw it into a bag. With a circular sweep the fisherman casts it as far as possible; it opens on the water, and sinking rapidly, incloses whatever fish may be beneath. These are secured in pockets of netting around the edge of the net. Much practice and some strength of arm is needed to cast the net, but it is a most efficient weapon, and absolutely necessary to the Florida fisherman, as the mullet—the common bait—cannot be taken with the hook. Also, it requires sharp eyes to see the fish before casting, they being generally near the bottom. At the first cast P. gets five or six mullets, which, taking out of the pockets, he throws on shore. At the second nothing. At the third he gets a small bass. Wading further along at the mouth of a little slough, he captures a dozen good mullets, and returns to the boat. "There's bait enough for all day," he says, as he pushes off. The mullet is the most valuable of the coast fishes here. In the summer it is preferred to any other species as food; in the winter it is poor and flavorless, comparatively. There are several species in these waters, and they are found in immense shoals, almost blackening the surface. Most other fishes, as well as water-fowl and mankind, prey on these helpless and inoffensive creatures, which are only saved from extinction by their numbers, being extremely prolific. The common size is about that of the herring, though they grow, when unmolested, to the weight of four or five pounds. They are very fat in summer, when they are pickled, and make a good substitute for mackerel. The roe of the mullet, when smoked, makes a delicious relish.

S.—"Where are you going?"

P.—"I think I will try at the mouth of the creek for sheepshead till the tide begins to make and bring in the bass. The boys put some clams in the boat."

S.—"Wouldn't fiddlers be better bait?"

P.—"Well, I reckon you can get all you want with clams. We keep along the west shore, where a deep channel runs close to the bank, and at the mouth of the creek, where there is a deep hole and strong eddy. P. tosses the anchor ashore and begins to open the large round clams by a skillful blow on their edge with a heavy knife. "Now," says he, "bait your hooks and fish near the bank." Our rig is two Virginia hooks, with a four-ounce sinker. We drop to the bottom in about ten feet of water. In half a minute each feels a tug. We each reel in sheepshead, which struggle hard and bear downward with short rushes. Mine is a four-pounder, which, with some difficulty, I persuade to come to the surface, and P. lifts him into the boat with the landing-net. S. seems to have a heavier one, which keeps near the bottom. After some minutes' play it is brought to the surface, and proves to be a pair, one of which escapes in the final struggle, taking with him the hook; the one saved weighs about five pounds.

P.—"That was a fine pair of sheepshead, too much for your fine line."

S.—"The line could have held the fish, but the snood was a little frayed, I think."

So we kept on for an hour, during which time we got twenty-five sheepshead, average three pounds; six pig-fish, of one pound each; four blackfish and six whiting, the last two being small species here, perhaps half a pound each, but excellent pan fish. The pig-fish I consider the best of the common coast fishes, and only inferior to the pompano.

Then the fish stopped biting, and we left, keeping down the channel toward the inlet till we came to a long sandbank, which lies between the Halifax and Willeboro' Rivers. On the north side of the bank is the main channel, but on the east the water is shoal. Here we anchored in three feet of water. The tide having turned to flood, our boat swung seaward, and baiting our hooks for bass (Cuttyhunk pattern) we cast as far as possible toward the inlet, leaving the bait on the bottom.

P.—"I think I will try for a bass, too," and, whirling his bait round his head, he cast it seaward about forty yards.

S.—"This is a pretty place to fish, bottom clean, with open water to play your fish."

P.—"We ought to get some bass here if the sharks will let us alone. They are very plenty here sometimes."

We sat quietly with our lines out, in the warm sunshine, fanned by the gentle breeze. Our fellow fishermen, the pelicans, were at work near the inlet, diving for mullet. A couple of ospreys were doing likewise, but as usual were much annoyed by a pair of predatory eagles, which from their watch-tower on a lofty pine on the mainland were looking out for prizes, and seldom missed a robbery of the painstaking fish-hawk. As we were observing one of these chases, suddenly P. beganto haul in his line, and at the end we saw a large red fish struggling at the surface. Before it was secured I felt a tug, and my line was whizzing off the reel, which had

a check to it. After running about thirty yards seaward it turned for the shore. In the meantime P. had hauled in his fish hand over hand, which proved to be an eight-pound bass, which he slapped over the side without ceremony, and then took the gaff and secured my bass, which was a five-pounder. Just as he did this S. hooked one.

C.—"There seems to be a school of them around the boat."

P.—"Yes, they generally run that way—get out your line and keep the school." Which I did, and directly fastened a heavy one which got away after a short run, but I soon had another fast, which I saved—about seven pounds. We got four more before the school left, which seemed to be caused by the appearance of a shark, which took P.'s bait, and after some play, bit off the line and escaped.

P.—"I see more of the brutes coming, and we had better be off, no more fun here."

We turned round the point of the bank, and after going a mile up the other river, entered the mouth of a wide, deep creek coming from the West.

S.—"What is there here?"

P.—"This is a good creek for bass, sheepshead and snappers, or would be if them Smyrna fellows would leave it alone. I see two of their boats up the creek now. We'll try under this bank for a snapper."

We anchored close to the bank in the channel, and baiting with mullet, cast up the creek by P.'s direction, as far as possible. I soon felt something at my hook, which I could not catch, but which kept taking off my bait.

P.—"Them is small snappers, they are hard to hook, but we'll hitch a big one directly. There's one!" and he hauled in a red-sided brilliant fish, shaped something like a black bass, of about five pounds weight, which came in reluctantly, and snapped its teeth viciously when in the boat.

P.—"That's a fine snapper; one of that size will make your reel hum!"

S.—"And I have got one—that is if he don't get under the bank. There, what shall I do now, he is under that quay with my line?" There was nothing to do but to break the line, the fish being too strong to be hauled out of his hole.

Just then I hooked a snapper of about two pounds, which I was able to keep away from the bank and kill in open water. Then I got one of four pounds, and S. found himself fast to another, which he saved after a hard fight; this was a five-pounder. After this the snappers declined our offers, and after taking lunch we proceeded up the creek and fished at the mouth of a slough for bass. Presently I found my hook fast to the bottom, as I thought, but, after pulling on it, it moved slowly away. I tried to check the fish, but it was too strong and increased its speed.

P.—"Ah! Mr. C., you've got a stingray, and a big one." Some fifty yards of line were taken out, when the fish stopped. I tried to recover my line, when the creature rose to the surface and thrashed about with his whip-like tail. After many runs back and forth it went to the bottom, and there it stuck. We got up the anchor and put the boat over the fish; then P. stirred up the brute with an oar. He started at once and ran off toward the inlet, and, taking out my whole line of 100 yards, it parted near the hook. "And a good riddance," said P.; "but that 'ray gave you plenty of sport." "More like hard work than sport," said I. "Why, what's the odds between bass and stingray, as long as you have the fun of playing them. Now, here's a big shark come after that 'ray; he thought the 'ray was in trouble and he could get a bite out of it; very fond of a 'ray is a shark. Well, we might as well go, for that shark will scare all the bass."

We went up the creek a mile, and then turned north into another, which led into a labyrinth of sea islands and creeks, the islands low and covered with salt grass and mangroves. P. anchored the boat in a deep hole, where he said if we got a bass it would be a big one. We fished about half an hour without anything showing itself; then I felt a heavy surge at my bait, and found myself fast to a big fish. It ran off thirty yards without a check, then turned and made for the boat, faster than I could reel in my line. When within a few yards of the boat the fish took another run, and showed a tail about a foot wide above the surface. After I had been playing him about twenty minutes S. hooked another big one, and there we fought those fish, I at the bow and S. at the stern, for twenty minutes more, when my bass turned over and gave up the battle. P. gaffed and brought him into the boat, the largest bass I had ever taken. S. secured his in about half an hour or so, and the pair made a great show when we got back to the landing. Mine weighed thirty pounds, and my companion's twenty-nine, and we had taken in all nearly 200 pounds of fish. S. C. C.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

THE PIPE STONE QUARRY.

I NOTICE in No. 11, current volume of your paper, a communication over the signature of "M. Gore," entitled "The Great Red Pipe Stone," and being in possession of a copy of "Illustrations of the Manners, Customs and Condition of the North American Indians," written by George Catlin, and published many years ago in London, and from which the legends and traditions set forth in the paper referred to are boldly taken without acknowledgment, and acting upon the presumption that many of your readers have never seen this rare work, I give below an account of Mr. Catlin's trip to the Red Pipe Stone Quarry, and the dangers and difficulties he encountered on his way:

"On our way to this place my English companion (Robert S. Wood) and myself were arrested by a rascally band of the Sioux and held in *durance vile* for having dared to approach the sacred fountain of the pipe! While we had halted at the trading hut of Le Blanc, at a place called *Traverse des Sioux*, on the St. Peter's River, and about 150 miles from the Red Pipe, a murky cloud of dark-visaged warriors and braves commenced gathering around the house, closing and cramming all its avenues, when one began his agitated and insulting harangue to us, as follows:

"'My friends, I am not a chief, but the son of a chief. I am the son of my father—he is a chief—and when he is gone away it is my duty to speak for him; he is not here, but what I say is the talk of his mouth. We have been told that you are going to the Red Pipe Stone Quarry. We come now to ask for what purpose you are going, and what business you have to go there.' (How! how! was vociferated by all of them, thereby approving what was said, giving assent by the word how, which is their word for yes.)

"'Brothers, I am a brave, but not a chief. My arrow stands in the top of the leaping-rock! All can see it, and all know that Te-o-kun-hko's foot has been there.' (How! how!)

'Brothers, we look at you and we see that you are che-mo-kemon captains (white men officers); we know that you have been sent by your Government to see what that place is worth, and we think the white people want to buy it.' (How! how!)

"'Brothers, we have seen always that the white people, when they see anything in our country that they want, send officers to value it, and then, if they can't buy it, they will get it some other way.' (How! how!)

"'Brothers, I speak strong, my heart is strong, and I speak fast. This red pipe was given to the red men by the Great Spirit—it is a part of our flesh, and therefore is great medicine.' (How! how!)

"'Brothers, we know that the whites are like a great cloud that rises in the east and will cover the whole country. We know that they will have all our lands; but if they ever get our Red Pipe Quarry they will have to pay very dear for it.' (How! how! how!)

"'Brothers, we know that no white man has ever been to the Pipe Stone Quarry, and our chiefs have often decided in council that no white man shall ever go to it.' (How! how!)

"'Brothers, you have heard what I have to say, and you can go no further, but you must turn about and go back.' (How! how! how!)

"'Brothers, you see that the sweat runs from my face, for I am troubled.'

"About twenty of them spoke in turn, and we were doomed to sit nearly the whole afternoon without being allowed to speak a word in our behalf until they all got through. We were compelled to keep our seats like culprits and hold our tongues till all had brandished their fists in our faces and vented all the threats and invective which could flow from Indian malice, grounded on the presumption that we had come to trespass on their dearest privilege—their religion. Their superstition was sensibly touched, for we were persisting in the most peremptory terms in the determination to visit this, their greatest medicine (mystery) place. 'This red stone was a part of their flesh; it would be sacrilegious for white men to touch or take it away; a hole would be made in their flesh, and the blood could never be made to stop running.' My companion and myself were here in a fix, one that demanded the use of every energy about us. In this emergency we mutually agreed to go forward, even if it should be at the hazard of our lives. We heard what they had to say and then made our own speeches, and at length had our horses brought, which we mounted and rode off without further molestation. The rock on which I sit to write is the summit of a precipice thirty feet high, extending two miles in length, and much of the way polished, as if a liquid glazing had been poured over its surface. Not far from us, in the solid rock, are the deep impressed 'footsteps of the Great Spirit (in the form of a track of a large bird), where he formerly stood when the blood of the buffaloes that he was devouring ran into the rocks and turned them red.'

"At a few yards from us leaps a beautiful little stream from the top of the precipice into a deep basin below. Here, amid rocks of the loveliest hues, but wildest contour, is seen the poor Indian performing ablution; and at a little distance beyond on the plains, at the base of five huge granite boulders, he is humbly propitiating the guardian spirits of the place by sacrifices of tobacco, entreating for permission to take away a small piece of the red stone for a pipe. Farther along, and over an extended plain, are seen, like gopher hills, their excavations, ancient and recent, and on the surface of the rocks various marks and their sculptured hieroglyphics—their wakons, totems and medicines.

"The Medicine (or leaping) Rock is a part of the precipice which has become severed from the main part, standing about seven or eight feet from the wall, just equal in height, and about seven feet in diameter. It stands like an immense column of thirty-five feet high, and highly polished on the top and sides. It requires a daring effort to leap on to its top from the main wall and back again, and many a heart has sighed for the honor of the feat without daring to make the attempt; some few have tried it with success, and left their arrows standing in its crevice, several of which are seen there at this time; others have leaped the chasm and fallen from the slippery surface on which they could not hold, and suffered instant death on the scraggy rocks below. Every young man is ambitious to perform this feat, and those who have successfully done it are allowed to boast of it all their lives.

"The position of the Pipe Stone Quarry is in a direction nearly west from the Fall of St. Anthony, at a distance of three hundred miles, on the summit of the dividing ridge between the St. Peters and the Missouri rivers, being about equi-distant from either. This dividing ridge is denominated by the French the 'Côteau des Prairies,' and the 'Pipe Stone Quarry' is situated near its southern extremity, and consequently not exactly on its highest elevation, as its general course is north and south, and its southern extremity terminates in a gradual slope. * * * * * * The full extent and true character of these vast prairies are but imperfectly understood by the world yet, who will agree with me that they are a subject truly sublime for contemplation when I assure them that a coach and four might be driven with ease (with the exception of rivers and ravines, which are in many places impassable) over unceasing fields of green from the Fall of St. Anthony to Lord Selkirk's establishment on the Red River at the North; from that to the mouth of the Yellow Stone on the Missouri; thence to the Platte to the Arkansas and Red rivers of the South, and through Texas to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of more than three thousand miles."

Nothing but a wholesome fear of the waste-basket induces me to close this article (already too long), and I will only add a chemical analysis of this wonderful stone.* The calumet made from the red stone has been familiar to nearly all the Indian tribes that ever inhabited this Continent, and are of two different kinds: the fumes from one herald unrelenting war, and the smoke from the other encircles the Olive-branch of Peace. A. L. Rose.

Chicago, Nov. 20, 1878.

*In *Stillman's American Journal of Science*, Vol. XXXVII, p. 394, appears a chemical analysis of the red pipe stone, brought by George Catlin from the Coteau des Prairies in 1836, submitted to Dr. Jackson, of Boston, one of our best mineralogists and chemists:

Water	8.4
Silica	4.2
Alumina	28.2
Magnesia	6.0
Carbonate of lime	2.6
Peroxide of iron	5.0
Oxide of manganese	0.6
	99.0
Loss (probably magnesia)	1.0
	100.0

Fish Culture.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

IS IT HERRING SPAWN?

Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1879.

Mr. Editor: I am much interested in the communication of your correspondent, Mr. Philip Vibert, of Gaspé, in regard to the spawning of herring in the Bay Chaleur. I would, however, like to be assured that this spawn was actually derived from that fish. It is a well-known fact that herring spawn in the spring in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and about Newfoundland; but this act is exercised in the summer (as late as the middle of July to the middle of September, or a little later) in the Bay of Fundy; still later and later as you proceed southward, October being the season on the coast of Massachusetts, and December, and even January, in the vicinity of Nantucket and Noman's Land.

The question is, however, whether the spawn spoken of as washed upon the beach is really that of the herring. In the first place, the eggs of the herring adhere to anything they touch after sinking to the bottom, sticking with extreme tenacity to objects at the bottom. I have repeatedly brought them up by the dredge from two to ten fathoms in depth adhering to pebbles, sea-weed, shells, etc., and I can hardly imagine their being separated so as to form wind-rows, as suggested. If the egg is of the size of a small pea it certainly cannot be that of the herring, as the dimensions of the egg of that fish, as is well known, are considerably smaller than those of the shad.

It is not at all improbable that these eggs belong to some species of Cothis, or sculpin, which have large eggs and which spawn in immense quantities. Precisely similar masses of their eggs are thrown upon the shores of New England, especially in the vicinity of Wood's Hole, which being hatched out under my direction have proved to belong to several distinct species of that animal. It would be a matter of extreme interest to have some of these eggs in different stages of development of the young, and still more, to have some of the young fish that have emerged from them; and if Mr. Vibert will kindly send a bottle of them, preserved in alcohol, to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, I will take great pleasure in having a critical investigation prosecuted and a report made of the result.

Very truly yours, Spencer F. Baird.

Shad Spawning in October.—We have received from Professor Spencer F. Baird the following note of shad spawning in October. He is desirous of ascertaining whether, and to what extent, the facts therein contained coincide with the observations of other fishermen. We hope to hear from any of our readers who may have any information to give upon the subject. The letter is as follows:

Saybrook, Conn., Jan. 29, 1879.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird—*Dear Sir:* I am an old fisherman, having been engaged in that business on the salt water and on the great lakes of the West for many years, and last fall found something new in relation to common river shad. I wrote to Mr. Wm. M. Hudson, Chairman of the Board of Fish Commissioners of this State, but he could not explain or account for it, and that is my excuse for writing to you. I am not a scientist, as you will readily see, but having forty-five years experience in shad fishing and twenty years on the lakes, I know something of the habits of fish and am interested in anything new about them. I set some nets in October last along the shore of Long Island Sound near the mouth of the Connecticut River for the purpose of catching striped bass. I at once began to catch shad, full grown shad, some of them just ready to spawn. On the morning of October 20 I took out of one net twenty or more. Some would spawn in two weeks, and all along from that time, I should judge, to five or six. They seemed to be bound in the river for that purpose. This is new to us here. Never knew spring fish to spawn in the fall or fall fish to spawn in the spring. Do you think artificial propagation has had anything to do with it? Will you please give me your opinion and oblige

Yours respectfully, Frederick Kirtland.

Wisconsin—*Madison, Jan.* 20.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At the present time there is a bill pending before the Legislature of this State to make an appropriation for the construction of a State fish-hatching house to be located in Milwaukee. The latter city proposes to give to the State the site and water free of charge. The water used, at the city water rates, exceeds in value $1,000 per annum. This is a liberal offer on the part of Milwaukee. The State Fish Commissioners report that this additional hatchery is needed. The hatching of whitefish is the leading feature of their work, and must ever remain so. Large numbers of the plant of two weeks ago are now found on beds heretofore barren. Whitefish and lake trout can only be hatched successfully in the cold waters of the lakes; the water of our inland springs is of too high a temperature to hatch these varieties. At the hatchery located near this city very encouraging work has been done. Rover.

Com. Welsh proposes to stock the Ashland Bay with 20,000 California salmon.

—It is generally believed that Seth Green's book on Trout Culture is out of print, but we believe a number of copies can still be had by writing to the author at Rochester, N. Y.

American Fish in France.—*A Foreign Compliment To Fred Mather.*—We have received the following letter from the Secretary of the "Société d'Acclimatation," of Paris, which will be read by fish culturists with much interest. All of them will congratulate Mr. Mather upon the compliment paid him, which, we need not say, has been fully earned by faithful persistent devotion to the charges with which he has been intrusted, combined with that practical knowledge of his business which can alone ensure success:

Editor Forest and Stream:

Your issue of the 28th of November alluded to an article of the London *Field* about the piscicultural prizes recently awarded among the annual prizes of the French Acclimatization Society.

Permit me to say that this article of the London paper is erroneous. Mr. Collier has, indeed, obtained a prize (a silver medal and not a gold one) for his apparatus, suitable for the transport of fish ova; but never has that apparatus been employed for transporting *Salmo quinnat* ova,

but only the *Salmo fontinalis* eggs generously given last year to the society of Mr. Seth Green, of Rochester.

As for the *Salmo quinnat* ova sent in 1877 by Prof. Spencer F. Baird, the endeavor was a failure. All the eggs have been lost for want of being packed in ice. But recently a new lot has reached Paris in most splendid condition, and this only, thanks to the excellent care of Mr. Fred Mather, who brought them to Europe in a special refrigerator. Almost all those eggs have been hatched, and the fry are now very lively. In fact, this time the operation is a real success, and all the merit is indebted to Mr. Fred Mather, to whom our society has utmost gratefulness.

I remain, dear sir, truly yours, RAVARET WATTEH, Sec.

Natural History.

FISHES OF THE DEEP SEA.

AT the meeting of the Christiana Society of Science on the 13th of December, Mr. Robert Collett communicated that the material of deep water fishes collected during the last Atlantic expedition amounted to thirty-three species, and proved to be of great interest for science, as the fish had, with a few exceptions, been taken from depths which no arctic fishes had previously been obtained. The apparatus employed was the so-called trawlnet, constructed on the same principle as that employed by the English fishermen on Doggershank. Fish were taken up with that apparatus from depths of 1,400 and 1,500 fathoms. Five species proved to be entirely new to science, and it was necessary to classify one of them under a special new genus. This was caught at a depth of 1,200 fathoms, and was about one foot long. While alive it was beautifully rose-colored all over, but of so soft and gelatinous a substance that it was half transparent, and the heart could be seen performing its functions; and large portions of the brain, the entrails and the whole back-bone were visible through the skin. The abdominal fins were transformed into two long, split threads, which gave the fish a very peculiar appearance. It was named *Rhodichtys regina*, and belongs to a group of the genuine deep water fishes, which is chiefly limited to the tropic seas. One of the new species was taken up in the trawlnet from a depth of 700 fathoms, but in so mutilated a condition that it has not yet been positively classified. It probably belongs to a somewhat divergent group of *blennioides* or to the genus *Liparides* (remora). Among the other species several were known only through single specimens scattered here and there in museums, and the descriptions of which are generally incorrect and defective. We were therefore quite unprepared to find the genuine arctic genus *Lycodes*, of which, up to the present time, only a few specimens have been found near Greenland and in other places in the Polar Sea (almost always taken by chance from the stomachs of sharks), spread as it appeared in quantities everywhere at these great depths, where the temperature of the water keeps under 0 deg. It has only been the lack of suitable apparatus, which has until now prevented the discovery. Of this genus, some species of which are more than two feet long, six species were found, two of which were new to science. The material collected has in consequence been of very great interest, and will be described in detail in the general report, for the publication of which the Storthing has granted the necessary means. It will probably be an illustrated folio with English and Norwegian text. The most of the deep water fishes caught by the expedition will be there represented. In conclusion, we will add that examinations of the animal remains still to be found in the ventricles of these deep water fishes have contributed much to the knowledge of the pelagic evertebrates' extension in the Polar Sea.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1879. S. F. BAIRD.

WHIPPOORWILL AND NIGHTHAWK.

BARABOO, WIS., Jan. 14, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I never was so much surprised as when I saw your answer to T. E. F., in your issue of Jan. 9, in regard to a whippoorwill being distinct from a nighthawk.

Our best authorities in our part of the country claim that they are one and the same thing, and as for myself I have killed a good many whip poorwills and I also fail to see the distinction. Will you please describe the difference?

ED. HOLLAND.

[We cannot spare the space to go into a detailed description of both birds and must refer our correspondent to some work on ornithology, where he will find the information which he wishes. The two birds may, however, be readily separated if it be borne in mind that the whippoorwill (*Antrostomus vociferus*) has long bristles, or "whiskers" along the edge of the upper jaw, has a rounded tail, has no large white patch on the quills of the wing and has plumage of a general grayish tone, with perhaps a tinge of rufous. The nighthawk (*Chordeiles popetue*) has the rictal bristles short and inconspicuous, the tail somewhat forked, large white wing patches, and the general cast of the plumage quite dark, and without any pronounced shade of rufous. The whippoorwill is nocturnal and very seldom seen abroad during the day; the nighthawk flies at all times of the day, but especially toward evening and in cloudy or rainy weather. No one who has ever compared the two could possibly mistake one for the other.

Our correspondent will see that not only are the two species distinct, but they even belong to different genera. We are sorry for the "best authorities," but we think that after looking up the matter they will "acknowledge the corn."—ED.]

THE BIRDS OF SOUTHERN TEXAS.—The field ornithologist whose collecting ground is near our Southern border enjoys exceptional advantages. Writers on ornithology in this country have generally agreed to consider as North America only that portion of the continent which is north of the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, and it is obvious that near our Southern border line will occur the most favorable opportunities for observing, within our territory, the presence of stragglers or occasional visitors from the great South American region. These opportunities have recently been taken advantage of by an accomplished ornithologist.

Perhaps no one of all the great army of working ornithologists in this country has recently added so many new facts to our knowledge of this science in North America as Dr. J. C. Merrill, U. S. A. Within the past two years and a half he has increased our United States avifauna by no less than twelve species of birds not previously known to belong to it, and has, besides this, contributed a considerable amount of novel information concerning the habits of other species, of which, hitherto, our knowledge has been very meagre. Dr. Merrill has been most fortunate in his collecting ground, and no one can read over his recent "Notes on the Ornithology of Southern Texas" without coming to the conclusion that he has been most earnest and faithful worker as well.

His list, which has been recently sent out from the Government Printing Office as a part of the "Proceedings of the United States National Museum," contains notes on 252 species of birds observed in the vicinity of Fort Brown, Texas, with accounts more or less full, as the subject may demand, of their habits, distribution, nests and eggs, etc. In the preparation of this list Dr. Merrill has had the able advice of Dr. T. M. Brewer and Mr. R. Ridgway, to whom he returns, in his prefatory note, hearty thanks for assistance given.

The work is one of the greatest interest, and all ornithologists who have not seen it will, we are sure, thank us for bringing it to their notice. A very great portion of the matter contained in it is quite new, and to any one interested in birds it is most attractive reading. The species added to the bird fauna of North America by Dr. Merrill are the following: *Thryothorus ludovicianus* var. *berlandieri, Cyanospiza, versicolor, Myiarchus erythrocercus* var. *cooperi, Amazilia fusci-caudata, A. yucatensis, Nyctidromius albicollis, Sturnella magna* var. *mexicana, Molothrus aneus, Buteo albi-caudatus, Parra gumnostoma*, and *Podiceps dominicus*.

Dr. Merrill's observations extended over a period a little less than two years and a half, from February, 1876, to June, 1878, and we can well perceive from the excellent record before us that he has made the very best possible use of his time.

ORNITHOLOGICAL PAPER.—We have received from the author, Mr. Geo. N. Lawrence, two interesting papers, which contain descriptions of new birds, collected by Mr. Ober during his recent explorations in Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda. In the "Annals of the New York Academy of Science," vol. I., No 8, Mr. Lawrence described a new species of chimney swift, *Chætura dominica*, which, as might be inferred from its name, was taken by Mr. Ober in the island of Dominica. It was at first referred to *C. poliura* by Mr. Lawrence, but further study has led him to regard it as hitherto undescribed. The other paper referred to is from the "Proceedings of the United States Nat'l Museum," and is a catalogue of the birds of Antigua and Barbuda, from collections made for the Smithsonian Institution by Mr. Fred. A. Ober. Forty-two species are reported from Antigua, of which one (*Speotyto amaura*) is new, and thirty-nine are mentioned from Barbuda. The burrowing owl is a curious form, not distantly related, it would appear, to *S. quadalcupensis*. Mr. Lawrence notes some interesting facts in regard to the plumage of the common quail of Antigua, which presents points of resemblance to both Cuban and the ordinary North American form of *Ortyx*. Both of these contributions to our knowledge of the ornithology of this group of islands are very interesting, and Mr. Lawrence must be congratulated on the number of new forms which he has been able to announce from these new fields.

THE DOMESTICATION AND ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF QUAIL.—One of our sub-editors, who seems to have lost his reckoning in a fog, answered an inquirer last week by saying that "we"—that is, *he*, of course, never knew of quail breeding in confinement. Now if he and the anxious inquirer will turn back to our files of February 12, 1874, just five years ago, they will find very full instructions for breeding quail in confinement, with diagrams of coops and hatching houses which had been most successfully used by the West Jersey Game Protective Society. These diagrams and instructions were subsequently republished by request in our issue of Jan. 7, 1875. Of course our early readers will recall them. Perhaps we can do our more recent friends no better service than to republish them again in 1879. Independent of this particular article, we have time and time again printed statistics of the ease and guaranteed success with which quail may be propagated in confinement, and the query of our correspondent who "wants to know," does as little credit to his scrutiny of our columns (unless he be a new subscriber,) as the answer does to the memory and application of our sub-editor who got astray in a fog. Of course such incorrect and improper replies to correspondents are very annoying as, if often repeated, they would shake confidence in a department upon which they have always placed almost implicit reliance, and in which we have taken especial pride. The managing editor confesses delinquence in not exercising more careful scrutiny of the manuscript offerings and th printer's proofs, and promises closer surveillance in future.

Our correspondent of last week is informed that the preferred natural food of quail is worms and bugs. The best artificial food is bird seed mixed with a little wheat, gravel, sand, clods of dirt, and fresh water every day. Feed no bread.

In answer to your query respecting the breeding of quail, I beg to state that a friend of mine on Long Island has raised fourteen quail, and they are in prime condition. They were bred in a wire cage, seven feet by twelve, with stout branches for roosting; also a gentleman living in Ridgewood, L. I., brought up some California quail. As to feed, could give you the address of said parties, who could give you further information. M. ENGLERT, 35 Delancy street.

New York, Feb. 1, 1879.

I had for two years a pair of quails which I kept in a warm room, where I had also a number of canaries. The first year the hen laid at different times about twenty eggs, which were deposited in different parts of the room; but they did not try to build a nest, although I had placed the necessary materials in the room. The second year they made a regular nest in the corner of the room, and after laying eighteen eggs, both hen and cock-bird commenced setting on them, and in due course of time I found one morning seven young birds hatched, all of which were regularly brought up until full grown by the parent birds. ALBERT C. ROUSSEL.

Philadelphia, 626 *Spruce street, Feb.* 1, 1879.

The Kennel.

THOSE MINNESOTA FIELD TRIALS.

A BIT OF UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:

Last fall I forwarded to you from the Field Trial Grounds at Westport Lake, Minnesota, a "full and accurate" report of the trials there run. The report was full, (as you will see by referring to back files,) because I gave the state of wind and weather at morning, noon, and night; the lay of the land; the duration of each dog's performance; the style, pace, and condition of each dog; and specified each point or demerit as it was made, as well as the character of the ground where so made—whether in stubble, grass, slough, weeds or brake. It was accurate because my observation was careful, and because the scores, as sent to you, might be termed official, having been taken from the score books of one or other of the judges, and either handed to me by them directly, or through Mr. Lincoln, the Superintendent of Trials. They were the same scores which I sent to the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, for which paper I was also reporting. I followed the dogs steadfastly, either by wagon or on foot, from the beginning of the first day to the end of the last, until after all persons had deserted the ground except the handlers, the weary judges, the Editor of the Chicago *Field*, and myself. As an eye witness and participator, I was competent to relate what I saw, notwithstanding I "kept my place seventy-five yards to the rear" of the judges—a circumstance sneeringly referred to by Dr. Rowe, of the *Field*, as necessitating a deficient report on my part. Throughout the first three days I secured the services of Mr. S. B. Dilley, of Lake City, Minnesota, who had done similar service for Dr. Rowe the year before, and whose excellent knowledge of dogs made his estimate of their performances valuable.

The attendance on the first day was fair, and on the second day had increased to its maximum, many ladies and family parties being present. Excellent order was preserved. The seventy-five yard rule was strictly enforced, and Mr. Dilley and myself, in common with other spectators, kept the regulation distance in rear of the judges. I had no idea that reporters could claim special rights or privileges, for I could see the manifest propriety in *all persons* being kept aloof from the judges, and from any communication with them whatever which might prejudice or influence their decisions. In no kind of competition is such an observance so imperative as in dog field trials, for the duty of the judges requires intent and continued inspection and mental application throughout. Reporters are supposed to construct their reports upon their own independent opinions, merely receiving the official results, at the close; but Dr. Rowe, from the very outset, was so constantly in company with the judges, in and out of their wagon, and afterwards in their tent, and seemed so much to assume the *direction* of the trials that I felt that the most conscientious judges could not help be influenced. He received from them the decision on each point the instant it was made, and signalled it by flag to the curious spectators "75 yards in the rear." So conspicuously was he intrusive and officious—so indifferent to the prerogatives of the judges, that every disinterested person urged me to go to the front; and on the third day even the judges, all of them, told me the whole field was mine: they wished fair play and no favoritism. Their annoyance at the dictation and meddling of Dr. Rowe manifested itself repeatedly, and I am inclined to attribute their severe discrimination and their scrupulous stickling for the disputed point in the controversy which has resulted respecting the dog Nellie's performance, not to a struggle in behalf of preferred favorites, but to a consciousness that the close intimacy of Dr. Rowe would expose them to charges of preconcerted verdicts by those who were jealously watching the whole business. Is there a single reader of this paper or that,

or member of this or that Kennel Club, or owner or handler of dogs, who can see the propriety of an editor of any paper mixing up with the management of events upon which he is expected to pass criticism in his capacity of chronicler? Is a man who does so a fit person to arbitrate upon vital questions? Can those who have the interests of sportsmen at stake *afford* to hang their confidence on one who assumes the functions of counsellor, reporter, judge, and juror, all at the same time? Disorder makes all laws and methods a farce.

For the first two days of the Trials I "kept my place in the rear," feeling that there was some advantage in hearing the comments of others, and in being in company with Mr. Dilley, with whom I could compare notes. Finally we reached the afternoon of the third day and the supreme moment when the performances of Sanborn's Nellie excited what has since proven to be a considerable tempest. All the spectators had left, from lack of interest in what seemed to them to be aimless work, so far as the main object of the Trials was concerned. Judge Mulliken and Mr. Dilley alone remained of all the members of the Minnesota Kennel Club under whose auspices the Trials were held! Jockeying, pottering, the meddling of outsiders, sharp practice, and bickerings, had driven them off in disgust. Under such circumstances, as is usual when numbers are small, discipline became lax, regulation distances were disregarded, and all hands came to close quarters with the dogs. When the opinion of the three judges became divided on the merits of Nellie, (Whitford vs. Davidson and Mulliken,) Dr. Rowe's peremptory dictation became so exasperating and he was so manifestly out of order that the judges were obliged to read him the rules. A violent altercation followed between Messrs. Rowe and Davidson, and the bad blood then engendered has led to Dr. Rowe's persecution of Mr. Davidson through his paper, the Chicago *Field*. The Dr. uttered threats then, and afterwards at lunch the day following, of such positive character that their meaning was plain enough to the half dozen or more persons who heard them. On the latter occasion Mr. Davidson's forbearance alone saved Dr. Rowe a drubbing. The virulence then rankling came to the surface more than once before the Trials ended, and when the gentlemen parted it was jointly understood that they were to meet again in the lists. It has never occurred to me that the judges were anything but fair-minded and conscientious in their decisions, and I never thought of going behind the returns for motives. Whatever the dog's real merits were they have never yet been settled by a harmonious verdict. Therefore, there has never been practically *an official score*. Though siding with Mr. Whitford, I accepted the score handed to me at night by Mr. Davidson, because I believed Mr. Whitford to be in the minority, and published it as I received it. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Davidson was persuaded at the time of trial to allow the point claimed for Nellie, and that under his concession Mr. Sanborn was induced to put her down, after he had once withdrawn her, under dissatisfaction. But although the point was allowed on the field, it was not so allowed on the final score; and all the newspaper controversy and the triangular cross-fire between the judges, therefore settles nothing, nor ever will—either as to the merits of the dog's performance or the sagacity of the judges themselves. As to the *integrity* of any of them, it is nonsense to arraign it. Questions of veracity and charges of remissness ought to be courteously put out of sight. I assume to know nothing of any preconceived prejudices of theirs in favor of this or that strain of dogs. I do not allow such considerations to enter into the merits of the question. They are inspired by jealousy. An honest judge rates his trial dogs by their performances, and not by his preferences. It seems to me that the present controversy between the judges is of forced growth, stimulated, like the mushroom, by the innate dirt and deviltry of that poor latent human nature, which, like dog nature, forces two blameless creatures to tackle and tear each other without previous grudge or animosity. As for Dr. Rowe, I give him no credit for the part he has taken in the debate. He has championed no principle, no interest, no "blue blood," nor anything but bad blood. He has merely cried "Steboy!"

In arraigning a brother editor, (for the first time in my life,) I feel that I tread on delicate ground; but I plead that I am merely defending myself from his unprovoked and undeserved attacks on me, as well as the principle of good management and the integrity of competitors. I stand also in front of those honorable gentlemen, Messrs. Mulliken, Davidson and Whitford, the judges of the Minnesota Field Trials, who have been so involuntarily drawn into personal altercation by a designing disturber. May their differences be soon reconciled, and may they live to judge at many a coming Bench Show and Field Trial. HALLOCK.

FROM MR. DAVIDSON.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

By Mr. Whitford's letter in a Chicago paper of Feb. 1, he seems to indicate that Mr. Mulliken and myself were unable to keep our scores at the Minnesota Field Trials, and therefore had to rely on him. We were not only able to do so, but sharp enough to hinder him from playing his little game successfully. In comparing over our respective figures in Tempest's score, the only difference was that Mr. Mulliken and myself allowed Tempest ½ point more for nose than Jennie and ½ point less for quartering than Mr. Whitford allowed her, which made our scores the same in the aggregate; but on asking him how much he made Tempest's score, he stated 44½, less 2 for a false point, making her net total 42½. He was then asked how much he had Jennie's score, our figures of merit being the same on her score, when he said 43½. When asked to explain how Jennie could have 43½ and no fraction in her regular score of merit (she having no demerit), he had suddenly forgotten something. When asked how Tempest's score figured up only 42½, he again recollected something, and his mutilated score show these to be the facts. In making out the score to give to Mr. Lincoln, he remarked that inasmuch as our scores all agreed in the aggregate, he might as well make his the same as ours, and I suppose he did so; and neither brass nor falsehood can change it.

Monroe, Feb. 1, 1879. JOHN DAVIDSON.

THE MINNESOTA FIELD TRIALS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 20, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Mr. Davidson furnishes a good example of "A guilty conscience needs no accuser," when, in reply to my charges against him in Chicago *Field*, he assures the readers of FOREST AND STREAM that he has been longing for the attack. Instead of meeting the issue squarely and attempting to prove the charges without foundation, he branches off into a mild form of his malicious statement about Mr. Morgan and myself shooting and shipping birds from the preserve. At Sauk Centre the register of the hotel will show Mr. Morgan and myself were quartered in the town Saturday and Sunday night, and for Mr. Davidson to infer that we could drive fifteen miles Monday, locate, shoot and ship birds enough before Tuesday morning to pay for a team to take them to town is a matter almost too ridiculous to talk about now, if it had anything whatever to do with the grave charges against Mr. Davidson. The point he attempts to make is, that Mr. Morgan being a winner in two stakes, might reflect somewhat upon the judges, particularly upon me. If Mr. Davidson or any one else will say Prairie Belle was not head and shoulders above any pup in the nursery stakes, I will at least show her place was won fairly and under the eyes of all three judges, much to the grief of Mr. Davidson.

In the case of Friend I took the precaution to place myself above suspicion by absolutely refusing to officiate at her trial, notwithstanding Mr. Morgan had asked me to follow her, saying he could neither get a fair trial nor decent treatment at the hands of Mr. Davidson. All the credit she received from me was one point. Mr. Morgan claimed another, which I did not allow him, as I could not see the dog on her point, although he claimed she was standing, and a bird arose in front of where I saw her charged.

For the benefit of the curious, I will say I shot about two hours with Mr. Morgan over dogs *not run in the trial*. Had I shot a month with him over the very dogs he ran, the comparison Mr. Davidson attempts to draw—viz., his shooting with Mr. Whitman over Tempest—would not hold good, as Mr. Davidson was at that time an appointed judge, while I did not receive my appointment until Tuesday morning, the day of the trials.

But getting to matters more serious, I will briefly state charges, which, if proven, are reasons why he should not be encouraged by sportsmen. If I fail to prove my charges thoroughly true, I am willing to step down and out after asking your readers to receive Mr. Davidson as of yore, when he was known as "Honest John." For the purpose of showing that there was method in Mr. Davidson's madness, so frequently displayed at the Minnesota trials, I might call upon many to testify about what they know of his holy horror for pure field trial setters of Mr. Smith's breeding; his decided dislike for Mr. Sanborn's dogs; his jealous hatred of the Campbell dogs, and how he felt toward the Laverackes; but this is not necessary, as I prefer to fight him with his own fire; and to go back of the returns, I give an extract from his letter to me on the subject. He says: "I have concluded to keep to the English 'and more' to my own kennel now. I have got all the outcrop I want at present, and think, with Afton for my stock dog, I care for none of them. My pups out of Doll by my old native Dash can clean outrange Clip Leicester-Dart I ever saw in the field." At the time he or any wrote this the pups he speaks of were nine months old. He goes on to say: "The field trial setter, I admit, beats the native in two places—first, in running in the newspapers imaginary; and second, in the parlor, making a good score when the running in the field is over. They run best where there is no game." Writing of the Nashville trials of 1877, he says: "With the same judges next year, I do not think there will be a single entry of any strain but field trial and Campbell." From the bitter manner in which he speaks and writes of these dogs, one would naturally conclude he was scarcely qualified to judge them in the field. It looks a little suspicious, at least, and forms a good foundation for his vowed intention to beat the dogs he hated if he had an opportunity. This is rather a serious matter, but for the correctness of the circumstances and a quotation from his letter I am personally answerable, and will not trouble you with a certificate of an unknown expert. To show that his intentions to beat some of the dogs at Minnesota were premeditated, it may not be out of place to refer some of your readers to a report of the sportsmen's meeting held last April in Baltimore for the purpose of conferring with the Baltimore Kennel Club in reference to their holding a field trial, where it is recorded that Mr. Davidson, Dr. Rowe and myself were strong advocates for one judge, and as our remarks upon this point seemed to meet the approbation of the B. K. C, and the gentleman present who proposed to compete, it was almost a fixed fact that if the event came off there would be but one judge, and that judge would be Mr. Davidson; the subject was talked and written about in such a manner that Mr. Davidson really expected the appointment. Right in the face of this, within a month after the meeting, Mr. Davidson, with a full knowledge of the fact that I would compete and would not run any field trial or pure Laverack setters, wrote me the following bid for my assistance in getting him the appointment: "I will make you a small bet that neither the puppy nor champion stakes at the M. D. field trials will be won by a pure field trial or pure Laverack dog, provided the one judge system is adopted."

His prejudices against Mr. Smith's dogs were so strong that he even went so far as to circulate a report to the effect that two of the judges at Nashville last year were reciprocants of promised puppies each as presents from Mr. Smith. With these facts before me I was prepared to see Mr. Davidson's jealousy rule his better judgment at the Minnesota Field Trials. Taking up that event where he left off, he is positive in his assertion that the score in the nursery stakes was taken from my score, that is the official scores which have been published, and to show what my score was, he has an unknown attorney-at-law, who considers himself a good judge of handwriting, certify that the score published by "Shamrock," and now on exhibition at Mr. Davidson's, is my score. What does all this signify? Simply this: If this score *is not* like the official score, Mr. Davidson has lied. The same is true of Mr. Davidson if this score *is* like the official score, for if this score is not like the official score how in the name of common sense could the official score have been taken, as Mr. Davidson says, from it? If it is like the official score, then Mr. Davidson should be scored a lost opportunity for declaring it is different from his score and the official score. The facts in relation to this score and the nursery stakes are strictly these: I was the only judge that kept a memoranda of the dog's general points in this stake; this was kept on one of the regular score blanks, and any figures made were of course subject to change, the marks being a mere memoranda of the workings of the dogs, and not a regular score. To make is more clear I give below a copy of this memoranda, as near at I can recollect its appearance at night after the stakes were run:

POINTS OF DEMERIT.	Prairie Belle.	Nellie.	Tempest.	Strathroy.	Jennie.
Net Total	45½	36	44½		43
Total	3		2		
False Point, 2			2		
Breaking shot, 3					
Chase, 3	3				
Refusing to back, 3		3			
Each Flush, lost Opportunity	0			w	
POINTS OF MERIT.					
Total	48½	39½	44½		43
Staunchness, 0 to 6	6	6	6	6	6
Retrieving, 0 to 5					
Quartering, 1 to 5	4½	3	4	5	4
Style, 1 to 5	3½	3	4	4	4
Pace, 1 to 10	7½	7	8	9	10
Nose, 1 to 7	6	6	6	4	6
Breaking, 3		0	3	3	3
Each Point, 5	1111 20	111 15	111 15	1 10	11 10
NAME.	Prairie Belle.	Nellie.	Tempest.	Strathroy.	Jennie.

The first two ran were Prairie Belle and Nellie, and their relative merits were in my judgment as marked above. Tempest, the next down, showed a trifle more speed than Prairie Belle, for which she got credit. Thinking her about the same in style and quartering I marked her 3½ points for each, the same as given to Prairie Belle. Mr. Davidson, however, who had been following her more closely than I had, thought her more stylish and a better quarterer, saying she quartered beautifully at times, and had made one of the most stylish points he had ever seen. Upon the strength of his statement I marked her 4 each for style and quartering, but having a chance afterward to see more of her I failed to see any difference between the style and quartering of her and Prairie Belle, so I concluded when she had finished her score to go back to my first marks on these points, which were 3½ each. When Strathroy had finished, his speed and quartering were the best that had been shown. For speed I marked him 9, and as his quartering was perfect I gave him 5, the maxium, and marked him 4 for style. Jennie, being still faster, received the maximum for speed. Though not quite as good a quarterer as Strathroy, he was at least a point over any of the others, so I marked her 4 and cut Tempest and Prairie Belle back a half point each, leaving them 3 for quartering; and as Jennie was an easy point ahead of these two on style I gave her 4 and cut the other two down a half point each that there might be a full point difference. So my idea of what Prairie Belle, Tempest and Jennie should receive, was as follows: Prairie Belle, 20 for pointing, 3 for backing, 6 for nose, 7½ for pace, 3 each for style and quartering, and 6 for staunchness, making a total of 48½ points of merit, less 3 for a demerit, leaving a net total of 45½. Right here let me say that when we came in at night the above memoranda was our only guide from which to make out an official score. We looked it over, and upon the suggestion of Mr. Davidson cast it up with the results as given, for the purpose, as he said, of seeing about how they stood, that we might not waste time in figuring up the score of those that had no show to get a place. I called off the figures from this sheet, with the proposed changes, Mr. Davidson setting them down on his score with the result as given in the total and net total as above. In the above score there would appear to be an error in addition, but the totals are not the sum of the points given, but a copy of the totals figured from the changes made on another blank. On this clean sheet Tempest stood 15 for pointing, 3 for backing, 6 for nose, 8 for pace, 3½ for style, 3 for quartering and 6 for staunchness, making a total of 44½ less 2, leaving a net total of 42½. These changes, as will readily be seen, were brought about by a higher standard of Jennie's general points, from which they were graded. Her score, not being changed, her totals were as correctly added in the score above. While this was going on Mr. Lincoln had gone for a clean score blank for me on which to make out my score. During his absence we figured upon Mr. Davidson's, and I set the totals down in my memoranda. When I received the blank from Mr. Lincoln I marked Prairie Belle according to our figures as officially given, and then upon Mr. Davidson saying it would not do to let Prairie win, I told him that we would go over the score carefully and we might make some change. He pleaded for Tempest, to which I replied, we could not give it to one or the other, but would have to be guided by their relative merits. I stated that, inasmuch as Tempest had gotten a false point under severe circumstances, I would give her the benefit of the doubt on any particular point. I conceded a half point on style from what Mr. Davidson said of her magnificent point, that I did not see. I raised her a half point on quartering upon the judgment of Mr. Davidson. When we talked of nose, I said that I actually believed Jennie had shown the best, and called his attention to a particular fine point that she made, but added, inasmuch as she might first have been attracted by crossing the foot scent of these birds, I was not willing to accept as positive what was possible, viz., that she actually smelled the birds the long

distance they were from her; and although I felt the chances were that Jennie's nose was the best, I hardly felt like making any distinction between her and Tempest in so short a trial; so it was quite agreeable to Mr. D. to take as much for Tempest as for Jennie. This made her score as follows: Pointing 15, backing 3, nose 6, face 8, style 3½, quartering 3½, staunchness 6; total, 45, less 2 for a demerit, leaving a net total of 43. Mr. Davidson changes his score to agree with this, and upon the three scores the totals are as follows: Prairie Belle, 45½; Tempest, 43; Jennie, 43. Mr. Davidson tried hard to persuade me to raise Tempest somewhere. He thought speed or nose would be the best place, but I told him that we had already agreed upon those points, and, as I had conceded all I thought just, I was not willing to make any alterations. I added that if he thought there was any particular points where she had not been properly credited I was ready to look them over. His reply was that Tempest was the best of the two, and should have the prize, which he said was too small to divide. Said I, if you will take some stand for a particular point, and conscientiously stick to it, I am willing to discuss the merits of your position; but, if you simply wish to give it to Tempest, please excuse me, as I shall not be a party to any such proceeding, and thereupon left the tent, with my score for Tempest as above stated. Mr. Davidson raised Tempest a half point for nose, and induced Mr. Mulliken to do the same.

I stated that very night the circumstances, as I relate them now. Mr. Davidson seemed ashamed to give in his score, and the duty fell upon me. I gave Mr. Lincoln what I suppose was honorable and just, viz., the official score, not a copy of the memorandum (which had served its legitimate end, and was thrown away), not my score, which is a half point different from the score Mr. Lincoln received, but I gave Mr. Lincoln the score agreed upon by Mr. Davidson and Mr. Mulliken. This score that I gave, Mr. Lincoln will testify, was the same as the published score, and Mr. Davidson cannot deny it is a true copy of his and Mr. Mulliken's score. These are facts that prove themselves correct, and no one can truly say my part was anything but honorable. On the other hand, read the contradictory evidence of Mr. Davidson on this point. He says, "The scores in the Murray Stakes were taken from Whitford's score," and attempts to prove it by the testimony of Mr. Lincoln, and produces a certificate from a man who saw Mr. Lincoln's letter on the subject, wherein he says he received the papers from Whitford. Quite a difference, Mr. Davidson, between your positive false statement and Mr. Lincoln's true statement. Mr. Davidson also says that Mr. Lincoln came in the tent and received the score from me. Wrong again, Mr. Davidson. Mr. Lincoln will tell you that I gave him the score outside of the tent.

Mr. Davidson's fine tale about Dan's "back" will fall short of the truth when compared with every man but himself who saw it, and heard his ungentlemanly, uncalled-for abusive remarks to me. The facts, as would appear from his own testimony, show he quarrelled about the back simply because he did not see it, but when I brought it down to a question of veracity he refused to admit that he doubted my word, and said if I saw it that was sufficient, and his score where Dan is credited with the back is his acknowledgment, and poor apology for his error. I do not propose to bore your readers with a rehearsal of Mr. Davidson's ungentlemanly remarks, nor his frivolous excuse for the position he took. He acknowledged the corn; that is sufficient for me. Let some of the gentlemen who saw the whole matter give their version for the benefit of the public, and let Mr. Davidson, for the same purpose, say who the few were that were so anxious for him to remain after he had announced his good intention of giving up his position. For every interested man he will name, I will produce the affidavit of two that were quite as anxious he should quit. We do not want mere assertions in this matter, but facts, accompanied with proof that will bear investigation.

In relation to the trouble about Nellie, Mr. Davidson must admit he committed a grave fault in making an unnecessarily abusive defense in support of his error, or grant that in allowing the point, himself and Mr. Mulliken abused their position by marking a dog what they knew to be wrong. This is the plain English of it, according to the separate statements of each of them.

In relating the circumstances about Countess Royal he furnishes another striking example of his timidity, and attempts to show how easily he is led contrary to his own and the wishes of his colleague, Mr. Mulliken, and to the cost of the dogs he was in duty bound to protect. As usual Mr. Davidson has burnt his fingers with the fire he attempted to kindle, for he declares both himself and Mr. Mulliken were unanimous in their opinion that the dog was entitled to a point, yet neither of them even attempted to mark it so on their scores. Does this look as if he was the fit person to judge dogs men go hundreds of miles to exhibit? Let Mr. Dilly himself say at whose inconsistencies he suffered; let him and others say what they know about how Mr. Davidson treated Ranger. Mr. Dilly will, I think, tell you that under my jurisdiction he got a fair show. If I erred in refusing to allow him the point Countess Royal made, I was at least conscientious that I was doing my duty, and my objection to granting the point was made upon the strength of Mr. Davidson's statement that he had told Mr. Dilly to take the dog up, and he said to me as Mr. Dilly was working off from the judge, "Go and tell him to take his dog up," he assuring me that he had ordered up both dogs; and as I started the dog pointed. Mr. D. said, "We cannot give him anything for that, as his dog is not down." I was perfectly agreed, and said if he was ordered up his dog is not under judgment.

I would again call Mr. Davidson's attention to the Clipper matter, and trust he will say he did or did not agree to withhold Clipper's score. Perhaps he will deny that he afterward sneaked off to Mr. Hallock's tent with Mr. Mulliken and attempted to give his version as official. And I would like to know whether or not he remembers sending me back to Mr. Hallock's tent to say that he would take it back. The fact of his having agreed with me to withhold the score was reiterated by him and can be proven if he will deny the charge, and what I said to him in Mr. Hallock's tent can be vouched for by that gentleman.

To "Shamrock," or Mr. Whitman, I would say, in reply to his great desire to get at facts, that I have the very best of reasons to charge to Mr. Davidson the little burst of enthusiasm from "Shamrock." I know whereof I speak when I say; "The score furnished by Davidson and published by 'Shamrock.'" Mr. Whitman's point is not staunch enough to here bear a thorough inspection, but if he will say positively that he did not receive from Mr. Davidson what he published over "Shamrock" I will make my statement good or take it back. If he wishes to assume the responsibility of that score to relieve Davidson I am perfectly willing that the sauce for the goose shall be the sauce for the gander.

I most emphatically deny that I handed Mr. Lincoln my score, and the proof is that the published score from Mr. Lincoln is not like my score nor the memorandum that I threw away; and for Mr. Whitman or any other sensible man to deal with such twaddle is the height of folly. It is quite true that this memorandum was picked up, the figures changed to correspond with the results of the official score, and then used by Whitman and Davidson to prove something. They fail, however, to make a single point out of it, as by their own statement they prove it is not my score. They acknowledge having made some alterations, and inform the public that I endeavor to ignore it. Not so, Mr. Whitman; I, on the other hand, propose to keep it before the public as an evidence of Mr. Davidson's crookedness. It is the only position he has taken in this controversy, and I propose to hold him to it till he makes a new move.

In giving my ideas of Jennie's speed, Mr. Whitman will please give the exact quotation, and not his definition of what I wrote; and instead of its being "an admitted fact that Mr. Whitford and Mr. Morgan were quartered and hunted together over the dogs hunted in the trials by Mr. Morgan—Prairie Belle and Friend—both winners," it is an unqualified falsehood, as malicious as it is base. If any man can be found that will plainly say I did hunt over Prairie Belle and Friend before the trials, he will please accept the lie with my compliments. If Mr. Whitman or any one else have any charges to make, connecting me with any dishonorable acts in my position as judge at the Minnesota trials, let them be based upon what they know to be facts, or what can be proven as such. All this hearsay rubbish that cannot be traced to the fountain head is mere twaddle, and those who throw such mud must expect to be soiled by the dirt.

C. B. WHITFORD.

AN ENDORSEMENT OF MR. DAVIDSON—*Mr. Editor:* The bench show at Pittsburgh is over, and I had intended sending you a full report of the same had I not met one of your reporters there who could do it so much better. For the first time I met Mr. John Davidson, who, with myself, was to do the judging. After reading so much about him in the papers, I felt a natural curiosity to see the man, to watch him in his capacity of judge, and then to decide for myself whether he was an impartial judge or not. As I was associated with him, I had every opportunity to do so. The result was that I consider him one of the fairest and most impartial judges that I ever met at a bench show, and in the future I shall recommend my friends to send their dogs to the bench shows where he is to judge, feeling that their dogs will have full justice done to them. In addition to being a good judge, I found him to be a very pleasant companion.

Yours, respectfully, R. L. WALKER.
Mansfield, Allegheny Co., Pa., Jan. 23, 1879.

STOP IT!—*Lawtonville, Ga., Jan. 20.—Mr. Editor:* I think it time for you to come in and settle the Rowe-Davidson controversy. One of your scathing editorials will settle the matter for all time. ST. CLAIR.

A CORRECTION.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Please correct my statement in last week's issue that Mr. Whitford and Mr. Morgan hunted together over Prairie Belle and Friend before the trials. I was mistaken; it was only over Prairie Belle. Truly yours,
Chicago, Jan. 29, 1879. J. H. WHITMAN.

A NUT FOR THE NEW ORLEANS AUTHORITIES TO CRACK.—Harry Jennings, of New York, and Thomas Tugman, of Philadelphia, left this city for New Orleans last Saturday, taking with them twenty-one bull-dogs which are to take part in "the great national dog fight" to be fought in New Orleans during Madri Gras and the following weeks. What is New York's loss is New Orleans' gain.

BLUE STAR KENNEL.—This name is claimed by Mr. M. P. McKoon, of Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y., for his kennel of cocker spaniels. Mr. McKoon has carefully selected his breeding stock and proposes sending out only such puppies as will do credit to himself and his "star" kennel.

Mr. C. B. Fitz Maurice, of Brooklyn, claims the name of Nora Rhue for his red Irish setter bitch, whelped Nov. 25, 1878, sired by Elcho out of Nell II.

—Mr. O. R. Twain, Painesville, O., claims the name Harry for his liver and white cocker spaniel, whelped June 9, 1878, bred by Fred. H. Hoe, Tarrytown, N. Y., out of Madge (Quip-Juliette) by Witch (Romeo-Juliette), all prize winners.

—Mr. H. B. Stoll, of Oswego, N. N., claims the name Tony for English cocker dog pup, whelped Nov. 27, 1878 (Captain-Fannie) from M. P. McKoon's kennel, Franklin, N. Y. Also Zipp for red Irish setter pup whelped Sept. 28 York-Norah). Bought of C. Z. Miley, Lancaster, Pa.

—Mr. H. Erskine Smith, of New York, claims the name of Pride of the Kanterskills for his lemon and white setter pup, whelped in July, 1878, out of Dr. Gour'r. M. Smith's Bonnie Bess (by St. Elmo) by Pride of the Border.

—Mr. F. C. Simpson's (of West Orange, N. Y.,) double-nosed pointer bitch, Lady, whelped, Jan. 15, seven pups—five dogs and two gyps—by John G. Hechscher's well known pointer Dan, highly commended at N. Y. dog show 1878.

—Mr. A. J. Huyler's bitch Nellie whelped, at Tenafly, N. J., nine puppies, on the 1st inst., six dogs and three bitches, all orange and white; sired by his dog Pinto.

—The Imperial Kennel's (Jones River, N. J.,) setter bitch Daisy (Frein's Sam, Wallace's Belle) whelped, on Jan. 25, six puppies, two dogs and four bitches, the sire being Mr. J. R. P. Woodriff's Teddy, by Mr. Jaffray's Ned II., out of Mr. Shirley's (Ireland) Juno.

—The fox terrier Nettle, imported by Mr. D. G. Hartt, of Northport, L. I., in December, has whelped three dog and four bitch puppies.

—J. & R. B. Nesbitt's champion English setter Rock, imported by Luther Adams, Esq., died Saturday, Jan. 18, 1879, at the Harvard Kennel Club, Cambridge, Mass.

MAC AND JUDY.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of breeders of spaniels to these two fine dogs, advertised for sale in our columns this week. The gentleman who owns them, having more dogs than he has room for, has determined to part with all except his setters, and now offers these champions for sale. Both Mac and Judy took first prizes in their respective classes in 1877 and 1878 at the New York shows, and they are undoubtedly as fine specimens of the breed as can be found in the country to-day. Either of the above dogs would be a most valuable addition to the kennel of any breeder of retrieving spaniels.

TO STOP NIGHT BARKING—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I notice that one of your correspondents asks how to stop a dog from night barking, and that you answer "The whips. That will do very well in the day time, but in the night I have found from experience that to get up half a dozen times and go out of doors to apply it was pretty severe punishment for myself as well as the dog. Thinking it may benefit some of your readers, I will give you my way of dealing with such an animal. First, place his kennel as nearly as possible under your chamber window; chain him to it; attach to his collar (a spike and choke, if you have it,) a strong line; carry the other end up into your chamber through the window, making fast near your bed, leaving enough slack so that the dog can go the length of his chain without drawing on it. Now you are fixed for one or two nights without much sleep, but better so than to have your dog a nuisance to yourself and neighborhood for months. When the dog barks, call out "Stop!" at the same time bringing up with a succession of sharp jerks, and, if he is not too heavy, suspend him for a few seconds. Repeat it every time he barks. In this way I have broken a number without getting out of bed, and have not had a failure. Three nights have been sufficient, the first being the most troublesome. Should he bark occasionally afterwards, without good cause, raise your window and call "Stop!" and you will find that he remembers his lesson.

FRED A. TAFT.

TEACHING DOGS TRICKS.

STRATFORD, Conn., Jan. 8, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I wish some one of your sympathetic correspondents would instruct me as to the proper mode of teaching an intelligent dog—a pointer—some indoor tricks during the existence of this close and snow-bound season—some such instruction as would serve to develop a lurking instinct, traceable in the animal's countenance, and farther evidenced by a study of that of his master's, to which he (the dog) is given. He is already practiced to drop to hand, and to shot, to point, to fetch, and has had some field instruction on game. SENEX.

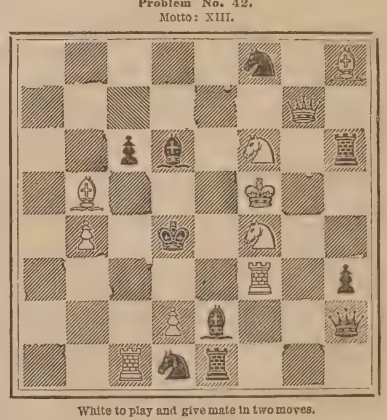
The best tricks to teach a dog are those which may be made useful to yourself or others. There are no "tricks" more interesting than the obediences and performances of a well broken sporting dog. You can make him sit or lie down by a simple motion; fetch any article you may hide; refuse food placed directly under his nose; carry the most fragile article without breaking it; range and quarter far away in front of you, or meekly drop to heel behind you. You can make him "speak," or hold tongue; drop when a gun or pistol is fired; come or go at the sound of a whistle; watch your coat when bidden; etc., etc. If you wish to add other tricks of an amusing character you can do so, but it is not best to burden a dog's memory too much. The cardinal principles of instruction are observation, patience, perseverance, mildness and self control. For full instructions read "Hallock's Sportsman's Gazetteer."

—See Bohemian Glass Company's advertisement.

The Game of Chess.

NOTICE.—Chess exchanges, communications and solutions should be addressed "Chess Editor FOREST AND STREAM, P. O. box 54, Wolcottville, Conn."

Problem No. 42.
Motto: XIII.



White to play and give mate in two moves.

Game No. 99—IRREGULAR.

An International Tourney game resigned by Henry Waight, of Halifax, England, to L. S. Atkinson, of Tilton, N. H.:

White. Waight.	Black. Atkinson.	White. Waight.	Black. Atkinson.
1—P-K4	1—P-K4	19—Q-Kt4	19—Kt tks P ch
2—P-Q B3	2—P-Q4	20—K-Kt2	20—Q-Kt4
3—Kt-K B3	3—P-K B3	21—Q tks Q	21—Kt tks Q
4—P-Q4	4—Kt tks P	22—R-R	22—R tks R
5—Kt tks P	5—B-Q3	23—R tks R	23—R-K B
6—Kt-Q3	6—P-Q B4	24—R-R5	24—B-B3
7—P tks P	7—Kt tks B 2d P	25—Kt-Kt3	25—Kt-R5
8—B-K3	8—Kt tks Kt ch	26—K-Kt2	26—Kt-Kt6
9—B tks Kt	9—Kt-B3	27—Kt tks B (h)	27—Kt tks R
10—Castles	10—Castles (a)	28—Kt-K7 ch	28—K-R
11—Q-R5 (b)	11—P-B4 (c)	29—Kt tks P	29—B-B8
12—P-K B4	12—B-B3	30—P-Kt4	30—R-Q
13—Q-B3	13—Kt-K2 (d)	31—B-K2	31—R tks Kt
14—B-Q4	14—R-R3	32—B tks Kt	32—R tks P
15—K-Q2	15—B-Q2	33—B-K B3	33—P-Q Kt2
16—P-Q R3	16—B-B3	34—K-Kt3	34—R-K Kt4 ch
17—P-K Kt4 (e)	17—K-Kt3 (f)	White resigns.	
18—P tks P (g)	18—Kt tks P		

NOTES.

(*a*) Up to this point the moves were proposed by Mr. Waight and accepted by Mr. Atkinson. The *Handbuch* leaves the game as even.

(*b*) It is generally considered poor play to bring out the Q thus early in the game, and subsequent moves show this is no exception to the rule.

(*c*) A good move.

(*d*) B–K3 looks like a promising move.

(*e*) Poor play. The advance of this P permits Black to almost immediately gain a winning advantage.

(*f*) Promptly taking advantage of the situation.

(*g*) Still playing Black's game.

(*h*) Why sacrifice the R?—*Hartford Times.*

CURSORY JOTTINGS.

—We are indebted to L. Cohn, Esq., Secretary of the Manhattan Chess Club, for the following information about the progressing handicap tournament of that club:

The tournament was commenced Oct. 12, with 25 entries, the players being classified into four classes, each player to play two games with the other; those who had not played 33 games by Jan. 18 to be closed out from further play. Four prizes: $50, $25, $15 and $10, given to those players who have the best percentage. The following gentlemen have the best scores at present:

	Games Played.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chs Niohle	34	30	88.2
D Graham	35	29	82.8
L Bloch	42	34½	82.2
N Gedalia	34	27	79.4
Baird	38	29	79.4
Ryan	33	21½	65.1

The tournament will close Feb. 22 with a banquet [We hope to be on hand]. The club has 100 members, including the strongest players of the city, as Eug. Delmar, Ryan, Perrin, Barnes, etc. There are about 400 games recorded, of which some rank very high.

THE GIRONDIN DISINFECTANT.—Long use of the Girondin Disinfectant in kennels and at our principal dog shows has thoroughly tested its merits and demonstrated the fact of its successful purifying power.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

WHERE TO GO FOR GAME.—Correspondents who send us specific questions as to where to find best localities for game and fish are referred to our game columns. All the news that comes to us is there given. By keeping themselves informed from this source our friends will save themselves and us much trouble. Read the paper.

J. J. S., Muncy, Pa.—Bogardus shoots with his eyes open.

COIN COLLECTOR.—Write to Wm. P. Brown, 145 Nassau st, New York, for coins, etc.

PEDES.—Send to the Coltons, William st., this city, for New York and New Jersey maps.

A. S. B., Boston.—Galvanize the bottom of your aquarium. The material will not hurt the fish.

S. B. W.—We know nothing of the firm you inquire about and fail to find their names in the Directory.

A. B. C., Georgetown, D. C.—You will find good quail shooting in the vicinity of Litesville, N. C.

S. C., Alpena, Mich.—Single cylinder 9x12 will be equal to two 6x8 each. A good size for your boat 50x12 ft.

C. E. O., Moriah, N. Y.—For untanned deer skins send to Knapp & Van Nostrand, Washington Market, New York.

F. L., Santa Rosa.—For charts of the Chesapeake write to Merrill's Sons, 179 Water st., New York. Cost $3 for the set of six.

J. C. M., Boston, Mass.—Steel cartridge cases are made for shotguns and can be obtained of the dealers advertised in our columns.

T. M. P., Beaver Falls, Minn.—Carver and Bogardus did once, several years ago, shoot a match in California. We have not the scores.

G. F. T., Norwalk, Ohio.—No charts of Lake Erie to be had in New York. You can find some in Buffalo most likely, or write to the Coast Survey, Washington D. C.

W. W. J., New York.—Will you please mention choice in quickness of action and safety between a Damascus steel Parker and ditto Fox gun? Ans. Very little difference.

S. S. S., Middleburg, Pa.—The firm you inquire about are not known to the trade, and we cannot say anything as to the safety of the gun. We know nothing about their price list or standing.

J. V. O.—To obtain drawings you speak of or a tracing of same, send letter to Martin Gale, care this office, and it will be forwarded, as we have returned the drawings of the Corinthian cutter.

R. L. N., Salem, Mass.—The pedometer is manufactured by Tiffany & Co., of this city. It is a pocket instrument which records the distance walked or run by the person carrying it. Its cost is $5.

M. R., South Wellington, Conn.—We cannot find anything about a book entitled "The Tongue of Time." We have sung of the *tempus edax rerum*, before now, but the "tongue" is something new to us.

C. M. S., Norway, Me.—Will wild rice grow in Maine? If so, can I obtain it at this season of the year? Ans. We believe the rice will grow in your State. For seed send to H. M. Valentine, Janesville, Wis.

S. T. L., Applebackville, Pa.—Of the States mentioned we should prefer Michigan for trapping. Take a Winchester rifle for deer hunting. For complete instructions in trapping consult Batty's book.

E. M. C., Ithaca, N. Y.—You must ascertain by practical experiment the proper charge of powder for your gun. We can give you no absolute standard, for the amount necessary will vary with the kind of powder used, etc.

J. C. W., Camp Grant, Arizona.—Is the Dittmar powder a secret preparation? If not, will you please give me the formula? Ans. Dittmar powder is made from a patented process, of which we cannot give the formula.

M. and B., Monson, Maine.—Please tell me your opinion of blood hounds. What I mean is, what kind of a foxhound they would make crossed with a foxhound? Ans. For ordinary fox hunting they would probably be too slow.

READER, Brooklyn.—We see anti-fat remedies advertised extensively in the papers and on the bill boards. We are not afflicted with corpulency ourselves, but if we were we should not hesitate to try the anti-fat men's medicines.

F. M. H., Silver City, Idaho Ter.—What is the proper charge of Dittmar powder for a No. 10 gun for duck shooting? Ans. The same charge by measure as of black powder, following closely the directions for loader which accompany the powder.

C. H. W., Titusville, Pa.—I have several stuffed animals such as squirrels, rabbits, also a dog and a deer head. How shall I keep them so moths will not destroy? Ans. Sprinkle corrosive sublimate, either in powder or solution among the hair and fur.

R. L. P., Crookston, Minn.—A Gordon setter was poisoned a short time ago and his hair is all faded and stands almost straight up. Ans. Give him two capsules of tar each day for a week and wash his coat with yolk of eggs. Raw eggs given internally are also good.

CANOE, New York.—For all general purposes the *Shadow* canoe is probably the best of all types. For lengthy cruising and sailing she has no equal, though it is the general opinion that she is not so fast under paddle as other types. For builder see advertising columns.

W. A. R., Brooklyn.—In answering your query two weeks ago we stated that the *Nuttall Bulletin* was a monthly and gave a wrong address for Mr. Deane. The *Bulletin* is published quarterly, and all business letters should be addressed to Ruthven Deane, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

W. D. L., Poughkeepsie.—You will find much information of a practical sort relating to canoe building in the appendix to "Canoeing in Kanuckia," Harper Bros., N. Y., price 75c. It is easier to build a paper canoe than a wooden one, as the latter requires considerable adeptness with tools and nicety in fitting.

DICK, Painesville, Ohio.—My six month's old cocker spaniel is poor in flesh, has no appetite, seems well, although don't care to play. What can I give him to give him an appetite? Have tried sulphur, but don't seem to do any good. Ans. Give him a teaspoonful of cod liver oil, with one or two drops of wine of iron in it twice a day.

C. S. B., Albany, N. Y.—The sharpie is very fast off the wind, faster than the sloop, and is also very weatherly in smooth water. But in a short, chop sea she "pounds," or spanks on account of her flat bottom. She is, under such circumstances, slower and less weatherly than a deep boat, but she is, if decked, always a safe craft in any sea when skillfully handled.

D. D. L., Ravenna, Ohio.—1.—Is tin-coated soft shot better for all practical purposes than chilled? 2. What grain and charge of Dittmar powder should be used for 1¼ or 1⅛ oz. of shot for general shooting? Ans. 1. We are not prepared to say. 2. The same charge by measure as of black powder, following closely the instructions which accompany the powder.

W. E. A., Huntington, L. I.—My dog has a hard dry cough; he coughs incessantly all day and all night, never stopping for over five minutes. Ans. The following is a good remedy for chronic cough: Friar's balsam, 15 drops; syrup of poppies, 1 drachm; diluted sulphuric acid, 5 drops; mucilage, ½ oz.; water, ½ oz. Mix and give two or three times a day.

J. W. W., Winona, Minn.—I have an English setter bitch four years old. I have never known her in heat, became careless and in consequence now find her in whelp, by what no one knows. This I have always understood as ruining future progeny. Is their any danger in spaying her at this age, or is it likely to injure her for the field? Ans. Your bitch is too old to be spayed.

F. C. R., Princeton, Me.—1. Can you give me the title of any book on training setters on partridge? 2. Can any dog trainer train a setter on partridge, or is it necessary to have a different trainer for same? Ans. 1. The "Sportsman's Gazetteer," published at this office, will give you general directions for training your dog. 2. Any good dog breaker can break a dog on partridges.

DEERSLAYER, West Meriden, Conn.—Vanderdecken's "Yacht Sailer" treats of seamanship and the fitting of yachts. For duties of club officers and organization procure a club book from some leading yacht club. Kemp's Manual is the best book for instruction in the handling, rigging or building of small yachts. Can send it upon receipt of price, $3.50. Vanderdecken's abridged book, $3.75.

BROM BONES, New York.—My setter pup, 8 months old, has quite a severe cough, which I think proceeds from worms, as his nose is cold and moist, and he is with this exception apparently in perfect health. What shall I do for him? Ans. If you suspect worms give him santonine, 2 grs. to the dose, say for two or three times a day, one dose each day. Follow the last dose with ½oz. of castor oil.

R. D., Shawneetown, Ill.—My setter bitch, 2½ years old, came in heat about three months ago and has been in that condition ever since. She has got so weak that she can hardly stand up. She gets enough to eat, but is so poor and weak that I am afraid that she will die. Can you tell me what is the matter with her and a remedy, if any? Ans. We should advise breeding her to a dog. The case is a peculiar one.

G. H. W., Germantown, Pa.—My setter dog has had for a year or more a dry cough; sounds just as if he had swallowed a bone and it had lodged in his throat. What is wrong with him and what shall I do to relieve him? Ans. The following is a good prescription for chronic cough: Friar's balsam, 10 drops; syrup of poppies, 1 dr.; diluted sulphuric acid, 5 drops; mucilage, ½ oz.; water, ½ oz. Mix and give two or three times a day.

SUBSCRIBER, Port Rowan, Ont.—Can you tell me whether snipe and woodcock breed in the South during their stay, or do they only hatch once a year? Ans. Snipe and woodcock, which migrate from these or more Northern latitudes to the South, do not breed there. The woodcock breeds in the Southern States as early as February and raises two broods there, no doubt, as it does here. The snipe rarely breeds South of New York, and of course only in summer.

ONEIDA.—We have forwarded to you a published legal opinion which covers the ground you refer to, in each case. The man has no right to hunt or fish out of season on his own ground. The laws are made for the public benefit, and if restrictions tread on private interests the law may be sorry, but it permits them to suffer notwithstanding, for the public good. The ends of protective laws would not be reached if every one were allowed to hunt and fish out of season on his own land.

WAXIE, Attica, Ind.—You will find a sternwheel boat the best for the rivers of the Northwest. A screw steamer will draw too much water and a sidewheeler requires too much room. A boat with flat bottom, 85ft. long and 9ft. beam and a little over 2ft. deep amidships, will be ample for eight men and baggage on light draft. Build cabin superstructure similar to river boats in your neighborhood. Boiler about 34in. diam. and 125 sq. ft. heating surface. Single high pressure engine, 5½in. bore, 3ft. stroke, 60 revolutions.

H. R., Norfolk.—For cruising in lower Chesapeake would recommend yacht similar to design published last week. Retain the main features and fill in the lines to suit your own ideas. You cannot go far astray. It is a good plan to make a model and test her. You doubt the value of such an experiment, but practical proof is not wanting to show that large vessels will perform exactly as their prototypes on a small scale. The test of science and sensitive mechanical recording instruments have been applied by Prof. Froude with convincing results.

H. P. C., Bridgeport, Conn.—1. Are the Adirondacks usually free from snow by May 1 of each year? 2. Could a party of four go into that region and be reasonably sure of obtaining game in sufficient quantities for food the year round? 3. Could pelts and game enough be found and sold to make our position a self-sustaining one? 4. If only one gun could be afforded, which is to be preferred, a shot-gun or a rifle? Ans. 1. Yes. 2. Yes; but you must not hunt the year round. 3. No. 4. Shot-gun. For catalogues of guns, prices, etc., send to any of our advertisers.

P. R., Lock Haven, Pa.—To stain rods rosewood or black walnut color: Mixture No. 1, ¼ lb. ground camwood, one pint alcohol; mix and let stand six hours; shake five or six times. Mixture No. 2, two ounces iron filings, one pint of vinegar; mix and let stand forty-eight hours; shake occasionally. Give four coats of No. 1, then to one gill of No. 1 add about two tablespoonfuls of No. 2, and give two coats When dry give one coat of No. 1. Let dry, and with a rag give a coat of boiled linseed oil, and let stand six hours; wipe off; if too dark rub with a rag and fine pulverized pumice stone to color desired.

NOVICE, Buffalo.—Have a cocker one year old. For six or eight months has had canker in ear; large red lump formed on inside tip of one ear; have tried lead water, sul. zinc, sol. goulard, sol. nitrate of silver, and kept them clean with castile soap, but with no beneficial result; growing worse; diet wholly vegetable. Will you please prescribe, and if you advise a seton please give instructions how to make and apply it. Ans. Try the following: Touch the sore with bluestone and afterward apply ointment of green iodide of mercury. It is possible that the dog must wear a cap. A seton would do no good.

A. M., Balto.—1. A and B shoot a glass ball match; are even on the eleventh ball. A breaks his twelfth, and B remarks, when about to shoot, that he will fire twice if he misses with first barrel, and does so, breaking ball with second barrel. Is that allowable, as no agreement was made before the match? 2. What would you consider a proper load for a 7½-lb., 12-gauge breech-loader? It kicks a little with 3 drachms powder and 1⅛ oz. shot. Ans. 1. When both barrels are allowed, a bird is a bird, and the two gentlemen tie. But it would be just to allow the score to the man who killed his bird with the first barrel. 2. Your charge is a proper one. You had better experiment.

C. L. D., Johnstown, Penn.—I have a pointer two years old, apparently in good health, excepting a spot on his hip about the size of a dollar (one of the new buzzard dollars), which is entirely denuded of hair and appears inflamed. It has been so for some four weeks, and does not increase in size. I imagined it to be mange, but it does not spread. How can I cure it? I have applied a mixture composed of 1 oz. basilicon ointment, ½ oz. flour sulph., and 1 oz spirits turpentine; also crude petroleum without any apparent effect. Ans. Anoint it with vaseline; if that does not heal it blow on some dry calomel. In the meantime the dog's diet must be of the lightest, with plenty of vegetables.

W. H. B., Philadelphia.—For iron life boats write to Ingersoll's Boat and Oar Bazar, South and Dover streets, New York. Boats cost $8 per foot; deck extra. Models are double-ended, similar to those in use on steamships. As they are built over templates like a shoe over a last, it will be expensive to deviate from customary shape. Keel or centre board can be added as desired. Can be made to work readily under cutter rig. Should carry 300 sq. ft. canvas in lower sails. Give spars proportions similar to design of yacht published last week, relatively to amount of canvas. Much will depend upon amount and position of ballast carried. Can only give general answer without more specific detail.

C. B., Allentown, Pa.—We cannot undertake to get you a situation or put you in communication with Western ranchmen. You can use our advertising columns to advantage at small cost. The Wind River country, in Colorado, is much frequented by sportsmen, and we should therefore prefer the county southward of that for trapping. The best of the trapping in that region was thirty years ago, when beaver brought a dollar a piece. You will find a description of the game of the region in last week's FOREST AND STREAM, and in fou score preceding numbers. Send to J. Curley & Bro., 130 Nassau st., New York, for catalogue of bowie and hunting knives, or to E. H. Tyron 220 North Second st., Phila., or to Jas. C Grubb, 712 Market st. Phila.,

J. P. G., Cambridge, Mass.—1. Do you know whether the use of the Dittmar powder is liable to injure the gun? I have used a small quantity of it and found afterward that my gun had the appearance inside of having been eaten, as if by acid. A friend of mine had an expensive breech-loader served in the same manner and he lays it to the use of acids in the manufacture of the powder. Is this so? 2. How do the shooting qualities compare with common powder at the same price? 3. Is mange in a dog both hereditary and contagious, and what is its prime cause? Ans. 1 and 2. We must refer our correspondent to, some letters which are printed in our Game Bag and Gun department this week and to others that have been printed before. 3. It is contagious, but not hereditary. Cause, other than infection, unclean kennel lack of exercise, and improper food.

INCOG., New York.—A Tennessee correspondent sends us the following information concerning lands in Lewis and Hickman counties, Tenn: "These counties join Maury County, and are in the middle of Middle Tennessee. Hickman County has about 2,000 voting population, though not thickly settled. There are some magnificent farms, the soil producing well; the principal productions being peanuts, corn, wheat, rye, and especially is the soil adapted to the successful and profitable raising of peanuts. The waters are almost entirely freestone, and furnish some of the finest water power in the world. Hickman furnishes considerable game, such as wild turkey, deer, quail, squirrel and plenty of fish, such as trout, black perch and pike. Hickman abounds in iron ore, as fine as can be found anywhere, and of different varieties, and coal in some portions of the county. In the course of twelve months a narrow-gauge railroad will be in operation from Burns Station, on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, to Centreville the county seat. Lewis County is a small county, and poor in several ways.

C. D. J., Po'keepsie.—I have a Newfoundland about six years old, and for the past two years he has been troubled with mange. I used carbolic acid diluted with water and found, in some instances, a help. About a year since his head seemed to trouble him. He would carry it on one side and shake his ears; seemed to be in great pain, and after a few days would discharge. Again, last summer and last week, a sore broke out on his neck and throat and became a raw, running sore. I was told to give him gunpowder and lard, and after giving him the first dose last summer it cured him. I have given the same again and washed the part inflamed and raw with Pond's Extract. Ans. Give your dog at least twelve drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic twice a day, commencing with say, eight drops and gradually increasing it. If he has canker in his ears drop into them every other day a few drops of solution of nitrate of silver. We have dried up obstinate sores in a dog's ears by blowing on them occasionally a little dry calomel. The dog's diet should be of the lightest, with plenty of vegetables and no meat. We cannot prescribe further without knowing to what extent the mange has affected the dog's body and coat.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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Inside pages, nonpareil type, 25 cents per line; outside page, 40 cents. Special rates for three, six and twelve months. Notices in editorial columns, 50 cents per line—eight words to the line, and twelve lines to one inch.

Advertisements should be sent in by Saturday of each week, if possible.

All transient advertisements must be accompanied with the money or they will not be inserted.

No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms.

*** Any publisher inserting our prospectus as above one time, with brief editorial notice calling attention thereto, and sending marked copy to us, will receive the FOREST AND STREAM for one year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous communications will be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of the mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

☞ Trade supplied by American News Company.

ANOTHER VOLUME.—The opening of Volume Twelve of FOREST AND STREAM with this number reminds us that we are getting on in years, but really we had been so busy—enjoying in a quiet, sedate fashion the ups and downs of thousands of our friends in the field—that weeks and months and years slipped on and we had not time to note their lapse. With such a vast field for reflection, so much rich cover to hunt over, our perpetual embarrassment is not what to put in, but what to cull from the many good things forced to our notice while the growing subscription books and the crowded advertising columns tell of a substantial business prosperity. We will promise nothing for the future, but simply give assurance that those who come to our feast of good things will find that our *menu* for each recurring week will drive out of mind and body the many bountiful spreads of the past cooked to a turn: the delicacies of field and stream, mountain and meadow will be set out in tempting array, dished up with literary trimmings, and all to be washed down with sparkling draughts of wit and humor. Hist! There he goes! Bang! Bull's-eye Good! Next.

GIVE THE PAPER TO THE BOYS.—Some of the Yale College professors recently gave their united protest against the literary food furnished for our boys by the publishers of the flash periodical literature of the day. Fiction in which the youthful heroes are remarkable chiefly for their super-human expertness with street-slang, profanity and fire-arms, and a supreme disregard for all domestic and civil authority, is not just the kind of material likely to instil right views of life. It is useless, however, to simply decry this literature without furnishing some substitute for it. Nature abhors a vacuum; so also does a boy's mind. If we would not have our young people read what is injurious we must supply them with what is instructive and ennobling. Our printing presses teem with good, wholesome literature, and with a judicious care and oversight on the part of parents a normal literary taste can be so firmly established that the young reader will of his own accord reject what is flashy and pernicious. A good paper for boys to read is the FOREST AND STREAM. So writes a correspondent, and we take great pleasure and pride in heartily endorsing his opinion.

—The climax of ingenuity in vernacular reporting and character sketching is reached in the *Sun's* summary of the billiard matches now in progress at the Cooper Institute. The reports should be read and studied to be appreciated.

—Lavarack pups. See adv. A. F. Huston.—*Adv.*

A MOVEMENT WHICH WE APPROVE OF.

A SOCIETY has very recently been incorporated in this city under the name of "The Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation." Its certificate states its object to be to encourage moderation in the use of alcoholic beverages, to promote a knowledge of science and statistics relative to the manufacture of alcoholic liquors, to disseminate among the people useful information regarding the principles of moderation and the means of carrying such principles into practical effect. The society intends to prepare and furnish to applicants three forms of pledge. The first a total abstinence pledge operative for one year and renewable thereafter at the will of the pledger; the second a pledge binding the person who takes it not to drink during business hours, and the third a pledge not to partake of intoxicating liquor at the expense of another person and not to extend an invitation to any other person to drink at his expense. The society is also to exert its influence to induce retail liquor dealers to provide for tectotalers stimulating and nourishing beverages which contain no alcohol. Still another purpose of the society is to encourage the establishment of places of cheap recreation and amusement where no intoxicating drink shall be sold. The time of existence of the society is fixed at twenty years, and it will begin operations at once.

—With mankind persuasion is more potent than force: example more efficacious than restriction or argument. Our young men learn the habit of drinking by the encouragement which they receive from social example. One habitual drinker who is not excessive in his indulgence, assures us that he drinks nine times by invitation where he imbibes once by desire. His normal appetite asks for only a quantum of alcoholic stimulant, which his system may absolutely need; but he takes ten times as much as he requires, and who will dare deny that physical damage does not result? Now if, instead of being invited to drink, he were discouraged from drinking by the negative example of those who never invite another, and never accept an invitation: we demand to know if the direct result so much desired by advocates of temperance would not be immediately reached? Sociality is the life and nourishment of that habit known as "treating." What a solemn time tipplers and wine-bibbers would have if they were obliged to drink solus, all by themselves, as one takes medicine, with every man's back turned to him, and face set rigidly against the time-worn custom! And futhermore, would not the act of drinking such spirituous liquors as whiskey, rum and gin, presently become as distasteful in itself, under this new discipline, as taking the dose of medicine would be? for who but the old toper likes the taste of whiskey? Watch the young men at the bar and see with what heroism and contraction of muscle they swallow the poison they have "nominated," and how quickly they grasp for the water to drench the fire in their throats. Would they voluntarily go through this trying ordeal were it not for the presence of others whose false manhood they try to emulate? Even the steady middle-aged business man who has contracted the habit of taking a daily dram or two, through real or fancied need, would go less frequently, we think, if he did not invite or expect to meet some acquaintance at his favorite place of quiet resort. The multitude of drinking places on 'Change are enriched by the lavish expenditure of brokers whose very life and charms of business inhere in the social element thereof. Establish the rule proposed by the "Society of Moderation," and nine-tenths of the sample rooms would have to close. Conviviality is the outcome of sociality, and the first step to inebriety. Solitary drinkers can never be convivial.

One most charming feature of the new society's metaphysics is, that it leaves it to a man to judge of his own disabilities and requirements, and gives him option to choose the remedy. It appeals to his manhood and sense of self-respect. Some men of a certain temperament or physical condition require stimulant in business hours more than at any other time. Other men, with feverish blood, and thirsty, would often be better content with a beverage which contains no alcohol, could they obtain it as easily as alcohol. The measures of the new society provide for the substitute. If there are other men who hope by a temporary period of abstinence to stoteh or kill an accursed craving for liquor, the one-year pledge is offered in their aid. We know how often pledges fail, and how naturally an honorable disgust and discouragement attach to the evidences of one's own weakness; how often noble men give up and grovel, for that very lack of sympathy and encouragement which is now held out to them through that combination of effort promised in the co-operative society for the "Encouragement of Moderation." We believe in the nobler impulses of men; and we believe also that social influences obtain for good as well as for evil. It is not sufficient for man to set his face against evil; he must be sustained in his resolution, either by Divine help, or by the help of his fellow men. If he has no faith in the first, he may at least place some confidence in the last. The principle upon which the new Association seems to be founded, is contained in that great commandment: "Love thy neighbor as thyself; and do unto all men as ye would they should do unto you."

RIPARIAN RIGHTS.

A CASE which has created a great deal of interest in Perthshire, England, was recently decided. The point in question was raised by Lady Willoughby d'Eresby in the Sheriff's Court in which an interdict was craved against parties angling for trout from the bank of the River Teith opposite to her ladyship's property, to prevent them casting their lines beyond the *medium filum* of the river, which at the part in question is between fifty and one hundred yards broad. The defenders, while not disputing the pursuer's title as set forth by her, and even declaring their readiness, if they had been required so to do, to have given their guarantee to desist from entering into the river through the pursuer's lands, as they admit they were in the custom of doing when going to fish on Mr. Marshall's side, deny that they ever entered or trespassed on said lands for the purpose of fishing therefrom in the River Teith, or that they ever fished from the lands belonging to the petitioner along said river, or from the solum of the river without leave, or ever gave cause to the pursuer to apprehend that they would do so, and maintain that the interdict asked is unwarranted, and that they ought not to be found liable in the expense of the present proceedings: That the said defenders admit that in respect of permission granted by Mr. Marshall, the proprietor of the right bank of the River Teith, they did enter from the pursuer's land into, and wade across, the River Teith, for the purpose of fishing therein from Mr. Marshall's side of the river: That the said defenders further admit that while fishing in the River Teith, under the authority referred to, they "cast their lines over as much of the river as they could; that they thought that they could fish with their lines across the river; that they waded while fishing, and always threw where they considered that they would be likely to get a fish, whether further from the middle of the stream or not."

The following was the decision of the Sheriff's Substitute, Mr. John Graham:

"That the defenders had not received any permission from the pursuer to fish from her said lands or in said river, and they were aware that her fishings were then preserved, and that notice of warning against parties trespassing in said lands and river belonging to the pursuer, for the purpose of fishing, had been issued by her: finds in point of law that any leave given to the defenders to fish in the River Teith by the proprietor of the right bank did not entitle them to fish or cast their lines beyond the *medium filum* of the river without the permission of the pursuer; that in doing so, and in entering from the pursuer's said lands into said river for the purpose of fishing without her permission, they committed a trespass upon the pursuer's property, as alleged in the petition: finds, therefore, that the pursuers are entitled to interdict as craved in the petition. Declares the interim interdict already granted against the defenders to be perpetual: finds them liable to the pursuer, the said Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, in the expenses of process, of which allows an account to be lodged for taxation, and remits the same when lodged to the auditor of court to tax and report, and discerns."

In its editorial review of this case, *Land and Water* makes the following very proper comments:

"The defence of the action is that the defender, having obtained leave to fish for trout in the Teith from Marshall, the proprietor of the right bank of the river, he was entitled not only to fish from that bank, but to cast his line and fish from any portion of the solum of the river belonging to Mr. Marshall, even though in so doing his cast should cover a portion of the river beyond its *medium filum*. The right thus asserted by the defender implies (apart from the pursuer's right of salmon fishing, which is not here in question) a common right of fishing on the part of the opposite proprietor, if not in the whole water of the river at least so far as could be covered by a line cast toward either bank from the *medium filum*. That a common right of this nature is in some cases recognized must be admitted. It is, however, exceptional. Such alleged common rights are allowed only under exceptional circumstances of necessity or convenience, as, for example, in the case of a narrow river where the proprietors of each bank are entitled to cast their lines, or in the case of rights of salmon fishing being possessed by them to bring the sweep of their nets beyond the *medium filum*—the exercise of their respective rights of fishing not being possible in any other way. The principle applicable to the question appears to be that the right of trout fishing, which is a pertinent to the lands adjacent to the river, cannot be exercised by the proprietors of those lands beyond the limits of the solum of the river which they respectively possess, and that as the sportsman is not entitled, though standing on his own land, to shoot at or kill game on his neighbor's property, or flying above it, so the angler, though standing on his own portion of the solum of the river, is not entitled to cast his line or catch fish swimming above his neighbor's solum—*Hujus est solum est usque ad cœlum*. In all such exceptional cases as those referred to, it is not the legal rights of parties, but the requirements of exceptional circumstances that have regulated the method and extent of fishing allowed. Where the right of fishing can be exercised by either proprietor without transgressing the *medium filum*, he is not entitled to cast his line beyond it. If he does so, he commits a trespass on his neighbor's property, and subjects himself, as the Sheriff-Substitute thinks the defenders have done in the present case, to the consequences of such wrongous act—viz., interdict and expenses."

It strikes us that the decision and argument should be taken as letters precedent to govern similar cases which may arise in America. The question of riparian rights is one which has become serious in the United States, and has already made some disturbance in Canada. In respect to the latter country, the question continues whether, the vested rights of the proprietor having been conceded and defended, the Government has any shadow of authority to lease fishing privileges over the proprietor's title. The Canadian Government asserts arbitrary jurisdiction when it assumes to lease whole rivers to anglers and fishermen, while some sections of those same rivers belong to private individuals. English law having now defined and established the rights of river proprietors in England, we do not see why the same rights should not be recognized, obtain, and be scrupulously defended in Canada. If the Canadian Government has appropriated the rights of ri-

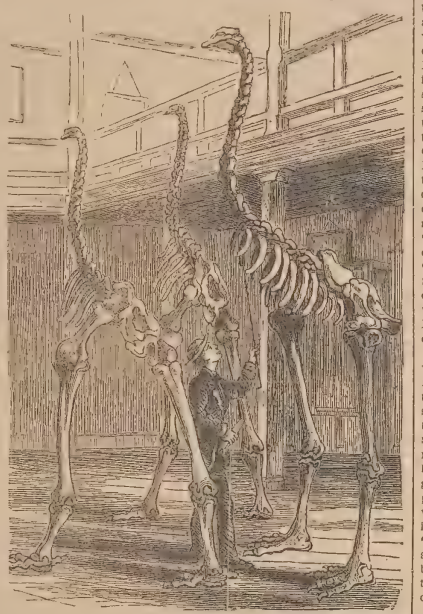
parian owners, without leave or permission, the owners certainly have recourse. It does not follow that the Canadian Government, because it has been to large outlay in stocking and protecting streams, should reimburse itself directly out of the waters which have been benefited. The improvements are for the benefit of the whole people, and the tax for making and maintaining the same should not be levied solely upon the riparian owners. If the Government cannot maintain its hatcheries out of the rentals of the waters over which it has inherent absolute jurisdiction, and from fines, etc., it should levy a general tax for the deficiency. But the riparian owners having received a large and direct benefit, while the public has only an appreciable and remote benefit, some concession is certainly due from the riparian owners to the Government. It seems, thereforo, as if an equitable adjustment of the account could be easily reached. Either the riparian owners should be allowed some restricted right of leasing fishing privileges for rods along his "solum" of the river, or the Government should pay him a small annual rental for the relinquishment of his rights. If some such compromise be not soon effected, there will be trouble in the Provinces, especially in New Brunswick. We hope some member of the Dominion Parliament will press this matter upon the attention of that honorable body.

THE NEW ZEALAND MOA AND ITS HUNTERS.

THE history of New Zealand and its inhabitants prior to its occupation by Europeans, is enveloped in the mystery and uncertainty which surround that of every nation, and particularly every barbarous nation, which has no written records of the past. Traditions the Maori has, of course; but, so vague, contradictory and mythological are they, that very little reliance can be placed on any statements contained or allusions made in them. There seems, however, little reason to doubt that the present race of aboriginals migrated hither from one of the Polynesian Islands, which their legends concur in calling "Hawaiki," some three or four hundred years ago; and that at the time of their arrival there were no human inhabitants on any of the New Zealand group of islands. But whether the aborignal race that was contemporary with, hunted and lived on the now extinct *Dinornis*, were the immediate ancestors of the present natives, or whether they were an ancient people that died slowly out, or eventually migrated, is a point that has not yet been, and probably never will be, satisfactorily determined. At several places in both the larger islands of New Zealand are found distinct traces of works which, like the ancient mounds and walls in your own country, indicate the existence in the distant past of a race of which the present aborigines know nothing. Archæological research has not, however, yet advanced very far among us. Here, as in every new country, the practical side of life takes the lead; and, beyond a few discoveries of this nature, briefly reported by travelers in the interior, nothing on which to found a reliable theory has been ascertained. The *Morioris*, who inhabit the Chatham Islands, are beyond doubt the descendants of emigrants from New Zealand; and it is possible enough that their ancestors were the remnant of the ancient New Zealanders, who, impelled by the exigencies of want or war, or perhaps simply by a restless desire for a new home, launched out in their frail canoes in search of the more genial tropical climes of which their traditions probably sang.

But whatever uncertainty may shroud the history of the Moa-hunters, the abundant remains of the great apterous bird itself plainly show that both he and his captors existed at one time in considerable numbers in all parts of New Zealand. In many instances twenty or thirty moa skeletons, mixed with those of the native dog, which was formerly cultivated in New Zealand and in many others of the Polynesian Islands as an article of food, have been found in caves or pits in the interior; and with them, or in the immediate neighborhood, the rude cutting implements of chert or obsidian which seem to have been the highest manufacture in that direction of the earlier races. In some of the old native ovens or "kitchen middens," too, have been found great quantities of the broken egg shells of the bird, leading to the conclusion that the roasted Moa egg was quite as favorite and common an article of food as the bird itself. One or two eggs have been secured in a fair state of preservation and sent to England; it was noticeable in each case that the same part at one end was missing, as if the contents had been abstracted through the aperture. The average size of the egg, as far as can be gathered, was about nine inches in length by six inches in diameter. Of the appearance of the bird itself we have no information from eye witnesses. I inclose you Professor Owen's drawing of what it ought to be, and no doubt he is pretty near the mark. The Professor has simply classified them under fifteen species, viz.: *Dinornis curtus*, *D. geranoides*, *D. didiformis*, *D. dromioides*, *D. rheides*, *D. gracilis*, *D. gravis*, *D. casuarinus*, *D. crassus*, *D. elephantopus*, *D. struthoides*, *D. ingens*, *D. giganteus*, *D. robustus*, and *D. maximus*. Of these *D. curtus* is the smallest, and would probably stand about three feet high; his average length of *femur* is given as six inches; *tiba*, eleven inches, and *metatarsus* five inches. The other species as enumerated are on a progressively increasing scalē; *D. maximus* has been found standing twelve feet high; some of his average measurements are given by Owen thus: *femur*, eighteen inches long and averaging five inches in diameter; *tibia*, thirty-nine inches long by (say) seven inches in diameter; *metatarsus*, twenty-one inches long. Dr. Von Haast, the New Zealand Government naturalist, is of the opinion that the *Dinornis* may be divided into two groups, the first to be called the *Dinornithidæ*, their characteristics being the absence of the hind toe, the bill narrow and pointed, and the *metatarsus* comparatively long; the second, which he names *Palapterygidæ*, includes those species which have a hind toe, whose bills are obtuse and rounded, and in which the *metatarsus* is short. It is, however, doubtful whether we have enough perfect specimens to justify such a classification; so I need not enumerate the species placed under each.

Although there seem to be no definite statements in Maori tradition that the Moa has been seen within the last century or two, yet they have many and varied accounts of the habits of the bird and the methods by which he was captured. How far these accounts represent the real occurrence, or to what extent they have been evolved by poetic fancy from the mere traditional existence of the mighty bird, it is hard to say. Whatever their value, some of the stories state that great public preparations were made for the hunt; that a whole village would turn out and beat the scrub within a large circle, gradually contracting and forcing their quarry toward some lake or pool in the river; and, having thus rushed him into deep water, they would come up in canoes and easily dispatch him. Other accounts, again, say that hunters armed with long spears, made specially with points that would easily break off, planted themselves along the bush tracks frequented by the birds; others of the party would then drive the prey along the tracks, where they would receive the spears of perhaps a dozen or two of their assailants, the points, breaking off as the bird hurried along through the scrub, remained in the wounds, and so weakened him that when run out in the open ground he fell a comparatively easy victim to the bolder and more skillful hunters. Another story is to the effect that the men used to drive a strong stake into



Skeletons of the Moa.

the ground above the entrance of a cave known as the haunt of the Moa, and hang thereto a strong rope of native flax (*Phormium tenax*), with a running noose, into which the bird would inevitably run his head on some of his exits or entrances, when, of course, he was easily disposed of. There seems to be unanimity, at any rate, on the point of the timid, lazy and sluggish character of the birds, except at certain seasons, when they are said to have fought with great ferocity, many being thus disabled and falling a prey to the natives. One story asserts that they were so lazy and inert as to lie down and allow themselves to be roasted to death in the bush fires, and that their extinction is largely owing to the extraordinary prevalence and extent of fires during one particularly dry summer. Hence, too, the Maories have a proverb, "As lazy as a Moa." It seems to be pretty well established that they went about in pairs, and had but one chick with them. Their habitat was, no doubt, in the bush, but I have myself found the little heaps of rounded pebbles from the crop which indicate where one of these birds had died, along with fragments of their bones, on some of the bare ridges of the South Island, where now there is not a stick of timber within fifty miles, but where, as the occasional charred logs show, there grew at some remote time a luxuriant forest.

On one or two occasions of late, a rumor was in circulation that the Moa had been seen alive in some remote and inaccessible corner of the island, but his existence has never been established, and there can be little doubt that he is totally extinct. Our principal museums, however, have some excellent skeletons, and every now and then a new discovery is made that adds to the stock. The grand old bird has been immortalized, though somewhat irreverently, by a bush poet, with whose effusion I will conclude:

"Who in the days of ancient fame,
Before the * Pakiha-Maori † came,
Kicked up his lively little game?
The Moa!

"Who saw Mount Eden's‡ crater gush?
Who saw the red-hot lava rush?
And then skedaddled in the bush,
The Moa!

"Who only laid a single egg?
Who had no wing, but only leg,
Pronounce his fearful name, I beg—
The Moa!

"Who picked up little Maori boys,
As hens pick corn, with rapping noise,
Closing their little dusky joys?
The Moa!

"Who stood twelve feet, without his boots?
Who collared dogs and grubbed for roots?
Who didn't care for mild cheroots?
The Moa.

"Whose bones have puzzled Mr. Owen?
And been discussed by Governor Bowen,
Who said, indeed, there was no knowing?
The Moa!

"Whose stomach had a strong digestion?
Who'd settle soon the 'native question,'
(A very powerful suggestion)?
The Moa!

"Then fill a goblet to the name
Of that old cock of ancient fame,
Who's passed away and played his game,
The Moa!"

* Pakeha (white man). The name "Pakeha-Maori" was given to those Europeans who lived with the Maoris.

† An extinct volcano in the North Island.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF US.

AN OPINION SUI GENERIS.—The following is a letter which we must publish just as it comes to us. It is genuine "home spun." We should like to go fishing with the writer.

DOVER, N. H., Jan. 19, 1879.

MR. EDITOR AND CO-OPERATORS OF FOREST AND STREAM:

Your noble efforts to make FOREST AND STREAM a valuable journal and educator has been well carried out thus far, and it will be appreciated and enjoyed by thinking persons who read it.

When we meet a man who loves the study of nature and is a true sportsman, we generally find a gentleman and a whole soul. Only once in a life of fifty-six years have I met two individuals—who belonged to an honored sporting club, the Oquossoc Angling Association, Indian Rock, Lake Rangely, Me.,—who impressed me with the idea (if this theory was true, that "Whenever a child was born somebody dies, and the soul of the dying man goes into the child") that at the time when those two leather dealers of New York city were born nobody died. In an article, "True Sportsmen and Sporting Literature," FOREST AND STREAM, Jan. 9, we read: "The great trouble nowadays is the want of judicious discrimination between a sporting man and a sportsman. The former must, as a consequence, be over just to himself with the bottle; must deal at the pool-room, and consequently visit the gaming table. The latter must be either a painter or poet, a thorough naturalist (Darwin's views excepted), must keep the Ten Commandments, the Revised Statutes, and thirty-nine articles of the Episcopal Church." With due respect for individual faith and convictions, the gentleman will allow me to state that no thorough naturalists of the nineteenth century can afford to except this only rational theory of development of our illustrious Darwin; but men like Prof. Huxley and others have accepted it. An English bishop said in an assembly: "Ladies and gentlemen, is it possible that the learned Prof. Huxley can believe that we spring from a monkey?" The Professor replied "Ladies and gentlemen, if it was a matter of choice whether we spring from a monkey or something else it would be different, but science deals in investigations and facts; but if it was, as the learned bishop wants it, my choice to spring from a monkey or from a bishop of the Episcopal Church who can put his brains to no better use than to ridicule science and its facts, I certainly should choose the monkey."

The game and fishing laws of New Hampshire are good, but many wish (with me) that the slaughter of striped bass in Exeter and South New Market rivers, which is now going on, would be stopped, and that the laws were executed; but we find it a sad fact that irrational, superannuated laws remain on the statute books, and rational laws are treated in the same way as two ministers of the gospel executed their Sunday law when they were on the Grand Lakes, Me., in June. They requested the man who carried them over the lakes to bring them back to Princeton on Sunday. The man remoistrated and said, "You gentlemen teach us not to work on Sunday." One of the divines replied: "If I prove to you that it is your duty to get us out of here, where we are plagued by mosquitoes and black flies, will you do it?" The man promised he would. "Now, you find in the Scripture, 'If thine ox or thine ass falls in'o a pit on the Sabbath get him out,' and have you ever seen two bigger asses than we are to come here to be all bitten up by those creatures?" The man found the confession too strong; he skipped that elastic law with those who pretend to execute it at home, and shipped them back.

The Dittmar powder is excellent, and all what Mr. Dittmar claims for it, but will he be so kind to explain why the dealers sell a can which weighs eleven ounces, can and all, and call it a pound? Hoping that you will receive a circulation of your valuable journal to your full satisfaction, I am yours truly, C. H. H.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—An Ohio correspondent thus enumerates the results which have followed his subscription to FOREST AND STREAM some four years ago:

"It caused me to buy Bogardus' book, to take the FOREST AND STREAM, and caused its circulation to increase a score, at least, by my friends taking it, and has been the means of me buying one of Holabird's shooting suits, and one overcoat of G. W. Simmons, a fine gun of Nichols & Lefever, ten pounds of Dittmar's powder, a dog collar of Von Culen, 500 Vanity Fair cigarettes, arms and ammunition of H. C Squires for our shooting club, a fly rod and tackle of Conroy & Bissett a meerschaum pipe of Kaldenberg, a trolling spoon of Fish & Simpson, a shell cleaner of Ronan, a pair of oil tanned moccasins of Holberton, a hammock of McCoy & Sanders, a pocket compass of Williams & Co., a camp stool of E. W. Gourd, an auxillary rifle barrel, three fine Gordon and two Irish setters bought by myself and friend, besides tent, camp stove and other things too tedious to mention. Now, if my other friends have done so well for your advertisers, it must have done something for their trade. Many of the above-named articles I have long stood in need of, and knew not where to get them, and by reading the FOREST AND STREAM I have learned to be a more successful sportsman by learning the habits and haunts of game and wild fowl, the subject being fully written up by your many able contributors from all parts of the country. The pleator has become aware that he can realize his most sanguine expectations in fishing in the waters of Mich., landing the beautiful grayling and trout with which her waters abound. At the same time railroad companies and hotel keepers are reaping a rich harvest from the sportsman. But the sportsman doesn't think so much about that, but wants his fun and expects to pay handsomely for it.

Yours truly, J. W. S."

MORE TESTIMONY.—We are gratified to add the followin testimony to the hundreds of other letters which we have already printed and published:

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Montreal, Feb. 1, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In answer to the advertisement of my "Weather Almanac" in your columns, I have received orders for copies from nearly every quarter of the United States, and upon receipt of these many of the news-

papers have noticed the publication most favorably. This shows me first, the power of your paper as an advertising medium; and, secondly, the great interest at present attached to "the weather" by all classes of the community. Could you not from time to time give us, through your columns, some of the more remarkable features of the weather in the Northern United States? For example, such as how far the great snow storms of December and January last traveled southward, and how long the snow remained on the ground at southern and western points. Likewise, the lowest readings of the thermometer during the recent "cold dips." I am at present constructing a snow-storm chart for the Dominion of Canada, and should like to include that portion of the United States where these have been experienced to a greater or less extent. HENRY G. VENNOR.

Our correspondent can obtain all the information he wishes from the S nal Service Department, Washington.

CEDARVILLE, Greene County, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I wish your paper could get more into the h ands of boys than it does, as it would be so much easier to instill into their minds the duties of a sportsman—the preservation of game, and the various other items that comprise the *role* of sportsman. I do not know that I could suggest anything which would adapt the paper more to the wants of boys, unless it should be a frequent editorial recurrence to such views as you expressed in No. 21 on the subject of temperance. Such views would and should be an additional inducement to parents to place the paper in the hands of their boys. I have felt like thanking you for that article ever since. I know of nothing more absurd than the habit of drinking on sporting occasions, when, if ever, a man should have a clear head and a steady hand. Accidents are sufficiently numerous at best without adding four-fold to their number by the use of intoxicating drink. J. G. D.

PARSONAGE OF THE REFORMED CHURCH,
Chatham Village, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I enjoy your paper more and more, and took much pleasure in reading the handsome and deserved testimonials in this week's issue from Washington, Indianapolis, Chicago and Pittsburg. Though I am a minister with a church of one hundred families, yet I find work of this kind a pleasant diversion, which often acts like an invigorating tonic. An "about face" from tacology to FOREST AND STREAM is recreation.

Yours truly, N. H. VAN ARSDALE.

EXTINCT NEW ZEALAND BIRDS.—We publish on another page a most delightful account of these great extinct birds, for which we feel under great obligations to our correspondent. The account of the Maori traditions concerning the Moa are especially interesting.

There are in this country two very excellent collections of Moa bones, which we recommend all our readers to see—one at the American Museum of Natural History in this city, and he other at the Peabody Museum of New Haven, Conn.

DEAD LETTERS.—The receipts of money in the letters received at the Dead Letter Office at Washington average $81,600 per month. That is the premium paid to carlessness. Always see that your letter, inclosing $4, is properly directed to the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York.

WOODCOCK AT THE SOUTH.—The article which we print in our Gun Column relative to the habits of woodcock in the Southern States, and the methods of hunting them there will doubtless prove very interesting to many of our Northern readers.

—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Chas. Riley, superintendent of the passenger coaches of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Mr. Riley was a genial sportsman, well known to every member of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, from whose conventions he was never absent. His sterling worth and open-hearted manner made for him a host of friends.

GAME PROTECTION.

HOW SETH GREEN FIXES THEM.—The other night, at the meeting of the New York Society for the Protection of Fish and Game, a letter from Seth Green was read. It contained the following quaint passage:

"I do not believe I have ever had a fish stolen. I will tell you how I protect the creek. Flags and weeds grow along the banks of the stream and when night-fishing season comes I have my men scatter gas-tar, diluted with turpentine, among the flags and weeds. It is very effective. I will relate an instance and show how it works. A few years ago a certain man was in the habit of stealing on the creek a few times during the night-fishing season and would not stop. He was sued, and fined $50 and $6 costs, and to keep him from going to jail and his family from suffering I paid the fine. But still he would come on; so I took the law in my own hands and prepared a kettle of the above mentioned mixture, put it into my boat, and floated down stream, and threw it with a ladle all over the flags and weeds. That night he came. The flags were as high as his head. It was dark and before he knew what was the matter he was covered with tar from head to foot. His hair, whiskers and rod got their share. He was not seen for several days afterward; and when he was seen he did not have any whiskers and but little hair, and his rod, basket and fly-book that he used to show with so much pride were never seen again. He left the town in less than a year. If any of you are troubled with poachers give them gas tar.

Yours truly, SETH GREEN."

KENNEBEC ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting of the Kennebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, held at Augusta, the officers elected for the ensuing year were: Pres., Dr. Geo. W. Martin, Augusta; Vice-Presidents, G. A. Robertson, Augusta, S. B. Glazier, Hallowell; Sec. and Treas., R. B. Capen, Augusta; Executive Committee, G. W. Martin, G. A. Robertson, G. A. Cony, J. F. Pierce, C. B. Morton, Augusta. The address of President Martin discussed the history of fish culture, and contained much sensible comment upon the value of that branch of the fishing industry.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Monson, Jan.* 28.—The sportsmen of this place have recently organized a club, the title of which is, "Monson Sportsmen's and Fancier's Club." Officers of the club: A. D. Norcross, President; R. Flynt, Vice-President; C. R. Keeney, Secretary; R. Fay, Treasurer. Object of the club is to promote excellence in sports and fancier's interests.

C. R. K.

SOUTH SIDE SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—At a meeting of the South Side Sportsmen's Club, held at the Hotel Brunswick, this city, Monday evening last, the following ticket was nominated for the current year:—Recorder John K. Hackett, President; Charles Banks, Vice-President; William M. Fliess, Treasurer; Roland Redmond, Secretary; John E. Develin, Counsel. Members of the Executive Committee—John K. Hackett (*ex officio*), President; William M. Fliess, Treasurer; John E. Develin, Counsel; Joseph Allen, George W. Hall, Roland Redmond and James Benkard.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Allenton, Jan.* 28.—We have started an association for protecting game during the winter, and have at present 106 live quail. C. H. BITTING.

PHILADELPHIA GAME PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.—Henry B. Mahn, proprietor of a restaurant in Broad street, above Chestnut street, Philadelphia, was convicted before Magistrate Hugh F. Kennedy for selling reed birds out of season. The fine imposed was $80. Henry Domnitz, game and provision dealer, No. 129 South Seventeenth street, was convicted of selling venison out of season before the same magistrate. The fine imposed was $30. In both cases security was entered, and an appeal to court taken. The arrests were made on complaint of officers of the Philadelphia Game Protective Association.

VIRGINIA.—It is proposed to establish a close period from mid-day Saturday till Monday morning of each week during the fishing season in the Potomac. This is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the fisheries.

INDIANA—*New Albany, Jan.* 29.—Last week our sportsmen organized a club, known as the "Floyd County Game Protective Association," with the following officers: President, Sam Weir; Vice-President, W. B. Rodenham; Treasurer, H. A. Fawcett; Secretary, Bayard Pierce. The first and chief object of the club is to restock our county with quail. The cold weather and snow played sad havoc with them. A good lively interest is manifested, and we hope to accomplish great good in our work. B. P.

The Rifle.

THE FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN TOURNAMENT

For the Short-Range Championship of 1879

And three team medals, which will be awarded to the teams making the first, second and third best scores. Other prizes will be offered also, to take place at Conlin's shooting gallery. Open to teams from any organized rifle club.

Conditions—Teams—Each team shall consist of ten men. The teams participating must be composed of members of the various clubs which they represent. Rifles—Limited to ten pounds in weight; minimum pull of trigger, three pounds; 22-100 cal. Teams may furnish their own rifles and ammunition, or use those at the gallery, as they may desire. Number of Shots—Ten by each competitor. Sighting Shots—Two shots will be allowed each competitor. Position—Offhand. Targets—200-yards targets, according to the regulations of the N. R. A., reduced in proportion to the range at the gallery. Practice—No practice allowed on the day of the match. Entrance Fee—Ten dollars to be paid at the office of the FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN, No. 111 Fulton street, N. Y. The match to be governed by the rules of the N. R. A. relating to teams.

The captains of the several teams, entered before 9 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 22, will meet at Conlin's Gallery at that hour and fix upon the arrangements for carrying out the match, choose referees, and decide in what order the respective teams shall shoot. The assembled captains shall decide upon the date of opening the matches, and the date at which the entries shall close. The referees shall elect an umpire, whose decision in all cases shall be final.

The championship team tournament is creating no small discussion, and from the number of letters already received there is every indication of a large line of entries. These letters come not only from the clubs in town, but from Rahway, Bergen, Newark and Elizabeth, in N. J., Boston, and even from Chicago, where the team of the Thos. Post, G. A. R., are discussing the question of coming on. The South Brooklyn Rifle Club will be represented by a team, and such clubs as desire to take practice in the gallery may have special practice by writing the gallery master.

GERMAN RIFLE CLUB ELECTIONS.

The most of the German-American shooting clubs and associations hold their annual meetings in the months of January and February of each year, and elect their officers. We know of the following:

BOHEMIAN SCHUETZEN CORPS.—Captain, F. Wokal; First Lieutenant, Ad. Hahn; Second Lieutenant, A. Cherovsky; Third Lieutenant, Th. Firtsch; and Wenzl Kacerowsky, President; A. Cherooke, Vice-President; J. Strupl, Secretary; Alviss Krakki, Financial Secretary; Joseph Kordula, Treasurer; Wenzl Nepivoda, Shooting Master. Headquarters, 163 East Fourth street. Meetings, second and fourth Monday each month.

GERMAN RIFLE CLUB.—Captain, F. Freeze; Secretary, L. Gaerth; Treasurer, A. Ellerich; Shooting Master, Chas. Zettler, Sen., and Orderly, Chs. Huttich. Headquarters, 122 Rivington street.

MANHATTAN RIFLE CLUB.—President, H. Oehl; Vice-President, D. Miller; Secretary, F. Fabarius; Treasurer, M. B. Engel. Headquarters, Karl Klein's Hotel, 197 Bowery.

STATEN ISLAND SHUETZEN CORPS.—Captain, Fr. Bachmann; First Lieutenant, J. Rubsam; Second Lieutenant, Ch. Mundhenk; Treasurer, A. Zorn; Corresponding Secretary, F. Illig; Finance Secretary, O. Platz; Shooting Master, E. Zesch; Color Bearer, Ch. Beinort; Orderly, A. Hagemann.

JERSEY SCHUETZEN CORPS.—Captain, Aug. Ermisch; Treasurer, R. A. Lienau; Secretary, F. H. Jacobi; Orderly, G. B. Clausen; Stewards, J. D. Bishoff, O. Raisch; Color-Bearers, J Werhan, W. Mohn, W. Gerdts, J. Dehmke; Financial Committee, F. W. Schumann, J. Mangels, G. Koster.

BALTIMORE SCHUETZEN CORPS.—President, W. Raine; Vice-President, E. Groman; Treasurer, C. N. Oehm; Shooting Masters, Fr. Hasselhorst, Ch. Struth; First Secretary Jas. Letzer; Second Secretary, E. Buschmann; Directors, A. Martini, E. Heisenor, Fr. Gardner, H. Spanhake, G. Leimbach.

The shareholders of the Schuetzen Park, at Union Hill, N. J., held their annual meeting last week at Busch's Hotel, Hoboken. The financial report was read and unanimously approved. The report shows a small profit of $658.38 for the last year, but among the expenditures figures an item of $3,509.60 for altering castle, new gate, house, new roofs, etc. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: Hy. Offermann, Fred. Harenburg, H. W. Cordts, J. M Brunie, M. Steljes, W. F. Schumann, J. F. W. Mangels, Capt A. Ermisch, J. Horsmann, H. D. Busch, G. A. Kundahl, J. N. Crusins, B. H. Tienken, L. A. Lienau, H. D Gerdts, John Raschin, Herm. Raschen, Fred. Hansen, J. C. Huser, H. L. Meyer, A. W. Lemke, Chs. Pirovano, F. H. Jacobi, J. Hanken, Wm. Engel and C. Meyer. In place of John and Hermann Raschen, who declined to serve, Messrs. A. Hauenstein and Jugwersen were elected, and the Board organized as follows: President, H. D. Busch; Vice-President, Capt. Aug. Ermisch; Second Vice-President, Fred. Harenburg; Treasurer, Hy. Offermann; Corresponding Secretary, H. D. Gerdts; Recording Secretary, B. H. Tienken; Financial Secretary, John Horsmann; Shooting Master, G. A. Kundahl.

STANDING COMMITTEES.—Festival Committee, Busch, Ermish, Harenburg, Offermann, Horsmann, Gerdts, Fienken. Finance Committee—Cordts, Schumann, Hauenstein, Brunie, Jacobi. Park Committee—Schumann, Mangels, Hanken Engel, Crusins. Shooting Committee—Kundahl, Hansen, Lienau, Pirovano, Ermisch, Lemke, Cordts. Supply Committee.—Harenburg, Steljes, Horsmann, H. L. Meyer, Carsten Meyer. Law Printing—Gerdts, Ermisch, Steljes. Police Gate Committee—Mangels, Huser, Jugwersen, Horsmann, Hansen. Railroad Committee—Crusins, Jugwersen, Jacobi, Schumann.

We are informed that in the coming spring another grand shooting ground will be added to those already in existence, but will out-rank them all except that at Union Hill. This ground is at South Beach (Cedar Grove), Staten Island, and can accommodate hundreds and thousands of shooters. One can shoot there at short, middle, and long ranges, at the option of the participants. The proprietor of said place, Mr. A. Petzler, will have finished in a few weeks target-houses and shooting stands. During the season he will have running two steamers from the city to his place direct, and we presume that this place will be visited by almost all shooting societies of New York and vicinity during the next summer.

THE WASHINGTON RIFLEMEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The Columbia Rifle Association of the District of Columbia held its third annual meeting on the evening of Jan. 15th, inst., there being a full attendance of its members. After the revision and correction of the rules and regulations which had previously been referred to a special committee on that subject, and the election of several new members, the association proceeded to the election of officers for the year 1879, which resulted in the re-election of Col. J. O. P. Burnside, as President, and Prof. Wm. Harkness for Vice-President, and the election of J. M. T. Partello, Secretary, and Jas. E. Bell, Treasurer. Two new offices had been created in the revision of the rules and regulations—Range-Officer and Team Captain—and General John Coughlin was elected to the former, Professor Wm. Harkness to the latter. Harrison Dingman, Esq., Dr. Wm. Tindall and Mr. Charles Laird were selected by ballot to serve with the officers of the association as an Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

The secretary made a report for the past year in which the association was congratulated on what had already been accomplished in perfecting the organization, and also on its prospects for the season of 1879 as evinced by the acquisition of so many new members and the spirit and enthusiasm of both old and new members.

Short-range shooting is to be a distinguishing feature of the association for the ensuing year, and many of the recently elected members of the club bear reputations for excellence at the close ranges, among whom may be mentioned Mr. J. M. T. Partello, Mr. P. T. Dodge, J. E. Gadsby, D. W. Bruce, Dr. Tindall and others. Altogether the prospects of the association for the season of 1879 are very encouraging, and new members—both active and associate—are continually adding to the lists. With the increasing interest in rifle matters now manifest in the District of Columbia it is confidently expected by the members of the club that, with a range complete in all respects, they will be enabled to close the year of 1879 with a healthy, self-sustaining organization of riflemen, whose only object will be to indulge in and encourage the sport as the recreation of gentlemen, and for the ultimate great benefit which must result to the country from having its young men thoroughly skilled in rifle practice.

The practice of our members is thorough and systematic, and is always conducted with the same particularity that the matches are—in fact each practice day is the same as a match. No sighting shots are allowed, and the regulation number of shots are fired over each distance, the members firing in turn and regular order, observing all the rules of a match.

Two mid-range iron targets are to be added in a short time on the Bennings Range, which, in addition to the long-range and short-range targets now in use will enable our riflemen to practice at all the distances. Heretofore there has been no 500 and 600 yards targets on this range, and some of the marksmen from this city at the late fall meeting held at Creedmoor entered the mid-range matches without ever having fired a shot previously over those distances. This defect is to be remedied, and hereafter mid-range and short-range shooting will be cultivated to a great extent.

The Columbia Rifle Association hopes to have the arrangements completed in time to invite the riflemen of the country to a meeting at Bennings Range early in May next. It is intended that the meeting shall be one of three days' shooting.

J. M. T. P.

EXPRESS BULLETS.

WORCESTER, January 27, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Sir: I notice in your last issue a communication from F. J. Rabbeth on the accuracy of Express bullets as compared with the long-range 550 grain bullets, which has interested me very much. I have an Alexander Henry Match and Express

rifle. .45-calibre; with the rifle came Express bullets, with hollow points, which I have tried repeatedly, using the long-range sights and from 100 to 112 grains powder. The last experiment I made was about four weeks since, when I shot Express bullets 275 yards from a dead rest, ten shots, and to my disgust they covered about a two-foot circle. I then removed the Express bullets from the shells, and inserted the 540 grain long-range bullet, and shot ten shots in succession into an eight-inch bull's-eye, so you can readily see that my experience agrees with friend Rabbeth to a nicety. I have never tried them on game, but am content to take the testimony of others who have for their great killing properties, as I have shot them into a snow bank, and the result was they were turned completely inside out, with the exception of a small piece at the butt end, and so flattened out that they were nearly one inch in diameter; and if they could be used without impairing accuracy, I think they would be a good thing, but as friend Rabbeth says, I had rather estimate elevation for the long-range bullet than take the chances of the Express bullet going where it is aimed. I hope to hear the experience of others. G. J. R.

ACCURACY OF EXPRESS RIFLES.—In answer to Mr. T. J Robbetti, I would say that I have just had a diagram sent me of the shooting of a 50-bore double Express rifle made by Mr. Thomas Meuer, Fisher street, Birmingham, England, in which 10 shots at 100 yards are all in a 4-inch bull's-eye, and 10 do. at 200 yards in one 6 inches by 8. This rifle carries a charge of 6 drachms of powder, 164 grains, and only 340 grains of lead, and its effect on game is simply awful. Of course it is designed chiefly for East Indian shooting, where most of the game is dangerous, and its effect on grizzly bears would be instant death. Yours truly, C. MESSITER.

Dauphin, Pa., Jan. 31.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Springfield.*—The U. S. Armory Team shot over their range on the 31st ult., using the regulation army rifle, 70 grains powder and 405 grains lead, 10 shots per man, the scores running:

S S Bumstead	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4—46
R T Hare	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—45
F H Bell	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—43
M W Bull	5	5	2	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—43
J F Cranston	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	4—41
M P Benjamin	4	4	2	5	4	3	4	4	3	3—36

Benjamin is a new man, but gives promise of being a good shot.

WALNUT HILL—*Boston, Feb.* 1.—A forbidding day did not prevent a very full attendance at the regular Saturday meet to-day. The winter shed was crowded, and the ladies, who love the odor of burning powder, were given excellent points of view, whence they could see the rising discs, and once or twice the fair ones were induced to try a shot, and the white discs displayed were not mere complimentaries, but were actually earned. The competition was the seventh one for the Maynard rifle, with seventy-seven entries. The scores standing as follows at 200 yards, off-hand:

W H Jackson	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—46
J Wemyss, Jr	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5—45
C M Meiggs	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—45
A B Archer	5	4	3	4	5	3	5	4	5	5—43
E B Souther	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—43
W E Currier	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—42
H Tyler	4	5	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—42
J Nichols	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—42
J S Somes	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4—42
Col N Wales	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	5—42
F A Brown	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	5	4—41
W Charles	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—41
R Davis	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4—40
E W Archer	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—80
F W Archer	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—39
N E Jepson	4	3	4	5	4	3	5	4	3	4—37
H Wharton	4	4	0	2	4	4	5	4	3	5—29

The wind was decidedly unfavorable for the making of large scores, varying from 10 to 12 o'clock, and was very gusty. During the afternoon several of the members engaged in practicing with shot-guns at glass balls thrown in the air, and some very fine exhibitions of skill were given. Mr. J. N. Frey has been unanimously chosen President of the Massachusetts Rifle Association for the current year.

GALLERY SHOOTING.—the regular monthly shoot at the Mammoth Rifle Gallery, Washington st., Boston, closed on Saturday last, and the scores made have shown a very steady high average. The shooting was participated in by many of the members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association as well as by independent marksmen. The shooting was at 50 yards; 8 rounds; possible 40; the scores standing:

P H Hartshorn	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—38
Edwin A Archer	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5—37
F M Harris	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5—37
John A Lowell	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5—37
D F Small	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4—37
Horace Binney Sargent, Jr	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—36
Wm H Restarick	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—36
E C Sales	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5—36
John K Fox	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5—36
Col Nat Wales	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—36
H M Pope	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5—35
Everett Clark	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	4—35
George E Everett	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	5—35
George T Rockwell	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—35
Amos E Moore	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—35
L W Blake	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—35
M H Raymond	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—35
V L Seche	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—34
E K Knowles	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—34
H A Driscoll	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—34
William R Allen	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—34
George R Estes	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—34

E. W. Archer and F. M. Harris are tie for second and third prizes, according to the rules of the gallery.

—The match between the Bergen Point Rifle Club and the Medford Rifle Club will be shot Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.

CONNECTICUT—*Collinsville, Jan.* 30.—The Canton Rod and Gun Club to-day shot over the 200 yds. range for their regular weekly match, the scores running, in 10 shots:

	Mass.	Oreed.		Mass.	Creed.
J Lanhenstein	94	43	Geo Case	78	38
O B Hull	53	43	J Pfister	18	36
H Kenold	81	39	J H Bidwell	64	33

—At the annual meeting of the Seventh Division Rifle Association at Rochester, N. Y., on the 18th inst., officers were chosen for the present year as follows: President, Brigadier-General W. H. Briggs; Vice-President, Major A. G. Wheeler; Secretary, Major W. S. Smith, Jr.; Treasurer, C. F. Walters; Executive Committee—Colonels Begy, Erbelding and Miller.

EMPIRE RIFLE CLUB.—At a meeting held last week the following officers were elected: President, W. Wilton Farrow; First Vice-President, F. H. Holton; Second Vice-President, D. F. Davids; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. M. M. Maltby. The club has unconditionally accepted the challenge of the New York Rifle Club, the match to come of on the 22d of this month, at the Brinton Range.

—At Zettler's Gallery, 207 Bowery, the regular weekly scoot of the Zettler Rifle Club was held Jan. 28, at point target reduced to gallery distance; 10 shots per man; possible 30 points:

C Judson	22	M L Riggs	14
D Miller	21	H Fisher	13
H Oehl	20	F Fabarus	14
F Dath	19	C Zettler	13
M B Engel	19	M Dorrier	18
P Fenning	17	W Klien	13
B Zettler	17	F Levy	13
A E Moore	16	J Reyn	12

There will be two teams enter the FOREST AND STREAM match from this club. Second team held a meeting last Thursday evening and elected Mr. N. D. Ward Captain.

N. R. A. DIRECTORS.—The National Rifle Association directors met on the 4th inst. in regular monthly session. A resolution offered by Gen. Wingate instructed the secretary to notify all foreign rifle associations that the annual contest for the "Palma" would take place at Creedmoor next September, and inviting them to send teams to enter the competition. The secretary was also directed to send similar notices calling attention to the International Military and Inter-State Military matches. Mr. Schermerhorn, Major Henry Fulton and Col. E. H. Sanford were appointed to prepare a programme for the spring prize-meeting at Creedmoor. Col. G. D. Scott gave notice that at the next meeting of the board he should offer an amendment to the by-laws reducing the annual dues of members from $8 to $2. On motion of Mr. Schermerhorn, the Executive Committee was directed to consider the advisability of allowing military men to assume any position in matches at distances greater than 300 yards. At present they are compelled to shoot in a prone position, head toward the target, while many desire the privilege of shooting from a back position, like marksmen using small-bore rifles. A letter from Capt. W. H. Jackson, of the American Rifle Team, stated that a Boston jewelry firm would take charge of the Palma, about to be shipped to that city, and return it to this city at the expiration of three months. Major J. H. Jones, of the Twelfth Regiment, was chosen Secretary, and the following standing committees were appointed:

Range—Gen. G. W. Wingate, Capt. Joseph G. Story, Col. G. D. Scott.

Finance—Col. E. H. Sanford, Capt. W. C. Casey, Col. J. H. Cowperthwait.

Prizes—Col. John Wood, Major Joseph Holland, Major J. H. Jones

NEW JERSEY—*Newark.*—The first of a series of winte competitions opened at the range of the Newark Rifle Club on the 16th ult., and in a cold northeaster the following scores were made:

E B Elliott	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—46
W F Nutten	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—40
W H Nicholoy	4	2	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—39
H Humistow	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	4	4	5—36
R B Pomeroy	4	3	4	5	4	3	4	3	4	3—35

On the 29th ult., in regular weekly competition, the scores stood:

E B Elliott	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5—44
N Numistow	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—42
W N Nicholay	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—40
W Nutten	5	3	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	3—40
C J Smith	3	4	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	3—38
R B Pomeroy	3	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	3	3—37
F Chapman	4	4	3	4	5	2	3	4	3	4—37

Ohio—*Cincinnati.*—The Fishing and Shooting Club and the Germania Club met on the 26th for 200 yds. practice, the scores standing:

T C Baum	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—65
W Caldwell	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—64
W Hall	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—63
M Genderlin	4	4	4	5	4	5	3	4	4	4—60
L Fender	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—60
G Henson	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4—59
T A Jones	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	2	5	5—57
W Campbell	4	3	3	3	4	3	5	3	4	4—54

At the conclusion of the practice shoot, matters were enlivened by a little team match, at same distance, the scores standing:

Genderlin's Team.

M Genderlin	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—67
T C Baum	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—63
W Hall	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—61
Total										191

Fender's Team.

W Caldwell	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—66
W Fender	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—65
G Henson	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	5—59
Total										190

PENNSYLVANIA—*Allentown.*—On Saturday, Feb. 1, a shooting match took place at Richards' gallery, on 6th street, the following were the conditions: Glass balls are to be hung on a swing target and shot at with a parlor or saloon rifle. Each man had 45 balls to shoot at, and the following is the score:

Boyer J	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—	7
Gilbert G	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1
Moser Wm	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	—	10	
Boyer	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	—	8		
Gilbert	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	5	
Moser	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—	7	
Boyer	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	—	10		
Gilbert	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	5		
Moser	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—	4		

Yours very respectfully, CHAS. H. BITTING.

THE RIFLE IN CHICAGO.—A new impetus and a powerful one has been given to the science of rifle shooting in the West since my last letter, by the formation of the Grand Army Rifle Association of the United States, with headquarters at Chicago, organized under a charter from the State of Illinois. The following officers were elected: M. W. Lyman, President; John L. Manning, Vice-President; W. H. Reed, Secretary; Henry D. Fields, Treasurer, and Colonels Swain and Chamberlain and Captains Chenoweth, Dyball and Lyman, Directors. The appointive officers will be announced hereafter. At the recent grand encampment of the G. A. R., held at Galesburg, some twenty of the posts represented there signified their intention to organize rifle clubs and to affilliate with the central association, and letters have been received from posts in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, desiring instructions in regard to the formation of rifle clubs. From the well known energy, tact and shrewdness of the officers of the association, and their enthusiasm in rifle matters and their efficiency in the use of our national weapon, there is no question as to the success of this organization. The object of the organization is to foster and build up rifle shooting in the country. Although it is started in the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, it is not intended to confine its membership to clubs in that body, but simply to have a responsible organization back of it. Rifle clubs not connected with the Grand Army will be admitted to all its privileges, and are cordially invited to correspond with the secretary, W. H. Reed, who may be addressed at headquarters, No. 293 West Madison street. One thing may be relied upon by riflemen throughout the country—this association will have none of the elements of close communion about it in the event of a future in ternational team match. The Grand Army Rifle Association Team will be composed of the best marksmen that may be affiliated with the association, without regard to the range over which they may have won their rank.

The weather has been too inclement lately for outdoor shooting for any club less plucky than the Lake View boys. They were out on the 25th of January and the 1st of February with good scores.

"Captain Sone's man" is informed that when I sent the scores of Lyman and Kellogg I had not seen the unequaled scores of Sibley and Sone. LU.

Chicago, Feb. 4.

—The Lake View Rifle Club, of Chicago, have accepted the challenge of the Medford, Mass., Rifle Club, and the match will take place Feb. 22, at 10 A. M.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee.*—Jan. 25 was regular practice day for the Milwaukee Rifle Club, and a fine score was rolled up. The following is the record, 15 shots, possible 75, distance 227 yds.:

Welles	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	4	4	—68
Fielding	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	4	—64
Hill	5	5	4	4	4	5	2	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	—62
Drake	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	—60
Murray	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	5	5	3—59
Williams	4	4	2	4	4	3	4	3	3	4	5	0	4	5	3—59
Berry	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	2—56
Markham	5	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	3	5	5	3	3	2	3—53
Simmons	4	4	0	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	—52

A PHILADELPHIA RANGE.—There exists within the city bounds a race course, which, with an additional strip available, would give a range for long-range shooting, perfectly level and suitable in every respect, excepting one particular, that is the direction of fire would have to be nearly due south instead of north. Is this so serious an objection as to prevent its use for the above purpose? The grounds are so well suited with buildings, stands, etc., and will most likely be fitted up and offered for the above use by the association owning it, and under such conditions as would make it popular, that if the expense had to be borne by riflemen, would place the fitting up or even the acquiring of a range by any other means impossible in this city. C.

The great point in laying out a range is to get the sun at the rear of the firing points, in order that there may be no glare in the eyes of the marksman. A shade over the firing point would do much to meet the evil, but with snow on the ground the reflection from the white surface would be very strong. The objection is not a fatal one, however, and it may be overcome by appropriate shooting stands.

COLORADO—*Denver, Jan.* 29.—The members of the Denver Rifle Club are on the *qui vive* of expectancy, preparing for a coming contest of skill with the rifle club of Cincinnati. The challenge was received in last night's mail, and makes the initial move in the preparations for an unusually interesting trial. It is proposed to make a short and careful contest. But one range, the 200 yards, will be used, and the shooting to be off-hand. Six men upon each side will contest, each being allowed ten shots, thus making a possible aggregate score of but 300. The Denver Club have promptly replied, accepting the challenge, and the match will come off in the near future, about the middle of February, it is thought. Mr. W. Y. Sedam, now of this city, and a member of the Denver Rifle Club, was formerly captain and chief shot of the Cincinnati team. He has practiced several times of late with members of the Denver Club, and thinks they will have little difficulty in defeating their opponents, that is if six good average men are selected. One poor member will, of course, defeat the efforts of the others in such a short trial, where success depends much more than ordinarily upon the accuracy of every shot. The range selected, however, is, we think, rather favorable for the Denver Club. Mr. C. Gove has few if any equals at this distance, and his record of 49 out of a possible 50 bears record to the fact. O. Gove is but little inferior, and the other members of the club have had sufficient experience, and shown sufficient skill, to give promise of a good exhibition. Some members of the club are now practicing daily. Three matches will be shot to select the six who will participate in the contest. Each team will shoot upon its own range, and the scores will be transmitted by telegraph. W.

A CANADIAN LONG-RANGE CHALLENGE.—There is a Yankee directness in the following letter from a Canadian subscriber. No doubt Captain Jackson will be happy to give our friends from over the border a few lessons of what "Walnut Hill" can accomplish.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: January 27, 1879.

In your columns I notice that there is a considerable controversy regarding the disposition of the Centennial trophy—"The Palma"—that the N. R. A. anticipates a difficulty in getting a foreign team to compete for it, which would necessitate an empty "walk-over" for the American team, to enable them to hold it until some other disposition is made.

Considering this to be the position of the American Rifle Team of 1879, and that they may not have the questionable honor of winning the trophy by a matter of form (a walk-over), the Bowmanville Gun Club, of Canada, authorize me to make the proposition that the American rifle team of 1879 will hold a competition with the Bowmanville Rifle Club, of Canada, in May or June next, at the city of Rochester, N. Y., said competition to consist of the usual number of competitors a side, and governed by the customary rules of the N. R. A. for such occasions. Further particulars to be arranged on acceptance of proposition.

The club does not send this in the shape of a direct challenge, for the reason that they are not a national Canadian team, but only represent their club, and consequently the N. R. A. would not be obliged to entertain it, but send it in this shape, with the hope of arranging a match.

Whatever smack of assurance this may have, the club will attempt to justify by showing the white disc.

A. J. FOTHERGILL, Bowmanville, Ont., Canada.

Yachting and Boating.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Feb. 7	W	03	S	42	S	02
Feb. 8	0	41	9	27	8	49
Feb. 9	1	21	10	07	9	29
Feb. 10	3	04	10	50	10	03
Feb. 11	2	50	11	36	10	43
Feb. 12	3	32	W	25	11	34
Feb. 13	4	30	1	22	W	35

YACHTING NEWS.

YACHTING AT OSWEGO, N. Y.—The prospects of lake yachting in the future seem bright indeed, for from all ports along old Ontario, Erie and Michigan comes favorable news concerning the rapid increase of the fleets and the spread of popularity of the sport among the masses. When once the beauties of the lakes and the magnificence of the cruising grounds they afford are fully appreciated by the people in the West, it will not be long before their yacht squadrons will vie in number and in quality with those along the sea-board proper. About Oswego the outlook is encouraging. The fleet in those waters reaches twenty sail, the largest a 40-ton schooner, 50ft. keel and 10ft. beam. The *Ella*, of 20 tons, is by many considered the fastest boat of her size on the lakes, for in the matches at Oswego and on the Canadian shore she defeated *Surprise*, with gallant Cuthbert at her wheel. A steam yacht, 50ft. keel, is now in course of construction for Mr. N. Best, of Oswego, and a number of smaller craft are going up. Tides and currents do not bother our friends on Lake Ontario. The Thousand Islands and other famous places are the most popular resorts of the yachting fraternity. Barnacles are scarcely known in the fresh water regions, and iron craft need not bother about "the best coating for their bottoms."

BUNKER HILL YACHT CLUB.—The Bunker Hill Yacht Club, Charlestown, Mass., elected the following officers for the year: Com., W. H. Tolman; Vice-Com., J. H. Rich; Capt., S. H. Morris; Sec'y, W. F. Hodgkinson; Fin. Sec'y, P. J. Henchey; Treas., G. W. Melville; Trustees, N. F. O'Neil, G. Andrews and J. Keyes; Measurers, W. S. Robbins and M. Walsh; Steward, B. W. Hollis.

NEW DEPARTURE IN SHARPIES.—A correspondent, whose experience with sharpies extends over many years, informs us that Mr. Barns, of Stony Creek, Conn., has built for him a ducking boat on the sharpie plan, but to obviate the "pounding" has adopted the following plan: The stem projects below the bottom, and a rounded piece of wood butts up to it and runs to nothing aft. Of the success of this improvement we hope to hear more anon. One objection to the sharpie for hunting purposes has been this very peculiarity of pounding or hammering in a sea, thereby destroying the aim. If this can be done away with, the sphere of usefulness of the sharpie will be materially enlarged.

EXPERIENCES ON THE LAKES.—"We have," writes a lake yachtsman from Buffalo, "some glorious old sport on our fresh water lakes, and yachting in the future promises to expand to large proportions on our inland seas. First, the getting ready for the start, fitting out with countless things for the coming cruise, preparing fishing tackle, bait and provisions; then the start itself, and when once well outside of the Dummy Light, to meet the storm, hoist foresail with a reef, stow mainsail and jib, and skim along at a lively pace through the blinding rain for our destination. Arrived there, we lower foresail, drop the anchor, make things snug, and after a quiet smoke, then for the good old sleep of the righteous that the sail and the excitement brings on. Next morn, up with the break of day, and out to the fishing-grounds, where sport of a grand kind awaits us among the black bass, perch, rock bass, and an occasional sheepshead! If our fellow-citizens only knew of the solid fun there is in yachting, Buffalo would soon count her handsome craft by the score."

THE CORINTHIAN CUTTER.—Owing to the small scale upon which our cuts of the Corinthian cutter (published last week) were necessarily executed, it would be found difficult to build directly from them. For those desirous of building upon this design, we can procure large scale working drawings.

OSGOOD'S PORTABLE BOAT.—The canvas folding-boat of the Osgood pattern has long been in high favor among sportsmen. She weighs only 40lbs., everything included, and can be bought for $35. They have been used as long as seven years, without showing signs of wearing out. Made at Battle Creek, Mich.

BOSTON YACHT CLUB.—The annual meeting was held and the following officers unanimously elected for the ensuing year: Com., Francis H. Peabody; Vice-Com., Nathaniel Wales; Rear-Com., Andrew Robeson; Sec., Thomas Dean; Treas., Augustus Russ; Measurers, D. J. Lawlor, J. B. Smith; Trustees, Benjamin Dean, Wm. B. Merrill, E. B. Phillips; Regatta Committee, Wm. H. Bangs, Jr., J. Alfred Mitchell, Thomas Dean, Frank A. Drew, George S. Rice; Membership Committee, A. C. Martin, Charles E. Russ, William S. Whitney. The club received a proposal from the Sewanneka Club to present a united petition to Congress through our member from this district for a license law to govern yachts, and do away with requiring them to take coaster's papers. On motion of ex-Vice-Com. Smith, a resolution was adopted and Com. Peabody instructed to sign for the club. Mr. Curtis' motion relating to the voting privilege was referred to a committee to report at next meeting in April. The club is in a very prosperous condition.

THE REAL ORIGINAL SHARPIE.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Give honor to whom honor is due. I notice in your paper an article on sharpies, signed "B.," in which he says Mr. Taylor, of Vermont, has the name of building the first sharpie, which is not correct. I remember full well the boat built by Mr. Taylor and named the *Trotter*, and wish to inform you that the boat built by Mr. Taylor was not the first sharpie. The first sharpie was built by myself and brother, J. H. Goodsell, of Fair Haven, Ct., several years before Mr. Taylor's, and was named the *Telegraph* from her great speed. We were the designers of the model of the sharpie. I am not positive as to the exact year we built the *Telegraph*, but I think it was about the year 1848. If you desire any further information relative to the above you can obtain it by writing to parties in Fair Haven who are conversant with the facts.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 30. J. D. GOODSELL.

We are glad to place upon record the names of the originators of the sharpie, for with the lapse of time her origin would have become obscured, and the number of claimants who years hence might seek to identify themselves with the first boat of the kind have been forestalled, and thus, as our correspondent says, we give honor to whom honor is due.

WHERE TO BUY CANOES.—We are constantly in receipt of inquiries for the name of the builder of the *Shadow* canoe. The canoeing world is referred to our advertising columns, where they will find the card of Mr. Geo. Roahr, boat-builder, of Harlem. A visit to his extensive shop will satisfy any one that Mr. Roahr knows what a *Shadow* canoe is and how to build them quite as well as he knows how to put together shell-boat work, for which he has long been famous. The material and workmanship, and particularly the finish of his *Shadows* and *Nautilesses* will compare favorably with anything in that line. With his ample facilities and favorable location, he is prepared to build the *Shadow* and other canoes at the lowest rates, while his responsibility requires no further guarantee from us.

ROUGH WEATHER YACHTS.

BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I notice in your correspondence recently an article headed "Rough Weather Yachts" in which the writer, who was apparently on board the *Sunbeam* during the race, makes some statements in regard to the judges, Messrs. Arthur Burgess, Coolidge, Barnad and myself, not sustained by the facts. He says: "The judges concluded to log-off the course by a patent log on board the *Dolphin*. This was certainly an error on the part of the judges, as it proved the longest ten miles that ever were sailed. On board our boat was a practical navigator, who laid out the course on the chart in a proper manner, and when the bearings bore right by compass we hove-to."

I have yet to learn that a patent log in thorough order, as was the one used that day, is not a proper—and the usual—means in such races; and as when ten miles by it were run, Minots Ledge Light bore southwest by south and Bakers Island Lights north by west, there was no material error in the distance. When the *Sunbeam* hove-to at 11:05 A. M. the *Dolphin* had run one hour and a quarter east by north from Boston Light at half speed, being short of coal. Her full speed is not over eight knots, and the log then registered less than five. The "practical navigator" must have left his chronometer at home.

I notice next "some little delay was caused in getting the flag buoy into position." This is not true; there was no delay whatever in that operation, and as the *Sunbeam* was astern some half-mile or more, I presume "Kedge" speaks from hearsay. My "request" to waive the consideration of starting to windward first was a refusal to serve for another race unless this was so altered. Of the yachtsmanship of starting a twenty-mile race from a flag buoy ten miles out to sea, comment is unnecessary.

On the second day the judges postponed the race more than an hour after the appointed time, neither yacht being within five miles of the starting point, and no wind. Such remarks as "They had the ear of the judges. We made up our minds we should not only not handle their money, but would never see the stakes," and some others of similar nature, so far as they refer to me, may pass for what they are worth. With this I leave the subject. Pardon my taking up your space with a matter so purely personal. Very respectfully, FRANK E. PEABODY.

The above we print with pleasure in justice to the judges who are certainly above any suspicion and well known in the community in which they reside. We have also in type an account of the *Sunbeam-Gael* matches from the standpoint of the *Gael*. The controversy would seem to be the result of misunderstanding and "Kedge's" complaint against the judges will be cleared up by the letters to hand, though there may always remain a difference of opinion as to the merits of the two yachts, which a series of races next season can best settle.

MORE ABOUT THE SHARPIE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have come to the conclusion that one's own experience coupled with that of others would make a more readable and instructive article than personal experiences only. I have called on several builders and sailers of the sharpie and round-bottomed boats, thinking that if there were any good or weak points in either, I would be apt to hear of them. Both classes of these men here agree that a sharpie labors easier and is drier, except in a chop sea, or a heavy sea and light wind, when it will pound, and is then the wetter boat of the two. This is the only fault that I have heard of them, while their light draught and sailing qualities are not excelled by any other class of boats.

Years ago, the dug-out canoe was used by the Fair Haven boatman. The square-ender, or skiff, was used by some, but was not considered a salt-water craft, and was thought to be countrified, and no boatman was high-toned unless he was the owner of a canoe. These were brought from Lake Champlain, rafted together like logs, by one John Smith, who would get customers for them and who drew cuts for choice on their arrival: each canoe being numbered and a price so set by a committee that Smith would get his price for the lot. The price would be $30 to $60. They were used with leg-of-mutton sail, leeboard, and steered and sculled with an oar. Occasionally there would be a race, six or eight men in each canoe with paddles, the losers to pay for an oyster supper at the tavern. The whole thing would be wound up with a fore and-after in the barroom, and the negro fiddler would keep the light fantastic toe a-wagging away into the early hours of morning.

The last raft of canoes was brought about 1832. Suitable logs being difficult to obtain, the canoes became poorer in quality; and just about this time oysters began to be so scarce in the Quinnipiac River that the oystermen were obliged to plant them in our harbor. In looking around for a proper boat, the sharpie was hit upon, the first being built about 1835. She was not then the handsome and speedy boat she is to-day, and it is only within the last five years that they have been brought to that degree of perfection that their sailing qualities exceed those of the round-bottomed boat. Even now there is no regular rule to build them by, each boatman ordering of the builder—who is generally a boatman—what he thinks would best suit his purpose, trusting to luck for extra sailing qualities. The head of the centreboard trunk is always put just aft of the cabin or forward deck, which varies in a 35ft. boat from 9½ to 11ft.

Mr. Lester Rowe, of Fair Haven East, has been the lucky one, as boats of his build—when they have been allowed to enter—have won every race for the last three years. He has kindly furnished me with the dimensions of his *Carrie V.*, which has beaten such fast round-bottomed boats as *Libby*, of Bridgeport; Bird's yacht, of Clinton, and *Twilight* and *Fleetwing*, of Stony Creek. Mr. Rowe thinks his boat will go faster to windward than any boat he ever saw, and will not except a catamaran.

Carrie V. is 35ft. long, breadth of beam is amidships, and is 8ft. on deck; flare of sides, 4in. to the foot; width of stern, 4½ft., just before it commences to round, and 10in. deep; depth at bow, 36in.; 14in. sheer; 11ft. centreboard; decked over, 10ft. forward and 4ft. aft; washboards, 12in. wide amidships; length of rudder, 6ft., and 18in. deep; greatest draught of water, 6in., and is amidships; bow sets 4in. out of water. In her racing trim she carries a 45ft. foremast, 6in. diam.; 40ft. mainmast, 5½in. diam.; both tapered to 1¾in. at mastheads. Length of bowsprit, 17ft., 22ft. between spars; hoist of jib, 27ft. She carries 250yds. of canvas—75 in the foresail, 60 in the mainsail, 45 in the staysail, 40 in the squaresail, and 30 in the jib. To get this great spread of canvas in the fore and mainsails, 8 or 10ft. "cimbs" are used, and two booms to each of these sails, which set with such nicety that when on the wind there is not over 6in. space between sail and boom. The mainsail runs out so far over the stern that an iron V, 4ft. long, has to be used for the mainsheet. The cost of sails is 50 cts. per yard. The canvas is generally furnished by the boatman, the sailmaker doing the work, including roping, for 4 cts. per yard. In a race 12 men are used for ballast—no dead weight ever being used—and when on the wind, outriggers, consisting of two 16ft. planks, are run out to windward, upon which the men get, one of them being captain of the outriggers, whose business it is to see that the weather corner is kept just out of water, he using more or less men, and shifting them to windward or to leeward as the occasion requires. It is a great point to keep the sharpie in just this position when on the wind, as she sails faster and holds on better.

The cost of the round stern over the square is $15. The advantages are in looks, no corners to catch the mainsheet, it will not ship a sea so easily when moored by the stern, as they always are when tonging for oysters. The reasons for so mooring them are, handiness in getting at the anchor, and they lie more quiet. The two pleasure or working masts for 35ft. boat are 4½in. diam., and 28 to 30ft. hoist, and the two spread 65yds. canvas.

Most boatmen have to go through several bridges in going down the river, and as they have to unstep their masts, they are made as light as possible, so as to handle easily, and for this reason they are sometimes carried away at the partner or main thwart. A hatchet is carried, so that the stump of the mast can be cut to fit the step when a single reef is put in—not a long operation for a Fair Haven boy, either.

From 150 to 175 bushels of oysters can be carried in a boat of this size, and she will sustain 5 tons weight. The weight of her hull is 2,000 to 2,500 lbs., and it takes ten good men to end her up. The captain of one of our yachts told me that he had seen sharpies in bad weather dredging for oysters in the Sound, when it was a mystery to him how they staid, let alone doing any work. The cost of one these boats, with working or pleasure sails, is about $250.

Length for length, the round-bottomed boat is the better, but a sharpie will outsail and drown out anything nearly double her tonnage, if sailed by a Fair Haven boatman. The sharpie is also the quickest boat that ever sat in the water, and it requires considerable experience to handle her easily. They will come dead about in their own length, and their quickness is only equaled by two well-matched Tom cats in a moonlight set-to.

Long sharpies will not be built to any great extent for yachting purposes, and my reasons for so believing may be stated at some future time. The "skip-jack," a boat of many good qualities, I think will take the place of the large sharpie for yachting. A sharpie less than 25ft. in length does not amount to much in a seaway, unless you give her considerable breadth of beam, which hurts her sailing qualities, and spoils her beauty; the latter being a great misfortune to anything of the feminine gender. Sharpies sail better when loaded by the stern than by the bow, and should you ever wish to row one alone that is made to pull two pairs of oars, always take the stern pair.

I have had no experience in the transportation of boats by cars, but think that perhaps weight will tell against the sharpie. They are heavier than one would suppose to look at them, and while one end at a time lifts easily, it is another thing when you tackle both ends at once. You can judge for yourself when I tell you I have one I made as light as possible for sailing, 14ft. long, 3ft. beam, and it takes two men to load it on a wagon. The stock for this boat, including three coats of paint, was about $6, and I was one and one-half days building her. The price of a boat of this kind is $1 per foot or a little over. I have another, 26ft. long, decked over like a duck-boat, and made for that purpose; and while she would do well enough to shoot out of on a river or small lake, she is a complete failure for coot shooting on the Sound on account of her "pounding," which destroys the aim. When made for rowing, sharpies are considered heavier than a round-bottom boat of the same length, made for the same purpose.

Sharpies have no hollow water-lines, neither ought the bow crown up. The sides throw up the bow in bending them, but the forefoot is cut straight away aft, so that the water-line will be at right angles with the stern. A sharpie's bottom is nearly straight from the stern to midships, or thereabouts, according to the fancy of the builder. Some makers commence at the stern to cut up the corners, and hollow the sides along midships. What gives the bow the appearance of crowning up is the way the sharpie sits on the water, and the less you cut away the corner or bottom sides amidships or aft of it, the higher the bow will be out of water.

JAEL.

—See Bohemian Glass Company's advertisement.

—Read "Burton Meridith," a sporting story equal to Frank Forester's best, in Phila. *Sunday Post*. Single copies, 5c.; per annum, $1.—*Adv*

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachinotu carolinus*
Drum (two species). Family *Sciænidæ.*
Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*
Sea Bass. *Scianops ocellatus.*
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*
Snapper, *Lutjanus blackfordii.*
Grouper, *Epinephelpus nigritus.*
Trout (black bass), *Centrorpristis atrarius.*
Striped Bass, or Rockfish, *Roccus lineatus.*
Tailorish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*
Black Bass, *Micropterus salmoides M. pallidus.*

FISH IN MARKET—RETAIL PRICES.—Bass, 25 cents; smelts, 10; bluefish, 15; salmon, 35; mackerel, 20; shad, 40; weakfish, 15; white perch, 12½; Spanish makerel, 50; green turtle, 14; terrapin, $18 per doz.; frostfish, 6; halibut, 18; haddock, 6; kingfish, 15; codfish, 6; blackfish, 15; herring, 6; flounders, 8; sea bass, 15; eels, 18; lobsters, 10; sheepshead, 20; scallops, 30 per quart; whitefish, 16; pickerel, 15; salmon trout, 15; red snapper, 15; smoked haddock, 12; smoked salmon, 16; dry cod, 7; hard crabs, $2.50 per 100; soft clams, 60 per 100.

During the early part of last week there were over 2,000 pounds of bluefish caught on the North Carolina coast; they averaged seven pounds each. This is the latest ever known for bluefish to be taken on our coast. From two to four thousand pounds striped bass are taken every day during the past week on the Hudson in vicinity of Peekskill.

MOONSHINE.—We have some interesting articles upon the moonlight and fish question which we shall publish in our next issue.

—We call attention to the advertisement this week of the Arlington Hotel at Gainesville, Florida. Gainesville is on the Fernandina and Cedar Keys railroad. By a coincidence we received reports of the fishing there from three different persons by one mail. This locality seems to have been overlooked by anglers.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—Ten fishing arrivals have been reported at this port the past week, 4 from the Banks, 4 from Georges and 2 from Grand Menan. The Bankers average light fares, the receipts for the week being 90,000 lbs. halibut, but the arrivals are well distributed and fair prices are realized. The prospect on Georges is quite encouraging, if the fish continue in their haunts until the fleet fits away. The vessels engaged find good fishing for cod, and most of them bring in small lots of halibut. The Georges receipts for the week foot up 160,000 lbs. cod and 25,000 lbs. halibut.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Jan.* 31.

New Bedford, Feb. 3.—To-day's boat brought off from the Vineyard about a barrel of smelts, the first of the season. Eels are extremely plenty owing to the thick ice, which enables the fishermen to reach them easily with spears. Sea fowl also very plenty, as they gather in flocks around the air-holes. Pickerel fishing is at a standstill, as the ice, fifteen inches thick, is rather too much for pleasant cutting.

CONCHA.

Smelts have been in the New York market for a month selling at the rate of four pounds for twenty-five cents.

Shelter Island, L. I., Jan. 30.—The pound-net fishermen are busy getting ready their nets and pound-stakes, and will begin their work as soon as the ice disappears in February. The bunker-fishers are getting their vessels in order for the spring fishing and collecting their crews; and one fish factory here is having a steamer built for the service down in Maine, where they build good and cheap vessels. ISAAC.

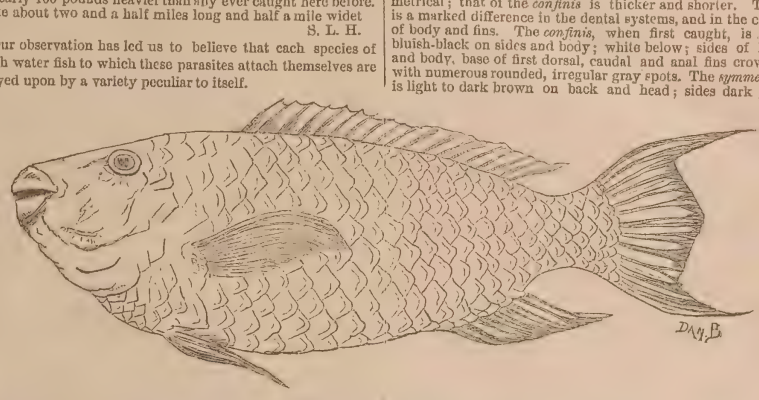
TENNESSEE—*Nashville, Jan.* 30.—A very large Jewfish, taken near Pensacola, was sent here the other day and placed on exhibition for several days. It weighed nett 151 pounds. The head and mouth were large and resembled somewhat the large river catfish. Its color was a dark blue. The flesh was white and in large flakes, and the flavor not unlike halibut. It was the first one of its kind ever seen here, and attracted considerable attention. Shad in considerable quantities are being received from Savannah. Now that the freshet in the Cumberland is subsiding, the pot-fishermen will make sad havoc with their nets of the fish as they begin to return from the many small tributaries. J. O. H.

MURDOCK LAKE CLUB.—*St. Louis, Jan.* 30.—The annual meeting of the club was held at Barnum's Hotel on the evening of the first Monday of the present month, and D. L. Dickinson was elected as President, Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year (this being his third term). His report of receipts and expenditures for the past year was read and accepted, and showed that although we had passed through hard times our club was still holding its own. We had some forty odd members who paid yearly dues, and fifty-six trip ticket visitors. These included made 194 visits to the club house during the past year. Fishing and duck shooting was remarkably good during the spring and early summer, and we had glorious fun with the game black bass and the less pretentious croppie. Our register kept at the club house shows that a large predominence of the fish were taken in the first half of the year, as from some cause they did not take the bait well during the late fall. Total catch, 2,296 black bass, and 4,380 croppie, not a large number for so many visitors, but enough to give an abundance for eating during our stay at the club house. But don't we have jolly good times there, when we get away from the wear and tear of business, and launch our boats (of which we have about twenty) and cautiously approach the favorite lurking places of the sharp-biting bass. Some of our most expert fishermen take sixty to eighty in a day. Then we return at night to find a comfortable club house and meet around our well filled supper table to recount the various adventures of the day. Then, indeed, all feel it is good to be there. Our club is composed of good solid men, and includes members of the varied professions, not leaving out clergymen, physicians, etc. We have a committee appointed to confer with our State Fish Commissioner "Reed" for the purpose of taking proper steps to increase the stock of fish in our lake, by propagation or otherwise. I see by some notices recently the sportsmen of Illinois are to hold a hold a State Convention at Springfield on the 12th Feb., and I expect some representatives of our club will attend. We must see to it that our waters and game preserves shall be protected from the netters and pot-hunters who are depleting our stock of fish and annihilating our game. Hereafter we shall hold our annual meetings in March, as members are not inclined to be enthusiastic about fishing in mid-winter. D. L. D.

A BIG STURGEON AND ITS PARASITES.—*Menasha, Wis., Jan.* 20—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A couple of sixteen-year-old boys yesterday speared the old settler of all sturgeon in inland waters. Gross weight, 212 lbs.; dressed, 131 lbs.; length, 7ft. 4in.; spread of tail, 18in. It was speared with spears such as are used for pickerel. He was plump and round as a barrel, but had a lamper or lamprey eel fast on his back about two feet from his tail. This sturgeon, the big one, was caugh in Little Lake, Butte des Morts, just below the city limits. It is nearly 100 pounds heavier than any ever caught here before. Lake about two and a half miles long and half a mile widet

S. L. H.

Our observation has led us to believe that each species of fresh water fish to which these parasites attach themselves are preyed upon by a variety peculiar to itself.



THE GREAT PARROT-FISH (*S. Quacamaia*).—The specimen from which the accompanying drawing was made was originally taken off Vera Cruz, Mexico, in the Bay of Campeche. It was caught, however, by your artist at rather a curious fishing ground, for he fished it out from among alligators, snakes, black bears, wild cats and humming birds. The bait used to catch it with was the end of a lead-pencil, a tolerably glib tongue and a smattering of natural history. In other words, he found the specimen at the taxidermist's, Wallace (with whom many of your sportsmen readers are well acquainted as an expert who "sets up" their rare specimens in an artistic and life-like manner).

The odd beak-like mouth and large scales, upon which still lingered traces of some of the brilliant colors it wore during life, proclaimed at once the specimen to be a representative of that large and beautifully decorated tribe of cyclolabroid, called the parrot-fish. It measured three feet one inch from tip of nose to tip of tail and thirteen inches maximum width, and probably weighed thirty pounds or over. From the color remaining on the scales I could form a presumably correct idea of its apearance when alive, with its brilliant blueish-green back, green fins and bright yellow belly. When seen in this gay dress it is not difficult to understand why it was named the parrot-fish.

The large scales which cover the body range from twenty-one to twenty-five in number along the longitudinal line, and from eight to ten in vertical line; nine spiney, ten articulate dorsal rays; two spiney and eight articulate anal rays. The most curious fact connected with the anatomy of the sea-parrot is the manner in which the teeth are renewed after having been worn away browsing among the calcareous beds of coral. The teeth are incorporated with the bone and arranged in an intricate manner in crowded quincuxes, the oldest teeth upon the outer or cutting edge. As these are worn away new ones form behind them, take their place and in turn become the incisors, thus furnishing this fortunate creature with an inexhaustible supply of teeth and without the disagreeable and expensive luxury furnished by modern dentists. When worn, the teeth present narrow ellipses of dentine surrounded by enamel. The lips are fleshy and simple.

"No. I love not what is new;
She is of an ancient house."

These fish—of which there are about one hundred varieties—are found among the coral reefs of both the East and West Indies; but the best known is the parrot-fish of the Mediterranean, of which we find frequent mention among ancient writers. Cuvier was of the opinion that the *Scarus cretitus* of Adrovandus is the species celebrated by the ancients, by whom it was endowed with most wonderful qualities and intelligence. They attributed to this *scarus* a voice, and further asserted him to be a sort of good Samaritan, going about doing good to his neighbor by releasing all unfortunate fish found entangled in the nets set for them by their enemy—man. It was also believed that this species alone among all fish slept at night and had the power of ruminating. The parrot-fish was highly esteemed as a delicacy, the flesh being tender and palatable. (This on written authority, for I have never tried for myself.) They were cooked like woodcock—without removing the intestines—and are so cooked and served to the present day. Elipertius Optatus, commander of the Roman fleet in the time of Claudius, sailed to Greece with the object of obtaining large supplies of these fish with which to stock the Italian seas.

So "there is nothing new under the sun." Even our great and enthusiastic piscatorial culturist, Seth Green, but follows in the path trodden by his ancestors many hundred years removed. DAN C. BEARD.

LAKE WINNIPISSIOGEE TROUT.—*Boston, Feb.* 2.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Our Mass. laws reach the lake trout and forbid possession, while in New Hampshire it is specially excepted and allowed taken in Jan., Feb. and March, so these delicious fish I send you are about half contraband. While I consider them scarcely excelled by *S. salar* or *S. fontinalis* as a table fish, yet I dispute the propriety of giving them the same protection, so I resort to the only present available sport and go up to Winnipissiogee a few days. I took fourteen, average weight two pounds. Presuming you may not have seen a specimen from that water, please pronounce upon their edible qualities. Prof. Agassiz classed them as differing from those in any other water. They are, perhaps, much finer and handsomer than similar fish taken from the lakes of Maine or New York, for there are but few lakes with such rocky sandy bottoms and pure crystal water as our lovely old Winnipisiogee. E. M. MESSENGER.

The trout sent us are beautiful specimens of their species. Concerning their characteristics we extract the following from the "Sportsman's Gazetteer," where the subject is fully discussed:

In Lakes Winnipissiogee and Monadnock, in New Hampshire, there is a trout so different from other recognized species that its individuality is admitted by scientists. It is known as the *Salmo symmetrica.* Its form is slender, symmetrical; that of the *confinis* is thicker and shorter. There is a marked difference in the dental systems, and in the colors of body and fins. The *confinis*, when first caught, is of a bluish-black on sides and body; white below; sides of head and body, base of first dorsal, caudal and anal fins crowded with numerous rounded, irregular gray spots. The *symmetrica* is light to dark brown on back and head; sides dark gray above lateral line, and light salmon below; pectoral and ventrals gray. The whole fish, including fins, is thickly sprinkled with small circular spots of a drab color on sides, olive on back approaching to light salmon below. They are caught in great abundance with the hook in winter, through the ice, and are highly esteemed for the table. It is hardly worth while in this work, to educe arguments to convince the skeptical; our readers will not care much whether there is one species or a dozen, if so be that they only bite well.

TROUT JUMPING FOR OXYGEN.—The recent cold weather destroyed the trout fishery of I. C. Frazier, between Truckee and Lake Tahoe. The trout require fresh running water, and when the supply is cut off it is impossible for them to survive more than two or three days. On Tuesday night the temperature was twenty-four degrees below zero. Solid ice filled all the ditches from the reservoir to the fish ponds. Ice covered the various ponds to a great depth, and all the outlets were choked with massive cakes of ice. Not a drop of fresh water could reach the imprisoned fish. When holes were cut in the surface of the ponds the large beautiful trout would leap clear out of the water in their efforts to get the oxygen which the water lacked. The fishery was the finest one on the Sierra Nevada.—*Truckee (Nev.) Republican.*

SIZE OF THE BLACK BASS OF FLORIDA (*Grystes pallidus*).—We have never seen in Florida or elsewhere such a heavy string of black bass as that referred to below by our correspondent. The diagram measure 22¼ inches in length. The average of six pounds to fifty fish is still more remarkable:

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Jan. 27, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I send you outlines of a black bass, one out of a string of fifty, caught at a large lake called Payne's Prairie, about two and a half miles south of Gainesville. The fifty weighed a little over 300 pounds, so you will see they make a very good string. This fish was put upon the inclosed sheet of paper, and marked out just as he lay; weight, 12¼ lbs. There were several nearly as large, from 8 to 11¼ lbs. each. This is not an exceptional string either in number or size. In fact have often seen larger of both; saw one fish (bass) on the street the other day which turned the scales at 20 lbs., caught by a darkey. These black bass, always called trout here, are very plentiful in all of these lakes wherever I have been in Florida, and they average large, requiring strong tackle for their capture, and good muscle in the fisherman is necessary to land them successfully. We often have "whales" get hold which take spoon and part of line with them, and that without any ceremony—merely a strike, a big tug, and he is off. We in the East have heard of big men taking spoons; here it is the big fish that take them. I have often wondered what they do with them, for have never heard of any being found in their possession in either case; think the fish either work them out of their mouths or perhaps die, while the men can more easily dispose of them.

We can catch these bass with a strong rod, line and reel, using live bait, or with spoon hook, the latter being mostly used by the darkeys and natives, who seem to be generally successful, and notice that at times the live bait will be taken, while the spoon will not be touched; at another time it is the spoon which catches the largest string.

What glorious weather we are having for fishing and hunting. The days are nearly all alike, mild and pleasant, some of them quite warm. We pull off our coats about an hour after sunrise, and they are forgotten until sundown. All this while you are blocked up with snow and surrounded with ice.

Yours in haste, C. O. G.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Jan. 26, 1879.

There is very good black bass fishing here, parties catching thirty to fifty a day, ranging in weight from one pound to twelve. I have seen several of the latter weight, and they seem very large to me who has never caught any larger than three to four pounds in the St. Lawrence River. Mr. J. B. Wistar keeps a good house here called the Arlington, which I am pleased to recommend. G. M. J.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Jan. 27, 1879.

Black bass fishing good in the lake near this town. I went fishing twice last week. First day caught thirty-eight bass in four hours total weight, ninety pounds. Caught second day thirty-five bass, two of them weighing eight pounds each. I saw several fish that were caught which weighed from eleven to twelve pounds each. Greatest catch reported last week, sixty-nine bass, by one person in one day. Speckled perch of good size are now beginning to bite. This locality has been overlooked by the lovers of good fishing.

JOSEPH WILLCOX, Philadelphia, Pa.

—See Bohemian Glass Company's advertisem ent.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY.

Hares, brown and gray. Wild duck, geese, brant, etc.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks and Wild Fowl.

"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand piper, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf birds, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group *Limacolæ* or Shore Birds.

WILD PIGEONS.—We shall esteem it a favor if correspondents will send us information concerning the whereabouts of wild pigeons.

TORONTO GUN CLUB.—*Toronto, Jan.* 25.—The following gentlemen were elected for 1879: A. McGregor, President; A. A. Riddle, M. D., Vice-President; J. B. Graham, Secretary and Treasurer; Executive Committee, H. Miller, J. Webster, Thos. Wingfield, R. Morrison. R. M.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A Titusville correspondent writes of successful deer shooting in Forest County ten miles from Sheffield, Pa.

SEMPER FELIX GUN AND ROD CLUB.—The annual meeting was held at Philadelphia, Jan. 28, and the following officers were elected to serve for one year: President, F. P. Summers; Vice-President, E. W. Young; Treasurer, Wm. Emsley; Captain, Dr. C. T. Smith. All communications addressed to the Captain, 106 East Cumberland street, Philadelphia.

G. H. S.

DON'T GO THERE.—Lest the recent sketch of deer hunting referred to below should mislead some of our readers, we publish this from "E. S.," the writer of the sketch headed "A Deer Hunt in Maryland":

I notice you locate my late hunt in Maryland; it was not in Maryland where I hunted, and if I had located it, it might send troops there, and where I am welcome, but strangers would probably not not be. Strangers taking their dogs there usually get them killed. It is my old hunting ground for twenty-five or thirty years. "I know everybody, and everybody knows me," and the hunters would as soon kill their own dogs as mine. I keep three or four dogs there for bear and deer hunting, and for many years past. Hunting has prolonged my years; I am 85 years old, and can knock over a buck as readily as any hunter of 25. E. S.

TENNESSEE—*Savannah, Jan.* 27.—The past week brought a rich harvest to the pot-hunters. The river has been out of its banks, overflowing all the low-lying bottom lands. The quails and hares have been forced to take refuge on drift, corn-pens, stumps and anything that could afford a resting-place. Large numbers have been shot, and I heard of one instance where a whole covey were destroyed while huddled on a stump, receiving three shots before all were killed, none taking to flight The river has fallen considerably, and, at present writing, is again within its banks. This has certainly been a season of extremes. On Saturday I was shooting near a pond which not two weeks before was covered with ice three inches thick, but on Saturday the frogs were out in full chorus, and the mud turtles were sunning themselves on logs. On the same day a party searching for cattle near the river found and killed a large snake. WILL.

Nashville, Jan. 30.—Game of all kinds is still very plentiful in the market. Mr. Mitchell, one of our crack shots, has gone to Pulaski for some days' shooting. He took with him Buckholz's fine red Irish setter Jeff. I hear of a number of fox chase fixtures to come off as soon as the ground dries up a little more, foxes being very plenty all through the country.

J. D. H.

A SNOW-WHITE BUCK.—A party of Richmond, Va., gentlemen returned to that city last week from a hunting trip in Amelia and Dinbiddin counties. They killed six deer, among them a snow-white buck four years old.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Charleston, Jan.* 28.—The weather has been quite warm for the last week and very little hunting has been done in this section. During the cold snap in the early part of the month woodcock in large numbers made their appearance and capital sport was had during their stay. I heard of one man bringing in a bag of over fifty in one day. As soon as the warm weather commenced they began to leave, and there are very few to be found now in our best cock grounds. Several good bags of partridges have been brought in, and a few snipe. Snipe are becoming more plentiful, however, and large bags may be expected very soon. The deer hunters have been making use of the last few day left them before the season closes, which will be on the 1st of February. I was out with a party on Saturday, and we started twenty-three deer and several turkey during the day. Several shots were had, but we succeeded in carrying home only one—a fine doe. During this hunt I was fortunate enough to have a practical illustration of "horn shedding." A splendid buck was started in the second drive we took, and he passed two standers without either of his antlers; one of the antlers was picked up in the exact place that he had crossed the road, and was apparently just shed, as it was quite fresh where it had parted from the skull, and the gristle around the root of the horn was quite moist and soft. In the next drive a fine buck was started with both antlers intact; he was fired at by one of the drivers and passed out to one of the standers with only one antler, having shed the other just before getting out of the den. One of the party, who had hunted in this part of the country before, states that on one occasion he started a fine buck with a very handsome head of horns, and had run him only a very short distance when he picked up both horns very near each other. The older the buck, the earlier they shed; the young bucks seldom, if ever, shed before the middle of February.

MINNESOTA—*Brainard, Jan.* 30.—A few of us had a most enjoyable time rabbit shooting one day last week, a few miles east of town. The party consisted of your friend Hicks—he whom you refer to in your notes of a year ago as the champion hawk killer,—S. J. Wallace, C. A. Cavener, Dr. Campbell, and yours truly. We left town in a wagon (think of that in this far northern country, and drove on a trot—you know Weed's horses are good ones), seven or eight miles, where we tied up, and, scattering out, commenced shooting. At two o'clock we had forty odd head, and at four o'clock counted up sixty-two rabbits. T. P. C.

IOWA SPORTSMEN'S TOURNAMENT.—The next annual convention and shooting tournament of the Iowa State Sportsmen's Association will be held at Marshaltown, May 20th.

WISCONSIN—*Madison, Feb.* 1.—Reports from many of the counties of the State are that prairie wolves have been committing sad ravages of late among the sheepfolds, and many scalps of these pests have been taken. Aside from the State and county bounties, rewards are being offered by the towns wherein the greatest havoc has been made. ROVER.

THE STEVENS GUN.—This old established house, well known as manufacturers of breech-loading fire-arms, has recently begun the manufacture of double-guns. Heretofore, the genius of Mr. Stevens has been exercised on revolvers, pistols and rifles, with an occasional single-barrel breech-loading shot gun, his success in this direction having been almost proverbial. The new Stevens double shot gun has some new and desirable features, among which is the action. The snap is placed on the under side and inside a guard in front of the trigger guard. The extractor is absolutely positive in its action, and ordinarily will throw a shell clear of the chamber, while the entire construction of the piece is simple, substantial and reliable in action. Messrs. Stevens & Co. have attained a wide reputation in the manufacture of gallery and sporting rifles and guns, their "Hunter's Pet" having had an enormous sale. Sportsmen using the Stevens shotguns speak very highly of them, and pronounce them among the cheapest guns for the money now in the market. Send to J. Stevens & Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., for further particulars.

A NEW FIRM.—The late firms of Schoverling & Daly and Spies, Kissam & Co. have united and will continue the business of wholesale gun and pistol dealers under the name of Schoverling, Daly & Gales, occupying for the present both 84 and 86 Chambers street and 279 Broadway.

SCOTT'S HAMMERLESS GUN.—The new hammerless gun recently perfected at the W. & C. Scott Works has been on exhibition at the warerooms of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham for the past week, and has been admired by hundreds of sportsmen. When first taken in hand the weapon has a curious feel, and, as one gentleman expressed it, puts one in mind of a bull pup with close cropped ears. The hammers are not there, and instead, the top of the stock passes with a smooth and graceful curve over the lock and along the upper rib of the barrels. The gun is trim and snug to handle. While in action it has a long catalogue of merits. It is safe, since there are no hammers to catch in the clothes or on projecting points and cause premature discharges. Capt. Bogardus with such a gun would not have found himself in the predicament of working through a day's rapid shooting with a broken hammer. By the single motion of opening and closing the breech, both triggers are set. A glance at the lock-plate shows the gunner whether the piece is loaded or not, and after loading, should he desire to stop the action, a slight motion of the thumb at the side fastens both triggers. For quick shooting this gun far surpasses the ordinary hammer gun, while for field use it needs but a trial to convince any sportsman of its superiority.

—The Remington Company have a rifle on exhibition at their store in Broadway that was used by Texas Jack for five years on the plains. It rather looks as if it had seen some hard service, but is pretty good yet.

WOODCOCK SHOOTING AT THE SOUTH.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

About Christmas the flight of woodcock (*Philohela minor*) arrived here, and the shooters of Vermilion Parish have enjoyed fine sport since that time. They will remain until some time in February, when they commence their migrations to the North again. They are here by millions, and in fine order. Hunting the woodcock here is a very different thing from the same kind of sport in the North. The instructions of Frank Forester and Lewis are of little use here. The season, the place, and the actions of the bird are all changed in Louisiana. Woodcock are not found here in warm weather—no sweltering heat, no spoiling of birds before you can get them home here. On the contrary, the weather is cold and the air bracing; the birds will keep a week or two, and greatly improve by keeping hung up a few days. Thousands of them are sent to the New Orleans market. In the Abbeville market they sell for fifty cents a dozen. Think of that! ye hungry denizens of Gotham! Fifty cents for one dozen fine, fat woodcock! The birds are to be found by day in the thick woods and briar patches, in warm, dry, sunny spots. Here they spend the day and here they are to be hunted. At night they fly out into the prairies to feed in marshy places. One or two shooters, with several dogs—"curs of low degree"—go into the woods, and the dogs go into the thickets and flush the birds, while the shooter takes them as they rise. It is no sickly, lumbering flight your Louisiana woodcock makes. He comes up out of the cover like a flash, makes a dart, and drops out of sight in an instant behind the thicket. It takes a pretty quick workman and a sure eye to stop his flight. Ah! then there is royal sport! The woods are full of them, and plenty of shooters, too, generally, and the reports of the guns keep up a constant fusillade like that of a skirmish line at the opening of a battle. Any one that can make a good wing shot cannot fail to get plenty, even if he misses three out of four birds, and twenty birds is a common day's work for a common country lout or a negro to make. The prairies, too, are full of snipe at this time of year. I do not know of a finer country for game now than the Parish of Vermilion.

The weather has been unusually cold here this winter—ice and sleet a plenty of it, which is very unusual. The weather has been so cold that the geese and ducks stay in the sea marsh, and have not been out on the prairies and small ponds much this winter. The weather, however, is now warmer, and the geese and ducks are coming out pretty freely, and a good many are being shot. I have been out shooting woodcock several times this winter and enjoyed it finely—in fact, highly; but I am not one who boasts of slaying my thousands, Samson-like, but am content with a moderate bag. Mr. Editor, I would be ashamed to let you know and the world know that I killed a hundred birds a day for several successive days in the manner some of your correspondents boast of. It smacks of the *pot* too much for me. *Au revoir.*

Abbeville, La., Jan. 18, 1879. PAPABOTTE.

THE DITTMAR POWDER.

The following communications regarding the wood powder we publish in justice to the manufacturers and because they represent the other side of the story from that as given by correspondents in other letters recently printed:

LAWTONVILLE, Ga., Dec. 31, 1878.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

As a personal favor to myself, will you publish the following? I know that a great journal like yours cannot praise guns, powder and other sporting goods; but I also know that your columns are always open to fair play. It is with this knowledge that I ask you to publish what I know about Dittmar powder:

On the 15th day of last November, Mr. Henry C. Squires, of your city, sent me 100 shells loaded with the Dittmar powder. Circumstances not necessary to mention here kept me from giving the powder a fair trial until very recently. Some days back, going with a gentleman to fish for suckers, I concluded to take my gun with me, in order to try a good piece of snipe ground lying on our route. On the right side of the road there is a "piney-woods" pond, covering perhaps two acres of ground. Never has there been seen a duck in this pond until that morning. We had passed the pond, driving at a quick pace, when, happening to look back, I saw a large black duck. To stop the buggy, to stalk him behind a large pine and to shoot him, was the work of a few minutes. Well, nothing remarkable. No; but I killed that duck, canvas-back at that, over seventy-five yards, with Dittmar powder and No. 8 shot. Well, you say, the gun had much to do with that. Granted; but good powder had much to do with it. Since that time I have given the shells a fair trial on quail and snipe To a man who has used black powder for twenty-five years it seems childish at first to use powder whose report you cannot hear at 200 yards. It is with something like amazement that you see the strong, swift old cock quail step so suddenly in his arrowy flight. And you see it all: from the sudden wilting to the cloud of feathers all is plain, for there is no smoke to get in your eyes. You take the bird from your dog, and to your surprise you find that the Dittmar has driven the shot clean through. You can scarcely realize that powder which makes so little noise can kill birds so clean.

I know nothing of the manner in which Mr. Squires loaded his shells, but I infer from the pattern that 1 oz. of shot was the load. I fired ten of the shells at a 30-in. circle, 40 yards, and the pattern and penetration, especially from the choke-bore barrel, was fully equal to the black powder of the best brands, without the disagreeable concomitants of recoil, noise and smoke. I hope to be well enough to try the powder on ducks and turkeys, and if it drives large shot like it does No. 8, I shall never use any other powder. I. W. ST. CLAIR.

WALKERTON, Ont., Jan. 2, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Some time ago there appeared in your columns a letter giving an account of damage done to several guns by the use of Dittmar powder. I had at that time been using this powder, and found it preferable in every way to the black, and was exceedingly surprised at the statement made that it had shattered a Scott and a Parker. The gun I use is a "decarbonized steel" barrel, made by Parker, and this kind of barrel is, I believe, considered less strong than twist and other barrels, so I stand a fair chance of destroying my weapon if Dittmar powder will do it, for I intend to continue its use, having as yet discovered no ill effects from it; but I cannot believe that there is as much danger in using it as the black, for this reason: The Dittmar undoubtedly gives greater penetration and less recoil than the black, and therefore it expends its force in propelling the shot and not on the shooter's shoulder or the sides of the barrel, and must be less dangerous than the black.

I think it a pity that anything should be said against the use of the Dittmar unless fully warranted by facts, and through your columns I hope by this letter to obtain from others who have been using it the results of their experience with it; for since the letter before referred to but little has been published by you respecting it, although it has been in very general use. I also think Mr. Dittmar will make a great mistake if he makes it of different strength, as stated by him in his letter to you, for he would increase the danger in its use (if there is any). The careless would be apt to use both kinds indiscriminately, and would sometimes overcharge their guns. Its present strength seems to me to be the proper one for the charge by measure, being the same as with the black; no one need experiment to find the proper charge or change his measure.

Is it possible for the strain on the gun to be as great with slow burning powder as with quick? If any one thinks so let him put a charge of dynamite in his gun, explode it, and see what becomes of his gun.

Yours truly, GUNNER.

PIGEON MATCHES.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo, Jan.* 14.—Eighteen yards rise; cloudy, with light snow:

Wm H Chudleigh	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—8
Peter Heinz	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—8
Chas Heinold	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	*—5
S A Roberts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—8
Robert Ward	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1—5
J Beier	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	*—5
Geo Meister	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
J Fischer	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—8
Geo Vine	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—7
B M Shultz	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—7

There were no birds left to shoot off ties. UNCAS.

NEW YORK.—The Oulcout Sportsmen's Club, organized last fall, have had two or three glass ball shoots, affording considerable fun, especially to outsiders. C. S. H.

LONG ISLAND—*Springfield, Jan.* 23.—First tournament of shooting club (not named yet), at pigeons, 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary:

Engbert	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 1—15
Judge	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1 1—15
Miner	1	0	1	*	1	1	0	*	1	*	1	1	1	1	1 1—11
Wood	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0 1—11
Davis	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1 0—10
Voscamp	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	0	1	*	*	0 1— 8
Aery	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	*	0	*	1 0— 8
Steers	0	1	0	1	0	*	0	1	0	1	*	0	*	1	0 1— 6

Brown's Driving Park, Jan. 31.—Fifty birds; American rules; 80 yards boundary; 27 yards rise; for championship of local club and general satisfaction:

Owen E Newton......1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—46.

Allan P Nichols......1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 *—46.

W R Henderson......1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1
1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—38.

Henry F Foley......0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—37.

In shooting off tie Mr. Nichols won by killing six birds straight, Mr. Newton killing five straight, missing the sixth. Mr. Lloyd Foley, of the Philadelphia Gun Club, was referee. Umpires—Nat Crosby, Earnest Bell and Robert Newton, Esq., of this city. E. WM. HUDSON.

FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB.—*Brooklyn Driving Park, Jan.* 24.—Third monthly contest for a gun, presented by the club, shot for at seven birds each, from five ground traps, using both barrels, handicapped rise, 100 yards boundary, 1¼ oz. shot, Fountain Gun Club rules:

J Bohling	25 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—7
C Williams	27 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—7
J White	25 "	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—6
Durfee	7 "	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—6
De Fraine	25 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—6
Chappell	24 "	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—5
Carlin	21 "	1	1	1	0	1	1	0—5
Madison	29 "	1	1	0	1	1	1	0—5
Cleaver	25 "	1	1	0	1	1	1	0—5
Slane	27 "	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—5
Kearney	27 "	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—5
Miller	25 "	1	1	0	1	1	0	0—4
Atkinson	25 "	1	0	1	1	0	1	*—4

Lumsden	25	"	1	1	1	1	0	0	0–4
McMahon	25	"	1	1	0	0	1	1	0–5
Hartshorne	25	"	1	1	0	0	0	1	1–4
Cowenhoven	27	"	0	1	1	1	1	0	0–4
Sheridan	24	"	0	1	1	0	0	1	0–3
Pelhemus	23	"	0	1	1	1	0	0	0–3
Carroll	21	"	0	0	1	*	1	0	0–2
Halmstedt	25	"	1	*	0	0	*	0	0–1
Fiske	21	"	*	0	0	*	0	0	0–0

Ties shot off.

J Bolling	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1–12
C Williams	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1–11

Total—Bolling killed 19, Williams killed 18.

BROOKLYN GUN CLUB.—*Club Grounds at Dexter's.*—Handicap match for gun:

West	28 yds.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0–	9
Waite	26 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1–10
Broadway	26 "	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0–	6
Dr Wynn	30 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0–	9
Madison	26 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1–10
Gildersleeve	28 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1–10
Bryan	26 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1–10
Dr Race	26 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1–	9
Eddy	28 "	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1–	7
Leary	26 "	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1–	8
Dr Bridges	26 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1–10
Blankley	26 "	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1–	8
Woodward	26 "	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1–	7
Dr Aten	26 "	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0–	6
Robinson	29 "	1	1	0	1	*	0	1	0	1	1–	6

JERSEY CITY HEIGHT GUN CLUB.—*Jan.* 22.—Regular pigeon match of club: first sweep; five birds; 80 yards boundary:

J Powell	1 1 1 1 1–5	R C Johnson	1 1 0 1 1–4
G B Eaton	1 1 1 1 1–5	T W Smith	1 1 1 1 1–5
W Hays	1 1 1 0 1–4	J B Burdett	1 1 1 1 1–5

Second sweep:

J Powell	1 0 1 0 0–2	J B Burdett	1 1 1 1 1–5
T W Smith	1 1 1 0 1–4	R C Johnson	0 1 1 1 1–4
W Hays	1 1 0 0 1–3		

Third sweep:

T W Smith	1 1 0 1 1–4	R C Johnson	1 0 1 1 1–4
J Powell	0 1 1 0 1–3	J Cole	1 1 1 0 1–4
W Hays	1 1 1 1 1–5	G B Eaton	1 1 1 1 1–5
Wm Hughes	1 1 1 1 1–5	A Heritage	0 1 1 1 1–4
J B Burdett	1 1 0 1 1–4		

Fourth sweep:

Wm Hughes	1 1 1 1 1–5	R C Johnson	1 0 1 1 1–4
Wm Hays	1 1 1 0 1–4	T W Smith	1 1 1 1 0–4
J B Burdett	1 1 1 1 0–4	J Cole	1 1 1 1 1–5

January 23.—Regular weekly shoot for fifteen ball badge, 18 yards, three Bogardus traps:

J Powell	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0–7
R C Johnson	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0–9
J B Eaton	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0–7
T Cuming	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1–12
J B Burdett	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1–15
A Heritage	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1–14

January 25.—For twenty ball gold badge, three traps:

J B Burdett	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1–15
R C Johnson	1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1–14
A Heritage	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1–17
J Cole	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1–14
J Powell	0 1 1 0 6 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 6–8

February 1.—For ten-ball badge, three traps, 18 yards:

A Heritage	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1–9		
J Harrison	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0–5		
J B Burdett	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1–8		
R C Johnson	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1–7		
J Powell	1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1–5		
J Cole	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1–9		

Ties of nine shot off, won by A. Heritage.

JACOBSTAFF.

NEW JERSEY—*Red Bank, Feb.* 1.—The Red Bank Amateur Gun Club held its first match to-day for all members under eighteen years of age, ten glass balls, revolving trap, eighteen yards rise:

J Clark	10	W Chandler	6
R Burdge	7	W Alexander	6
L Frick	7	W Creeland	3

The club will shoot next Saturday for a gold badge.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Carlisle, Jan.* 31.—Glass ball match; 21 yards rise; Bogardus screen trap and rules; match was for same porker shot for last week at Huntsville, and won by Rupp and Wolf at that match:

J C Rupp	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0–15
Kauffman	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1–15
Graham	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1–13
H F Wolf	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1–13
Umholz	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–9
Geo McKeeghan	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0–9
W H Miller	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0–6
H Wolf	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1–5
G D Keller	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0–5
A D Boas	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1–5
J J Illingwait	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1–5

Ties—Miss and out.

Rupp	1 1–2	Kauffman	1 0–1

SCHELL.

AUDUBON CLUB—*Chicago, Ill.*—Match for the club medal; English rules; five ground traps; thirty yards rise:

T Stagg	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1–12
C Kern	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1–9
A Pfeil	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0–13
S H Turrill	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 * 1 1 1 1 1 1 1–13
J J Gillespie	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1–11
W W Foss	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1–11
C Morris	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1–12
C E Felton	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1–14
Dr Rowe	0 0 1 1 0 0 * 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1–6

TWIN VALLEY SHOOTING CLUB.—A pigeon shooting tournament is held under the auspices of the Twin Valley Shooting Club, near West Alexandria, Ohio, to-day.

WISCONSIN—*Baraboo, Jan.* 29.—North Side Club match, at glass balls; Bogardus trap and rules; weather fine:

Kartack	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1–11
Brewer	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1–11
Warren	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1–11
Whestalice	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1–10
Obert	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1–6
Pomtion	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0–6
N Brewer	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1–7

Scarcity of balls prevented shooting off ties.

ED. HOLLAND.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, Jan.* 31.—Matches shot at the Fair Grounds, Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association rules; plunge trap; 26 yards rise; 80 yards boundary; unless said out. Messrs. Cook, Perkins and Wells tied on two each, Cook winning the shoot off at 31 yards with 5. In the second match Perkins won with 1. Third match Cook and Higgins divided with 1 each. Fourth match won by Perkins. A series of glass ball matches followed.

FINDING A MAN FOR BOGARDUS.—*Bell's Life* says that a London gentleman, desirous of promoting the sport of pigeon shooting, and to find a man good enough to contend against the American Champion, Bogardus, will, under the patronage of the leading gunmakers of London, give a monster champion challenge cup, value 100 guineas, open to the world, to be shot for at 25 pigeons each, 30 yards rise, under the Gun Club rules; entrance fee, 5 guineas. The winner to hold the same against all comers for the space of twelve months, and should he succeed in doing so it to become his own property, the cup to be delivered into his possession on giving a guarantee to Mr. E. Smith, of *Bell's Life*, to whom all entries must be made. The winner must be prepared to accept any challenge and to shoot within six weeks from the time of being challenged, for the sum of not less than £50 a side and the cup, at 50 birds, the holder to produce the cup on the day of shooting. The money to be staked previous to shooting in the hands of Mr. E. Smith, of *Bell's Life*, who will act as stakeholder and referee in all matches. A first-class shooting ground will be selected, and every attention paid to the comfort of the shooters and visitors.

—See Bogardus' Advertisement.

Rational Pastimes.

ARCHERY.

THE CHARACTER AND CONSTRUCTION OF BOWS.

ARCHERY is by no means a novelty in the United States, but it has never become popularized. In Canada it was in vogue twenty years ago. There clubs are numerous and "meets" common. Fully five years ago we attempted through the columns of this paper to present the attractions of this pastime in a light to encourage its growth; but pastimes, like diseases, are epidemic. When the spirit moves, the practice and infatuation of archery will spread like a prairie fire, but isolated or intermittent efforts to stimulate its growth seem almost useless. Whatever may be said or written serves as a preparation of the soil for its future culture when all conditions are the most favorable. In England there are societies of lady archers which have been organized and kept alive for one hundred years. The ladies of Arden have twanged their bows ever since 1794, and the Golden Bugle and Arrow, won on such occasions, are treasured as heirlooms. Some of our more interested correspondents have requested us to give them some information concerning bows. We have no objection to repeat what we have several times written since 1874; but there have been marked improvements in the construction of these implements since that date. Until recently we imported our best bows from England, where archery, as a pastime and as a useful art, was indigenous in the early centuries. Now we have American bows which will bear favorable comparison with the foreign, and we are happy in the possession of two materials far superior to anything known in England, namely, the bamboo and the osage orange, or *bois d'arc* of the Plains Indians. We have already printed some description of the bamboo bows: the curious can inspect them at their leisure at the house of Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, in this city, which makes a specialty thereof. Those of our readers who have friends in the far south west who will obtain a *bois d'arc* for them, will secure a treasure beyond estimate, as bows go. Of the standard bows sold in the shops there are two varieties or descriptions, termed "Self" and "Backed Bows," the former made from one piece of wood; the latter of two or more pieces joined together longitudinally. Of the latter is the bamboo bow. The outside is usually made flat, and is called the back; the inside is round, and is technically known as the belly.

As regards the manufacture of the bow, when nearly finished it is strung and suspended by the handle at one end of a steelyard; the string is then drawn down to the length of twenty-eight inches for a gentleman's, and twenty-five inches for a lady's bow, and the weight of the bow is indicated at that point of the graduated scale where the bob (as the weight of a steelyard is called) balances; the number, which indicates the weight, is then stamped on the back of the bow. Ladies' bows range from twenty to thirty-two pounds, while gentlemen's from forty, sometimes exceed sixty pounds; but for the generality of gentlemen's, from forty-seven to fifty-two may be recommended; while for ladies one of twenty-five pounds will be found sufficiently strong to commence with.

No directions, however, can possibly be given on the choice of a bow, as it depends entirely on the strength of the purchaser, his height, and length of arm. It has been considered by some that the height of a man should be the length of his bow; this rule, however, will not hold good under all cases. A man under five feet nine inches ought not to use a bow longer than five feet ten inches, and we would not recommend one above six feet even for a person over six feet in height.

A bow too strong causes fatigue, and from the inability of the archer to draw the arrow up as far as is requisite, one too weak is to be rejected, as it may easily be over-drawn and broken, from no other cause than the application of too much strength. The proper weight, then, for the bow, is that which a person can draw somewhat easily, and without distortion of countenance or position. As he acquires skill in shooting, he will also find an acquisition of strength to the extent of several pounds weight.

With regard to stringing and unstringing the bow, there are innumerable rules and directions given, more or less complicated. The best plan is for the novice to have it shown to him practically. It may, however, be here stated that a gentleman's bow should be strung up six inches, and a lady's five inches and a half; the string opposite the handle should be so far from the belly of the bow.

It is not necessary that a bow should be unstrung during shooting, when, from the company being numerous, some little time will probably elapse before the archer's turn to shoot arrives; but after the shooting is over it must be unstrung; and if wet, or even damp, should be wiped dry before it is put into the green baize case, which may be well protected from the ill effects of rain by India rubber or oil silk cover, made large enough to admit the bow and green baize bag easily.

A piece of ribbon is generally put through the hole in the extreme end of the upper horn; it is then passed through the eye of the bowstring and tied in a bow-knot. The object of this is to prevent the string from slipping down the upper limb of the bow when taking it out of the case, or from coming off the lower horn altogether, as in either case the string would untwist and receive injury. It is sometimes necessary to lengthen or shorten the string; previous to doing this the ribbon must be untied, and when the string is adjusted to the required length the ribbon brings it up to its proper place and keeps it there.

A new string requires lapping with silk to prevent the nock of the arrow from cutting the fibres of the hemp, or the string itself from being frayed by constantly striking the guard. Commence the operation by first stringing the bow, then rub with shoemaker's wax about six inches of the string opposite the handle; three pieces of stout netting silk of contrasting colors, about a yard in length, should be well waxed with beeswax; with a firm beginning, lap these three pieces of silk round the string, drawing each turn as tightly as you think the silk will bear. A piece of floss silk, about an inch in length, should be laid along the string opposite the top of the handle, and at each alternate round made to appear by being *held up*, and the silk lapped round the string *under it*. The lapping should be carried on about an inch and a half higher than opposite the top of the handle, and there fastened off. The part may be rubbed with some beeswax, and afterwards with a piece of leather; the heat caused by the friction makes it both smooth and uniform. The entire string should occasionally be waxed and rubbed in this manner. The object in inserting the floss silk is, that there may be a distinguishing mark on which the arrow should be nocked. The best of strings will, at first, stretch a little; consequently, the different gradations on that part of the lapping where the floss silk appears, will point out exactly the proper place for the succeeding arrow when it has been ascertained from the flight of the previous one. The space of an inch will allow for any little alterations of the string.

The best strings are imported from Germany and Brussels, and it is good economy always to buy the best.

An archer should always have with him, when engaged in shooting, a spare string, previously lapped, and adjusted to the length of his bow.

THE BARTELL FIZZLE.—Annie Bartell, the young woman from Westchester County, has signally failed in her attempt to walk 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 quarter hours, having retired from the track last Sunday at the close of the 556th quarter. She endured an amount of physical agony which might have done credit to a martyr, but in this time and place were simply shocking to decency. Hughes, the hero of two former disreputable *fiascos*, it appears, had a hand in this also. The public has now had enough of him; he should retire behind his beer counter. We have had also enough of female pedestrianism to last until the next century. We have had enough of the didos of designing sharpers who do not hesitate to induce weak-kneed young ladies to torture themselves for gate money. It behooves respectable people to withhold the sanction of their presence from such exhibitions.

BOSTON PEDESTRIANISM.—The contestants in the 25-miles professional walk at Boston last Wednesday were: E. C. Holske, formerly of the Harlem Athletic Club of New York, and the amateur champion for one and three miles in 1877; Christopher Toole, Bangor, Me.; John D. Wayne, Boston Athletic Club; R. F. Nelligan, Cambridge; Owen Thomas McDermott, Boston; Frank F. Dole, Lawrence; F. L. Edwards, New York. Nelligan led until the end of five miles, with Dole second and Holske third. Then Holske took second and went to the front in the eighth mile, and after the next mile had the race to himself. He won in 3h. 56m. 13½s.; Toole second in 4h. 16m. 23s.; Harriman third in 4h. 25m. 21½s.

In the amateur contest of the following evening there were seven entries in the quarter-mile run, the winner being A. L. Brackett, of the Union Athletic Club; time, 1m. 13s. The hard work in the one-mile walk was done by Armstrong, of the Harlem A. C., and Merrill, of the Union A. C. In the closing laps both made spurt after spurt, Armstrong holding the lead and finishing in 7m. 3½s., while Merril's time was 7m. 30⅘s., a difference which is merely nominal. J. M. Soule, of the Union A. C., won the half-mile run in 2m. 29s. Four contestants appeared in the three-mile walk. Mott, of the Harlem A. C., was the winner in 25m. 39⅓s. The one-mile run fell to Bibber, of the Union A. C., who covered the ground in 5m. 53⅘s. In the seven-miles walk Armstrong won in 1h. 2m. 58s.; Holt was second, in 1h. 3m. 8s.; O'Keefe third, in 1h. 4m. 32⅘s.

NEW JERSEY PEDESTRIANS.—The pedestrian tournament at Asbury Park, N. J., was completed Saturday evening. In the twenty-five mile walk the best time was made by Edward Brand, which was 4h 41m 12s. The one mile walk was won by D. Sullivan in 8m 28s. William Fletcher made a mile in 9m. Uriah White, weight 284 pounds, the largest man in the township, walked one mile against James Kipp, weight 130 pounds, the shortest man in Asbury Park. The following time was made: White, 12m 34s; Kipp, 12m 26s; Commissioner Githens, 10m 45s, against unknown, 10m 45s. White then walked one mile against A. D. McCabe, the latter carrying 90 pounds. Time: White, 12m 52s; McCabe, 12m 53s. The five-mile walk was won by A. D. Baily in 55m 45s. The running race of two miles was won by Frank Tilton in 14m 52s; John Carroll, 15m 2s. Running one mile: W. Stout, 7m 29s; R. Wortman, 7m 41s.

NATIONAL PEDESTRIAN ASSOCIATION.—This is the name assumed by a party of speculators who propose organizing a great pedestrian tournament in Brooklyn next March. Among other feats for which "champion diamond badges" are to be given are walks of 4,000 quarter miles in 4,000 quarter hours; 3,200 quarter miles in 3,200 quarter hours. These contests are confined to ladies only. Six days' walks for ladies and gentlemen, and a score of other competitions make up the extensive programme.

WESTON'S ENGLISH WALK.—Weston, the American pedestrian, is making 2,000 miles in England over the turnpike roads. His task is 2,000 miles in 1,000 hours. He also delivers a series of fifty lectures during the task. This is a new wrinkle which we hope will be confined to the sea-girt isle. The Fates forefend that Hughes or Campana or Mrs. Tom-Ri-Jon should inflict fifty lectures upon the American public.

BILLIARDS.—In the billiard tournament held in this city the standing of the players Tuesday evening was: Shaefer, won 5, lost 0; Slosson, won 4, lost 1; Sexton, won 4, lost 2; Daly, won 3, lost 3; Rudolphe, won 1, lost 4; Garnier, won 2, lost 4; Gallagher, won 3, lost 3, Heiser, won 1, lost 6.

SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP.—The contest for the skating championship of America was held at the Manhattan Rink, this city, last Saturday. The race was for the distance of twenty-five miles, and the following contestants started: E. G. Gurney, G. D. Phillips, Frank Fromel, Charles Pfaff, Jr., W. T. Livingston, W. H. Griffen, Floyd Sherwood, M. Ryan, W. R. Brown, Harry Hamberg, George Montgomery and Thomas Clare. Gurney fell at the end of the fourth mile, seriously injuring his knee-caps. Ryan at the end of the fifteenth mile fell fainting on the ice. Others had already dropped out, and the race was easily won by Mr. Phillips, who kept at the front from the start. He skated the twenty-five miles in two hours, five minutes and forty seconds. Mr. Floyd Sherwood, of Brooklyn, came in second, about one minute after Phillips, while Harry Hamberg, of New York, captured the third prize. The sharp turns of the course affected materially the time made.

PAINE'S

Feather-filled Glass Ball

EXTINGUISHES COMPETITION

AND

Receives the SPORTING WORLD'S ENDORSEMENT.

Decision of the Judges of the American Institute Fair:

That for the purpose intended, the PAINE GLASS BALL, filled with feathers, is a great improvement over any article heretofore used by marksmen. It has received from them the highest encomiums, and we are pleased to add our approval of its merits, and recommend that it should have

THE MEDAL OF PROGRESS.

Important Notice to Dealers and Consumers

The feather-filled having reached the acme of popularity,

Our Immense Sales Enable Reduced Prices!

which will preclude the use of all others, and be satisfactory to our patrons, as

THE BALL ONCE USED IS FOREVER THE FAVORITE.

Referees' Duties are Lightened—Natural Effect Secured—Disputes are Obviated—Pleasure Assured—Envious Allusions Dispelled by Facts.

An unwarranted and unbusiness-like allusion having been made in a late advertisement by a would-be competitor, as regards the breakage in transportation of our ball, we pronounce the assertion untrue, and worth about as much as the said party's late *record at Gilmore's Garden.*

WE REFER NEW DEALERS to our OLD PATRONS

PRIORITY OF CLAIMS TO PATRONAGE

having been lately made in the shape of piteous appeals to charitable consideration (merit being proved lacking), on the score of having invented this amusement, once for all it may be well to inform the forgetful that

IRA A. PAINE

invented the sport of Glass Ball Shooting; proof of same handy for reference to settle the question. Patents, dates, practical use, etc.

DEALERS, SEND FOR NEW PRICE LISTS promptly

and remit orders immediately to prevent the delays of last season, as the entire resources and

CAPACITY OF OUR FACTORY, RUNNING DAY & NIGHT, TESTED

by some *bona fide* advance orders from all parts of the AMERICAN CONTINENT, ENGLAND, FRANCE (notably a Monac order lately), bear evidence of the future demand, and the genuine success achieved by the unequalled

Paine Standard Feather-filled Ball.

Every Ball is weighed and examined, then packed with greatest care in Barrels of 250 or 300 as ordered.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

HEADQUARTERS, Bohemian Glass Works, 214 Pearl St., N. Y.

SHERIDAN OUT SHOOTING.—The following compliments were paid to Sheridan in Norfolk by an Irish servant belonging to Mr. Coke, who attended him on his shooting excursion, and which Sheridan re-told with great glee: Shot the first (the birds all getting away)—"More power to your honor! Did you see one little fellow drop his leg as he went off? He'll never stand on his tin toes again." Shot second (ditto)—"Tare an'agers, there they go! But didn't your honor hear the shot rattle among them like pase agin a windey? They'll pray never to see your honor agin on this side of the country." Shot third (birds all off again)—"Thunder an 'ouns, but they've cotched it!" After watching them a while—"There's three wounded anyhow, for they had hardly strength to fly over yonder hedge; the divil a wink of sleep they'll get this blessed night!" Shot fourth (a pheasant gets away)—"Well, I never seen a poor gentleman taken like him; he'll remember your honor many a long day for that. The spalpeen is carrying away more shot than would sit up an ironmonger at Skibbereen." Shot fifth (a snipe gets off)—"Bother! You may cry crake, my fine fellow—you may take your long bill to the other world. You'll wake to-morrow morning with a lumbago in your soft head." Poor Sheridan could stand this no longer, but gave his countryman a fee for his ingenuity and proceeded on his beat alone.

THE DERIVATION OF MANITOBA.—Manitoba Lake, which lies northwest of Fort Garry, and has given a title to the province formed out of the Red River region, derives its name from a small island, from which in the stillness of night issues a mysterious noise. On no account will the Ojibway approach or land on this island, supposing it to be the home of the Manitoba, the "Speaking God." The cause of this curious sound is the beating of the waves against the "shingle" or large pebbles lining the shores. Along the northern coast of the island is a long, low cliff of fine, grained, compact limestone, which under the stroke of the hammer clinks like steel. The waves beating on the shore at the foot of the cliff cause the fallen fragments to rub against each other and to give out a sound resembling the chimes of distant church bells. The phenomenon occurs when the gales blow from the north, and then as the winds subside, low, wailing sounds, like whispering voices, are heard in the air. Travelers assert that the effect is impressive, and that they have been awakened at night under impression that they were listening to church bells.—*Helena (Mont) Independent.*

A BURGLAR ALARM.—To those, either in town or country, who are timid, the following instrument, described by an exchange, will be hailed with joy. It is simply a little brass wedge, with a small piece of the same metal attached to its sloping side. The wedge has only to be pushed from the inside, between the closed door and the door sill. No other fastening is necessary, as any attempt to open the door only tightens the wedge. An ordinary torpedo may be inserted between the wedge and the piece of metal riveted upon it. The slightest attempt to force the door will explode the torpedo and create an alarm. This style of wedge may be made of hard wood, with a little piece of tin riveted on, under which to place the torpedo. In this case the tin should begin low down at the sharp end of the wedge to protect it. It is sometimes a good plan to have a hole bored in the wedge so that it may be temporarily secured to the floor (with a nail or pocket gimlet) about three inches in front of the door. In this way any attempt to open the door is sure to meet with failure and detection the same instant.

NICOTINE IN HER SMACK.—I wonder how any women who has ever kissed a clean man can go through the pretense even of kissing a tobacco chewer. Did you ever see one suffer the penalty? This is how she does it. There is a preliminary shudder, and then she sets her teeth hard, holds her breath, makes a little pigeon dip at the foul lips of the grinning beast, and then, pale with horror, flies to the kitchen, where, if you follow her, you will find her disinfecting with soap and water. Many of the blessed little hypocrites pretend that they like the smell of a cigar, but even hypocrisy is powerless to force from a women the confession of a fondness for hanging like the bee on the flower to a tobacco-worm's lips.—*Mrs. Garrison.*

A MULE THAT CAN COUNT.—There's a mule, driven on one of the First South-street cars, apparently a little more sensible than others. It is generally on the morning shift, and has to make five round trips before the team is changed. Every day, as soon as the mule comes on the fifth return trip from the upper end of the line, it begins to whinny a half a block before reaching Second East-street, and if the change team does not happen to be waiting, and the driver has to run to the bank corner and return before changing, it will stretch out its neck and whinny again, louder than before, about the same distance ere it reaches the place. How that mule keeps track of the fifth trip is more than Gunn has found out.

TO COLOR A MEERSCHAUM IN FIVE MINUTES.—"Sympathetic pipes" are a recent novelty. The bowl of a meerschaum may be colored in five minutes by first tinting it with a solution of nitrate of silver in ether and alcohol, to which essence of roses and camphor are added. Figures of any pattern are produced by the heat of tobacco, and when produced are permanent.

MANY LIVES SAVED.—Cock robin and 1,319 of his fellows were destroyed in one night by a North Carolinian, "thus saving," as the Louisville *Courier-Journal* remarks, "the lives of many million worms."

—It does not follow that a blacksmith has no virtues because he is always to be found at his vice.

SOMETHING FOR MOTHERS.—The baby-carriage is condemned by the Berlin physicians in cases where the little one sits facing the nurse and is pushed backwards. The natural desire of the eye is to draw nearer to what it sees, and the practice of reversing this normal order of things and causing surrounding objects to recede is liable to affect injuriously the development of both sight and brain.

The Kennel.

Dr. Gordon Stables, R. N.,

TWYFORD, BERKS, ENGLAND,

AUTHOR OF THE

"Practical Kennel Guide," &c.

begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen in America that he purchases and sends out dogs of any desired breed, fit for the highest competition.

N. B.—A bad dog never left the Doctor's Kennels dec19 1f

COCKER SPANIEL

Breeding Kennel

OF

M. P. McKOON, Franklin, Del. Co., N. Y.

I keep only cockers of the finest strains. Sell only young stock. I guarantee satisfaction and safe delivery to every customer. These beautiful and intelligent dogs cannot be beaten for ruffed grouse and woodcock shooting and retrieving. Correspondents inclosing stamp will get printed pedigrees, circular, testimonials, etc. j10 tf

BLUE BLOODS FOR SALE—Two dog pups, four months old, very handsome, by Roybel (champion Rob Roy-Belle), out of Livy H. (champion Prince-Livy). These puppies combine the best winning blood in America. For price and particulars address F. A. DIFFENDERFFER, 15 Shippen street, Lancaster, Pa. jan30 4t

$40 WILL BUY a broken setter dog, by Laverack's Carlowitz; pedigree for 93 years. $35, a broken red (no white) Irish bitch by Rory O'More. Address E. J. ROBBINS, Wether field, Conn. feb6 eot

FOR SALE—Two setter stud pups, six weeks old, very fine, $5 a piece; full pedigree given. Address CHARLES VAN VECHTEN, Victor, Ontario County, N. Y. feb6 1t

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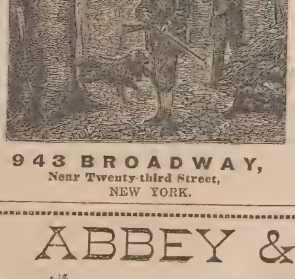

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DUPONT'S RIFLE, FG., "SEA SHOOTING,"

FFg and FFFg,—The Fg for long-range rifle shooting, the FFg and FFFg for general use, burning strong and moist.

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No. 1 to 7, strongest and Cleanest made, in sealed 1 lb. canisters. Higher numbers specially are recommended for breech-loading guns.

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1	Capital Prize of	10,000	10,000
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5	"	1,000	5,000
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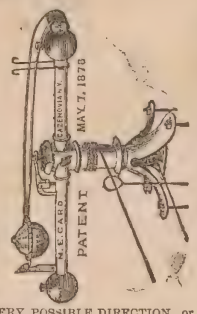

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Duty, 35 per cent (paid here)	1.23
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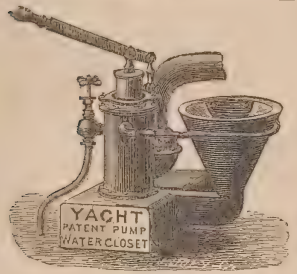

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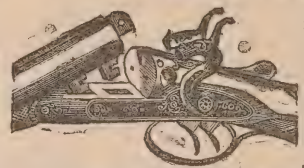

At the international pigeon shooting, Monaco, Feb., 1878, the Grand Prix de Casino, an *objet d'art* valued at £169, and a money prize of £705, this the greatest prize ever shot for at Monaco, was competed for by sixty-six of the best shots of all nations, and won by Mr. Cholmondley Peanell, with a full-choke bore Wedge-Fast Gun by W. W. Greener, killing 11 birds out of 12 at 28 yards and 1 foot and 29½ yards. He also won the second event, killing 8 birds in succession at 33 yards, making a total of 19 birds out of 20. This is acknowledged to be the best shooting on record. The winning gun at the choke-bore match, 1877, beating 17 guns by the best London makers, and winning the silver cup, valued at 50 guineas, presented by Mr. J. Purdey, the gunmaker.

The winning gun also at Philadelphia, 1876, in the pigeon shooting match between Capt. Bogardus and Mr. South for $500 a side, South killing 86 birds out of 100, using one barrel only.

The winning gun also at the great London Gun Trial, 1875, beating 103 guns by all the best makers of Great Britain and Ireland. THE PATENT TREBLE WEDGE FAST BREECH-LOADER is the strongest and most durable ever invented, and the most successful gun of the period. Patented in the United States, Oct. 5, 1875; No. 168,328. BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS OR IMITATIONS.

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PURE TIN-COATED & BURNISHED DROP AND BUCK SHOT.

AMERICAN STANDARD--EAGLE BRAND.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS ON TIN-COATED SHOT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

Having been asked by many of your readers as to the merits of TIN-COATED SOFT SHOT, I desire to say that I consider it the best shot I have ever used. I have given it a very severe test, having shot my 6,000 ball match, Jan. 8 and 9, with it. In that match I used two sets of double barrels, one of 10 and the other 12-bore, and each single barrel was discharged 1,500 times without being once cleaned. The inner surface of the barrels is bright and free from scratches, although in shooting I used them until they became so hot that they would not bear handling. I cannot imagine any case of ordinary use which could so severely test the cleanliness and perfection of the tin-coating and its freedom from injury by any heat which could ever result from continuous discharges of the gun. A. H. BOGARDUS.

THE LEROY SHOT AND LEAD M'F'G CO., NEW YORK.

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Tatham's AMERICAN STANDARD PATENT FINISH DROP SHOT. New York
BLUE LABEL.

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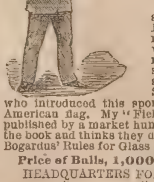
Tatham's IMPROVED "CHILLED" SHOT New York
RED LABEL.

Compressed Buck Shot.

FIRST PREMIUM, CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—REPORT.—"Exact uniformity of size nly spherical form, high degree of finish and general excellence."

A. H. BOGARDUS.



My Patent Rough Glass Balls are now made even, and carefully packed, with 250 in each barrel, and by having a rough surface strengthens the ball for shipping, and prevents the glancing of shot, while the smooth ball has to be made so thin to break successfully when hit that sometimes nearly one-third of them are broken by shipping, and the feather-filed ball is the same. Now,

I Will Warrant my Balls Against Breakage by Transportation,

and will pack 10 extra. I have had 5,000 shipped out West since my return from England, and used them myself, and sometimes would not find a ball broken, and never over three or four in a barrel. My traps are the best to practice from, and where clubs use them you can readily see which is the hardest shooting. In matches reported in paper-, saying Bogardus' rules and traps used, you do not see all the balls broken. Amateurs and young boys who want to learn to shoot and will follow the instructions laid down in my book, "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting," will become crack wing shots, and, further, patronize the man who introduced this sport to the public, and who has been to England twice and shot and upheld the American flag. My "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting" is the only book that has ever been written and published by a market hunter and experienced man. I will return the money to any one who has bought the book and thinks they did not get their money's worth. Each barrel of balls contains a score book with Bogardus' Rules for Glass Ball Shooting, and also his New Rules for Pigeon Shooting.

Price of Balls, 1,000, $14; by single barrel, $1; "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting," $2.
HEADQUARTERS FOR BALLS, HAGGERTY BROS. & CO., 16 Platt Street, N. Y City.
" " TRAPS, HART & SLOAN, Newark, N. J.

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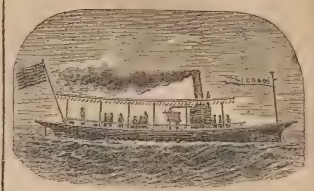

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BECAUSE HE HAD NO

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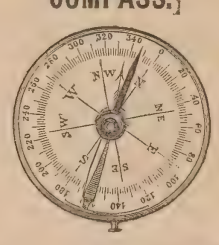

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YACHT BUILDER,
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FOOT OF 135TH ST., HARLEM, N. Y.

Builder of single and double-scull shells, pair, four and eight-oared shells; barges, gigs and club boats of all kinds. Fine oars and sculls. Fine boats always on hand. Orders executed upon short notice at lowest rates. *Shadow* and *Nautilus* canoes a specialty. Accommodations for boats and oarsmen. jan 30 1y

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THE "SHARPIE" YACHT.

This style of boat is especially suitable for YACHTING, FISHING AND HUNTING. Is fully as fast, seaworthy and weatherly as the round-bottom boat; draws but a few inches of water, and can be built at short notice for much less than yachts or boats of other types. **Shipped to all parts of the country.**

Full sets of working drawings sent to distant correspondents at reasonable rates. Also swift light-draft yachts built on the same principle at low price. Address

THOS. CLAPHAM, Roslyn, L. I.

THE COMING BOAT.

The light draught "sharpie built" boat is precisely the thing for shooting, fishing and pleasure sailing, and for speed, safety and comfort is not excelled.

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ICE SKATING on the RINK of ARTIFICIAL ICE.
A new sheet as clear as a mirror.
MUSIC BY GILMORE'S SERENADE BAND.
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FOREST AND STREAM & ROD AND GUN.

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Terms, Four Dollars a Year. Ten Cents a Copy.

NEW YORK THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1879.

Volume 12—No. 2. No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

Selected.

SLEIGHING.

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

IN January, when in the dairy
The cream and clabber freeze,
When snow-drifts cover the fences over,
We farmers take our ease.
At night we rig the team,
And bring the cutter out;
Then fill it, fill it, fill it, fill it,
And heap the furs about.

The windows glisten, the old folks listen,
To hear the sleigh bells pass;
The fields grow whiter, the stars are brighter,
The road as smooth as glass.
Our muffled faces burn,
The clear north wind blows cold,
The girls all nestle, nestle, nestle,
Each in her lover's hold.

Through bridge and gateway, we're shooting straightway,
The tollman was too slow!
He'll listen after our song and laughter,
As over the hill we go.
The girls cry: "Fie! for shame!"
Their cheeks and lips are red,
And so with kisses, kisses, kisses,
They take the toll instead.

Still follow, follow! across the hollow—
The tavern fronts the road.
Whoa, now! all steady! the host is ready—
He knows the country mode!
The irons are in the fire,
The hissing nip is got;
So pour and sip it, sip it, sip it,
And sip it while 'tis hot.

The bells are ringing, the ostlers bringing
The cutters up anew;
The beasts are neighing; too long we're staying;
The night is half-way through.
Wrap close the buffalo robes,
We're all aboard once more;
Now jingle, jingle, jingle,
Away from the tavern door.

So follow, follow, by hill and hollow,
And swiftly home we glide.
What midnight splendor! how warm and tender
The maiden by your side!
The sleighs drop far apart;
Her words are soft and low;
Now, if you love her, love her, love her,
'Tis safe to tell her so.

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

Bachewana Bay.

IT was in July, 187—, that the Major and myself, with F., who was a young but enthusiastic fisherman then (he is not any the less enthusiastic now), took our first coasting trip out from Sault Ste. Marie. Our objective point was Bachewana Bay. We intended to fish the Harmony and some other streams emptying along that coast.

Bachewana Bay is one of the most beautiful of Lake Superior's many beautiful bays. There are some wilder in scenery, more abrupt in their shores, and with higher adjacent mountains. Thunder Bay has a magnificence of view, with its grand old cape and the bold heights of Pie Island, not to be equaled; but for a calm and quiet beauty, which charms to dreaminess and is full of restfulness, Bachewana Bay surpasses all I have ever seen. Entering it along the wooded coast of Goulais Point, which shuts out the view until the last little cape is turned, there comes suddenly upon one's sight, clear and distinct over the green island and the miles of quiet water, the mountains of its northern and eastern shores, while the sky and water are of that intense blue which seems so unreal upon canvas. The mountain line extends beyond the actual shores of the bay on the southeast, so that it seems one unbroken chain away beyond where we know Goulais River lies, while upon the north the sharp gap through which Harmony pours its waters comes into view, with the higher mountains seen through it beyond. And with the summer sun casting the shadows of the clouds upon the bay and mountains, as it did the day we first sailed upon its waters, the whole made a picture which rivalled the Bay of Naples. It only needed, we all thought, the busy life of Italy to be even more beautiful than any Italian scene.

It was after some hard rowing in the teeth of heavy head winds that our guides had the evening before brought us to Gros Cap. We had rested on our way at the Point of Pines and plucked the trailing arbutus and the wild strawberry in bloom. We had cast, as I have always done, on passing (and with the same success, or, rather, want of success) about Gros Cap rocks. (Fine trout are sometimes caught there, however, notwithstanding my failures, at least tradition has it so.) We had taken, as I have seldom failed in doing, some fine lake trout just off the southern point of the island. We had suffered from mosquitoes at night until they were blown away by the storm of wind and rain, which prostrated our tent and wet our stores. So the next morning we were in the wood to welcome what came—a fresh fair wind and a lovely day. So we crossed the mouth of Goulais Bay, and, rounding the point, the beauty of the scene burst unexpectedly upon us. But it is not alone first impressions from which I speak of its beauty. I have been there more than once since, and the charms of that sheet of water and its surroundings have not grown less by long acquaintance.

We had so fair a wind that instead of going directly to Harmony River we went up into the extreme south east corner of the bay to a stream known as Cady's River, and but seldom visited. We had found some fine fishing along the projecting points and stoney shores of Goulais Point. We passed on the way one or two parties of fishermen, who seemed to be having good sport. Indeed, the fishing all along the exposed points about Bachewana and Goulais bays is very fine, probably as fine as almost any place along the whole lake shore, and as good fish are caught as anywhere except in the Nepigon. Many of the most experienced North Shore fishermen prefer this part of the coast to any other. The fishing is mostly from the boat, and therefore pleasanter than stream fishing, where a long cast is surer of a bush than a trout. A week's absence from the Sault will give, ordinarily, several days' fine sport. I am sure if this was better known the bay would be more frequently visited.

We reached Cady's River shortly after noon, and, unloading our boat, we pushed up as far as the brush and logs would permit, casting our flies as occasion offered. But no trout tried to hit a fly with his tail there. So John, one of the voyageurs, and myself went ashore and pushed through the brush up the stream to find some rapid water. John preceded me, breaking a path through the undergrowth, and soon I saw him beckoning me to come to him. I reached him and found him peering over the bank at the first pool between two ripples. The sun shone brightly in upon the clear cold water, showing in a space hardly ten feet square more trout than I had ever before, or have ever since, seen at one view, unless it was in a trout preserve or hatchery, and it was a view worth going far to see. Out of the hundreds there seemed to be none less than ten inches in length, with many eighteen or twenty. Stepping cautiously back and taking up my line to within three feet of the tip of the rod, and thrusting the butt back into the brush, I tightened the line so as to bend the tip joint, and snapped the fly into the pool. In an instant I had a beauty of near three pounds in weight. It took time and patience to kill him there, and when it was done John crawled on the ground to the bank and reached down his hand and lifted him out, for we could not get a landing net through the brush. Calling for the Major and F., we took in a few minutes six fine trout with a united weight of over fifteen pounds; and, strange to say, though we tried all sorts of flies and even bait, we could not get another to rise. We could not get higher up the stream, the wilderness was so dense; so, when tired of our fruitless efforts, we went back to camp.

But for the mosquitoes, the camp was a pleasant one. The bar we had brought from home proved too light, and to have enough breaches to let in a regiment, and Bachewana Bay lost that night the restful and dreamy influences it had thrown over us during the day; so we smoked and applied mosquito oil by turns until toward morning, when a breeze from the lake relieved us.

The next morning I noticed a change in the level of the lake, and set to making observations. I found a rise and fall of about fifteen inches. Between ten and eleven in the forenoon it rose a foot, and by twelve three inches more. At four in the afternoon it had fallen a foot. All this was without any apparent change in the force or direction of the wind, but an appearance in the distance of threatening storm. I have become convinced, from that and subsequent observations, that this tide is mainly "barometrical," if I may use such a term.

We changed camp that evening to Jones' River, where we found an Indian lodge with six inmates. That night the elder Indian, with his oldest son, went out in a canoe to spear sturgeon. The weather was threatening, but the family was hungry, and off they went. We watched the canoe's tossing light until the storm broke upon us, and it disappeared. The women—the old mother and the wife of the elder Indian—were dreadfully frightened. But about three in the morning the canoe came in with a huge sturgeon for spoils, and there was general rejoicing.

We took some fine trout the next morning, but the Indian boy of eleven or twelve years old, with a twine line, a hook, and a piece of pork we gave him for bait, went out when we did, above us, and came back with a bigger string, though of smaller trout than we had. In the afternoon we sailed for Harmony, giving the Indians at parting some bread, pork and tobacco, and receiving in return a strip of sturgeon flesh about three feet long by nearly four inches wide.

We reached Harmony before sunset. The river below the falls is sluggish, dark and unattractive; but the falls suddenly burst upon us as we rounded a turn in the river, and the scene became lively and grand beyond my powers of description. The heights were steep and wooded upon both sides, and the falls between, with intervening foam-flecked pools, made it a wild and beautiful place. I had no idea of finding such attractive scenery. I do not now recall the height from the top of the main fall to the dead water below the lower fall, but my impression is that it must be considerably over a hundred feet. I have never visited it since that time, for the reason that lumbermen the next year began work there, and until they desert it (I think they left there a year or two ago), its charm as a fishing stream was lost. The character of the scenery must have been changed by the destruction of timber.

The river was very high from recent rains, and the usually dark color of the water changed to a muddy hue. We knew our lines would not fall in pleasant places, and so fished none that evening. We camped upon the large granite rock just above the lower falls, securing our tent by anchors of stone. The black fly was out in force, and about daylight the next morning we felt the approaches of that insidious little pest—the sand fly.

The river was somewhat lower in the morning, but hardly in suitable condition for angling. We took a few fine trout, however, and I had part of my tackle carried away by some fish while fishing with bait at the foot of the lower fall; but I did not think it was a trout. In the afternoon the water became clearer, and I went up near the foot of the upper fall, just above a fine pool, and took several. There was, just across from the rock from which I fished, a pool covered with foam, which I found difficulty in reaching with my fly, partly on account of unskillful casting, and partly on account of the overhanging trees; but, whenever I did reach it, a trout was sure to rise, and when he did I was sure of a trout. But I had one grevious disappointment. A huge fellow (I guessed his weight at five pounds), rushed at the fly as it struck the foam, and I hooked him. Between him and me was a swift current some twenty-five feet wide, and at the lower end of the pool a log and some brush were lodged. If he got there he was lost; so I determined to risk the current, and drew him toward me. He was a powerful fish, and it strained every fibre of line and rod to control him. Striking the current, down he rushed until I checked him and gradually persuaded him up a few feet, where he stopped. He had the "sulks." I couldn't move him a foot, for I had all the strain on the rod which it would bear. If I diminished the pressure he wouldn't go down stream an inch, and to slack the line would be to lose the trout. It was a trial of endurance, and how it would have terminated I cannot tell; for there was a sudden snap, the rod straightened, and the fly went into the air. I reeled up and found my hook broken just below the barb. He was a majestic fellow—I saw his broad side as he struck—and once in the current, his powerful tail came to the surface in full view. It was as broad as the length of my hand. Why is it that the fish lost is always bigger than those caught? I leave that to be answered by philosophers, not fishermen.

We did not think the fishing remarkably fine, but when we came together in the evening we had captured so many that we concluded it would be murder to take more.

The next morning we left the Harmony. A moderate breeze took us along past the Indian village on the west, and past the Bachewana and Carp Rivers. We had so many fish we did not care to try them. Indeed, we had rather tired of stream fishing, and thought a day or so of rock fishing would make a pleasing variety. Fishing is fine in Carp River. Landing at or near an old pier built by some miners, and following an old railroad grade until it crosses the river, and thence coming down the river, there is to be found very fine sport. Trout of three pounds are not uncommon, and two and a half pounds are frequently taken. The railroad referred to was built up to some iron or copper mines several miles inland, now abandoned.

We passed Corbier (pronounced Kirby) Point about two o'clock, and, going around up the coast, we made camp on Pancake Bay, or just near its entrance. About four o'clock in the afternoon we took the boat and went off a little point on which the sea was breaking noisily and dropped our flies on the water. The fish rose splendidly, and in an hour we had a dozen weighing nearly twenty pounds. F. hooked one of two pounds in the side, and the fight was vigorous and long. The Major struck, and finally captured, one which weighed three pounds, and which had the "sulks." It was curious to watch him in the clear water, every fin in position, but not trying to move. We fished in water about twelve feet deep, the bottom of which was covered with huge rocks or boulders. At times, when a fish was hooked, several others would come out and follow him around in his struggles, regardless of the boat or the fishermen. We were joined at camp that night by three boat loads of fishermen who had been having fine sport along the Goulais Point

coast and elsewhere. A heavy rain fell about nine in the evening, and the night all through was hot and muggy. The sand fly was terrific. There was no sleep for any one. Smoking was unavailing, and fun reigned rather dismally.

Our boat put off for Sault Ste. Marie the next morning, passing Bachewana Bay in the fog, and reaching the Sault in due time, with faces so burned our friends waiting there hardly recognized us.

I had fished the year before around the Bayfield coast, not camping out, however, and I found the fishing of Bachewana Bay much to be preferred. Of course tastes differ, and both places are charming. In either the over worked business or professional man finds rest and ease. I would prefer the bay now even more than years ago, for the very reason that one is a little further from newspapers, letters and telegrams there than at Bayfield or Ashland.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

A NOVICE ON THE PRAIRIE.

IT was on a bright October day last fall that I made my *debut*, in company with several congenial spirits, on the great Prairies of Iowa to shoot my first chicken. My objective point was Albion, Marshall Co., Iowa, situated on the Central R. R. of Iowa, about 150 miles West of Davenport. Arriving at Marshalltown, we were met by our expectant host, whose genial face and hearty hand-shake betokened a warm reception at his prairie home, seven miles farther on. We got there on time, and were immediately escorted through the principal Avenue to Hotel De Patrick, where we were made more than welcome by his good wife, whose largeness of heart is only exceeded by the broad acres upon which she lives. Congratulations having ceased, each one suddenly realized that they possessed a stomach that had known no food for a "long ride." We were not kept waiting long, however. Supper was announced. Hunger dissipated, we were ready—aye, ready—for chickens; we had come 1,000 miles for chickens, we must talk chickens, eat chickens, and chicken it generally. All turned out in good season next morning, and after partaking of a royal breakfast, we were ready for George to come with the team. In went our traps, luncheon, guns, dogs and all. Hip, hip, hurrah! Bound for Story Co., 23 miles, for chickens. A bright and lovely morning, pure air, and jolly company made the ride seem but a short one. Jess, our friend and guide, and an old prairie bird, enlivened our trip with reminiscences of his early shooting days in Marshall Co., when to walk but a short distance from his dwelling, with dog and gun, meant a good bag; but very different now, scarcely any chickens in the immediate vicinity of Albion, where formerly there was fine quail and chicken shooting. Passing from Marshall into Story Co., Jess said, "Look out now, boys, we shall soon make game." Jess was right; dogs out, all out except Pat, who shot with the lines. I was chock full of "expectation," (had never seen a chicken rise). How eagerly I watched every movement of the dogs as they quartered the ground finely. "Ah! there's a point. Get up here," says Jess. I got up, and so did the chicken. Bang, bang—Jess and I simultaneously. Result; one old cock bird, no claim made by either. The ball had opened, and a right merry ball it was. From modesty and inexperience. I held back a little to see how it was done, while Boisy and George went to the front, each with a fine chicken, while following to the left some distance (they having the dog) I walked up my first chicken and killed it, whereupon my gun reduced its weight to about two pounds and a half; my height increased about eighteen inches. Of course it was the largest chicken killed, and the prairie seemed to blossom as the rose. Well, I had come a thousand miles to do it, had done it, and now I was ready for dinner. Pat unhitched the team, and then did the agreeable by making the spread upon the ground. We gathered around it; twenty-three miles of "jolting" had done its work—we were thoroughly settled. Never shall I forget that dinner; doughnuts, sandwiches, cold meats, etc., etc., disappeared with surprising rapidity. The five of us rose fuller if not wiser men.

Jess ordered all aboard for a stubble, about one-quarter of a mile distant. We make the stubble in good time, are out in a jiffy, dogs working well but birds very scarce and wild, as season is pretty late. We managed, however, to score several more. It was now time to look for a lodging place, and a lonely look it was, one unbroken prairie on every side; but Jess and Pat were equal to the emergency; one espied a house "on the distant prairie," and the other drove us to it. Our presence created a great commotion in the family; heads appeared at every aperture—many of them—we doubted the capacity of the house to hold us; it was a regular prairie house. At this juncture the landlady appeared on the scene. We asked her how many children she had; she replied that eleven were at home and one had gone to town for flour and other luxuries; but we could stay. Our "schooner" was immediately unloaded. We arrived in at supper time, and the manner in which all struggled with huge specimens of Iowa potatoes was a terror to the kind-hearted daughter of Old Erin.

The evening was whiled away with smoke and a recapitulation of the day's doings. To bed was next in order: we filled the order and bed too. Three in a single bed made a crowd, but all said they were happy. Next morning more potatoes, and all were ready for the homeward shoot. Pat shot off the left-hand line and we were soon out upon the rolling prairie again. Our second day's hunt was a repetition of the first, full of pleasant incidents, fair success, and with a long-to-be-remembered dinner.

Home in good season, birds dressed, all were ready and willing to eat the fruit of their labors served in true Western style the next morning, with genial faces around the board, each with a steaming hot chicken before him, I lived over again the pleasures of "my first chicken hunt."

SALINE.

RUBBER GOODS FOR SPORTSMEN.—Messrs. Hodgman & Co., of 27 Maiden Lane, this city, have opened a new rubber store at 425 Broadway, a few doors above Canal street, where they offer one of the largest and most complete assortments of rubber goods in this city. They still retain their present store at 27 Maiden Lane, corner of Nassau street, where they have been established for the past forty years. In both places they will open this season some entirely new styles of rubber clothing, sheeting, fancy goods, boots, shoes, etc. They are fitting out Mr. Boyton with new dress and appointments.

Fish Culture.

ANNUAL GROWTH OF LAND-LOCKED SALMON.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 18, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

An article in FOREST AND STREAM some weeks ago spoke of a salmon caught in a small lake near Kalkaska, Mich., in October or November, 1878; have not the paper with me now, and do not recollect the exact date. The fish was about twenty-two inches long and weighed 8½ lbs. Dr. Parker, of Grand Rapids, one of the Michigan Fish Commissioners, has a photograph, and I think told me he saw the fish. The doctor has since shown me statistics of fish culture in Michigan, which gives the time of first planting of salmon in the lake where this "daisy" was captured as May, 1876, making him, if one of this plant, two and a half years old when taken.

I should like the opinion of the FOREST AND STREAM as to the probability or possibility of a salmon attaining the proportions of this specimen in the time named. I was informed by Mr. Clark, of Northville, Mich., of whom I purchased salmon and whitefish for stocking Rome City Lake three years ago, that the former would grow to a ten or twelve-inch fish in two years. A. Palmer, Boscobel, Wis., in FOREST AND STREAM of Dec. 26, speaks of his four-year-old salmon being but little larger than his two-year-old trout.

An article in FOREST AND STREAM, Oct. 4, 1877, headed "Salmon in our Lakes," copied from the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, says: "The two-year-olds are now twelve to fourteen inches long. In Iowa they have been in the business longer, and have four-year-olds that are twenty-two inches long and weigh from nine to eleven pounds." As this article was published in September, several months after hatching time, the fish spoken of must have been two and a half and four and a half years old. Salmon were planted in Bear Lake, near Little Traverse Bay, early in 1876. Some five or six months later, while netting minnows, I took from my net one of the fry about three inches long, in diseased condition, being covered with dark warty spots, and showing but faint signs of life while in my hand, though he swam off lively enough when returned to the water.

In October last, two and a half years after the first and six months after the second planting, a nine-inch fish, said by reliable persons who saw him to be a genuine salmon, was caught in this lake. As this fish was but little less than the size I had supposed a two-year-old salmon to attain, I have believed him to be one of the first plant, 1876.

After the testimony of Dr. Parker and others who were "called to the feast" at Kalamazoo, where the eight and a half pound by twenty-two inch fish was served, I cannot doubt this being a veritable salmon; but with some of my friends, readers of the FOREST AND STREAM, I do question the probability, or even possibility, of his being but two and a half years old. I should be pleased, as I have no doubt many of your readers would, to have the opinion of the FOREST AND STREAM, or any other good authority, upon this subject—the usual annual growth of the land-locked salmon. As I have contended with Dr. Parker and others that such a growth in so short a time was, from any information I have ever had, impossible, I should like to be set right if I have been in the wrong. An answer either by letter or through your columns will much oblige, yours truly, J. M. METHUANY.

Ans. We must not forget that there are analogies all through nature. Fish, like men and animals, do not all attain the same size; do not attain equal size in the same length of time. It is the experience of all fishculturists that there are runts in every hatching, just as there are runts in litters of rabbits and dogs. We have seen some notable specimens at Madison, Wis., State Hatchery of varying sizes of fish from the same hatching, not only in trout, but in salmon trout. Supt. Welcher has land-locked salmon even smaller than those designated by our intelligent correspondent. Naturalists can ascertain the period required to bring to maturity fish of specified varieties; but it is quite beyond their ken to determine whether a variety of fish which attains maturity in one water in a given time, will attain maturity in some other water in the same length of time. Conditions of water, food, temperature, weather,—rains, snow, freshets, drouth, short summers or short winters—all must come into consideration, and even then a fair solution cannot be reached. In most of the lakes of Maine land-locked salmon vary from two to four or five pounds; in others six to eight pounds; in the upper Saguenay they run about four pounds average, and seldom exceed six pounds, while in the Stoney Lake region, Ontario, they sometimes reach twenty pounds. Some of these salmon have attained weight at the rate of a pound a month; others only a few ounces.

Categorically, we cannot answer what the usual annual growth of a land-locked salmon is.

Twelfth Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of Maine for the Year 1878.

The Maine Commissioners report a year of signally marked prosperity. The constantly increasing interest in fish culture, as indicated by continued demands from every part of the State for fish to stock exhausted waters, for new fish ways, etc., is most gratifying and promises much for the future of the work. Several pages of the present report are devoted to a review of the lax and wholly inefficient protective laws, which we shall notice in a subsequent issue.

The results of the salmon planting have been very satisfactory, as exhibited on the Penobscot, St. Croix and Medomac. The Penobscot yield was especially large, and the Androscoggin and its tributaries have yielded more the past season than for years before. It is suggested that small hatching houses be established at Rangeley, Moosehead, North Twin Dam, Eaton, and Grand Lake Stream. By thus replenishing the supply of salmon and trout the attractions offered to angling tourists may be perpetuated. No single interest of the State now brings so large an amount of evenly distributed money to its people through the Commissioners as do the inland fisheries. This revenue can be made vastly more important still by judiciously restocking the lakes and streams. Much may also be done by fostering the blue back, the small red fin and the several varieties of the *Cyprinidæ*, which furnish food for the other fish. To the presence of this food and the absence of the togue, cusk and perch, the game fish owe their great size. While collecting spawn the Commissioners recorded the weight of the trout captured at Rangeley, and the figures range from two to ten pounds. Apropos of eels, the report contains the record of three which were killed by the weight of water driving them between the logs in the apron of the dam at Rangeley. They tipped the beam at 8½, 11½ and 13¾ pounds, respectively. The Commissioners strongly urge the stocking of Moosehead with blue-back trout, and the planting of brook trout and land-locked salmon, with the appointment of efficient wardens.

A hatching house for land-locked salmon has been established on the Songo River, and it is the purpose of the Commissioners to stock as many of the inland lakes with this superior fish. There have been distributed from Grand Lake the past year 100,000 fry. Of blue-back trout some 40,000 have been distributed. There has been a large demand for black bass. After some forty ponds and streams were supplied the distribution was necessarily stopped from lack of funds. It is hoped in another year to fill all demands. The Commissioners regard it as a very important State measure that the alewife should be restored as early as possible to the rivers. The erection of mills has materially reduced the supply. Seventy alewives were transported in cans from Bucksport to Enfield in May last, and the first school of young fry were seen descending the Penobscot River in the following September. The fish will make their reappearance in two years. To keep up a continuous supply, it is proposed to transport more spawning fish to the same pond next May.

THE AMERICAN FISH CULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting will take place at the Directors' room of the Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association, New York, over the wholesale market next to the ferry-house. We hope for a good attendance, as the interest is increasing every year, and the character of the papers read, as well as the discussions following are such as to engage all who take an interest in fish hatching, catching, buying, selling, or in studying their habits and life history. Many anglers are now joining, and we hope that such of our readers as may be interested in fish matters will forward their names for membership. The association has many members whose business or infirmities will not permit their personal attendance, but who take great pride in contributing to the grand work in which it is engaged, and who read the published reports with great interest. Persons wishing to join will, upon application to any of the officers, or to FOREST AND STREAM, receive blank forms for this purpose, or they can join at the meeting without further ceremony. The initiation fee is $5, and the annual dues $3.

The following gentlemen have signified their intention to join this association: C. F. Fearing, G. W. Van Sicklen, John E. Develin, S. M. Johnson, Boston, H. H. Thompson, Fliess.

MCDONALD'S FISHWAY.—Not very long ago we printed a diagram of this useful ladder, and we are glad to know that the inventor is now busy designing one of them to put in the dam at Lexington, Va., for the purpose of settling those details of construction which can only be worked out in practice. The annual loss to production from the depletion of the Potomac fisheries is $300,000. The loss to the States of Virginia and Maryland in taxes from the reduction in real estate values, consequent upon the destruction of those fisheries, is not less than five or six thousand dollars per annum. These are deductions from careful statistics prepared under the direction and at the expense of the U. S. Commission of Fisheries, of whom Mr. McDonald is one.

THE SPAWNING OF HERRING.—As this subject is now engaging the attention of scientific men, the following may be of service to fishermen and naturalists in this country, although the data comes from England and an English paper, the *Land and Water:*

Whenever an agitation against trawling for herrings or other fish is got, one of the reasons urged for the abolition of the system is that it is pernicious to, and destructive of, the spawn of herrings, the belief being that herrings deposit their spawn on the bottom, where it remains until vivified.

From long observation my opinion is that the herring sheds its spawn near the surface, where it remains suspended, receiving the rays of the sun and a higher temperature, which hastens the vivifying much sooner than if deposited on the bottom, a prey to all the crustacea and fish which keep the ground.

My reasons for arriving at this conclusion are the following: During the month of August the best takes of herring are got at from two to four fathoms from the surface, often in a spawning state. According to the current belief, the fish should have been at the bottom when this act takes place.

In August and September of last season very large quantities of herrings in a spawning state were caught at Peterhead at from two to three fathoms from the surface, in water from thirty to fifty fathoms deep.

It may be urged that the spawn sinks to the bottom and remains there until life is produced; but the idea of those who hold to the old theory is that the herring selects a rocky or stony bottom on which it deposits its spawn. That this is not always the case we have ample proofs, as we have often seen large takes of half-shotten herrings taken where the bottom was pure sand, and this is a yearly occurrence.

Every one at all observant must have seen the back ropes and nets, as well as the swing ropes by which the nets are attached to the boat, thickly coated with spawn from coming in contact with it while floating in the water.

I have been assured by fishermen that when herrings are in the act of shedding their spawn, they often get the roe herring in one side of the net and the milt fish in the other side, thus indicating that the fish while in this state cross each other like the salmon, so that the milt and roe may be brought into contact.

It is now a recognized fact that cod, mackerel, and other fish spawn at or near the surface, and were Professor Sars, or other learned investigators, to devote their attention to the spawning of herrings, I believe a like result would be established for herrings. J. R. (Peterhead).

TROUT EGGS FOR SALE—*Rochester, Feb. 7.*—Parties wishing fish for the public waters of New York State will receive attention by addressing the undersigned. Our season for receiving orders will close March 10. SETH GREEN.

Natural History.

MORE AROUT THE PARTRIDGE FLY.

AS might have been supposed, the topic of the insect enemies of the ruffed grouse has excited great interest among sportsmen generally, and we have received many letters relating to it. Too many of these contain mere expressions of opinion on the subject, unbacked by any facts of special interest, and are not, therefore, worth printing. Others, however, containing more or less that is of general interest, we print this week. It is somewhat unfortunate that, owing to the small size and retiring habits of this fly, it easily escapes the observation of such sportsmen as are not naturalists as well, and it appears to be a difficult matter to secure specimens of it. We were lucky enough, however, just at the close of the season, to secure one, which has been kindly identified for us, and of which we shall have more to say further on.

It is to be observed that no one appears to question the existence of the partridge fly, and that to many gunners both it and the young seem to be well known. Among the letters which we have received relating to this matter are the following:

BOSTON, Jan. 14, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The articles in your paper in relation to the mortality among the ruffed grouse during the past season, caused by its insect enemies, have been read with great interest by myself and friends. The letter in your last number concerning the partridge fly I submitted to Mr. G. B. Cutter, of Weston, who is well known in this vicinity. Few gunners have had a larger experience or killed more land game in this State during the last forty years. I inclose a copy of his note, which may interest you. Very truly yours, T. G. WILDMAN.

The letter referred to in the above note is as follows:

WESTON, Jan. 13, 1879.

T. G. WILDMAN, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—I have read carefully the article in FOREST AND STREAM on the parasite fly on the partridge. The partridge I showed you had two on it in a dried state; one of them I ripped off in a hurry (not thinking of them) and it fell among the dirt and feathers, and I could not find it. It had imbedded itself on the body just forward of the hip to the depth of a quarter of an inch. The incision was somewhat in this shape V, with point toward the vitals. There was a discoloring of the flesh, yellowish for an inch around it. The other had dried up or fallen out. There was a bunch of dried feathers and skin, but with my eyes could not discover any grub. I kept the bird some two weeks before picking, and it was slightly frozen. It was the fattest partridge I ever picked.

I am sorry I did not find the first grub, for I think it was large and fully grown, as I felt it between my thumb and finger. Respectfully yours, GEO. B. CUTTER.

LAKEVILLE, Mass.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I was speaking with a friend about the scarcity of ruffed grouse in Eastern Massachusetts, and expressed my doubts as to its being caused by the woodtick which we find on rabbits and sheep. My friend gave it as his opinion that the grub of the partridge fly caused the damage, and not the woodtick. On my asking what he meant by the partridge fly he laughed at me and said that he had supposed that all bird-shooters knew about the fly, and then he explained its habits, and what he said coincided exactly with "Straight Bore's" observations. As he is a good sportsman and a man that observes the habits of game very closely, and those of their enemies, I think he has hit pretty near the mark. Now there is one thing I would like to know, and I wish S. B. would rise and explain, and tell us how he knows that the fly, when the bird is flushed, leaves the bird and flies alongside. It seems to me it would require a marvelous keenness of vision to watch the flight of such an insect keeping pace with such a bird as our grouse is known to be. LEFT SHOULDER.

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 17, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have seen several statements in the FOREST AND STREAM in regard to the scarcity of partridges—*i. e.*, grouse—by ticks, or flies, that destroy the young birds. Some time in the fore part of June my dog started a flock of young partridges, perhaps one-third grown, one of which seemed to lag, as though it was wounded. The dog caught it and brought it to me. I noticed several ticks on the side of its head about as large as No. 4 shot and about the same color. I remember having seen them before, and the fly I always called a hawk-fly, as I never killed a hawk but that had several of those flies on it, although I have seen them on partridges occasionally.

Two years ago last June I took a stroll through what I call my hunting-ground and shot three hawks, all of whose nests were within the circle of an acre. They all had more or less of these flies on them. In the fall I shot fifty-five partridges on that ground—four old cocks, five old hens, and all the rest young ones.

Last June I was unable to go down there, so the hawks had it all their own way. This fall I shot but ten grouse there, of which six were old birds, so I accused the hawks of destroying my young grouse. It may have been the fly, or tick, that killed them, but hawks will kill birds and crows will suck eggs. In this locality there are as many hawks as partridges, and ten crows to one partridge. Now, if the sportsman or gunner would hunt hawks in their breeding season, and now and then kill a crow, we should have more partridges and quails, and would, perhaps, compensate the farmer for trespassing on his grounds by protecting his fowls from the hawk, which is destructive to young chickens, and from the sharp-eyed crow that is almost sure to find the nest and destroy the eggs of a hen that may chance to steal her nest a few rods from home.

I think if the State, county, town or clubs would pay a bounty on hawks, or female hawks, and watch the snares and fine a few trespassers so they could afford to pay a good bounty on hawks, we should have more partridges and quails. There is some wholesale snaring about here, I think. Not long since a man who goes about the country collecting game told me that he found ten birds that had been snared to one that had been shot. Not long since I passed through a piece of woods and saw a low bush fence five or six rods long, with a snare about every six feet. In the snares I found five partridges and all of them partly destroyed by cats or some other animals. It is worse to set and then neglect snares than to attend to them.

Yours respectfully, CHARLES BAYLIES.

As above remarked, we recently obtained a specimen of the parasite referred to in these communications. We were promised others by several correspondents, none of whom, however, appear to have been able up to this time to secure the flies. The one which we have we handed over to Mr. S. W. Williston, of the Peabody Museum of Yale College, who very kindly looked the subject up and identified our capture. The species, as was conjectured by us in our comments on "Straight Bore's" letter, and published some weeks since, belongs to the family *Hippoboscidæ*. It appears to have no English name, except as we have given it one, but to make up for this want it has a very long Latin one—*Olfersia (Feronia) americana*, Leach. This species appears to be somewhat widely distributed over North America, and it seems probable that it may be parasitic on other birds besides the ruffed grouse. It has been found in Massachusetts by Harris and in Georgia and the Hudsons Bay region by Walker. Allied species have been found on the great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*) by Say, or the marsh-hawk (*Circus hudsonius*) and the bittern (*Botaurus minor*) by Mr. S. W. Williston.

The young of this insect are produced alive and very far advanced toward the pupa state. They remain for a few days attached to the bird and live by sucking its blood. Their appearance during this stage has already been described. We shall be very glad if any of our readers can contribute further facts in regard to this parasite. We know what it is; now let us see what can be done to relieve the grouse from its attacks.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

ABOUT THE BIRDS OF CENTRAL NEW YORK.

BY J. P. HUTCHINS.

ACROSS the east end of Oneida Lake are five miles of low sandy shore, whereon for centuries the winds and the sandpipers have played.

The waves, too, when the November winds sweep up the lake, hold wild frolics there, dancing many a cold night to their own hoarse music, mingled with the hissing roar of the leafless forest that skirts the shore, till the luckless sportsman awakes to inquire if the wild waves will never cease whispering to those old piperidge trees. But they do have their tranquil periods, when they recede and leave a wide margin of bright sands, pure and unruffled, until again

> Boreas shrieks o'er the naked land,
> And howls at shivering tree;
> Records his freaks on the virgin sand
> As though it were writ by fairy hand,
> Then hurries out to sea.

The shore is from ten to fifteen rods wide, of clean sand, except here and there a few bunches of scrubby willows, and bordered its whole length by an almost unbroken line of forest.

Here is the exciting arena for the sportsman, as well as an interesting field for the naturalist, at times when shore birds are numerous. Some seasons, however, there are few to be seen.

I think it was in the latter part of August, 1874, when there was a wonderful flight of these birds. Many sizes, from least sandpiper up to white-rumped godwit, swarmed the shore by thousands, for one day only, and then disappeared. From whence they came, or whither went, I know not. I have never heard of a similar occurrence here, although there are generally birds enough on the shore in the season to give the sportsman some fair shooting. I am reminded of a singular incident which happened, I think, in May of the same year above mentioned.

After one of the lake's turmoils, my friend C. A. Burt and myself gathered up more than a milk-pail full of small birds in good state of preservation, which had been drowned in the lake and washed ashore along the land for a mile and a half. There were also many others which were either buried in the sand or partially devoured by other birds and animals. Among them was the robin (*Turdus migratorius*), golden-winged woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*), hairy woodpecker (*Picus villosus*), downy woodpecker (*P. pubescens*), myrtle-bird (*Dendræca coronata*), house wren (*Troglodytes ædon*), brown creeper (*Certhia familiaris*), white-bellied nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*), and, I think, several other warblers which I have forgotten. Several of the species mentioned are not residents of the locality in question, but pass in May. If these birds had been all of one kind the ready inference might be that a flock of them was caught in a tornado and swept into the lake and so washed ashore, all nearly at the same time. Or, if this was not the first instance recorded of such birds being found dead on the shore, we might perhaps attribute our phenomenon to the winds. As the case stands—although the solution may be simple enough—I do not see it, and will leave it to others.

The lake is quite a resort for eagles and other large birds that subsist on the numerous dead fish that are washed ashore. Last October a raven (*Corvus corax*) was taken, the first I have ever seen in this part of the State. Although the eagles feed mainly on what they find along shore, they sometimes attempt to fish for themselves. A few years ago one was taken in the act. He was seen struggling violently on the surface of the water, apparently with a large fish. On approaching the spot a boatman found the eagle's claws firmly imbedded in the back of a muscalonge weighing sixteen pounds. They were both taken from the water together, and both very much exhausted. It was with great difficulty that the bird's claws were removed from the fish.

While on the subject of birds, I will notice several kinds found among the scrub-oaks and dwarf-pines in the poor, sandy regions about the head of Oneida Lake, that do not live in the fertile hills and valleys of eight or ten miles away. As the reasons for this can hardly be in any difference of climate, I am inclined to attribute them to the soil, timber, water, etc. For instance: the brown thrasher (*Harporhynchus*) likes to wallow in the warm sand and make himself understood from an oak or chestnut tree. The towhee bunting (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) will be heard to say "chewink" in the lower limbs of a dwarf-pine about three feet above the ground, and well screened from view by one or two intervening cedars. I think it has not been fully determined among naturalists that the olive-sided fly-catcher (*Contopus borealis*) does not secure a harder or more forcible intonation to his clean-cut whistle by delivering it from the dead top of a tough old piperidge tree, which the lightning has long since given over as a hard case. Moreover, it seemed good to Dame Nature to instruct the white-throated sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) to tarry on those dreary heaths and sing five of the sweetest little cadences that ever cheered the heart of traveler—merely for compensation, maybe. Finally, if not settled by naturalists, it has been strongly suspected by the infatuated collector that the water wagtail (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) shrieks over some inaccessible marsh or dismal fen to lure him on to misery; and when he finds himself far above his boots among the mud-turtles and other slimy things, the bird drops suddenly down from its high perch into the jungle below, and is not seen or heard from again that day.

None of the above birds live twelve miles up the Oneida Creek Valley, where we have hard water, clayey soil, and no scrub oaks or piperidge trees, while on those sandy heaths they seem as happy as the day is long. The white-throated sparrow passes us in great numbers in the migrating seasons, lingering, and now and then dropping snatches of song as though he had half a mind to stay with us. What can we do to induce him to add the charm of his pretty song to our lawn? We have planted a large grove of larch trees by the sand hills, where last spring I saw, for the first time in this locality, a towhee bunting hopping among the trees and calling, as though he required only a mate to consummate his happiness.

But let us return to the lake, which is twenty miles long and five or six wide. In the fall it is quite a resort for ducks and sportsmen, and it is not always easy to tell which are the more numerous. The lake abounds in many kinds of fish, such as pike-perch, pickerel, etc., which are taken in large numbers, especially about the mouths of Oneida and Fish creeks. These streams enter the lake only two miles apart, entering wide and deep channels through our sandy shore, and are very different in character. The former approaches from the south, its sources being among the lime-stone hills of Stockbridge and Peterboro. The water is therefore hard and of a milky or muddy appearance. On the other hand, the waters of Fish Creek are soft and very pure. The stream's tributaries are near those of Salmon River in the woody regions of Northern New York, where the trout delights to dwell.

In boyhood I used to wander among those streams, angling for the speckled beauties. There is a strange enchantment connected with those youthful dreams. I used to go far into the wilderness, up one of those wild torrents, its noisy waters leaping and dancing through a lovely green forest that echoed to its clamor like a thousand silver bells. In some places the water glided over smooth slate and anon leaped and writhed among boulders. I have wandered from rock to rock along this stream with my fishing rod, till the unceasing din produced, if possible, more solitude than silence itself, and my fancies ran wild with the leaping torrent, peopling the surrounding forest with screeching elves, and the very water with sylvan shapes and shadows flitting and dancing in the feathery foam like weird and strange phantoms.

In those days that region was much resorted to by sportsmen from both city and country, and it is said that capital sport may still be had.

AN EARLY BIRD.—*Williamsport, Pa., Jan. 28.—Mr. Editor:* Yesterday (January 27) I noticed a kingfisher (*A. alcyon*) perched on a tree on the banks of Lycoming Creek. Is it not unusual to find this bird in our latitude in mid-winter? The Susquehanna and tributaries at our place have been closed for weeks, excepting where the current is very swift, and the bird must have lived very precariously at best. His appearance justified this conclusion, as he looked as tattered and demoralized as a tramp. About a week since my brother and I noticed a large flock of snow buntings, *Plectrophanes nivalis*, (the originator of that name ought to be hung). My brother knocked seven out of the flock, one of which was snatched by a sparrow hawk almost as soon as it touched the snow, and, as the second barrel missed fire, the bold robber escaped with his booty. Of the remaining six, which my brother skinned, there were five females and one male. With the exception of a flock we saw in the winter of 1876 these are the only birds of this species we have ever seen here. BOBOLINK.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.—In the absence of the president at the meeting held February 8, Mr. Herrick occupied the chair, Mr. Bicknell acting as secretary, *pro tem.* Mr. N. T. Lawrence read an interesting communication from Mr. Spencer Totter, on the occurrence of certain rare birds at Philadelphia, Pa., principally collected by Mr. C. D. Wood. Sixteen species from the locality were noticed, all interesting, and some not previously recorded. Among those of especial interest were *Protonotaria citra* (two specimens) *Pyranga æstiva, Vireo philadelphicus, Plectrophanes lapponicus, Euspiza americana*, (regularly breeding at one point), three specimens of *Goniaphea cærulea* and *Mergulus albus*, the latter being found exhausted in September last sixty miles from the ocean. Mr. C. H. Eagle made some remarks on zoological nomenclature, after which the subject of trinomial nomenclature was discussed. The majority of those present seemed opposed to the arbitrary fashion of combining varietal and specific names favoring the use of the separating abbreviation, var., or Mr. Ridgeway's system of using the letters of the Greek alphabet to qualify varietal names. Mr. Herrick read from Dr. Coues' "Birds of the Colorado Valley" one of the author's illimitable pen pictures of bird life, Mr. Bicknell following with several newspaper clippings on scientific subjects, and remarks on Dr. Gregg's record in the *American Naturalist* of the occurrence of the pied duck (*Camptolarinus labradorius*) —supposed now to be almost extinct—at Elmira, N. Y.

TWO MORE ALBINOS—*Editor Forest and Stream:* My attention was called to a purely white skin purchased among a lot of furs. Upon inquiry I found that it was the skin of a white, or albino, raccoon. The rings on the tail were a cream color and distinct. The man who caught it said he could not tell the color of the eyes as he caught it at night.

While making inquiries in regard to the raccoon, I found there was also an albino opposssum in the city, the property of Mr. C. H. Wilson, who has it stuffed and mounted. It was caught about a year ago, and is perfectly white, with pink eyes.

"De 'possum and de 'coon
Dat lives in de sycamo',
Turns dere jackets berry soon
For one as white as sno'.

That is the belief of the negroes. They believe that all 'coons and 'possums that live in sycamore trees become white by climbing the white trunks of the trees. VAL.

Hickman, Ky., Jan. 23, 1879.

Yachting and Boating.

HIGH WATER FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Feb. 14	5	44	2	30	1	42
Feb. 15	6	59	3	45	2	58
Feb. 16	8	08	4	54	4	07
Feb. 17	9	11	5	57	5	10
Feb. 18	10	07	6	53	6	06
Feb. 19	10	57	7	43	6	56
Feb. 20	11	40	8	26	7	39

HIGH SPEED STEAM YACHTS.

IN their more primitive form yacht engines were copies—on a small scale—simply of the various types in use on merchant vessels. No great speed being arrived at, or even deemed attainable, it was but natural that both at home and abroad the pattern most in use among steamers of limited tonnage should have been selected as the best suitable guide to the designer only occasionally charged with the duty of supplying motive power to a class of vessels really beyond the scope of his professional sphere. As the sailing yacht represents in the abstract the highest possible development of naval architecture—nothing in the way of form, stability or speed being sacrificed to mere carrying capacity, as in the merchant vessel or man-of-war—so does the modern steam yacht indicate the highest pitch of refinement of the engineer's art and the draughtsman's skill. The problem which the builders of steam yachts have to meet is one not be solved by the cruder approximations and commoner experiences of the ordinary engine builder, with whom a little more or less weight in the framing, want of perfect alinement and accurate adjustment of parts, sufficiently large wearing surfaces and the closest economy in fuel are all matters of less importance than to the designer anxious to obtain from his yacht engine the closest approximation in performance to the theoretic standard.

The growth of steam yachts in the past and the probable expansion which the building interests will undergo, can best be estimated from the figures compiled from English records. While in 1850 only three steam yachts were enrolled in the British clubs, the number had increased in the next fourteen years to over ten times that number, or at the rate of one thousand per cent. From 1864 to 1878 the development in number and size was rapid, the club lists showing at the end of that period nearly 300 steam yachts, exclusive of lots of steam launches of all kinds and sizes, from the tiny steam canoe up to the 40 and 50ft. boat. Statistics relating to the number of steam yachts in America are difficult to obtain, the number of cabin craft approximating to perhaps one-half as many as in England, though most of them are of less tonnage and more especially fitted for river and lake service. The fleet of launches has been rapidly augmenting in the last few years, and as the advantages of travel for all purposes by high speed launches and light-decked vessels become more generally appreciated and popular, the fleet of steam yachts in our waters bids fair to assume vast proportions.

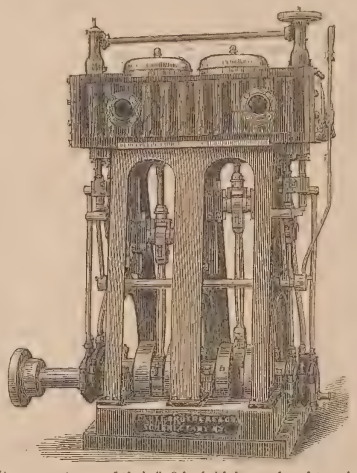
In the light of recent investigation and experiments, the essential elements contributing to success in a high speed steam yacht—and it is needless to mention that, excepting auxiliary steamers for cruising purposes, all steam yachts will be built with a view to the attainment of the highest speed possible—are a long, narrow, easy form, the immersed cross areas of which should bear to each other the same ratio as the relatively situated ordinates of a cycloidal curve of the length of the load line; a reduction of immersed skin surface to the smallest amount compatible with the displacement necessary; a skin as smooth as practicable, easy lines aft, so as to render a free passage of solid water to the screw, and as deep an immersion to the latter as possible without the addition of more than a very limited amount of deadwood, and without much inclination to the shaft. The hull, boilers and engines should be as light as consistent with the work they are to be put to, and consequently steel will be the best material that can be employed. Its use, however, entails additional care and close scrutiny as well as responsibility on the part of the builders. The importance, then, of intrusting such work only to houses of the highest reputation in the engineering world becomes self-evident.

Boilers should contain as large heating and evaporating surfaces as possible, so that plenty of steam may be rapidly generated. The water and steam space must be ample as a matter of security as well as to prevent foaming, priming and irregular pressure. With high pressure no trouble will be experienced in obtaining draft, but with condensing engines and boilers below deck, this point needs special consideration. Large ventilators or blowers and ample height to the stack are most effective in securing rapid combustion and a strong draft.

Concerning the engines for this type of vessel, it will only be required to say that practice has developed the absolute necessity of depending upon high piston speed, many turns, and fine pitch, rather than of following the custom of the past in which the same objects were sought after with long stroke, few turns and coarse pitch. With the refinement in engineering science, and with the particular attention devoted in practice to this class of steam engines by certain firms, among whom we may instance, as being at the head of the list, the Messrs. Clute Bros. & Co., of Schenectady, N.Y., no difficulty is experienced from the rapid travel of the piston and all the connected parts of the movement. It was once thought, and not long ago either, that the high speed of the present day would rack and wear out any engine in very short time, and that no brasses or bearings could be got to withstand the heat due to the friction generated. It has been found, however, that these troubles can be obviated only through the most thorough fitting and workmanship of detail, and in the use of the very best quality of material. For this reason, good engines of this character are necessarily higher in cost and call for more skilled supervision than the comparatively rougher work sufficient for ordinary speeds.

The propeller or screw should be two, or at most three bladed, of fine pitch and small surface. The slip should be as great as possible, for it is an error very generally entertained that slip is a sign of inefficiency and waste of work. On the contrary, slip indicates the action of the propeller against the water, and the greater the volume it throws astern, the greater is its re-action on the ship, for the two must always be alike. Practically this may very readily be shown by a fan with the blades athwartship. No slip will then be generated, but no power either, for the fan will merely cut the water. Turn the blades to an angle and slip with corresponding re-action or driving power will be the result. The more slip in line with the keel a propeller shows the more effective its action.

The practice of Messrs. Clute, Bros. & Co., is best illustrated by the cut herewith annexed.



It represents one of their 9x9 inch high speed yacht engines, and is suitable for a hull 55ft. long, 9ft. beam, and 48in. draught. The simplicity, excellent proportions and distribution of metal in line of the strains will be apparent to any engineer, while even the unprofessional mind will not fail to be impressed with the grace of the structure as a whole, and the happy outline of the details. This pattern is, we believe, the result of long experience and pains on the part of the builders to attain an engine which should give the results aimed at and be a credit to themselves. That their business has rapidly extended, and that they are certain to reap a fair share in the future is to be laid to the conscientiousness with which all their work is laid out and completed. That a firm in the central part of this State should succeed in drawing to its establishment a larger number of orders than the sea-board ship yards, and keep its hands running full time on marine work, speaks volumes for the popular favor with which their specialties are received, and their method of conducting business forms an example that might be imitated to advantage among the sleepy engineering concerns of the metropolis, Philadelphia and the East. No less than fifteen marine engines were turned out and fitted by Messrs. Clute to vessels on the St. Lawrence, the great lakes and other inland waters; and it is only fair to state that in their specialties they are as a consequence ahead of the many mill and locomotive engine-shops which undertake to turn out a yacht's engine on the same plan that a shoemaker fits his shoes over the same last. The 9x9in. engine, illustrated, turns up to 450 revolutions without jar or heating, and a larger one, 20x20inches, of similar pattern, has been at work with 250 revolutions without vibration to the hull. These engines are finding their way into the Eastern markets, and will give our friends in this neighborhood a good deal of work to rival, unless some new life be soon infused into their operations, and unless they freely recognize the advantages of high speed cambined with a form of engine in which the single cylinder is displaced by two, and the cumbersome iron box casting supplanted by a frame in which the material is put in the strongest and lightest form.

THE ADVENTURES OF BOYTON.—With all of Europe at his feet, our good friend, the gallant Boyton, has turned his eyes toward fresh fields and conquests new in the broad expanse and winding rivers of his native land. His descent of the Alleghany will rank among the most perilous of all his deeds and goes far to prove what has been said in favor of the rubber suit that enables him in midwinter, with thermometer nearly down to zero and ice abounding, to take to the river at any hour of the day or night. From Freeport, Pa., where the Captain last indulged in a fair night's rest, he put out boldly into the cold water and the whirling mass of drift ice of the Alleghany, early morn at five on Feb. 9. When the current caught him, he worked his way with all the strength he could muster, through the pack. When Tarentum was reached, the sun burst forth, but its mild rays were not enough to melt from the captain's face the spray that had frozen solid. Puckietty was passed at twenty minutes past nine, and the hardy swimmer hove in sight at Hulton about two hours later. The ceaseless paddle and the untiring efforts of Boyton alone enabled him to reach the city of Pittsburg and finish his trip at the mouth of the Alleghany, the mark set, in the afternoon. With flags flying, he sailed under the bridges of the Smoky City amid the applause of the multitude assembled, who gave the dark, queer looking object in the river a perfect ovation as he was taken out of the water and carried ashore aboard a tug. At his hotel, where the needed rest and nourishment awaited him, it was found that he had suffered from the cold, and that his face, exposed to the winds and spray, had been frost-bitten and was exceedingly painful. The whole distance accomplished since the 6th inst. was probably 150 miles and over, considering the many winds and turns of the upper waters of the Alleghany.

DEEP DRAUGHT vs. LIGHT DRAUGHT.

TORONTO, Jan. 3, 1879.

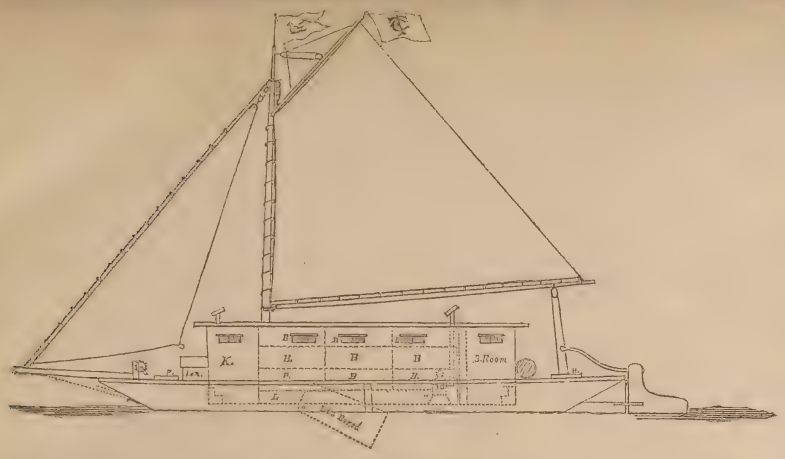
EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I am desirous of getting a boat that will be weatherly in rough weather, as well as fast in light winds. I have tried shallow boats, of different kinds and have found them sail well enough till I wished to beat to windward, with some sea on.' Then they were wanting and were much inferior to what I expected. I have read descriptions of deep draught boats and think that they should be an improvement in this respect. I intend to sell my present boat, a centre-plate sail boat, and get a boat built on the lines of the Clyde sail boats. I am not aware that there are any boats of this style in Canada, but perhaps some of the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM may have had experience of them. The dimensions are as follows: Length, stem to sternpost, 19ft.; length, including counter, 23ft.; beam extreme, 6ft.; draught forward, 1ft. 6in.; draught aft, 2ft. 9in.; freeboard least, 1ft. 10in.; freeboard at bow, 2ft. 9 in.; ballast on keel lead, 6cwt.; ballast in boat (under floor), iron, 10cwt.; ballast (shifting), shot bags, 4cwt. It is rigged with lug sail and jib, and carries a spinnaker for running. Length of mast, 19ft. 6in.; length of gaff, 20ft.; bowsprit outboard, 5ft. 6in.; main boom length, 18ft.; spinnaker boom length, 18ft. 6in.; total area of main and jib, 340 sq. ft.; spinnaker about 120 sq. ft. extra. The boat will be decked forward of the mast (4ft.) and will have waterways at each side 6 inches wide, with 1 inch coaming. The counter will also be decked. The boat will be built of white pine, with oak for keel, stem, sheer strake, etc. In some points it differs from the Clyde sail boats.

The freeboard is larger than the average, as the boats are intended for all kinds of weather. I intend cruising around Lake Ontario in this boat, and as I do not intend to go knocking around bars, etc., I think that the 2 feet 9 inches she draws will not prove in the way. The cost of the boat, spars, sails and ballast will be $320.

If any of the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM have had experience with deep draught boats I would be glad to hear from them. Shallow boats seem to be most in favor, judging by the correspondence, etc., but I am open to conviction, though it will take a good deal to convince me, that light draught boats are equal to deep draught ones in all kinds of weather. DEEP DRAUGHT.

The experiences of "Deep Draught" are those of any one who has attempted prolonged cruising in a shallow boat. The sharpie is an excellent craft for certain purposes, such as short distance sailing, fishing and hunting, in which the object is to obtain, at as low a figure as possible, a fairly effective boat which will render all that is required of her; the carrying readily from place to place of her crew, with good speed under suitable circumstances, and safety in rough weather, if it be met with. But the reader must not confound safety with weatherliness, for there is a vast difference between the two. It is quite another thing to work a boat to windward under sail at a rapid rate in rough water than to merely lie to and ride out the sea, or run before it. The shallow wide vessel is a safe boat for living through a gale if carefully handled, owing to her extreme bouyancy, averting the danger of swamping and keeping her dry above the sea. But when it comes to driving the boat, to screwing out to windward, it is a matter beyond dispute that the deeper and narrower craft has much the advantage; and should such work constitute one of the requirements of the boat, we counsel decidedly in favor of the deep yacht of moderate beam, easy form, and low centre of gravity. In them the possibility of carrying on with safety from capsizing in a heavy wind and steep sea, their easy behavior in going through the jump, and their great stability when pressed, are of far more consequence than is generally conceded by those accustomed to smooth-water sailing, and much more than counterbalance the supposed advantages of the light draught in relation to less keel and greater comfort. We say "supposed advantages," because they have no existence in realty, but only in the over-sanguine imagination of the admirers of the sloop-rigged racing craft. When hard pressed, the narrow deep boat's curve of stability will show decidedly more to her credit than the sloop can attain; and the very buoyancy of the latter, while contributing to safely riding over the seas, is altogether incompatible with ease and hard work or speed to windward. These facts are not only in accord with figures and reasoning, but are borne out by the experience of those who have tested all types under all conditions, and are likewise substantiated by the very valuable results deduced from miniature or model yacht sailing. The smaller the boat the more important to provide for sea-going qualities, if she is to be used in open water, as for example, on Lake Ontario. A large sloop may be able to overpower a sea and force her way through it in spite of it where the smaller craft, if built upon the shallow wide model, would be compelled to give it up out of sheer impossibility to hold its own in an attempt to work to windward. It is not to be inferred from our articles on the sharpie that she can be made to displace the deeper yachts—not at all; she is useful simply in answering the needs and demands of sailing of a certain kind and under certain conditions. For real hard-weather work and distant cruising, depth, easy form and a handy rig are absolutely indispensable. The crowded condition of our yachting columns prevents our going into the subject from a mathematical standpoint at present, and we must content ourselves with occasional remarks anent model until a more opportune period. In the meantime the deep-water cruiser may retain full faith in the sea-going form; for should he build on something like the design published in our last week's issue, he cannot go far astray, and is certain to find his craft, for "all round qualities," much ahead of the improved scow or the racing affairs unfortunately in such common vogue.



THE TULE BELLE, OR MUD HEN.

WE print herewith a diagram of the San Francisco shooting scow which should have accompanied the written description in our issue of Jan. 23, which see.

—See Bohemian Glass Company's advertisement.

The Kennel.

THE MINNESOTA FIELD TRIALS.

WITH two letters published in this issue the correspondence regarding the Minnesota Field Trials must close as far as our columns are concerned. We have already given more space to the discussion than justice to our readers in general would warrant. Mr. Lincoln's letter we consider important as definitely placing the responsibility of Tempest's score, and it occurs to us that the after cry of "fraud" was totally unwarranted, and to be attributed entirely to causes alluded to in Mr. Hallock's letter published last week. We have just received letters from Mr. D. C. Sanborn and Mr. Davidson, but cannot see that their publication would do more than to add fuel to the flame of animosity and bitter feeling which now prevails. We would say that Mr. Whitman's and Mr. Lincoln's letters have been in type for some days, and but for an accident would have appeared in our last issue:

MR. LINCOLN HEARD FROM.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 1, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Messrs. Davidson and Whitford having called upon me for an explanation of the facts connected with the awards in the "Nursery Stakes," I append a brief statement, having no personal interest in the matter beyond a truthful representation. The *Pioneer-Press*, of St. Paul, sent out a special reporter to get the results of the running of the first day. He came to me, and asked me to get them for him as early as I could, as he wished to telegraph them to St. Paul. I went into the judges' tent and said: "Gentlemen, can you give me the score." Both Mr. Davidson and Mr. Whitford replied that it was not ready; they were at that time discussing the points. I went in two or three times again, and still found them debating. Finally, Mr. Whitford said, "Get me a clean score-blank, and I will give you the score." I procured him one, and then informed the reporter of this, and said I had no doubt he would get it in a very few minutes. Mr. Whitford came out of the tent very shortly afterward, and gave me the score, which I gave the results of to the reporter; Mr. Hallock promising him at the time to send the results of the other stakes by telegraph as soon as he reached Sauk Centre. This was the score I gave to the sporting papers and paid the money from. CHAS. LINCOLN.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I was in hopes not to be called on to say another word regarding the Minnesota Field Trials, but Mr. Whitford desires me to give the contents of his letter regarding Jennie, etc. This I do with pleasure, as I have no desire in any way to injure him by a wrong construction of it. The extract is from his letter dated Nov. 7, '78, dated at Pembroke, Ky., and is as follows: "When Jennie was running I called the attention of the judges that she was not as fast as she appeared to be, and I was opposed to allowing the credit others were disposed to give her for a long point, saying to Mr. D. that she evidently wheeled on the scent the birds had left in their trail, and I did not consider that act—which was much applauded—as a criterion of her nose." (In this I think Mr. Whitford was correct, judging by her subsequent work, as the next day she got four flushes and no points, and, I have heard, at Nashville, five flushes and no point.) "All these objections I raised against her while others were so carried away by her peculiar style that they were disposed to credit her with more than she deserved. I censured Mr. D. for the flush Prairie Belle got, and would gladly have given her another opportunity. To you there is no blame until it can be proven—a thing I feel cannot be done." I now propose to review these trials. The charges were that by collusion with a judge, or judges, the dogs owned or bred in one kennel were to be run to the front, right or wrong. The charge pointed so directly to me and Mr. Davidson that I felt compelled to notice it, and by the certificate of the judges proved the charge of collusion false. Now, as regards Mr. D.'s efforts to run my dogs, or those bred by me, to the front: Both Mr. Morgan and Mr. Whitford claim that Prairie Belle—bred by me, or out of my Prairie-Ranger bitch Pearl—did not receive fair treatment at the hands of Mr. D., which disproves the second charge so far as she is concerned; and your contemporary says the others that were placed won on their merits, except Tempest, and that she won by fraud. To satisfy myself as to the truth or falsity of this charge, I wrote to several parties inquiring if they had heard any fraud charged prior to the night I left. I cannot learn that any of them had. It appears singular to me that as I roomed with Mr. Whitford the night the award was made, that he should not have at least intimated to me if there was any truth in it. After the trials were over and Mr. D. had returned home, I wrote and asked him if there was any truth in the charge, and received his reply that there was not a particle of foundation for any such charge, sending me the score or memoranda kept by Mr. Whitford in the field. This showed no signs of alteration, and corroborated his statement. It was for a long time denied that this document was Mr. Whitford's score, but in last week's *Field* he virtually admits it was, but calls it a memoranda. I presume the same document will appear in your paper. He says: "It is as near as I can recollect its appearance at night after stakes were run;" as printed it looks enough like a score to call it one. He further says: "I was the only judge that kept a memoranda of the dogs' general points in the field." Admit all this to be true, does it not look a little singular that if Mr. D. was desirous of giving Tempest the second prize, right or wrong, he should not have accepted the figures Mr. Whitford's memoranda shows without discussion? It will be noticed his memoranda gives her, when correctly added, 46 to credit and 2 to debit, or a net total of 44. In this respect it differs ½ point from the one I had in my possession. Mr. Whitford says: "They acknowledge having made some alterations, and inform the public that I endeavor to ignore it." If when he says *they* he includes me I have only to say the assertion is easily made but not susceptible of proof. Regarding the coat he has prepared, and so kindly offers me if it fits, I must decline, as it does not fit, and the material is too thin for my use if it did. I regret that in discussing this matter my opponents have shown so much feeling, even going so far as to insinuate many things that have no foundation in truth, and even descended so low as not only to use personal abuse against the parties, but have classed dogs as well bred as any they own amongst the curs of the country, thereby showing a desire to injure the parties charged more than to prove the charges made. With these remarks I close my articles on the Minnesota Field Trials, hoping it will be a long time before I shall again be called upon to defend myself against such unfounded charges.

J. H. WHITMAN.

THE LOUISIANA OFFICIALS CRACK THE NUT.—Last week, under the heading "A Nut for the New Orleans Authorities to Crack," we mentioned the fact that one Jennings, of this city, had gone to New Orleans with a number of bull-dogs for the "Grand National Dog Fight" which it was proposed to hold there this month. It affords us much gratification to record that the Governor of Louisiana has signed the bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals, under which provision it is hoped that the New Orleans authorities will be able to suppress the proposed encounter.

BENCH SHOW POINTS OF DOGS.—Our Kennel Editor has compiled from "Stonehenge's" latest edition of "Dogs of the British Islands" the scales of points for judging all varieties of dogs at bench shows. As these scales have been adopted by all the kennel clubs in the country to be used at their shows, the book, which is a neat pamphlet of 52 pages, becomes particularly valuable to intending exhibitors. The "points" are analyzed and described in detail.

INFLUENCE OF PREVIOUS SIRES.—We have had brought to our notice recently a number of interesting cases illustrating the influence of previous sires in dog breeding. A majority of them carry out our recently expressed theory that this influence is confined more to color than to characteristics. One of the most peculiar cases is that of a Spitz bitch owned by the night watchman of the *Christian Weekly* building in Nassau street, this city. The bitch, a white Spitz, has had three litters by three different dogs. The first sire was an Esquimaux dog, the second was a pure black Spitz, and the third a red and white Irish setter. This last litter was marked as follows: Two puppies are almost all black, two are marked with black and white spots, two are red and white, and one red with white blaze on face. We must say that in general appearance the puppies resemble setters more than they do a Spitz.

DEATH OF SPRING.—Below is a neatly written bit of obituary poetry which commemorates the good qualities of a fine old setter dog, Spring by name, the property of A. L. Emerson, Esq., of York, Maine. Spring was the last of a strain of setters quite noted about Portsmouth, N. H., their progenitors having been imported by a Roman Catholic priest residing in that town. Spring had perhaps hunted a greater variety of game than any living dog, his owner having shot over him in England, China, California and South America. Although he was getting old, Mr. Emerson shot over him, this past fall eighty-eight ruffed grouse, besides woodcock, snipe, etc. A marble monument is being erected to his memory:

IN MEMORIAM,
ON THE DEATH OF "SPRING."

Through many years of calm and storm,
In every kind of weather,
Have you and I, my good dog, "Spring,"
Sailed o'er the seas together.

And thirteen times around Cape Horn
We've steered without disaster;
In foreign lands, on distant seas,
You've claimed me friend and master.

Serener times have come since then:
Our sailing days well over,
I fondly hoped, my faithful "Spring,"
That we might live in clover.

But "best laid schemes of mice and men"
Are cut upon the bias;
They seldom can be straightened out:
'Tis meant, no doubt, to try us.

Still we have had our share of sport;
You pointed and I brought 'em.
We've been a terror to the birds
Through all the golden autumn.

What noisy greetings filled the air,
And what a joyful racket
Whene'er you saw me take my gun
And don my shooting jacket.

We've traveled many a weary mile
In quest of duck and plover;
Through Berwick woods, both North and South,
From Kittery Point to Dover.

We've shared our mess in sportsman's style,
The green grass for our table;
Not waiting for a bill of fare
Like gunners famed in fable.

We never had a bone to pick—
I mean one of contention—
And only two or three small tiffs,
But these I needn't mention.

And now, farewell! Your race is run;
No name in canine story
Can boast a nobler pedigree,
Or a life more fraught with glory.

Then weave a shroud, Oh, falling snow!
His lonely grave encumber;
And sing your dirge, ye winter winds,
Around his place of slumber!

—The Kennel Editor returns thanks for the unexpected honor done him by the Palisade Gun Club, of West Hoboken, N. J., in electing him an honorary member of their organization.

MEASUREMENT OF CELEBRATED DOGS.—Our English contemporary, the *Country*, is publishing the measurements of celebrated dogs, mostly prize winners. This is a capital idea, as it affords breeders and others the opportunity of comparing the measurements of their own dogs with others. We reprint a number of these as being of value to our own readers. We have been struck more particularly with the size of some of the deerhounds. Surely there have been none exhibited in this country, unless it might be Mr. Paul Dana's Bran, that would measure thirty inches at the shoulders.

Mastiffs.—Dr. J. Lamond Hemming's His Lordship (champion): Age, 1yr. and 10mos.; weight, 180lbs.; height at shoulders, 33in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 53in.; length of tail, 22in.; girth of chest, 44in.; girth of loin, 36in.; girth of forearm, 11½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 12in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 15½in.; girth of head, 28½in.

St. Bernards.—Mr. J. C. Tinker's bitch Mab: Age, 3yrs. and 8mos.; weight, about 128lbs.; height at shoulder, 29½in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 53½in.; length of tail, 26in.; girth of chest, 37½in.; girth of loin, 29½in.; girth of head, 25in.; girth of forearm, 10in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 14½in.

Spaniels.—Mr. A. H. Eastern's black spaniel Brush: Age, 2½yrs.; weight 40lbs.; height at shoulders, 15in; length from nose to set on of tail, 38in.; length of tail, 5in.; girth of chest, 26in.; girth of loin, 24½in.; girth of head, 16in.; girth of forearm, 7in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9½in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9in. Same owner's black spaniel Bona: Age, 2½yrs.; weight, 32lbs.; height at shoulder, 15in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 35in.; length of tail, 4in.; girth of chest, 21½in.; girth of loin, 22in.; girth of head, 14½in.; girth of forearm, 6½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 8in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 7½in.

Deerhounds.—Dr. J. Lamond Hemming's Doctor: Age, 3½yrs.; weight, 98lbs; height at shoulder, 36½in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 50in.; length of tail, 27in.; girth of chest, 33in.; girth of loin, 25in.; girth of head, 18in.; girth of forearm, 8in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 12in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10in. Dr. J. Lamond Hemming's Linda: Age, 5½yrs.; weight, 95lbs.; height at shoulder, 29½in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 48in.; length of tail, 24in.; girth of chest, 34in.; girth of loin, 25in.; girth of head, 17½in.; girth of forearm, 8½in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9½in. Mr. H. Fitts' Bruce: Age, 6yrs.; weight, 83lbs.; height at shoulder, 30in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 45in.; length of tail

23in.; girth of chest, 31in.; girth of loin, 23in.; girth of head, 17½in.; girth of forearm, 7in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 11¼in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 6in.

FIELD TRIAL DERBY.—The entries for the Fifth Field Tria Derby Stakes for pointer and setter puppies bred in 1878, to be tried on partridges in May (under the auspices of the English Kennel Club), have closed with 121 subscribers, being an increase of fifteen over last year. The following is a list of those making nominations, with the number of dogs entered by each: "*Pointers.*—Mr. W. Arkwright, 5; Mr. J. Bishop, 5; Mr. T. B. Bowers, 1; Mr. Staples-Browne, 2; Viscount Downe, 3; Mr. Barclay Field, 4; Mr. T. E. Issard, 3; Sir T. B. Lennard, 2; Mr. A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale, 4; M. G. Lowe, 1; Rev. J. C. Macdona, 1; Mr. G. Pilkington, 10; Mr. Lloyd Price, 8; Mr. S. Price, 5; Count G. de Pourtalis, 1; Mr. J. H. Salter, 3; Prince Albert Solms, 2; Mr. C. Watts, 1; Mr. J. H. Whitehouse, 4; Total, 65. *Setters.*—Mr. W. Allison, 1; Mr. E. Armstrong, 3; Mr. G. Thorp Bartram, 2; Mr. E. Bishop, 2; Mr. Elias Bishop, 5; Mr. T. B. Bowers, 3; Mr. G. Brewis, 2; Mr. Staples-Browne, 2; Viscount Downe, 1; Mr. W. Douglas Duncan, 3; Mr. C. F. Fauntleroy, 2; Mr. Barclay Field, 4; Mr. R. H. Purcell-Llewellin, 7; Mr. A. P. Heywood-Lonsdale, 4; Mr. H. Lowe, 1; Mr. J. C. Macdona, 1; Mr. G. de Landre Madona, 3; Mr. S. Nott, 1; Mr. Parrott, 1; Major H. Platt, 3; Mr. S. E. Shirley, 4; Mr. T. Slatter, 2; Mr. J. Todd, 3; Total, 57.

A very pretty quarrel has arisen over this event, owing to Mr. G. Thorp Bartram having entered some puppies with pedigree unknown, against which objections have been lodged. Mr. Bartram claims that under the general rule, which states that "every owner of a dog must give (if known) the name of sire and dam of dog entered," not knowing the names of sire and dam he cannot be compelled to give them; while the objectors point to a clause on the entry blank, which states that persons making entries must give full particulars as to color, marking, sex, pedigree, etc.; and another which reads: "I make the above entries subject to the rules of the Kennel Club and the *special regulations of this stake.* As Mr. Bartram in a letter addressed to the Kennel Club states that he has had the puppies since they came from the dam, it seems very singular that he should not know their breeding. There will be some very lively correspondence regarding this matter in the *Field* and other English sporting papers.

THE IRISH KENNEL CLUB.—The annual dog show of this club will be held in Dublin on the 1st of April, and the prize list is a most liberal one. Members of the Irish Kennel Club are allowed to enter four dogs at half fees, and are eligible to compete for two fifteen guinea cups. £500 are given in prizes, exclusive of extra cups. Some classes have four prizes given, and none less than three. Fox-terriers have eight classes allotted them, in which four five guinea cups are offered for competition, together with the FOX TERRIER CLUB grand challenge cup, value 50 guineas, and the I. K. C. challenge cup, value 15 guineas. The judge selected for these classes is Mr. T. H. Scott, who visited this country last year and judged at Boston. In the other classes the following gentlemen have been asked to officiate: Mr. Hugh Dalziel, mastiffs, St. Bernards, Irish wolfhounds, bulldogs, dandies, Bedlingtons and miscellaneous classes; Mr. S. E. Shirley, M. P., retrievers, bull terriers, English setters and spaniels; Mr. Ridgway, Irish terriers; Mr. W. W. Thomson, collies; Mr. J. G. King, Irish setters.

FOX HUNTING IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A correspondent writes from Hamorton, Penn., as follows:

Our country is a great resort for numerous packs of foxhounds, some perhaps the best in the State, and nearly every day at this season of the year their music is heard over the hills and through townships of Pocopson, Kennett, Newlin, Marlborough's and Bradford's. It is of no infrequent occurrence to get up two foxes the same day within short distance of each other. But few "bag" hunts are indulged in, foxes being so plenty little difficulty is experienced in jumping one any damp morning, and they make a far better run than those that are dug out and kept up for weeks in confinement. Frank Clayton's hounds, of Marshallton, take the lead in the county, but we have numerous packs in our immediate vicinity nearly equal for running. SHETHAR-BOZNAL

February 4, 1879.

SPAYING—*Lakeville, Jan.* 18.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Every few weeks I see in your valuable paper a communication from some one asking for information in regard to canine ovariotomy; also asking who can perform the operation and how it is done. I carefully read the article by "South Fork," published in your columns several months since, and having a litter of setter puppies (five of them of the feminine gender), concluded to try to perform the operation as there described. It was a perfect success; all five of the pups were operated upon and all got well in a short time, leaving nothing to disfigure the animal or to interfere with its motions. The puppies were about five week old when the operation was performed. I have since operated upon one at the age of three months with equally happy results. I shall not attempt to describe the operation, as "South Fork" has already done it much better than I could, but if any brother sportsman has an animal to operate on and wishes to learn how by seeing the operation performed, and will bring it to me, I will gladly show them all I can. It is easy enough after you know how. LITCHFIELD.

Box 20, *Lakeville, Conn.*

GREYHOUNDS VS. RETRIEVERS.—A correspondent writes: "In FOREST AND STREAM, of Jan. 30, I notice a communication from "C. B.," who wonders if any one has ever used a greyhound as a retriever. I have a dog (grayhound crossed with terrier) who retrieves very well; have sent him into the river to recover a friend's hat, in a storm, when the waves would frequently wash clear over him, but he never hesitated, and brought the hat in without tearing it in the least, notwithstanding it was soaked through. I ordered him overboard one day after a large river rat that was swimming around in the dock. He swam to it, grasped it in his mouth and brought it ashore without hurting it. He is an excellent swimmer; in fact he quite astonished me, as I had no idea a greyhound could be induced to enter the water. Sometimes in warm weather he will jump out of the skiff, preferring to swim after us to riding in the boat. A. A. B."

Camden, N. J., Jan. 31, 1879.

SOUR MILK FOR WORMS.—With regard to sour milk for worms in dogs: I have noticed that all of your correspondents that have said anything about it have agreed one and all that it is very efficacious. Now I would like to disagree, having tried it thoroughly, as have several of my sporting friends, and found it did no good whatever. I don't think we will subscribe to that monument that Cyrus speaks of. LEFT SHOULDER.

COCKER SPANIELS.—As owner and breeder of Gypsy, winner of first prize for cocker spaniels at Detroit, I was pleased with your article on spaniels in your issue of 2d of January. I am sure the useful qualities of good cocker spaniels only require to be more generally known among sportsmen to be appreciated. Yours truly, E. T.

Hamilton, Ont.

MONSON DOG SHOW.—*Monson, Mass., Feb.,* 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Monson sportsmen's and Fanciers' Club will hold a show in this place at Green's Hall, the 18th, 19th and 20th of the present month. Show is to consist of dogs, fowls, fire-arms, etc. The number and quality of entries thus far are sufficient to warrant success. C. R. K.

—The red Irish setter bitch Bridget Plunket (Plunket-Stella), owned by E. J. Robbins, of Wethersfield, Conn., whelped on the 30th inst., 14 puppies; sire, Champion Elcho. Bridget Plunket is one of a litter of 14 puppies, and, strange to say, has herself whelped two litters, and only two, each of 14 puppies.

—Mr. C. N. Gibbs, of Northampton, Mass., claims the name of Tin Tag for his liver and white ticked pointer dog puppy, four months old, out of Fanny II. by champion pointer Snapshot.

—Claude Guthrie, Esq., of Norwalk, Conn., claims the name of Rake of Mallow for Irish setter puppy by Buck out of Quail II., whelped Nov. 20, 1878.

—In our issue of last week, Feb. 6, under "Names Claimed" we gave the name of O. R. Twain, of Painesville, Ohio, when it should have been C. R. Tinan.

—If your dogs are troubled with fleas, wash them with Sapanule as directed on the label. It has been tried and found sure death to the vermin. The owners offer to refund the money paid in every instance where it fails.

THE PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 3, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I see your correspondent, giving a report of the Pittsburgh Bench Show in one of your late issues, makes some mistakes which I would like to correct. In the first place it surprised me to see the dog that took third premium reported as being a pup, when one gentleman asked the owner the age, weight and name of the dog; and I think, Mr. Editor, that if the tape was put on that he would score closer to Thunder than Thunder would to Jersey Duke. I think Jersey Duke one of the finest dogs I ever saw, and I think the owner ought to be proud to have such a dog, even if he is a native. The dog I speak of is five and a half years old, and is the same dog you were written to about two years ago on account of his nose having become hard and cracked. Another thing which I wish to make known to you is that, according to the rules of bench shows, the pure Laverack, Thunder, cannot compete in the native class, but it seems queer to me that he could take the special premium—the gun given by J. Palmer O'Neil & Co. for the best native dog in the show. I think also that your correspondent makes a serious mistake when he says that President Gregg's Irish setter bitch was full in all points, except that she was a little light of nose. I think that if she was to go to New York the prizes she would get would hardly pay the freight. It is very easy to win without any competition, and I think he exaggerates a little when he says that the St. Bernard dog Bruno weighed 143 lbs., when the gentleman taking care of the dog told us distinctly that he had weighed him that day and he weighed 121½ lbs. It was a pleasant surprise to us when we learned that Mr. Davidson was going to judge, and I think that if the members of the association would take a little more interest, and not charge so much for entrance, and get Mr. Davidson again for judge, the show would be a great success. When a man enters his dog he pays $2 for entrance for a $5 premium, and 10 per cent. for specials, which I think is too much, for it costs about $15 to enter; and if you happen to be so lucky as to get second place you are only out $12, and that is a good bit just now when a dollar is about as big as a cart wheel. I hope they will see to this and try and make it a little easier. FAIR PLAY.

New Publications.

VENNOR'S WINTER ALMANAC AND WEATHER RECORD.—By Henry G. Vennor. Montreal: "Witness" Printing House. 1879.

The success of Mr. Vennor in predicting the weather has long been such as to induce a very general faith among his readers. His system is based upon careful records of the past from which approximately accurate forecasts of the future may be made. How he goes to work we will let him tell in his own words: "First I examine myself respecting impressions formed intuitively from recent out-door life. These I always find lurking in some corner of my mind, and ready to put themselves into shape when called for. On some occasions one of these in particular will loom up definitely above all others, and urge strongly its claims; while at other times a number present themselves, all equally plausible and likely. In rare instances I search and find no definite impressions formed, but all alike faint and flickering, and I may state here that on such occasions I feel considerable hesitation in hazarding a forecast. My first step, then, is to write down on a sheet of paper, off-hand, the main impression or impressions which naturally occur to me. This is what some have called 'guessing.' It may be so; but if so, it is 'guessing' based upon out-door—not closet—experience, and consists of natural inferences from nature's laws. The forecast, however, thus written down, is not yet to be settled upon as the proper one; other steps are necessary. The next is to draw up from field notes an abstract of the actual weather experienced during the whole summer, noting carefully every leading feature. Has it been a year of drought, rains, heat or cold? Has it been marked by severe storms, or by calm equable weather? All are carefully noted, and averages are taken of temperature, rain fall, storms, etc. Newspaper clippings, covering the length and breadth of the Dominion, are next studied, and the various weather items sorted and systematically arranged for further reference. Now, from all these data, and guided by past experience in such matters, I write off another—a No. 2—forecast, in the preparation of which I do not allow myself to be in the slightest degree influenced by the first, or No. 1, forecast. Next, setting these two forecasts aside and obliterating them entirely, if possible, from my mind, a third is prepared in the manner following: Diagrams of the weather of some 30 years are spread out and posted up on my study wall. These at a glance show the general characters of the past springs, summers and autumns, and further, the winters which have followed these. The diagram, say, of our last spring and summer, is in my hand, and the problem to be solved is embodied in the question now asked me, viz.: What are our approaching autumn, winter and spring to be like? Most assuredly these will resemble in some respects some of those which have preceded them. Sitting down in my easy chair in the middle of my room, I gaze long and earnestly at that terrible array of weather charts on my wall. No. 1 is the leading impression intuitively formed. No. 2 consists of natural deductions from the actual weather experienced during the past season. No. 3 is based upon analogy and a close comparison of former weather charts. My manner of proceeding now is different in different cases. Are all forecasts fairly similar? Then I guide myself mainly by my first or leading impression. Are two, only, alike? Then I rearrange and form those into one. Are all different? Then I depend chiefly upon that naturally deduced from the action of the past six months. In this way are my general outlines formed. Further details, which I have several times attempted during the winter, have been chiefly deduced from the comparison of the weather charts of past years, but this has been found to be an insecure basis to build upon, and I have, as I deserved to, failed repeatedly in these attempts. But I here maintain that my general outlines for the years 1875, '76, '77 and '78, have been in the main correct, although I have on several occasions spoiled the effect of these by subsequent attempts to give them in greater detail."

THE SAILING BOAT. By H. C. Folkard. Longmans, Green & Co., London, England. Price $7.

While the ground of yacht and boat design has been pretty well covered from a scientific standpoint by the excellent works of Mr. Dixon Kemp, the fourth edition of Folkard's "Sailing Boat" will serve to supply the demand for a popular and historic account of all the varieties of boats used throughout the world, civilized or otherwise. Especially will his book be of service in originating new ideas, or introducing in a modified shape the intuitive constructions of semi-civilized tribes. When we remember the recent attempts at bringing into favor the flying proa in the regenerated shape of a "catamaran," as well as the probabilities of our adopting the bamboo stayed mainsail in deference to the acknowledged superiority of the ancient Chinese custom, the many explanatory and descriptive chapters, accompanied by numerous illustrations, will be found of value in giving to the boat-sailing fraternity a general bird's-eye view of all that has been done, and even suggested, in the way of adaptations of model and rig to special purposes. As the text is entirely free from anything approaching to scientific or mathematical investigation, but is confined strictly to verbal description, no one will find trouble in following the author throughout the work. Though the chapters on the modern American and British yachts and boats are perhaps a little meagre and behind the day, those relating to boats of the ancients, of the Nile, of the Mediterranean, Norway, Holland, China, Bombay, Malacca, Polynesia, etc., form a more complete collection than elsewhere to be found. The last edition has been materially enlarged, and contains also a vocabulary of nautical terms, and some excellent and concise directions as to the management of boats under sail.

CAMP LIFE IN THE WILDERNESS. By Chas. A. J. Farrar Boston: H. Williams & Co. 1879.

Mr. Farrar has been a frequent contributor to the FOREST AND STREAM, and our readers are already familiar with his pleasant style of narrating woodland adventures. The book before us is made up of sketches which have already appeared in print, and have been so well received as to seem to deserve a more permanent form. The pages will recall to those who have visited the the Rangeley Lakes many pleasant days spent there, and those who contemplate visiting the wilds will find in Mr. Farrar's little book much practical and useful information.

ANNUALS OF THE GRAND NATIONAL CURLING CLUB OF AMERICA. For 1875-'6-'7.

These substantially bound volumes contain a vast amount of statistical matter and information about the curling clubs, curling rules, records of games, etc. There are several pages of judiciously selected literature pertaining to the sport, and the volumes are invaluable to the devotees of this lively sport. They may be obtained at the "Scottish-American" office, New York.

HOUSEHOLD AND FARMER'S ENCYCLOPEDIA; Or, One Hundred Thousand Facts for the People. By Daniel R. Shafer. Archer Publishing Company: St. Louis. 1878. Sold by subscription.

The Household Encyclopedia is a book of useful information about all matters of importance pertaining to the farm and household. The contributors are men of high standing in their respective fields, and the book may therefore be considered authority. The topics treated of range from LAW to Fish Culture.

—Mrs. R. J. Philbrick will shortly begin in the Savannah *Weekly News* a story of Southern life entitled, "Warp and Woof."

THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

The mid-winter number of *Scribner's* opens with the third paper of the series devoted to American poets, the subject this month being Emerson. The portrait and engravings which accompany the article are of equal merit with those which have preceded. "The Tile Club at Play" is illustrated with a score of engravings by its members, and is a thoroughly interesting article. "The Glacier Meadows of the Sierras," "The Fortunes and Misfortunes of Co. C.," a paper on "John Leech," with reproductions of his drawings, "Aerial Navigation," "Insanity and Modern Civilization," stories, poems and editorial departments complete the number.

Harper's gives the place of honor this month to Mr. J. C Beard's article on the "Treasures of the Deep;" a delightful subject, and delightfully illustrated with rare drawings in the author's best style. Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin concludes his 'Rambles in the South of France," and twenty illustrations add much to the text. The two more noticeable illustrated papers, in addition to these, are—"At the Mouth of the Amazon" and "Old Flemish Masters," the latter being devoted to Weyden, Jordaeno Quellen and Snyders; "Mendelssohn's Letters to Madsme Moscheles," a sketch of the late Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding; "French Farmers," and several stories and poems by well-known writers make up a valuable number.

Lippincott's has a paper devoted to the celebrated Hungarian painter, Michael Munkacsy, whose life of romance and self-wrought success is well worthy of record. Mr. Edward King has a paper on "Hungarian Types and Austrian Pictures." "A Gato in the Nether World" is descriptive of the great barranca Jorullo. "The Latter Days of the Blennerhassetts" treats of a subject which is always of interest to Americans. "The Daughters of the Legion of Honor" is a pleasant description of how the "Daughters" are educated. There are poems by Howard Glyndon, Margaret J. Preston and "E. S. F." The editorial departments discuss a variety of timely topics.

The *Atlantic* contains this month the first of a series of papers on Roman Life by Mr. W. W. Story, whose contributions are ever welcome. "Musicians and Music Lovers" is a discussion by Mr. William F. Althorp of the difference between these two classes. Mrs. Stowe, in "The Modern Martyrdom of St. Perpetua," inveighs against the follies of the day. Mr. Clarence Cook discusses "The New Catholic Cathedral in New York." Bayard Taylor is the subject of some interesting reminiscences by Mr. Stoddard. Richard Grant White writes in a gossipy way of "London Streets." By way of contrast, we may mention in the same sentence Mark Twain's funny description of "The Recent Great French Duel," Mr. Sedgwick's "International Copyright by Judicial Decision," and an anonymous paper on "Limited Sovereignty in the United States."

Appleton's having joined the ranks of the purveyors of foreign literature, comes to us this month laden with a judicious selection of articles from the English and French periodicals.

The Eclectic has its usual complement of substantial literature. There are seventeen titles in the February number, including articles of historical, literary, scientific, social and speculative interest. There are fiction and poetry, and the editorial departments of literary notices and science and art are well filled.

The *Nassau Literary Magazine*, published by the senior class of Princeton College, is a very creditable production. It has the faults of all amateur journalistic work, and much of its so-called literary matter is made up of under-graduate efforts. In the class of periodicals to which it belongs, however, the Princeton's boy's magazine holds high rank.

THE ZOOLOGIST.—The January number of this magazine contains several very attractive articles. Captain Feilden contributes two papers relating to Arctic zoological explorations, which are especially interesting. The first of the two is entitled "The Natural History of Prince Albert's Land" and the second "Notes from an Arctic Journal," this latter being a continuation of his observations on the fauna of the extreme North while attached to the British Polar expedition. In the present number too we have an account of a collector's trip in Holland, by Mr. F. S. Mitchell, and "A List of the Land and Fresh Water Mollusca of Mayo and Sligo," by Miss Amy Warren, both very entertaining papers.

BRENTANO'S AQUATIC MONTHLY SPORTING GAZETTEER is the name of a new monthly venture in the sporting literature of America. Mr. Chas. A. Peverelly will have control of the editorial chair, and we wish him success in the very arduous task of floating the new periodical and making it self-sustaining. Brentano, of Union Square, New York, is the publisher.

—Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham have just received a large invoice of Scott Premier guns, which will be cheerfully shown to sportsmen and bear their close inspection.—[*Adv.*

—Wading pants can be procured from Hodgman & Co., in New York, for $9 and $12, according to quality of material.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

WHERE TO GO FOR GAME.—Correspondents who send us specific questions as to where to find best localities for game and fish are referred to our game columns. All the news that comes to us is there given. By keeping themselves informed from this source our friends will save themselves and us much trouble. Read the paper.

C. H. T. and others—See editorial on speed of ice yachts this week.

J. W. H., Mexico, Mo.—Bycycles are manufactured in Boston. Address the Pope Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.

E. D. R., U. S. A., Fort Gratiot, Mich.—Would you advise the use of Dittmar powder in a Winchester rifle, .45 calibre? Ans. Yes.

L. W. K.—What No. of wads are used to load No. 12 gauge paper shells and 12 gauge brass shells? Ans. No. 12 for paper shells, No. 11 for brass shells.

NEW JERSEY, N. J.—What do you consider a good target for a No. 12 choke-bore gun at 50 yards, target two feet square? Ans. 150 pellets, No. 8 shot.

SUBSCRIBER, Stamford, Conn.—Where can I procure live pigeons for trap shooting? Do not want to pay over forty cents per pair. Ans. Tom Stagg, Chicago, Ill.

C. W. H., Greenville, N. J.—Where can I get a copy of the book "Frank Forester and his Friends?" Ans. T. B. Peterson, Phila; Orange Judd Co., 245 Broadway, N. Y.

SUBSCRIBER, W. P. N. Y.—Please tell me where the Phœnix single-barreled breech-loading guns are made? Ans. Address Merwin, Hulbert & Co., 83 Chambers street, New York.

C. P. C., Boston.—Please inform me where the best trout fishing is to be had, besides Cape Cod, within one hundred miles of Boston, obtainable by bycicle requiring good roads? Ans. Go down into Tolland Co., Conn.

W. M. W., Peabody, Mass.—I have a dog, and about all of his hair on his ears has come off. What would be good to make it grow again? Ans. Applying crude petroleum would probably cause the hair to grow again.

B. R., Rosedale, Kansas.—You may address W. & C. Scott & Sons, care of William Read & Sons, Boston, Mass.; and Clabrough, care of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, this city. These firms are the American agents.

DOMINO, Pittsburgh.—It does not follow that the cross would not necessarily produce a good dog, but the fact of the dam never having been broken, and the sire being gun shy, would indicate that the puppy might prove worthless.

F. J. H.—Jersey Blue sends the following in answer to your query: Have built a canoe from experiences, but not like *Shadow*; think her superior. Plans and drawings will be published shortly, and will give F. J. H. all information necessary.

MEDICUS H., Vinal Haven, Md.—Is there a gunmaker in London bearing the name of B. Grove? I have a gun, an imitation of the Scott gun, marked as above. Can you tell me anything of the reputation of the above as a gunmaker? Ans. No such maker.

M. B., Batavia, Ohio.—I have a pointer one year old; gun shyness the worst kind. Sometimes when he is on a point he will leave it, he is so afraid that I am going to shoot; and when I shoot he will follow behind me. Ans. See answer to W. P. G. in this column.

H. F. A., Closter, N. J.—Will you be so kind and let me know through your paper where I can purchase wild rice and proper time for sowing and at what depth it will flourish, and what it costs per bushel? Ans. Too late to purchase wild rice now. Must wait until next fall; $2 to $4 per bushel.

C. H., Shawneetown, Ill.—I live close to the church and court house. Every time they ring the bell my dog gets on the porch and howls. Can you tell me what causes it and what will prevent it? Ans. It is caused by his love of music. Application of a dog whip every time he does it will finally cure him.

C. F. B., St. John, N. B.—Can you give me the address of any dealers from whom I can procure some natural colored feathers of foreign birds for fly tying? Ans. Almena & Co., 99 Bleecker street; Joseph Andrake, 145 Duane street; J. T. Burns & Co., 33 Union Square; Victor Balny, 97 Greene street; H. Picot, 870 Broadway.

ARCHER, Albany, N. Y.—Wishing to offer a prize for a match at archery, I would like to draw up a set of rules to govern the match, and can find no book giving the usual rules. Can you give me information as to where such a book may be obtained? Ans.—See "Witchery of Archery," by Maurice Thompson, published by the Scribners.

SUBSCRIBER, Baltimore.—The cost of the U. M. C. Co's. No. 8 paper shells is not yet decided. They will be ready in about two weeks, and probably proportionate in price to the other sizes. The Winchester shells No. 8 cost $1.75; No. 10, $1.30. No. 4 buckshot are the best chambering large shot for a No. 10 bore. We never saw the wads with numbers stamped.

A. C. B., N. Y.—I have a litter of seven setter puppies six weeks old. How would you make a choice of the two best for training purposes? Ans. If markings were all equal we should choose the strongest and those with the best shaped heads. At that age it is difficult to predict which will turn out the best.

N. B., St. Louis.—A fine bred spaniel of mine seems out of sorts. Only eats after exercise. Runs right to the water pan and drinks, and when seemingly asleep will jump up and yelp, or when the slightest thing comes in contact with his head seems in great pain. Ans. It is more than likely that your dog is troubled with worms. We should give him areca nut.

L. W., Cambridge.—Some time ago I saw a communication in the F. & S., claiming that tobacco stems and sweepings were good to prevent fleas on dogs by putting in the bed of the dog. I have no doubt that it would prevent fleas, but don't you think inhaling the dust might injure the dog's health or powers of scenting? Ans. No, and besides it would be easy to cover the stems with something.

H. M. P., Boston.—1. What is the fare from New York to Norfolk, via Old Dominion Steamship Co.? 2. Is the Phœnix, .40 to .50 cal. rifle, 28-in. barrel, manufactured by the Whitney Arms Co., a good shooter? How far can it be depended upon with 50 grains powder, 280-grain patched ball? Ans. 1. $12. 2. We believe it to be so, and it could probably be depended upon as far as any rifle of similar calibre and charge.

J. W. H., New Brunswick, N. J.—My setter pup 11 months old has been rather dull at times for about a week, having very poor appetite and his hind legs seem at times to be weak. When I first noticed it he had a very bad diarrhœa, but this is better. He has always passed small flat worms. Ans. If you dislike to use areca nut give him santonine, 2 grs. each day for three days, following the last with a dose of castor oil. All worm medicines should be given when the dog is fasting.

A. C. K., Jefferson City.—A sharpie is the best boat to work against a current. About 24ft. will be a good size. Would not make her much shorter. Taking her speed at six knots free, she will make a little over four to windward, and if the current runs more than that, it follows that you cannot work to windward against the current, but may with a fair wind. A sharpie steam launch would serve you better. Cost about $150 or $200 more than a sailing sharpie.

GULF CITY, Mobile, Ala.—In a match a bird is shot at; it falls, is challenged, retrieved, and found to have the wing feathers cut off close to the flesh, so as to prevent its flying. Should the bird be scored as lost? Ans. If the feathers were so cut by the shot, and the bird did not fly out of bounds, it should not be scored lost. If feathers were previously cut it was a case of palpable fraud, and another bird should be ordered, unless party shooting was a party to the fraud. In that case he should be put out of the club.

W. W., Brooklyn.—1. What part of a breech-loader is the greatest strain on, and if there is much on the hinge-pin, and if there is not less on latter the farther from breech same is? 2. Is the extension rib used by Scott, Daly, Wesley Richards and others patented? I see a number of cheap guns with extension ribs and of different forms. Would we have to pay royalty in making arms after that fashion? Ans. 1. On the barrels nearest the breech. 2. Formerly they would, but all patents have expired except Greener's.

H. D. E., Sterling Run, Pa.—I wish to make a fly rod for trout fishing, but piece to be ironwood, second joint and tip to be lancewood What would be the proper length and weight for such a rod? Ans. You can make a rod of any weight you wish. You can make long and limber, or short and stout. There is no possible way of answering your question categorically or mathematically. Shop rods of the best quality, with ash but and lancewood tips, are made to measure some 11 feet in length and weigh 8 to 9 ounces.

J. C., Phila.—To bleach sails, scrub with soap and fresh water on both sides, rinse well, then sprinkle with the following solution: Slacked lime, 2 bushels; draw off lime water and mix with 120 gallons water and ½lb. blue vitrol. This also preserves the sails. It is almost impossible to prevent mildew. Never furl with sails damp. If weather compels you to, hoist to dry at first opportunity. Or, have sails sent to Philadelphia Waterproofing Co., and let them be treated by their process, which is an excellent one, and not expensive.

ROB, Vienna, Ohio.—I loaded a shell with 5 drs. powder and 1¼ ozs No. 8 shot, heaping measure, 584 pellets, and fired at a 30-inch circle at 40 yards; put in 309 pellets. The gun is a Parker, 10 gauge, 9 lbs., 30-inch barrels; one of the cheapest grade. Was that a good target? And at a 9-inch circle at 30 yards, put in with the right barrel 41, and 44 with the left, same load. Ans. Yes, though not extraordinary for a choke-bored gun, and if the measure was well "heaped."

J. K. H., Watsontown.—For boat or bateau or skiff 14ft. long, make beam 5ft. on top, 4ft. 4in. on bottom. Stern-piece rakes 40 deg.; 3ft across top, 2ft. across bottom, and 12in. wide, ¾in. thick. Sides 5-8in thick; also bottom plank. Stem 4¼in. deep, 3¼in. thick aft, champered off to ½in. forward with rabbets cut in it. Depth amidships, 14 in.; forward, 20in.; aft, 18in. Round up bottom to meet stern-piece, put 1in. thick skagg underneath, and keel strip fore and aft to meet it about 1¼x¾in.; chafing strakes, round top, 2x5-8in. See back numbers of FOREST AND STREAM.

F. H. B., Bridgeport.—A learned M. D. and sportsman from Maine and I had a lively discussion this morning in regard to the weight of fishing or fly rods, I holding that rods of 10ft. length being made and used of 3½ oz. weight; he that rods 10 or 12ft. long the lightest weight was 9 oz. One gunsmith here states that they are made less than 5 oz. and another says less than 9 oz. Ans. An 11ft. wooden rod of proper pliability and action should weigh, say, 6½ oz.; adding 1¼ oz. for mountings, 7¾. A 10-feet rod would weigh 1 oz. less. See answer to similar question elsewhere in this column.

W. P. G., Wakefield, Clay County, Kans.—What can I do to prevent my pointer pup, 8 months old, from "skinning out," "leaving for home," "obsquatulating," every time a gun goes off? She is well bred and very timid, and I am afraid to use a spike collar. She hunts well, and this is her only fault. Ans. Directions for breaking a dog of gun shyness would take up more space than we can give here, but you will find them printed in several books, notably "Hallock's Gazetteer." There are breakers who make a specialty of breaking dogs of this unfortunate habit, and as yours is so young he can probably be cured.

OLD SPORT, Van Buren, Ark.—1. Can I get English chilled shot, No 6, of either Lane & Neshame, or of Walker, Parker & Co., London (standard size, 280 pellets per oz), or of any dealer in sportsmen's goods in New York, and of whom? 2. I have a Scott & Son choke-bore (12) gun. Have tried all sizes American shot—No. 6 at 30-inch circle, 40 yards, 12 shots, St. Louis 6's, average 287; Tatham chilled 6's, 12 shots, average 178; but the latter are large-sized sixes, only 218 per ounce. Are the above good patterns? Ans. 1. The Newcastle chilled shot, 268 pellets to ounce, is sold in this city by H. C. Squires, No. 1 Cortlandt street, and is, we believe, the only English chilled shot on the market. 2. Yes; very.

W. G. S., New York.—1. Is it necessary for a thoroughbred Irish setter to have a black nose and mouth, dark red eyes, and be entirely red in color? 2. Is much white in an Irish setter considered a sign of good breeding? 3. Is there any book published on this subject (Irish setter)? Ans. The Irish setter should have a dark nose, but not a black one; the color should be about that of gutta percha or deep mahogany; his eyes should be a rich brown. 2. Much white does not necessarily indicate poor breeding, but all red is the standard. 3. No book devoted exclusively to the Irish setter. "Stonehenge's" latest edition of "Dogs of the British Islands" has the best description. We can send you for 50 cents a pamphlet compiled from the above work, with the "points" of the Irish setter and all other dogs.

H. G., Milwaukee.—1. Is the measure or weight of powder or shot apothecary's or avoirdupois weight? 2. How many grains powder will make a pound? 3. How many grains will make a drachm? 4. How many drachms will make a pound? Ans. One pound avoirdupois weight is 7,000 grains; one pound apothecary, 5,760 grains; one pound troy, 5,760 grains; one ounce avoirdupois, 437½ grains; one ounce apothecary, 480 grains; one ounce troy, 480 grains; one drachm avoirdupois is 1-16th of 437½ grains, or 27⅜ grains; 1 drachm apothecary is 1-8th of 480 grains, or 60 grains; 27½ grains of powder in a drachm, and 480 grains of lead in an ounce. You will find this formula, and many others, in "Hallock's Sportsman's Gazetteer," published by Forest and Stream Publishing Company.

U. S. A., Fort Bliss, Texas.—I hand you herewith inclosed a crude sketch of what our boatman called a "painter," which he used in fishing for "charr" in Lake Windermere, England, in June, 1876. As we had never heard of it before or since, please inform us if you know anything of the origin and use of it in Europe or the United States. If not, it will be a new kink for American fishermen. When placed in the water it keeps on edge, lead down. When the boat is in motion it sails nearly abreast of the boat, keeping the cord taut. Would this manner of fishing come under the head of trolling? Ans. Your contrivance is technically known in this country as an "otter." It is often so called in Europe. We have printed a description of it and its operation more than once. The method is a species of trolling, and very killing.

PAROUS, Readington, N. J.—My red Irish setter, about two years old, for a week past has been troubled with a difficulty in breathing. When he inhales he makes a noise very much like a person suffering from a hard paroxysm of asthma. In all other respects he seems perfectly well, very lively and active, but when running even 100 yards distance his breathing when he inhales can be distinctly heard. It sounds as if he were in great distress, but he does not seem to suffer at all. Can you recommend anything for a cure? I have done nothing for him. Ans. Give your dog every night a pill composed of calomel, 3 grs.; digitalis, ½ gr.; nitre, 3 grs. If this does not relieve him 2 grs. of iodide of potassium, with 5 drops of ipecacuanha wine and 5 grs. of nitre mixed in a little water, three times a day. The diet should be rather low, and he should be given plenty of walking exercise.

G. F. W., Fairport, N. Y.—The spread of canvas of the sharpie is small, as you say, but it takes very little to drive them, on account of narrow beam and little immersed skin. The amount depends largely upon beam, for stability and resistance increase roughly as the square of the beam up to one-third the water-line for the latter, and beyond that as the cube. In speaking of the number of yards carried, reference is made only to linear yards of canvas of customary width, of 28in. for 8 and 10oz. Woodbury, not to square yards. It is better to express sail areas in square feet. With one-quarter the water-line for beam in a sharpie, use canvas area equal to length over all multiplied by half that length in square feet. The model of the English yawl does not differ from the cutter. Sometimes the mainmast is stepped a little further forward, but often only in the same place as for cutter. Difference lies in the use of smaller mainsail and shorter boom and the small mizzen or jigger over the counter. Very handy, safe, and faster than the schooner.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous communications will be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of the mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

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MAGAZINE SPORTING LITERATURE.

IT is highly gratifying to those who have long labored to to cultivate the public taste for field sports to find the highest literary publications awakening to the importance of catering to that taste; and it is surely in no spirit of envy that we would suggest to them a slight improvement in the manner of doing it. If there is any kind of descriptive writing in which faithful representation of the soul of nature is indispensable, and minute photographic pictures of the mere limbs and outward flourishes is a bore, it is the description of our American field sports; and so long as the best descriptions are attainable, publications that pay liberally for everything they print have no excuse for publishing anything but the best.

We will not hide behind hints, but specify the most prominent example, *Scribner's Monthly*. Of five or six sporting articles which have appeared there within the last eighteen months, two, "Canvas-back and Terrapin" and "Deer Hunting on the Au Sable," show plainly on their face that the writer was destitute of any prior experience in hunting that kind of game, and had probably been sent out for the very purpose of seeing something to sketch and describe. This view is confirmed as to the Au Sable article by the President of the Michigan Game Protective Association, who, in his annual report, made long before the article appeared, stated that "a representative of *Scribner's*" had been sent out to get up and illustrate such an article. We would mildly suggest that a man who is competent to write such an article does not need to be sent anywhere; that the glorious sports of our fields and forests cannot be written up like a watering-place, a manufacturing establishment, or public institution, by a reporter detailed for that purpose; and that pencil strokes, however good, are no substitute for true pen strokes. These two articles show throughout the perfunctory yard-stick of the mere reporter, who gets with punctilious nicety of measure and detail, all the outwardness, and leaves the heart and soul of truth to our imaginations. The opening illustration in this sketch shows two deer, one of which is smelling a lantern in the hands of a hunter. It shows at the commencement the author's ignorance of the nature and habits of *O. virginianus*. Further along the writer says, "Arctic hares exist in great numbers." This sentence shows plainly that the author is about as well posted on the distribution of the species of the genus *Lepus* as he is on the habits of the white-tailed deer. In speaking of elk and the weight of bucks he says, "I heard" so and so, and "learned from credible sources," etc., but apparently *knows* little or nothing of the subjects he attempts to treat. He says, "In the rutting season, which occurs in the earlier part of the winter," etc. There he makes a guess, being two months behind time. His next wild statement is "that the younger and weaker males go unmated." In selecting a place on a runway he talks as follows: "The place was exposed, there was no shelter; the cold wind and driving snow and rain had it all their own way with me." What a "stand" for a *hunter* to select! On page 763 he sets himself up in plain sight on the cold windward side of a tree, facing a driving snowstorm, in preference to taking the lee side for protection and concealment. In conclusion he goes on to say that deer "pay no attention to a small fire, and the keeping it alive furnishes excellent occupation." Ye hunters, imagine a deer approaching a camp-fire in broad daylight, with the hunter skirmishing around it in the dry leaves for fuel!

Such an article as the above is not even chaff for the sportsman; at the same time it misleads and mis-informs young readers who read to learn.

"Hunting the Mule Deer in Colorado" is an improvement upon the other two, but is evidently the work of one but little past the tyro period, one whose principal *forte* is the ability to draw pictures. Contrast the best of these three articles with the recent one on "Moose and Caribou," and note the difference between the work of the mere reporter and the sportsman. Culture is indeed necessary to write a good magazine article, but experience is absolutely indispensable for a sporting article; and as long as the two can be combined, their combination should certainly be considered a *sine qua non* of the writer.

Every sportsman knows how sadly even the best pictures fail to reach the soul of field sports. Good pictures are indeed a pleasure to the experienced sportsman, but only because they are landmarks which guide memory back to bygone happy days. But bad ones only provoke him; while to the inexperienced they are only ridiculous suggestions of work without fun and butchery without palliation. What can be more insufferable than most pictures of deer hunting—a large animal standing broadside at ten or fifteen paces gazing in mild innocence at a man with a rifle at his shoulder, with nothing but a pair of antlers, a few trees, and the absence of fences to distinguish the scene from calf murdering in a barnyard? A brilliant specimen of this is the square of printers' ink found in the August, 1878, number of *Harper's*, on page 416, in "MacLeod of Dare," which, by reference to the index, we learn is an "illustration." Strike out from this the three guns, and imagination's wildest flight could never guess what it is intended to represent. That this atrocious botch is not the fault of the *Monthly* engraver is evident enough from the other pictures in *Harper's;* and we are told on the back cover that "'MacLeod of Dare' is illustrated by Pettie, Millais, Boughton, and other first-class English artists." This is doubtless true, and serves well to prove how powerless the pencil is even in the hands of the best artists when uncombined with thorough knowledge of the field itself. For we are compelled to assume, in charity to the "first-class English artist" who perpetrated this enormity, that he had never been in the field. Yet, after all, his work is about as good as the pen-work it illustrates, which in itself is also a striking proof of the incompetency of a writer, however brilliant, to handle scenes of which he knows nothing. This assumption also in charity to Mr. Black.

There is no interpretation of nature which requires so deep an insight and so deep a love to describe as the sports of the field and flood. The mere friend or casual acquaintance cannot do it—only the lover can. There is no branch of description in which the adjective daubing, now so fashionable, to hide the bareness of want of honest truth is so tawdry. Nor do we mean to say that even the cultured sportsman can do full justice to the subject; for no one can. But it is sacrilege almost for the pen of Ignorance to touch it, and his pencil strokes are not much better. There is, unfortunately, too much chaff in the work of even the very best sporting writers, but when one does strike a solid kernel it is wheat A No. 1, and not that little dark brown ellipsoid sometimes found in its place.

THE SPEED OF ICE-YACHTS.

THOUGH the apparently paradoxical problem of the speed of ice-yachts under weigh has cropped to the surface time and again, the frequent recurrence of the query would seem to indicate that the riddle has not yet been sufficiently clearly explained in the public prints to give to the inquiring minds of the scientifically inclined Paul Prys that quietus which only a thorough exposition of the matter in language within the grasp of all can hope to afford.

With the advance of the wintry season, and the marvelous tales of the Hudson ice-boats still ringing in their ears, it was to be expected that we should have been surfeited with numberless demands to decide for the uninitiated the oft-repeated query—Can the ice-yacht really sail faster than the wind?

In the following lines we hope to make the matter clear, and save many a rash tyro in mechanics the consequences of too hasty wagers that no boat can sail faster than the wind.

First Case—Wind forward of the beam.—The ice-yacht is going along with the wind anywhere forward of her beam, having started from a position of rest. Every body having weight and in motion, accumulates—to put some well-known laws of mechanics into popular phrase—a desire to keep on moving in the same direction. This desire increases with every increase of speed, and is known as momentum, expressed by multiplying the weight of the body in pounds by its velocity in feet per second. As the yacht attains speed after once starting, it is evident that she will continually increase her momentum. The only resistance to the onward motion of the ice-boat consists of the friction of the runners or skates with the ice. It is easily understood that when a certain speed is reached, the momentum will counterbalance, and even more than counterbalance, this resistance, leaving the boat virtually without any at all. Each successive shock or impulse of the wind is now adding to the speed in succession, for the momentum already engendered serves for a moment to preserve her speed already attained. The fresh columns of wind finding the boat already moving at a certain speed, add to the latter by a fresh stock of driving force brought to bear upon the sail. Thus the wind acts in a cumulative manner, the speed of the yacht becomes greater and greater, and with it her momentum or tendency to conserve or keep up the speed acquired. This is plain enough. The question may now naturally suggest itself—What, then, is the limit to the ice-boat's speed; why under these conditions can she not attain infinite speed ultimately, and move so fast that the retina cannot catch her image, and thus the boat become actually invisible? She can attain a certain speed and nothing beyond, for the following reason: The faster she goes, the more does the wind draw ahead relatively. Any one acquainted with boat sailing is aware that the pennant at the masthead always shows the wind more ahead than what its actual compass direction is at the time, provided the wind be, as now considered, forward of the beam. This apparent discrepancy in the direction of the wind arises from a combination of the paths pertaining to the wind and boat; and the faster the latter is sailing the more acute will the angle become at which the wind strikes the canvas, and therefore the smaller and smaller will become its effect. In other words, as the boat reaches higher velocities, the cumulative shocks of the wind become less and less, and the momentum due to the highest rate is no longer fully sustained; for it is constantly being eaten into by the loss due to the friction of the runners without being sufficiently fed by the weakened impulses of the wind—drawn further ahead—to maintain the highest rate. Her speed, then, has attained its greatest under the circumstances, and begins again to diminish until the fall in velocity brings the wind once more further aft, when the latter's effective force is again on the increase, a fresh supply of momentum is stored up at a more rapid rate than its loss from friction, and the boat receives new life and a higher rate of speed. In this manner, though of course in an almost imperceptibly small degree, the yacht keeps forging ahead, then slowing down when the limit is reached, and again forging ahead, and so on, touching, as it were, the greatest velocity attainable with the strength of wind then blowing, receding, and again touching, *ad infinitum*.

Second Case—Wind right abeam.—If sails were absolutely flat, and trimmed perfectly in line with the keel-plank of the ice-boat, it is easily understood that, with the wind right abeam, there would be no force whatever tending to drive the boat ahead, but the whole pressure would be felt in sending the boat square to leeward. If the steel runners are sharp, so as to have a strong nip on the ice, the tendency of the wind acting upon the centre of gravity or centre of efforts of the sails would be to capsize the boat, and if strong enough would actually lay her over on her beam ends, or as one would say in ice-boat parlance, lay her over on her runner plank ends. As no sails sit perfectly flat, but are always more or less "off," owing to slack canvas and the gaff sagging over to leeward as well as the clew of the jib, it follows that in no case, even with sheets pinned hard down, can a boat experience a true beam wind. The direction of the latter will always be more or less ahead in relation to the sails, and the case will then fall under the first heading and the reasoning applied to a wind forward of the beam will hold good for this supposition as well.

Third Case—Wind abaft the beam.—Should the wind be abaft the beam an entirely different phase of effects presents itself, one in fact almost the reverse of the cases heretofore considered. For as the boat gathers way and gains in momentum the relative angle of the wind becomes greater and greater; in other words, the wind appears to draw aft more and more until finally a speed is reached which will bring the wind dead aft, that is in line, with the keel. No higher speed than this can be obtained and, moreover, this speed cannot be greater than that of the wind. If we assume it to be greater it is evident that the wind would suddenly seem to chop out dead *ahead*, sails would be taken aback and the yacht at once drop down again to a lower rate. In addition, with the wind abaft the beam, an ice boat will always have it right aft and her boom must be kept broad off, the same as in sailing an ordinary boat when right before the gale. A little reasoning will show the cause. The successive impulses of the wind and the continual addition to the boat's momentum send her ahead at a rapidly rising speed until the wind is brought relatively in the wake. Let the yacht slow down a little and the wind appears again over the quarter, when once more the increase in the momentum stored starts the craft ahead at a livelier pace and aft the wind comes again. As when on a bowline the wind is always kept nearly ahead and the yacht close hauled, so is the wind brought always relatively aft, when actually blowing from 90° to 180°, with the line of direction taken by the yacht.

Fourth Case—Wind dead aft.—Under these circumstances it is evident that the yacht can sail no faster than the wind; for if she did, the wind would be brought out ahead and take

her a-back. She can, however, sail just as fast as the speed of the wind, and cannot, except in the lightest airs, sail any slower. For it will take but a very light breeze indeed, to overcome the friction of the runners, and as subsequent impulses go to increase momentum, the yacht's speed must of necessity rise until it reaches that of the wind itself. This is, of course, on the supposition that the canvas does not leak. She can sail slower than the wind only when the momentum generated is not great enough to overcome the drag of friction; for then the excess of friction will have to be provided for by a certain portion of the wind force which is thereby lost to the production of speed.

Conclusion.—From the above it will be gathered that ice-yacht sailing differs materially from the handling of an ordinary boat. The ice-yacht's sail can be trimmed only in two ways—they must be kept flat aft or squared away. No mean position for the boom is to be permitted, and these are the reasons why, as many of our readers may recall to mind, they have never seen an ice-yacht with their mainsails over the quarter.

With the wind abeam, or forward of the beam, the ice-yacht invariably sails faster than the wind, except in airs too light to create momentum greater than the friction. With the wind abaft the beam, or dead aft, the ice-yacht can sail no faster than, but must sail just as fast as, the wind, subject to the same exception as when on the wind.

Whenever we print a recipe, as for instance, against rust, the very next week a half dozen "constant readers" ingenuously ask if we know of a good rust preventive! The stated querist who has been wont to ask if there is "any good shooting within an hour of New York" has gone West, with a bumble-bee in full chase.

Homosassa Heard From.—We have just received a letter from Maj. Alfred P. Jones, of Homosassa, that delightful resort in the Gulf of Mexico, where seventeen varieties of the citrus family grow, where the fig trees cover an area of sixty feet each in diameter, and deer, fish, and feathered game are obtained in satisfying abundance. Mr. Jones says he has had his usual number of guests throughout the present winter, some of whom will stay on until May.

But this is not all. Mr. Jones has also sent us his fifth annual gift of grape fruit and oranges—three boxes, in which he was joined by Theo. Gordon, a well known fruit dealer of Cedar Keys. Never have we eaten more delicious fruit. The oranges are as solid as marmalade, very sweet and very satisfying. We hope these gentlemen will continue to prosper and their trees always bear good fruit in great abundance.

GAME PROTECTION.

NEW PROTECTION FOR QUAIL.

THE destruction of quail in a large portion of the country has been so universal this winter that immediate legislation for their protection is imperatively demanded. As this has been a year of exceptional hardship for them, so the coming season should be one of exceptional security and freedom from destruction. We have already suggested to our readers the voluntary self-denial of sport which will bring with it its own reward of increased opportunities hereafter; and we now heartily join with our valued correspondent, Professor Charles Linden, of Buffalo, N. Y., in urging upon game clubs the necessity of some special legislation in this matter. Sportsmen may be influenced by intelligent motives and forego their days in the field. For them no special laws are needed. But, as has often been urged, the man who is thinning out the game, who knows no moderation, who relentlessly follows with dog and gun the last lingering, solitary bird, and who defies the laws of nature always and the laws of man when he dares, is not the sportsman but the market hunter. For him it behooves the game societies of every State covered by the great snow falls to secure the enactment of special temporary laws prohibiting the killing of quail, having them in possession, buying, selling or transporting. Now is the time for action. If anything is to be done, let it be done at once.

We are glad to see non-sporting papers devoting their attention to the subject. It is an instructive commentary upon the extent of the sporting interest that such influential papers as the Cincinnati *Commercial* have taken the pains to collect from their widely scattered correspondents reports concerning the fate of the birds. It augurs well for game protection when its advocacy is not confined to sportsmen's papers. We have already reminded our brothers of the pen that they can be of vast power here as in any other cause, and it is gratifying to see them respond. Professor Lindon writes:

A recent visit to Central Ohio, where I spent my Christmas vacation in quail hunting, has afforded opportunities to me to offer a few suggestions which may be of some value to the more efficient protection of this choice game bird. A late communication in Forest and Stream enjoins sportsmen to follow the laudable example set after the rigorous winter of 1853, when quail hunting was virtually abandoned during the following season by a sort of a mutually observed agreement between all parties concerned. This had, as stated, the good effect of increasing the broods, and birds were as abundant as ever the year after. Times, however, have unfortunately altered since, and the high price offered in great markets like New York has developed corresponding destructive agencies. It is no longer the sportsman proper who inflicts the greatest damage, but the professional hunters and trappers who are stimulated in their propensities by the perambulating purveyor of all kinds of game, which he ships off wholesale to the Eastern markets, whence they find by means of improved facilities their way to great caldrons of the European cities. There are, however, ways and means open still by which efficient steps could be taken to check their threatening extirpation, and if these were enforced in the States or counties where they are most abundant enough might be left to afford fine sport at least.

The shipment of all birds from such districts should be rigorously prohibited by local laws, which could be easily passed and be in operation for a specified length of time. The amateur sportsman himself should not be privileged, but be made to conform to them by not being allowed to carry away with him any more than what may be considered a fair yet limited amount of game, determined by the length of his visit.

There are now on the statutes of several States fixed provisions prohibiting rigorously the trapping of birds, but these are but a dead letter, and hardly ever enforced. Thousands of trapped birds from Ohio, for instance, have been exposed for sale this winter in the Buffalo market at merely nominal figures on account of the excess of supply to consumption, and express companies forward such consignments with perfect disregard to all laws, the same as any other legitimate articles. If the express agents stationed along the points of leading railroad lines could be made responsible for infringement upon them by accepting and forwarding these contraband goods, it would unquestionably exercise a salutary effect upon this present reckless traffic. Finally, measures could be set afoot to prohibit transatlantic shipment, blocking up thereby the most exhaustive drain of all upon the game birds on this continent.

From my observations I have become convinced that a minimum of birds are killed in Ohio by residents and visiting sportsmen, but that the recently developed professional market hunter is the great enemy. These men, as I had occasion to notice, are provided with as good outfits of breech-loaders and well-trained, experienced dogs as anybody would wish for, and their exact knowledge of the grounds they hunt over every day during the open season renders them familiar with every possible retreat of the birds. Neither are they embarrassed to dispose of their gains, as any country store will pay ready cash for them, which is returned in full with accruing interest by either stationary or perambulating agents of eastern wholesale dealers. Quail will be, of course, very scarce next fall, but their very scarcity will tend to raise their price and act as a powerful stimulant to the vampires, who will realize a higher profit from their sale than by treble the amount during the past year, when they were sold in Buffalo at the unprecedented rate of one dollar per dozen.

A general organized movement alone, extending throughout the great game producing States of the West, could lessen the immense damage inflicted upon poor Bob White by the heavy snows which may be said to cover even now the whole vast belt of our Middle States to beyond the Mississippi River. Such a movement might be set on foot perhaps by means of a carefully prepared circular mailed to every game club of recognized standing, whereby legislative bodies of the different sections of the country might be petitioned or influenced to crown the good work by the stamp of legal, effective enactments.

The Massachusetts Game Law.—The Massachusetts Game Law, which is in a very unsatisfactory condition, is now undergoing a process of revision. A committee of the Legislature who have the matter in charge, have had submitted to them a number of bills, some of which are palpably inefficient and calculated rather to defeat the desired ends than to secure any correction of existing evils. The provisions contained in some of these bills to allow trapping upon one's own land is directly opposed to the cause of protection. New Hampshire has only recently abolished the section of her law allowing it. Connecticut and Rhode Island will soon take the same course, simply because experience has demonstrated the terrible destructiveness of the practice. Confining the snaring to the owner's property does not help the matter. There is a loop-hole here for the pot-hunters; and it is a well established fact that a pot-hunter, like a prowling cat, will go through a very small hole. For a State which does not now allow it, to legalize it is simply a step in the wrong direction. Why should Massachusetts take this backward step?

Another provision which is not only wrong so far as the game interests of the Commonwealth itself are concerned, but which, in its relation to other States, is thoroughly unjust, allows the buying and selling of quail and pinnated grouse until June 1, provided they are killed outside of Massachusetts. We have already commented severely upon this section of the proposed bill, and here repeat our belief that it is monstrous. It is, in effect, paying a reward for the violation of the laws of sister States. The close season for these birds elsewhere begins with the 1st of January and the 1st of February. The Massachusetts marketmen therefore offer a premium to the pot-hunters and unscrupulous poachers of the Eastern States to violate their own laws, trap their prey and ship it through to the Boston market. If no other motive influences the law-makers, the simple one of inter-State courtesy and justice should be sufficient to induce the rejection of this so-called game law. We take pleasure in indorsing the bill presented by the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, believing it to be, of all those submitted, the one best designed to accomplish its purposes. We would prefer, however, to have more uniformity, if possible, in dates of close seasons. It fixes the close seasons as follows: Woodcock, Jan. 1 to August 1; partridge, Jan. 1 to Sept. 1; quail, Jan. 1 to Oct. 15; wildducks, May 1 to Sept. 1; plover, Jan. 1 to July 15; deer, until Jan. 1, 1880, and from Dec. to Oct. 1 after that. Snaring is prohibited wholly, as it should be. We hope to record the passages of this act, and to see it intelligently and stringently enforced. A bad law is possibly no worse than no law at all, but a good law is better.

One Phase of the Trespass Law.—Mr. Seth Green writes that he has received many letters from correspondents desirous of restocking the streams of their sections, calling attention to a very serious difficulty against which they have to contend. One of these letters reads:

There is so much dissatisfaction in regard to some parts of the game law as it now is, that we cannot get an appropriation for the purpose of stocking our streams. The first season we raised money by subscription, stocked the streams, and parties owning land along the streams, a majority of them, would not pay anything toward it, but went on and put up signs on their own land prohibiting fishing; so they get the benefit, while those who do not own the land furnish the funds. Now it seems to me that this part of the game law is wrong. I think if streams are stocked by the public they should be free to the public.

The trouble alluded to is one which must adjust itself in its own way in particular cases. The laws of trespass are none too strict nor too rigorously enforced. They cannot be made more lax. If one man is so fortunate as to own the whole of the property through which a stream flows, and if he has a trait of the dog in the manger in his composition, the public will act wisely in not stocking his stream. Such an instance, however, we conceive to be the exception; in most cases wisdom suggests and secures a compromise.

New York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game.—At the monthly meeting of the Association, held last Monday evening, the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Thomas N. Cuthbert, reported that he had deposited $500, making the reserve fund in all $5,000. Mr. Whitehead, from the Committee on Game Laws, reported that he was preparing a uniform law, to be submitted to the Legislature, the provisions of which would make the close season for prairie chicken, ruffed grouse, quail and deer commence on Feb. 1. Dr. Greene and Mr. Meyer thought if measures were taken at all to amend the game laws they should be energetic. The markets of New York during the month of February were glutted with quail and grouse which were utterly unfit for food, and ought not to be exhibited for sale. Mr. Whitehead said that inasmuch as a great deal of the venison coming to this market was from Minnesota, where it was killed in season, but did not arrive for some weeks after, owing to the difficulty of transit, it would be only just to allow thirty days after the season here had closed to dispose of it. Mr. Meyer said he would be perfectly satisfied to accept the proposition as far as venison was concerned, but thought the law in relation to the sale of birds should confine the period to Jan. 15. Ex-Senator Luddington and Mr. Chas. Hallock favored Mr. Meyer's views. Mr. Fleiss thought the law in relation to fish was in need of amendment. At present the law was such that poachers could escape punishment unless a dead fish were found in their possession, no matter how many live fish they may have. Senator Wagstaff announced that the Senate had appointed a Committee on Game Laws, consisting of Senators Oakley, Sessions, Turner, Marvin and himself. He hoped Mr. Whitehead would frame a bill codifying the game laws in such a manner as to make them satisfactory to sportsmen in all parts of the State, and he would guarantee that it should have prompt attention. Mr. Charles Hallock thought that one good way to aid in enforcing the game laws would be to enforce the trespass laws. This would make every farmer a special constable, and bring him into harmony with the various associations for the protection of game. Mr. Whitehead moved, as the sense of the association, that the season for the sale of all kinds of game and venison should close on Feb. 1. The motion was adopted. Mr. Munn thought the law should be amended so as to prevent the shooting of woodcock on Long Island in July. The date for the commencement of the shooting of quail and partridges was fixed for Oct. 15, with the additional provision that woodcock be shot during the month of July, then close, and open again with the shooting of other game birds in October. These suggestions will be submitted to the Committee on Game Laws. On motion of Mr. Munn, it was ordered that a resume of the game laws be printed and posted conspicuously in every post office throughout the State.

Onondaga County Fishing Club.—The Onondaga County Fishing Club of Syracuse has been most active in the enforcement of the protective laws. The county officers have recognized the value of their labors by a recent appropriation to further the work.

Pinnated Grouse for New Zealand.—*Abilene Kas., Jan. 31.—Editor Forest and Stream:* It will doubtless interest the readers of your paper to know that on Jan. 12, F. P. Baker, of Topeka, shipped twenty-eight live prairie chickens to New Zealand. Over a year ago he received a letter from a gentleman in San Francisco saying he was agent for a British colony in New Zealand, and he was getting fish, birds, etc., of the American Continent, to ship there for the purpose of acclimation and propagation, and wanted some prairie chickens. Owing to the fact that we had little or no snow last winter, the birds could not be trapped, when the snow came this winter the sons of Hon. John Brown, of Auburn, were engaged to trap a lot, and after considerable trouble succeeded in getting thirty-two chickens. Four of these died before shipment. The twenty-eight were put into a cage with four compartments, seven in each. They go by rail to San Francisco, then by steamer to New Zealand. It is to be hoped that they may reach there safely, and grow and multiply in their new home. Dirigo.

Michigan Deer Hunting.—Commenting upon the article on this subject published two weeks ago in these columns, our correspondent, Prof. H. B. Roney, of East Saginaw, Michigan, suggests very pertinently that in deducing any arguments for or against the use of dogs from the statistics of a deer hunt, we must record not only the amount of game secured, but also the number engaged in the sport, the time, etc. He adds:

Thus it was with the Battle Creek party referred to, which was double the size of ordinary hunting parties. The company consisted of twenty men, who spent five weeks of the most delightful weather of the fall in camp—their first and only hunt for the year. Which is worse—to take one long hunt, or two or three shorter ones? The party did not lose a pound of meat by spoiling, but utilized it all, sending the majority home to their families and friends from time to time, and every man had to work over seven days to get a deer. It is not the gentlemen sportsmen of the State, with their hounds, that are killing off the deer, but the market-hunters, nearly every one of whom are still-hunters, and the killing for hides, which is entirely done by still-hunters. There are more deer killed in Michigan yearly by pleasure hunting parties from other States than by similar parties who reside in Michigan, and not less than 10,500 deer were shipped out of this State to outside markets last year, while

less than 1,200 deer were killed by residents of Michigan with their dogs. The enormous market shipments of venison, and the outrageous depletion of our deer forests, which has gone on for years unchecked, are about over. If your game dealers desire enlightenment and consolation on this point, I beg them to await with patience the issuance of the next volume of the "Compiled Laws of the State of Michigan."

INDIANA SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The Indiana Sportsmen's Association held its biennial meeting at Indianapolis, Feb. 7, Judge Byron K. Elliott in the chair. The meeting proceeded to consider the "law as proposed" by the committee appointed to draft it. General Morris stated that he had given a copy of the proposed law for presentation to the Legislature. It extends the time for shooting prairie chickens from September 15 to September 1. Hon. Sylvester Johnson, President of the Horticultural Association of Indiana, here addressed the meeting, favoring the united efforts of the Sportsmen's Association and the Horticulturists toward the adoption of more stringent laws looking to the protection of quails. The executive committee was authorized to confer with them on the subject. The association next proceeded to elect officers for the two years ensuing. Gen. T. A. Morris was unanimously re-elected President; J. D. Lyle, of Columbus, Vice-President; John C. Wright, of Indianapolis, Treasurer; D. C. Bergundthal, of Indianapolis, Secretary. Peter A. Huffman, Judge H. C. Fox, W. A. Fisher, J. G. Barren and Thomas H. Sharpe were appointed to act as an executive committee. Gen. G. W. Russ, P. A. Huffman and Judge B. K. Elliott were appointed a committee to confer with the Legislature regarding the adoption of the game law proposed. It was proposed by Dr. H. G. Carey to change the name of the association from "Indiana Sportsmen's Association" to "Indiana Game Protective Association," which was unanimously agreed upon. On motion of J. G. Barren it was decided that the association meet semi-annually, and the next meeting set for the week of the State Fair in September next.

A NEW TEXAS CLUB—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A gun club was organized here yesterday, having for its object the procuring of legislation necessary for the protection of game, etc. The name of the club is "The Harrison County Gun Club," and its officers are as follows: Pres., A. H. Stuart; Vice-Pres., Morys Haggar; Sec'y and Treas., J. H. Gody.

Marshall, Tex., Feb. 4, 1879. J. H. G.

The Rifle.

THE FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN TOURNAMENT For the Short-Range Championship of 1879

And three team medals, which will be awarded to the teams making the first, second and third best scores. Other prizes will be offered also, to take place at Conlin's shooting gallery. Open to teams from any organized rifle club.

Conditions—Teams—Each team shall consist of ten men. The teams participating must be composed of members of the various clubs which they represent. Rifles—Limited to ten pounds in weight; minimum pull of trigger, three pounds; 22-100 cal. Teams may furnish their own rifles and ammunition, or use those at the gallery, as they may desire. Number of Shots—Ten by each competitor. Sighting Shots—Two shots will be allowed each competitor. Position—Off-hand. Targets—200-yards targets, according to the regulations of the N. R. A., reduced in proportion to the range at the gallery. Practice—No practice allowed on the day of the match. Entrance Fee—Ten dollars to be paid at the office of the FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN, No. 111 Fulton street, N. Y. The match to be governed by the rules of the N. R. A. relating to teams.

The captains of the several teams, entered before 9 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 22, will meet at Conlin's Gallery at that hour and fix upon the arrangements for carrying out the match, choose referees, and decide in what order the respective teams shall shoot. The assembled captains shall decide upon the date of opening the matches, and the date at which the entries shall close. The referees shall elect an umpire, whose decision in all cases shall be final.

There are already assurances of eight teams offering in the FOREST AND STREAM Tournament of off-hand shooting, and there are fully as many more who could do credit to themselves by offering as contestants. The New York, the Zettler, the Seppenfeldt, the South Brooklyn, the Empire and other clubs are preparing for the contest; but the Irish-American, the Scottish-American, the Yorkville, the Police, Hellwig's and a dozen regimental rifle clubs should appear, if the tournament is to be all that its projectors intended. The gathering of the representatives of the teams entered up to that time will be held at the gallery on the evening of the 22d, when the match will take definite shape in respect to date of shooting. Many of the club men are now practicing steadily, and some big scores are hinted at, one experienced gallery shot saying, a day or two ago, that an average of 46 would be required to carry off first place.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Medford.*—On Wednesday, February 5, the Medford Rifle Association held the first contest in the classified match. The distance was 200 yards, 7 rounds, any rifle. The shooters were divided into three classes, first to include all who have made a match record of 32 in the possible 35, the second class all having a record between 28 and 32, and the third class those with a poorer score. The winners of prizes to be decided by the aggregate of two best scores whenever made. At the initial competition the leading score of the 48 entries stood: First class: R. Sawyer, 32; C. H. Russell, 31; H. H. D. Cushing, 31; H. Withington, 31; E. W. Archer, 29; J. H. Eames, 20. Second class: H. S. Harris, 32; J. R. Tule, 29.

Walnut Hill Range, Boston, Mass.—Mr. William M. Farrow, of New York, was one of the contestants in the sixth renewed competition of the Massachusetts Rifle Association for the Maynard rifle and collateral sport and consequential glory. The members turned out in good numbers, swelling the entry list to 66. The wind was quiet, but with 200 yards of glistening snow between the marksmen and the little black bull's-eye speck some irregular firing was done. Farrow, the "schuetzenfest" king, took first place with 46 in the possible 50, a total which Capt. W. H. Jackson tied but did not pass. The best scores stood:

W M Farrow	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—46
Capt W H Jackson	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—46
K Davis	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—45
W Charles	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—44
F A Brown	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—44
E W Archer	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—44
E H Southee	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—44
H Tyler	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—43
L Saunders	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—42
J Nichols	4	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	4—42
W R Guerrier	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—42
H S Harris	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
R P Schaefer	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
W C Thomas	4	5	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	4—40
E E Hardy	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	4—39
A B Archer	4	4	3	4	4	5	3	5	4	4—38
H W Wharton	4	3	4	5	2	3	4	3	3	4—35
F S Reynolds	5	4	3	4	4	4	2	2	4	2—34

BOSTON GALLERY SHOOTING.—The February monthly shoot opened with a very good score list, and there are many one's hopeful of taking the $20 cash offered to the first maker of a clean score of eight bull's-eyes. This prize is in addition to the three regular of the match. The record for the first week stood, at 150 feet, eight rounds at reduced target:

E W Archer	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—36		
Geo Lamb	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—36		
W H Restarick	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	6—35		
R J Restarick	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—35		
C O Barrett	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—35		
J Thomas	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—35		
F S Tobey, Jr	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6—35		
W S Arnaud	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—35		
W Bradford	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—35		
R C Staples	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	6—35		
L J Plucker	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	6—35		
H Thomas	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	6—35		
A B Archer	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	5—34		
Geo E Everett	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	6—34		
A K Jones	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—34		
Geo E Rice	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	5—34		
F H Hartshorn	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—34		

Springfield, Feb. 11.—"U. S. Armory Team;" 300 and 500 yards, off-hand. The 500 was made with quite a strong wind blowing about 8 o'clock across the ice upon which we were standing without shelter:

S S Bumstead	300	5	3	3	4	5	5	3	4	4—41
	500	4	4	5	5	3	3	4	4	5—41
R T Hare	300	3	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	4—38
	500	0	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	2—37
M W Cull	300	3	5	4	5	3	3	4	4	5—40
	500	4	2	0	4	4	4	4	3	5—34
J F Cranston	300	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—39
	500	4	0	3	4	5	3	2	5	4—33
F R Bull	300	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	5—42
	500	2	3	5	2	0	5	3	3	4—30

S. S. BUMSTEAD.

CONNECTICUT—*Collinsville, Feb.* 6.—The following are the scores made at a regular meeting of the Canton Rod and Gun Club to-day; 200 yards, off-hand, 10 shots:

	Mass.	Creed.		Mass.	Creed.
O B Hull	101	45	J D Andrews	73	38
J H Bidwell	86	39	H Sanborn	65	32
J Laubenstein	84	39			

SEPPENFELDT'S RIFLE CLUB.—The following officers have been chosen for the following year: President, John W. Adams; Vice-Pres., Max Kerr; Capt., Ernest Holtzman; Treas., Isaac Garrison; Sec., Geo. C. Walters; Financial Sec., Wm. Seppenfeldt. The club will be represented in the FOREST AND STREAM gallery tournament. At the last meeting of the club the following scores were made by the members out of the possible 50:

Isaac Garrison	48	Ed Drescher	44
Max Kern	48	J Chambers	44
G C Walters	47	P Brennan	44
E Holtzman	47	E B Douglass	40
John Schultz	47	Chi Laing	39
A Gruenegerg	46	O Decker	39
Wm Seppenfeldt	45	Chi D Colen	38
John Adams	45	G E Magurk	38
John Haas	44	J Hoagland	37
John Leary	44	W J Leary	35

The Police Rifle Club, practicing at Seppenfeldt's Gallery, scored as follows at their last weekly competition:

Pat Brennan	44	M Johnston	42
J J Cornell	42	J Haggerty	42
Frank Fuchs	44	G F Muller	39
D Ryan	43	W Stutt	39
John Maher	43	B Kane	38

Feb. 7.—Creedmoor rules, possible 50:

John Schutz	49	John Chambers	42
John W Adams	48	E B Douglass	42
E Holtzmann	48	T Regan	40
Isaac Garrison	48	L Bachman	42
G C Walters	47	John McCoy	41
Max Kern	47	Chi Laing	40
John Schultz	47	Chi J D Colen	38
Wm Seppenfeldt	45	G E Magurk	38
Ed Drescher	45	O Decker	37
P Brennan	44	W J Leary	35

G. C. W.

—A match will take place at Zettler's rifle gallery, 207 Bowery, for the Championship of the United States; open to all comers; entrance fee, $5. Will commence Monday, Feb. 17. Rifle, 22 calibre, 3 pound pull.

STATEN ISLAND.—The Rossmoor Rifle Club have laid out an interesting series of matches to be competed on the Huguenot Height Range during the present shooting season. There are a number of members' badges and all-comers' badges as well. Of these latter the most important is the "Rifle Badge," presented by Mr. J. R. Le Roy. The conditions of the match provide: Distances, 200 and 300 yards; position, standing; rifle, any; rounds, seven, with privilege of two sighting shots at each distance. Entrance fee, twenty-five cents. To be held by the competitor making the highest score at the first meeting, and until the next, when the highest score will take it and hold it till next competed for; and finally to be awarded to the competitor winning it three times (not necessarily consecutively) in any one year (January to December). The dates fixed for competition are April 12, May 10, June 7 and 21, July 19, Aug. 16 and 30, Sept. 13, Oct. 11 and Nov. 15. On these days also pool matches will be fired, at which, as with competition for the rifle badge, all members in good standing of any rifle club in the world are admitted. To reach the range train boats may be taken from the Whitehall street ferry at 9 and 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., connecting with trains for Huguenot. The officers of the club for the current year are: Pres., Lewis M. Carnes; Vice-Pres. and Capt., George W. Ellis; Sec'y and Treas., William M. Wright; Lieut., Henry T. Metcalfe; Surgeon, C. Alfred Grymes, M. D.; Directors—Eugene Britton, Lewis M. Carnes, Cornelius C. Ellis, George W. Ellis, C. Alfred Grymes, J. Rutgers Le Roy, Henry Mason, Henry T. Metcalfe, William M. Wright.

—The New York and Bergen Point rifle clubs met at the range of the latter club on the 8th inst., and indulged in something having a faint resemblance to a match. After almost getting at sixes and sevens, the marksmen settled down on a nine by ten arrangement, and the New Yorkers shooting ten men against the nine for the Jerseymen, of course showed the better total and won the glory. It was a queer match all round, and it was evident during the contest—as it certainly does look now—that somebody had blundered. 'Nuf ced!

GERMAN SHOOTING SOCIETY ELECTIONS.—At an adjourned meeting of the New York Schuetzen Corps, held at their headquarters, 98 Forsyth street, Capt. Aery having declined a re-election, Mr. David G. Yuengling was chosen unanimously and honorably installed. The increase in the number of members has necessitated the increase in the number of Lieutenants to three. The full list of officers stands: D. G. Yuengling, Captain; Anton Meyer, First Lieutenant; J. N. Crusius, Second Lieutenant; John H. Meyer, Third Lieutenant; Henry L. Meyer, Treasurer; B. H. Fienken, Prot. Secretary; D. Meschendorf, Financial Secretary; John Eggers, Custodian; Philip Klein and John Brumerhop, Shooting Masters. All other officers, as doctor, color bearers, etc., are nominated by the captain. The several clubs below have chosen the officers named for the year 1879.

New York Central Schuetzen Corps.—Captain, C. F. Generich; Prot. Secretary, Henry Kroger; Financial Secretary, D. Meersse; Treasurer, Charles Lehritter; Custodian, J. Luhrs. The captain named the following: As Orderly, John F. Zeller; First Lieutenant, H. Reiling; Second Lieutenant, George Bulter; Third Lieutenant, H. Meyer; Fourth Lieutenant, L. Miller. Shooting Masters—Jac. Dux, W. F. Klee; Color Bearers, John Page, J. Bottcher, C. Alders; Stewart, John Ranges.

Jersey City Schuetzen Corps.—Captain, B. Lippmann; Secretary, R. von Radowitz; Treasurer, John C. Wenner; Financial Secretary, John Miller; Shooting Masters—Theo Gubelmann, Ludwig Miller; Custodian, Fred. Schafer.

Newark Schuetzen Association.—President, Hermann Schalk Vice-President, F. H. Wismer; Shooting Masters, Joseph Belcher, Albert Seitz; Treasurer, John Kienert; Prot. Secretary, A. C. Fromann; Financial Secretary, William Schmander, Jr.; Directors, F. Haefeli, Wm. Hayes, Aug. Bergerow, Carl F. Seitz, Joseph Christl, Frank S. Harrison, Jacob Gauch, F. Lehmacher, Otto Hilpert, Chr. Kroegel.

Toledo, Ohio, Schuetzen Club.—Gustav Baither, President; Hermann Baumbach, Vice-President; E. L. Valois, Corresponding Secretary; E. Goldman, Financial Secretary; M. Yesenthal, Treasurer; Shooting Masters, A. Muller, H. Muller; Ulr. Geisbuchler, Color Bearer; Directors, H. Heineman, Fritz Grasser, George Weber.

New York Schuetzen Gilde.—Jacob Best, Captain; Geo. Schindler, First Lieutenant; Ph. Ettel, Second Lieutenant; H. E. Henckel, Prot. Secretary; Geo. Hoepfner, Financial Secretary; Peter Mahn, Treasurer.

The Jersey Schuetzen Corps opened a regular practice on the 12th, and will continue on each alternate Wednesday.

The Helvetia Rifle Club, the oldest of all shooting organizations of New York and vicinity, never ceased having their practice day during the winter; they intend now to practice on mid-ranges—another step forward.

A "Bundesschiessen" similar to that held at Union Hill last summer, will be given at Chicago in June.

One of the greatest events of the season will be the excursion of the New York Independent Schuetzen to Niagara Falls in the month of June. The first day after arrival will be devoted to a grand shooting festival at the Falls, and the second day to sight-seeing, and in the evening a ball-champetre and summer night's festival.

PENNSYLVANIA WAKING UP—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It was with pleasure I read the account of the proposed rifle range at the Driving Park at Philadelphia in your issue of this week. We Pennsylvanians have (I say *have*) been quite backward in establishing a thorough system of rifle practice in our State, but we have determined to wake up a little and commence our work in earnest, and to that end we have organized the Pennsylvania State Rifle Association, with the following named as its officers: Pres., W. H. Rauch, Esq.; Vice-Pres., J. M. Root; Sec'y, Lieut. Geo. Barry; Treas., A. B. Parker. With an energetic gentleman like Mr. Rauch at its head, we feel sure that the Pennsylvania Rifle Association will be a success. We have in this association some of Pennsylvania's best military officers and disciplinarians, who are very much interested, as it is desirable to have a range whereon our State military may practice. This association also includes a number of prominent scientific and reliable shots, such as Messrs. Leopold, Price, Fox, Bartley, Root, Capt. Chris. Kunzig and others. The working material is plentiful and efficient, but as yet we are not in possession of a suitable place or range on which we might find to what effect we have labored and on which we may see the fruit of our future work. In fact, we are a rifle association without a range, or very similar to a jug without a handle—we are all here, but the handle is minus. What we desire is a good range in a convenient and central locality, easy of access to all affiliated rifle clubs. Had we a suitable range, I would vouch for the numbers of skillful and scientific shots which our State is certainly capable of putting in the front rank, as compared with organizations of a similar growth, which may be seen from the following maiden efforts of some of its members (shooting in accordance with N. R. A. rules, 8-inch bull's-eye):

Best record at 100 yards				22 consecutive bull's-eyes.	
"	200	"		45 in a possible 50 points.	
"	300	"		39	" " 50 "
"	400	"		48	" " 50 "
"	500	"		68	" " 70 "
"	800	"		69	" " 75 "

while some have made creditable scores at the 1,200 yards range. The range at Philadelphia which you have mentioned in the FOREST AND STREAM is not quite central enough for our purpose, but if we could not do better we had better try it. But my opinion is that some tract of ground suitable for the purpose might be found along some railroad which could be had of the railroad authorities on favorable terms, which would make it convenient to the Pennsylvania State Rifle Association and profitable to the railroad company.

Yours truly, A. B. P.

Norristown, Pa., Feb. 8, 1879.

NEW ORLEANS, *Frogmoor.*—The general dulness here has not been without its effect on field sports, and we have as yet had but little worthy of note. Frogmoor, the rifle park of the Crescent City Club, was opened a short time ago, and yesterday the second contest for the Military Trophy was shot there. The trophy, which is really an elegant affair, was won by the Louisiana Militia Team, in Mobile, in July, 1878, and these contests are held to decide which command of those composing the team shall act as the custodian of the prize for a certain period. By a rather curious arrangement the men composing the sub-teams, if I may use the expression, are numbered, and only the corresponding numbers allowed to shoot, that is to say if, as on yesterday, numbers 2, 3 and 4 of any of the teams are absent the number one only is

allowed to shoot. The first contest, July 28, was won by the Louisiana Field Artillery. The score of yesterday's shoot was as follows:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	T'l.
Bradford—Washington Artillery............	24	29	—53
Boregeay—Louisiana Field Artillery......	29	23	—52
McQuithy—Continental Guards............	27	23	—50

Immediately after the rifle match the New Orleans Gun Club held a glass ball match for the Montgomery Cup, which was won in July last by Mr. F. O. Cousin by a score of 21 balls; Mr. Da Ponte carried off the cup by the same score yesterday. Mr. Da Ponte has done some very good shooting here, both in matches and practice, and has on two occasions lately while shooting for pleasure broken 49 successive balls out of 50 thrown him from a trap. *Au plaisir.*

New Orleans, Feb. 3, 1879. PORTE-PLUME.

OHIO—*Cincinnati, Feb.* 3.—The rifle team of the Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club made the following score in their practice shoot to-day; 200 yards, off-hand:

D T Disney..........................4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4—66
W Caldwell..........................4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4—64
W Hull..............................5 3 4 3 5 4 4 4 5 5 3 4 5 4 4—62
A Koehler...........................5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—62

The following match then took place for the suppers.

Caldwell's Side.

W Caldwell..........................4 3 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4—41
W Hall..............................5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—43
G Henson............................4 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 4—40—124

Fender's Side.

L Fender............................4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 5—44
M Gindelin..........................3 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 3—40
D T Disney..........................4 4 5 4 3 4 4 3 5 3—39—123

C.

MICHIGAN—*East Saginaw, Feb.* 1.—The thirteenth weekly practice of the East Saginaw Amateur Rifle Club to-day scored as follows; 200-yard target reduced; possible 50:

Capt W J Shaw.......................5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5—47
C C Yawkey..........................5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4—42
H G Hamilton........................5 3 4 5 4 3 4 4 4 5—40
J H Houry...........................3 4 2 4 5 4 4 4 4 4—38
R F Corbyn..........................3 4 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 4—35

East Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 8.—At the thirteenth weekly practice of the East Saginaw Amateur Rifle Club the following score was made; 200 yard target reduced; possible 50:

Capt W J Shaw.......................5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5 3 5—45
O C Yawkey..........................5 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5—45
R F Corbyn..........................5 4 5 3 4 3 5 4 4 4—42
H G Hamilton........................4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4—42
J H Howry...........................4 4 3 4 5 4 3 5 5 4—41

In shooting off the tie for the club medal the following score was made:

Yawkey..........5 5 4 5 5—24 Shaw..........5 4 4 5 4—22

J. H. HOWRY, Sec.

CALIFORNIA.—Capt. H. J. Burns, whom all our Eastern riflemen will remember as one of the good fellows of the California rifle team of 1877, is still bringing up the white disk. On the 31st ult. he shot a match of 100 shots, off-hand, at 200 yards, with a military match, against Officer Burdick, who claims a record of 92 in a possible 100 at this range. The match took place at the Schuetzen Park, San Francisco, Capt. Burns using a Sharps Borchardt, and Officer Burdick a Springfield Armory piece. The scores stood:

Capt Burns.....4 3 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4—43 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 4—44—87
4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4—42 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4—43—85
5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5—45 3 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 5—44—89
4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4—42 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 4—43—85
4 4 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4—43 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—42—84—430

Officer Burdick.5 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4—40 5 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4—38—78
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4—39 4 4 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 4—40—79
4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 2 4—40 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 4 4—38—78
4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 3—40 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 4—39—79
4 4 4 4 4 3 4 5 3 4—39 3 4 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 5—36—75—389

TURKISH RIFLE PRACTICE.—The steamer *Norman Monarch* has just taken out 25,000,000 cartridges for the Turkish Government in addition to the 50,000 rifles from Providence, R. I. This twenty-five million cartridges is the last of the order for cartridges from the Turkish Government, which the Winchester shops in this city have been filling. In all, the Winchester Repeating Arms Company has supplied cartridges to the Turkish power to the enormous number of four hundred million.

FOLDING BULLETS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I regret that Mr. T. S. Vandyke has misconstrued my article in regard to folding bullets, trajectory, etc. In speaking of low trajectory, I mean flat trajectory or reduction of the trajectory curve; hence any 900 or 1,000 yards curve would, of course, be flatter in proportion at 200 and 300 yards distance. The gentleman also seems to infer that I had allusion to hollow or Express balls, while I mean the solid projectile, which, from its doubling over or folding property (upon striking) makes a large and frightful wound, when we bring to bear in addition its rotary or twisting action. The great weight of ball also necessitates a longer barrel to insure perfect combustion of the large charge of powder required to flatten the trajectory in proportion to that of lighter balls with less powder. The advantages of the small diameter and great weight of bullet are apparent, *i. e.*, less resistance by atmosphere, and the doubling or folding over of the solid cylinder, coupled with its boring effect, due to axial rotation, and disturbance of the equilibrium at the moment of striking. I have had only a few experiments on .22 cal., and my conclusions are based upon the effects observed in this small rifle, which produces large wounds by the clubbing or folding of the long bullet. I would like if others would experiment with large calibre rifles. WM. J. LAND.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 4, 1879.

AN OCEAN STEAMER AND A POODLE.—Here is an odd coincidence of names. Gellert, it will be remembered, was the famous hound which saved the life of his master's child from a wolf, only to be shot by that master. It is a touching and beautiful story which will live a long time, in spite of the labors of Mr. Baring-Gould, who has taken the pains to prove it a baseless myth, and has consigned it to the William Tell catagory of tales:

As the Hamburg-American steamship *Gellert* was steaming down the River Elbe on her last trip on January 8, a small black speck was discovered in the distance on an ice-floe and floating out to sea. It proved to be a black poodle. Captain Kuhlewein gave orders to stop and back the engines, a lifeboat was lowered and manned, and the almost frozen little beast, completely covered with icicles, was with no little difficulty brought on board and soon restored to his normal vivacity. The sagacious little animal seemed to be accustomed to good treatment and soon became a pet on shipboard. He was christened in a formal manner by the captain and given the appropriate name of Ice. He was taken back on the *Gellert* to Hamburg on Thursday last and will be restored to his home if his owner can be found.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachinotu scarolinus*
Drum (two species). Family *Sciænidæ.*
Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*
Sea Bass, *Sciænops ocellatus.*
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*
Snapper, *Lutjanus blackfordii.*
Grouper, *Epinephelpus nigritus.*
Trout (black bass), *Centropristis atrarius.*
Striped Bass, or Rockfish, *Roccus lineatus.*
Tailorfish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*
Black Bass, *Micropterus salmoides M. pallidus.*

FISH IN MARKET—RETAIL PRICES.—Bass, 25 cents; smelts, 15; bluefish, 12½; salmon, 35; mackerel, 18; shad, $1; white perch, 15; green turtle, 12½; terrapin, $24 per doz.; frostfish, 8; halibut, 18; haddock, 6; kingfish, 15; codfish, 6; flounders, 10; sea bass, 15; eels, 18; lobsters, 10; sheepshead, 15; scallops, 25 per quart; soft clams, 30 to 75 per 100; whitefish, 15; pickerel, 15; salmon trout, 15; red snapper, 12½; smoked haddock, 10; hard crabs, 30 cents per doz.

WEIGHT AND STRUCTURE OF RODS.

OUR readers will recall to mind several articles which we published within the past three months on this very interesting subject. These grew out of an editorial statement that split bamboo rods were relatively lighter than wooden rods of the same length and diameter. This statement was challenged by the venerable rod-maker, Mr. William Mitchell, and the comparative merits of bamboo and wood were fully discussed. Mr. Mitchell was contemporary with Dr. Bethune, Thad Norris, James Stevens, John Krider, the Conroys, Genio C. Scott, and dozens of other anglers who have long since passed away, or are now on the decline of life, and was well known to them. They relied on his judgment, his experience, and his handicraft, in matters piscatorial. It has been our good fortune to receive occasional visits from this gentleman of late years; and we are pleased to state that his head has not yet lost its equipoise, nor his hands their cunning. Mr. Mitchell still makes rods—*wooden* rods,—but only to order, for gentlemen acquaintances, or for those who are recommended to him by friends. Strictly, he is not in competition with the trade, any more than the genial Thad Norris was, in the quiet seclusion of his little workshop in a rear room of his large and luxuriously appointed house in Logan Square, Philadelphia.

Mr. Mitchell, although an admirer, and sometimes a maker, of split bamboo rods, is a firm advocate and champion of wooden rods, and he has been willing to demonstrate his faith and the pertinacity of his belief by making for us the most beautiful wooden rod we ever beheld. He took for his pattern our favorite Leonard split bamboo salmon rod which measures 16½ feet in length; and although somewhat shaken at first by its delicate poise and pliancy, its well seasoned material, and the quality of its general workmanship, persisted in his shaving, turning, fitting, and weighing, until, after some weeks of patient labor and contrivance, he triumphantly entered our office with the pattern and the counterpart, and majestically called for the post-office scales! When he drew the rod joints from their case we found an ash but; three joints, of ash, greenheart, and lancewood respectively; and four tips, three of which were of lancewood, and one of greenheart. Thus, by combination, we had a full ash rod with a lancewood tip; a lancewood rod with ash but; and a greenheart rod with ash but. The test rod was the one of ash. When compared with the bamboo it showed a like amount of stiffness and pliability, the same dimensions under the calipers, and the same length. On the scales it weighed just half an ounce more than the bamboo. However, there was no quarrel about the half ounce; the difference in weight was inappreciable and Mr. Mitchell had conquered belief, prejudice, and even absolute fact. He had solved the problem, and demonstrated that a skilled workman could make a wooden rod equal in all respects to a bamboo, with an additional advantage of cheapness, imperviousness to water, less sensitiveness to temperature, etc. This was a black eye for the notion that the supposed superior advantages of a bamboo rod made them desirable at a superior price. In finish Mr. Mitchell's rod was beautiful: the mountings light but strong; the parts nicely fitting, the reel seat easily adapted to the reel plate, and the color of the rod a rich rosewood. One little device was a greasebox in the but-end of the rod for anointing the ferrules, to prevent them becoming tight, or aid their taking apart. Such a rod as the one in review, with a but, two joints, and four tips can be made for $40, while an equal bamboo would cost $75—an apparent difference of 38 per cent.

Those who have not made the construction of rods a study, or watched the gradual improvement in their quality, will be interested by a little resume of the history of the bamboo rod in the United States, and the reasons why it was expected to supersede the wooden rods:

It is generally supposed that the bamboo rod was an American invention, but we can find no positive evidence that it was. The first bamboo rod that we are cognizant of was owned by Mr. James Stevens, of Hoboken. It was a 12-feet rod. He brought it from England about twenty-eight years ago. It was made to order by Mr. Blacker. Subsequently Pritchard Brothers, now of 65 Fulton street, this city, made an elaborate one for the first Paris exhibition. It was a unique affair, and to be purely American, was striped like a barber's pole, in true loyal colors, red, white, and blue! Fortunately for the credit of American good taste, the rod was not sent. The Pritchards had previously made some rods. Since those days of comparatively inferior workmanship, great improvements have been made. It is not necessary to mention here who the best makers are. Our immediate object is to consider what was the primary inducement to make a bamboo rod. Evidently the belief that they were lighter, and could do the same work as heavier rods. This impression grew from the handling of a natural bamboo, the cane having all the elements required in a rod, viz., strength, toughness, stiffness, lightness, suppleness, and uniform elasticity. But the bamboo being in one piece, was unwieldy. Wherefore they were cut into sections. The ends of the sections were finished with ferrules, which added to their weight, and broke that continuity of pliability which is indispensable to make a good cast. Also, being hollow, they lacked solidity and splintered immediately when they broke. An iron cylinder which weighs a pound is stronger than an iron rod or bar which weighs a pound, but it is vastly more bulky. To remedy these and other obvious defects, the rod makers sawed the cane longitudinally and glued the strips together. This made it a solid body; and it also brings us back to the issue whether a solid body of bamboo is really lighter than a solid body of ash and lancewood of the same dimensions. Mr. Mitchell claims that the wood is more durable, more impervious to moisture, less sensitive to changes of temperature, and therefore requires less care. It is more trustworthy in the hands of the inexperienced, and safer in the hands of the careless. A good bamboo rod requires almost as much care as a good gun. Its parts should never remain jointed together over night; it needs to be wiped dry after being wet; should never lie out in the rain; should never be subjected to extremes of heat and cold. It must not be racked or strained in the handling, but used with an equable movement. It should not be hung on pegs too wide apart. If a man is careless of a good gun or rod, leaving it to go to rack and ruin, a common affair would do him just as much service while money would not be wasted. Granted that there is no disparity between the best bamboo and the best wooden rod, the latter is at least the most economical. We congratulate Mr. Mitchell on his success; we thank him for his gift; and shall be glad to exhibit it next June when we visit the Lower St. Lawrence on our salmon fishing cruise.

By the way we reprint here for the benefit of several inquirers who seem to have overlooked it, a table of relative weights and measurements, which, however, can be only approximate.

Length of Rod,	Weight of Reel Plate.	Total Weight.
11 feet..............	1¾ ounces.	9 ounces.
11½ feet..............	2 "	10 "
12 feet..............	2¼ "	12 "
14 feet..............	2½ "	18 "
16 feet..............	2¾ "	28 "
16½ feet..............	2¾ "	31 "
17 feet..............	3 "	36 "
17½ feet..............	3¼ "	40 "
18 feet..............	3½ "	44 "
19 feet..............	3¾ "	50 "
20 feet..............	4 "	54 "

HOW DOES A TROUT TAKE A FLY?

SEVERAL weeks ago this question was started in this paper by a careful reader of William C. Prime's delightful book entitled "I Go a-Fishing," and to him we made editorial reply substantially as Mr. Prime has now stated in this communication which follows. Since the discussion opened we have received opinions from many of the best known anglers and fish culturists in the country, and we are pleased to say that all our writers save two have endorsed the original views enunciated by the FOREST AND STREAM. Considerable subtle information has been evolved by the discussion, and we are glad, for the sake of the student, that it has not only been somewhat prolonged in our own columns, but has been extended to those of other papers, sporting and non-sporting. We have noticed, with some amusement, however, that in the effort to appear wise, or to champion what they covertly believed might be the strongest side, some of the writers in non-professional papers have committed themselves directly to error and the utterances of nonsense. If these young men wish to sift the debate to the bottom, and find the premises out of which the debate grew, we will now give them an opportunity. Let them read Mr. Prime's letter. If they have any conscionability and wisdom to discern, they will see the danger of Quixotic meddling with topics of which they know little. We think all mature anglers will give Mr. Prime and the editor of this paper the credit of having had little ground of difference between them in the physiology or metaphysics of angling for the past thirty years.

MR. PRIME HIMSELF SPEAKS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The discussion of this subject in your columns has wandered far from the original question. Who ever imagined that a trout flops a fly into his mouth with his tail? Not I. You are a capital editorial and practical angler, and tie a neat fly. That idea, very nicely tied and cleanly cast, in your editorial (Dec. 5), has provoked a number of sharp rises. Now let us go back to the original question, for it is important, and so get some good out of the discussion.

Surely no one doubts that a trout sometimes strikes a fly with his tail, and sometimes rushes at it with his mouth. The stroke with the tail, intended to bring the prey out of the air and into the water, is analogous to a similar use of the tail by many animals. There is nothing wonderful about it. The only question is which attack of the trout is most common, and what circumstances determine the trout in making it.

The discussion seems to have been roused by something I said in "I go a Fishing." I desire, therefore, to say that my observation has been close and studious, fo very many years,

but I would be a very foolish follower of the gentle art if in this or any other idea I were not ready and anxious to have the observation of other anglers, and quite ready to give up my notion for good cause shown.

But impressions from memory of how trout have risen to our flies are not observation. Let anglers hereafter make careful study of the motions of fish and give us their results. There are several easy methods. Select a shallow spot where young fish are plenty, cast three flies with hooks broken off, and draw rapidly, watching the bobbers. Under such circumstances you may see a row of flashing tails thumping at the flies and dashing water over them. Try the same cast over a rough rapid in the early season when the fish are on the rapids. Better still, sit in a boat and let another person cast from another boat and draw rapidly near you. Again, watch a large dragon fly, or any other large insect, in a light breeze, flying near the surface, and observe the attacks of successive fish. Better than all, use a good binocular glass, while an experienced angler casts and draws across your field of vision. Notice with care what we call the *swirl* of a large fish. Is it a whirlpool, due to a swift, circular motion of the fish? or, is it a mere wave as he comes up or goes down? Finally, if you are a good fisherman, and rightly exercise your "wrist-knack" in "striking a fish," note expressly whether your nerves do or do not sensibly distinguish between two sensations—the blow of the tail and the instantly following grasp of the mouth. When you hook a fish through body or tail, try to remember whether you struck him or he struck your fly. If you struck him you struck too hard; don't do it again. It takes a hard blow to drive even a sharp hook through a fish's skin; "wrist-knack" ought not to do that.

My opinion, based on such observations, is this: Trout more frequently strike first with the tail, and anglers often strike an instant too soon, mistaking the blow of the tail and the dash of the water over the fly for the grasp of the mouth. I have seen a friend, the best fly fisherman I ever knew, acting on this principle, take two dozen and more trout, when two good fishermen, who did not believe the principle, casting over the same water with constant rises, had only four fish to both rods.

I think some circumstances controlling the fish are these: The tail-fly is more rarely struck with the tail than the bobbers. The rougher the water the more frequent the stroke on the tail. The tail-fly is more frequently struck with the tail in rapids. Large flies are more frequently struck by the tail than small flies or gnats. The more rapidly the flies are drawn, the more likely the stroke of the tail—in fact, the general principle seems to be that where a fly is moving above the surface of the water in such way that a sensible trout thinks he is more likely to get him by dashing water over him or hitting him with his tail, than by catching him in his mouth, he attacks him with his tail, and then turns with a swift, sharp turn like lightning and takes him in his mouth. The movement is exceedingly beautiful. I have seen it a thousand times. The only question is whether it is so common a habit as to be properly called a rule with the fish. As I said before, I have no theory to sustain, and only trust that this discussion will lead to careful observation and correct information, for we all know that the habits of fish vary in various waters; and I perhaps ought to add that in my very limited experience in English and Scotch waters, I have thought the attack with the tail less common, while in Switzerland and the Tyrol the fish behave much as in America.

Respectfully yours, W. C. PRIME.

38 *East Twenty-third street, N. Y., Jan.* 30, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream: From a long experience in killing trout in many of the streams of Northern Michigan and the Eastern States, and study of the habits and actions of the fish, it is my opinion that when the fly is taken in the vast majority of cases it is done in one of two ways. 1st. When the trout is seen on top of the water, rising behind the fly, he takes it by describing a half circle out of water and seizing the fly from above as he descends. It is easy to see that this is altogether the easiest method for the trout to pursue when he is hungry and active, and it also accounts for the frequency of his failures to get the fly. By dropping on it head foremost with open mouth he has a very sure thing if he don't miss it entirely. 2d. When the fly is taken from beneath the water where the trout isn't seen, my idea is that he rushes straight for it from where he is lying, and at a distance of two feet or so turns over on his back, and in that position seizes his prey. I think it conclusively proven from the fact that in such cases the light colored belly of the fish is often seen where the water is clear enough and the distance not too great, and this would be impossible did the trout not turn it uppermost and swim a short distance on his back before taking the fly. There are several fish of other kinds which do this. A. H. OAKES.

West Bay City, Mich., Jan. 23, 1879.

COLORADO—*Jan.*, 1879.—I have wanted to laugh a little at the peculiar acrobatic trout with which your columns have been treated, pictorially and otherwise, lately, but it seems like wasting space on a small subject. Admitting that certain favored localities have "speckled beauties" that turn handsprings, perform on the flying trapeze, and shoot flies on the wing, which facts seem to be established by clouds of witnesses, I am now only dying to learn whether they use "choke" or straight-bore in the latter performance? We have no such talented trout in this Western country, but we do have a dry land frog that has horns and flips flies into his mouth with his tongue. They are good to eat—the flies—the frog thinks so. QUIEN SABE.

HOW THEY MAKE FISH-LINES.

IN 1859, at Harlem, could be noticed an humble and unpretending rope-walk, established by Mr. Henry Hall, who had come to America to introduce an improved English, or North of Ireland, style of linen and silk fish-line, so balanced and interwoven as to defy the large bass that then endeared and decoyed to Hell Gate such men as the Hon. Dan'l Webster, mine host Stetson, of the Astor, and our old-time, well-known piscatory friends, Messrs. Richard T. Fosdick, Sam Warner, Wm. F. Brough, Henry Inman, N. A., John Farren, Sherman Brownell, Preston Hodges (the host of old Carlton House), Tom Jerome, Henry Miner, Uncle Ben Raynor, Dick Carman, Leff Snediker, old Uncle John Weeks, John Harlow and Mr. John Evers (better known as the Fifth Ward John's), with the gentlemanly Prime brothers.

In 1861 the improvement then taking place at ye old Harlem compelled Mr. Hall to pull up stakes and remove to Astoria, L. I., off the shores of the once coveted bass fishing ground, and to be within ear-call of his expert friends. These true Waltonian disciples of ye old Izaac had noised about in their various piscatorial excursions to the mountain and wood brook streams of the island, the South, North, East and States of the West, the grand excellence of the Hall line—its wonderful sway to and off the reel, and its gleeful freedom from kink. Thence the predominating excellence of the Astorian cord-winder's line soon got abroad.

Hence the once small cord-winder of ye old North Riding found it necessary to pull up stakes once more. So, by the advice of the late Thos. H. Bate and Mr. Clerke, he located at Woodbury, on the little stream that skirts and divides at the base of the Ramapo Mountain range of hills, thence mingling its waters with the Beaver Kill, near Coffee's, on the Ramapo River, close by the narrow pass in the hill range made notorious by that revolutionary scoundrel, Claudius Smith, who made the road a terror to the traveler and gave Washington no little trouble by capturing his forage parties—officers and men—for whom he either demanded a ransom or took them to the British headquarters of Gen. Howe, then located at the old Nathaniel Prime House on Broadway, now known as the "Washington Hotel," in commemoration of its once being the headquarters of that genial sportsman, the father of American liberty.

The fish-cord winder continued to prosper, and soon the goods manufactured by him became known to every fish-tackle dealer in the States and Canadas, and finally gained the distinction of being the best manufactured in the Union. Soon it was found necessary to extend the facilities of the establishment. Hence Mr. Henry Hall (like all good and wise fathers) took his sons, James and Henry Hall, Jr., into business with him and founded the firm of Henry Hall & Sons. Now the goods manufactured by this old expert house not only rival anything made in Europe, but stand at the head of its manufacturing profession.

This establishment, since its introduction of machinery, and its transfer to more commodious quarters at "Highland Mills," possibly turns out more goods than all others of a like business in the State combined, and of such superior excellence as to defy competition.

The Henry Hall goods are made the standard by the trade. Every sort, kind and description of fish line is made at this now world-wide renowned factory, as the Hall goods swept the deck at the Centennial Show, and wherever they have come in competition with foreign goods of decided reputation, the Henry Hall goods—cotton, linen and silk—have at all times asserted their distinct superiority.

In 1867 Mr. Henry Hall, Sr., went to Europe and perfected arrangements to have a certain kind of linen manufactured, specially prepared with the utmost care for the winding of their best lines. This article is sent to them in its crude state, the bleaching, dyeing, etc., being done at the American factory.

We would here say, in Mr. Hall's own words, viz.: "In ordering stock from Europe, we will give instructions. For instance, we want to make an A line, 3,600 yards, to weigh so many ounces, just, and to have a given amount of twist to the inch. Also to be spun from such a grade of flax, viz.: One-third Dutch, to make fine and silky quality; one-third French, to give strength; with one-third Irish—this to be what we call cut flax, *i. e.*, buts and tips cut off."

The most of the fine lines sold to the trade in this city, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul's, Detroit and San Francisco, has its manipulating history within the spinners of this extensive factory, from the braided silken thread, cat-gut finished line—so fine in make as to defy the cunning of the most wary brook trout—to that used in the lakes to land a sixty pound bass.

Mr. Hall is an inventive genius, and has patented several machines applicable to this business, which enables the firm to successfully undersell all competitors.

As we stand in converse, he has set in motion 100 braiding mills, used exclusively to make the silk, linen and cat-gut finished lines for bass and trout. The capacity of these machines reaches a product of $12,000 per week. They have in their factory a large run of machines for braiding every description of line known to the art, from the finest silk to the heaviest linen and cotton. The machines are the outcome of the ingenuity of the Hall brain, and the finer grades of goods made by them are marvels of beauty, the braided silk line manufactured by them surpassing anything of the kind hitherto manipulated or that we have previously seen. We had no idea of the delicacy of finish with which these machines turn off the linen lines. These machines are very ingenious, and do their work with the greatest precision. This establishment has attached to it a walk four hundred feet long, and the car machines that work into it are each capable of turning out daily 60,000 yards of line.

All the details of the business are complete, even to the manufacture of boxes, both paper and wood; and creels to wind the line on are prepared by men in this employ. Hence all things leave this enterprizing establishment at its prime first cost. This business presents to view a solid specimen of what the patient and persistent labor of an expert will accomplish. Henry Hall, Sr., will be remembered after his death by the national reputation of his fish lines.

☞ We call the attention of anglers to the advertisement of the rentable salmon rivers in Canada, which the Dominion Government annually offers through our columns. Some of them are very desirable, and an early application is advisable in order to secure them. The London (England) *Fishing Gazette*, in copying from FOREST AND STREAM its article on Canadian salmon river leases, says:

We think we are doing English anglers, who may be thinking of Canada for salmon fishing, a good turn in publishing the above article from FOREST AND STREAM. We shall have more to say on the subject of the Canadian rivers and fishing, both salmon and trout. It is curious to see that the Americans think £60 a big price for the annual lease of a salmon water. We were in treaty a few weeks ago with a gentleman for one season's trout fishing on a stream, not twenty-five miles from London. There was not a mile of water, but we could not get it for £80; and on the Wandle as much as £100 is given for one hundred yards of trout water.—ED.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—Twelve fishing arrivals have been reported at this port the past week, 5 from the Banks with 85,000 lbs. halibut; 1 from Brown's Bank with 35,000 lbs. codfish; 1 from Georges with 25,000 do., and 2,000 lbs. halibut; 3 from Grand Menan with frozen herring, and 2 from Southern codfishing trips. Considerable quantities of round codfish are received daily from the Ipswich Bay fishermen. The Newfoundland herring fleet for this season comprises eight vessels against twenty-six last year.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Feb.* 7.

SEALS ON THE LONG ISLAND COAST.—Since the coming of the severe weather many seals and sea dogs have appeared upon the Long Island coast, in the vicinity of Atlanticville. A number have been killed by the residents.

KENTUCKY—*Hickman, Jan.* 25.—The disappearance of the ice and snow has brought forth the fishermen who have been frozen out for several weeks, but are very busy now arranging nets, etc., ready for the salmon run. Shipments have been very light, mostly fingerlings caught in air holes. They brought very good price owing to the scarcity of larger fish Business will be lively before long, however. VAL.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, Feb.* 6.—Our market is well supplied with all kinds of fish. Shad are plentiful and selling at from fifty cents to one dollar each. Some magnificent red snapper and grouper from Pensacola have been brought here lately. Mr. Hillman told me the other day that some gentlemen caught in the Upper Cumberland, 14 very fine bass. J. D. H.

MISSISSIPPI—*Aberdeen, Feb.* 5.—"Red horse fish" are now running in the river, and the exciting sport of "gigging" them will soon be enjoyed to its full extent on the upper waters of the Tombigbee and its tributaries. W. K.

THE DETROIT FISHERIES.—We cannot have gas works, glue factories, railroad tunnels and good fishing all at once. A Detroit correspondent who sends us his plaint of the destruction of fishing about that city writes:

"I have often seen in your valuable paper letters from here about game and those who go after it. There are a great many here that go often, and how much they get is a mystery, as they have so many pockets in their coats they can hide away a large quantity.

I am not much on the game, but for fish I go heavy, still if we have for a few years to come as many detriments in the way as has been for the three years past, there will not be many fish in Detroit River, and as a great many depend on their fisheries for subsistence, I think they will come short.

First we have the coal tar from the gas works, which covers the bottom of the river now for four miles, and is stretching its way clear across; before long it will be all over the bottom of the river. Again, a nasty dirty lot of stuff is poured in the river from the glue works. Again the sewers are bad, but not so much so as gas tar and refuse from glue works; but worse than all is the blasting that is being done near C. S. R crossing. I will admit that the deepening of the channel at that point is of great benefit to navigation of the Western lakes, but I as well as others think that it would be more profitable to do the work in the summer season; days are long, weather warm, and men can work better at that season than they can in the fall, when it is cold, heavy west wind blowing vessels heavily loaded seeking the deepest water; and at that season the westerly winds blowing keep the water lower—from eighteen to twenty-four inches—than it is through the fore part of the season. Again, the blasts will kill all the fish that may be within a reasonable distance. I am credibly informed that the shock from the blasting is sensibly felt on Grosse Isle one and a half mile distant. Now, such being the case, I would wish that the Government would have the work done in the fore part of the season, say commence April 1 and stop Oct. 1; that would allow us up the river to catch fish, if they come up the river as is supposed. For some years past the fisheries on Detroit River are almost a total failure, which, I believe, is owing to the dirt and debris put in the river here and the blasting done below. VERITAS."

SHOVEL-NOSE STURGEONS WHICH TAKE BAIT—*Fernandina, Fla., Feb.* 2.—In FOREST AND STREAM for Jan. 23 Dr. Estes, speaking of the shovel-nosed sturgeon, says, "No instance is known of their biting at the hook." In my boy-days I used to go fishing in the Wabash and in the lower Ohio. It was a very common occurrence to catch "shovel-fish," as we called them, and I have taken the hook from their peculiarly inexpressive mouth. We used a bait made of boiled Indian meal dough, which does not dissolve readily in the water. This bait was used in fishing for the "red-horse" and the "buffalo," both of them suckers. The shovel-fish takes this, and worms also—or used to. I preferred the shovel fish to the other two named, as all his bones were on the outside, and every time I eat shad I wish they were gotten up on the same plan. I think Dr. Estes will find on further inquiry that this sturgeon bites, if it can be said to have the power to bite. In the language of the elder Weller, they have "a werry good power o' suction," however, and go nosing about the bottom of the river, feeding upon such small creatures and substances as can be so taken up. MILES.

This species of sturgeon shovels up the clay, mud, and slime of the river bottoms with his long spade-like bill in search of molusca, crustaceans, larvæ, silt, or whatever may come within the line of his desire, just as the small boy turns over the earth with his spade in quest of angle-worms. He has no mouth, but sucks them into his pipe-like orifice. It is not unlikely that he would eagerly accept the dough bolus of Captain Miles, though he would not be enticed by the Doctor's minnow. His mouth is not adapted to the capture of darting fishes. Bottom fish will take bait of a certain kind when they find it on the bottom. Cats will often suck eggs, and goats and deer have been known to eat tobacco. Exceptions are common every where.

BARBLESS HOOKS.—*Rochester, Jan.* 30.—There is a wrong impression among fishermen in regard to a fish hook needing a barb to hold the fish on. The fact is, the reason why so many fish get off the hook is because the barb prevents the hook from penetrating the flesh and does not get hold enough to stop its being shaken out of the fishes mouth. Not only do you take more fish that are hooked in the mouth, but many more that are hooked foul if the fish strikes at the fly and misses it, or discovers the deception and starts back without striking at it. If he touches the hook he is most sure to be caught. Here is a fact which I think has something to do with the late discussion in regard to the trout knocking flies into their mouths with their tails. At least I think it is so with artificial flies. The trout starts for the fly, and just before he gets to it discovers the deception, turns and starts back, and is caught either in the side or tail, and is then given the credit of having tried to knock it into his mouth.* I got up the needle-pointed hook and have used it for years, and am satis-

fied that I can take one-fourth more fish with it than with a barbed hook. To have them a perfect success they must have proper shape, and the fish will hook themselves.

Yours, SETH GREEN.

* This carries us back to the beginning of the discussion, and the editorial explanation then given. We have several other letters, but the subject is becoming wearisome to many of our readers who are not anglers.

FISH AND FISHING OF OREGON.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 21, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

This far-away State is the sportsman's paradise, both in our own estimation and that of tourists who have been lucky enough to pull a trigger or cast a fly in pursuit of sport. Our fishing season commences as early as April 1, and continues until the heavy rains in the fall, generally about the latter part of October. We do not have the variety of fish here that you have in the Eastern States; in fact we have none but the trout and salmon. Of the trout there are several distinct varieties, viz., the lake trout, which is caught in many different localities, and is a large fish, often weighing twelve pounds. 2. The salmon trout, which we catch in the fall after the first heavy rains, when it follows the dog or hooked-nose salmon up the creeks to devour their spawn, of which they are very fond, and by baiting your hook with this you can catch all of them you would want to carry. Last, but not least, is our royal brook trout, which is an entirely different fish from the Eastern brook trout, inasmuch as it has no red spots on its sides, and is somewhat larger. This species is very abundant, and I could cite instances where as high as 300 of them have been caught in a single day's fishing with flies. They are a very game fish, and are sometimes caught as large as eighteen inches, and weighing from three to four and a half pounds. Their flesh when caught is of a pal rose color, but when cooked is white as "the driven snow." Our salmon when in fresh water rarely bite at anything, but are caught in large numbers by trolling in the salt water bays on Puget Sound, but a day's travel from Portland.

I will be glad to answer any and all questions concerning our shooting and fishing that may be asked of me. WM. LANG.
P. O. Box 514.

—See Bohemian Glass Company's advertisement.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY.

Hares, brown and gray. Wild duck, geese, brant, etc.

FOR FLORIDA,

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks and Wild Fowl.

"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand piper, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf birds, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group *Limacolæ* or Shore Birds.

THE GUN GORDON CUMMINGS USED.—Somebody asked a while ago what kind of a gun Sir Gordon Cummings used in his Rocky Mountain shooting last fall. A Denver correspondent has kindly informed us that he used mainly an English Express rifle; next to that, a Sharps .45 calibre. His men used the latter altogether, and when he left the field he presented a number of the last mentioned rifles to local hunters of the neighborhood. The preferences of the mountain hunters lie between the Sharps .45 and the Winchester.

THE QUAIL PERFORMANCE.—"If she will she will—and there's an end on't" is true of every woman in the world, and emphatically so of a popular up-town hostess of this city. When she announced her intention of accomplishing the often attempted gastronomic and dietetic feat of devouring one quail every day for thirty consecutive days the boarders smiled incredulously, and when their bantering had no effect, it is rumored, with how much truth we do not know, that they bribed the cook to set before her mistress cunningly prepared *papier mache* birds, and kindred other obstacles that would have effectually disposed of a masculine subject. As a matter of course, however, the thirty birds—unsavory imitations, and all—were disposed of, and the charming heroine came forth from the struggle as triumphantly as Joan of Arc at Orleans, or Madame Anderson at Brooklyn. And now the enthusiastic gentlemen boarders all wear neat bird designs for their scarf pins, the ladies affect quail feathers for their bonnets, and the parlor mantel is adorned with the stuffed effigy of "the last bird" proudly mounted upon a music-box, which plays continually

There is a boarding-house,
Not far away,
Where all the boarders have
Quail every day.

THE NEW INLET AT SHINNECOCK BAY.—Here is a characteristic manly letter from one of the best known and oldest sportsmen in the country to another member of the veteran corps of the united fraternity. It was prompted by the purest personal motives, and deserves publicity, whether so intended, or not. We will take the chances on the possibility of giving offence to either party:

SHELTER ISLAND, Feb. 1, 1879.

Dear Hallock—I notice in your last number the article from our old friend Lane, of Shinnecock Bay, in which he corrects some statements I made in your columns as to the scarcity of duck and geese this season in his bay. I was led into the error by some verbal reports I had heard, but chiefly from reading an article which I clipped from a local paper, and which I presumed was correct. That article stated that the inlet was still closed, and that fowl were scarce, and that fish, clams oysters, etc., had suffered from the lack of the inflowing salt tides. I am glad that friend William has set the matter right, and that fishing and fowling in his bay are now so excellent, and trust that the new inlet may long continue open to furnish food and sport for all. Will Lane is a right good and reliable man, and few can equal his success in fowl shooting; and whoever wishes for sport with the ducks or the bay snipe cannot do better than try their guns in his company.

Yours very truly, MOL.

CANADA—*Belleville, Ont., Feb.* 7.—A few days ago a wild cat was shot by a farmer in the township of Tyendinaga under his barn, where it had taken up its quarters. The animal was a large one, and is the only one which has been seen in this locality for many years. A black fox was shot few miles east of this city recently. This is another species of game which has become almost extinct in this part of Canada. The man who killed the fox refused $25 for its skin.

NEW YORK—*Sawville, Feb.* 3.—A number of panthers are reported in the towns of Watson and Greig, Lewis Co., which join the Adirondacks. Two hunters of Sperreyville, Watson, followed one panther for three days without success. During that time they found two deer it had killed. Returning for supplies they continued the pursuit. Two panthers near Little Otter Lake, Greig, were pursued by a party of hunters without success last week. A deer last week came into a road in the woods, when, meeting a team drawing logs, turned out in the snow. One of the men followed and overtook it without snowshoes, killing it easily with his ax.

H. W. H.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, Feb.* 6.—Messrs. H. C. Pritchett and R. Getterings had some fine sport near Dixon Station on Monday and a part of Tuesday last. They bagged 104 quail. Mr. Pritchett shot over his two puppies, which Gettings has been training, and G. had out Fisher's black dog. So abundant are quail that they are selling in our market from 50 to 75 cents a dozen. J. D. H.

KENTUCKY—*Hickman, Jan.* 25.—The weather has been so severe for past few weeks that geese and ducks were driven to the fields for food, but were very wary and wild; but few were shot. Messrs. Baird, Goodman and Jamison, of Nashville, and Parker, of this place, killed 375 ducks and 16 geese in three or four days' shooting on the Lake. Mr. Parker shipped 3 bbls. to Cincinnati, and the week before 5 bbls. to New York. Messrs. Roger, Parker, Jamison and N—— bagged 6 turkies in a day's hunt. Mr. Fitzgerald, clerk of steamer *Golden Crown*, while waiting for the ice to run out of the river, in company with Mr. Frenz, bagged 15 or 20 quails in an evening's shoot. Two large white swans were shipped yesterday to a party in Nashville. VAL.

OHIO—*Wapakoneta, Feb.* 6.—I had a pleasant call from Prof. Linden, of Buffalo. He spent a week here in Dec. (the last week) quail shooting and gathering additions to his collection of birds. A few ducks have made their appearance here on the river and some at the big reservoir at St. Marys, this county (the largest artificial lake in the world, covering nearly 18,000 acres), where we have a piece of land, shooting-box, stable, boats, etc. We have put out a large quantity of wild rice, both in seed and roots. Cannot say yet what success will attend its growth. I am using mercurial ointment on my gun and find it just the right thing to preserve a gun from rust. Thanks for the information received through the FOREST AND STREAM. C. P. D.

Ravenna, Feb. 2.—On account of the recent cold weather and deep snow, quail have suffered a great depletion of their number. Rabbits abundant but shadowy. Rev. A. M. Hills recently bagging 13 in one day. D. D. L.

ILLINOIS—*Carthage, Feb.* 8.—Since our stringent game laws have come into force again in regard to chickens and quail, our sportsmen have stopped their almost ceaseless warfare against them, and which they have kept up ever since the law expired. Ducks and geese will soon begin to arrive in thousands, so our Nimrods will not long be idle. Much fine sport is anticipated for them the coming spring. The idea of sowing wild rice in lakes and rivers as food for wild game is becoming very popular in this Western county. Many prominent sportsmen living near and on the Mississippi River intend to stock the many sloughs and lakes in their respective localities this spring with this excellent food for wild game. So mote it be. GAY.

IOWA STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The next annual tournament of the Iowa State Sportsmen's Association is to be held at Marshalltown, May 20, 1879. A large number of prizes have already been secured for the shooting competitions. Local clubs are invited to affiliate with the State Association, and to send their representatives to the convention. The president is Mr. L. L. DeLano, Atlantic; the secretary, Mr. Samuel Lowe, Des Moines.

KANSAS—*Wakefield, Clay County, Feb.* 2.—We have had good quail shooting all winter, and grouse are very plentiful indeed, but hard to get at, and the only way we can get near them is with a horse and low wagon that we can slip off when we drive in among them. For the information of some of your more Northern readers, I would say that geese are beginning to pass by in large flocks, and we are looking out anxiously for the "green-heads," who were here in abundance one week later than this last year. We look forward to the receipt of your paper with as much pleasure as a boy does to his first circus, and wonder how we have managed without it for so many years. M. D.

COLORADO—*Gilroy, Jan.* 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We have been having some grand shooting here this fall and winter. Quail, snipe and duck have been very abundant. I was out a couple of weeks ago after snipe, and with a party of four managed to bag 161 in about five hours. Was out last week after ducks at "our duck pond," which bears the plebeian title of "Soap Lake," and brought to grass fifteen of the toothsome teal and one solitary canvas-back, which are very scarce here. At some future time I will try and write you an account of our yearly fishing trip, which to some of us here is an event looked forward to with the greatest of pleasure.

Denver, Feb. 5.—First flock of blackbirds appeared from the south Jan. 26; first flock of wild geese going north Jan. 27. Weather then warm and spring-like. February 4 another snow storm, followed by cold at night. B.

NEVADA—*Columbus, Esmeralda Co., Jan.* 28.—I have had one little duck hunt this season, killing twenty-four, mostly mallard, bringing some of them down at 85 paces, with four shot, with a 30in., 9½ lb., 10-gauge M. L. gun, made to order by Allen & Co. (now Forehand & Wadsworth), and the strongest shooting gun I ever fired. One of the ranchers had a 12-gauge B. L. Clabrough, which was his boast and the admiration of the valley; but its glories, departed when brought in competition with the one I carried there. D. S. L.

THE DITTMAR POWDER—*New York, Feb.* 4.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At a meeting of the Ouleout Sportsman's Club, held in the village of Franklin, New York, January 1, 1879, it was, we regret to say, found necessary for the comfort and enjoyment of many of its most beneficial and respected members to prohibit the use of the Dittmar powder from all of its club shoots and contests. Perhaps this may be an extraordinary case, and, again, perhaps here it might be used by extraordinary reckless, and also green inexperienced hands, when with careful sportsmen, experienced in the use of it, it may be as safe as any black powder made.

OULEOUT SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.

KAY'S SUBSTITUTE FOR GLASS BALLS.—A. B. Kay & Co., of Newark, offer to the public their "new and perfected ball," which they pronounce the superior of any glass ball in use, as it breaks into small fragments when struck by one or two shot only, and is readily seen by the shooter, scorer and judge from their position at the score. In a card which the manufacturers have sent to us for publication they say that in case a ball be slightly hit by a spent shot, or by the use of shot which are too small for long rises, so as not to break into fragments, they must not be condemned. On examination they will be found to be punctured, with many cracks radiating from the puncture. These balls are of a uniform thickness of one-twelfth of an inch, of a sombre amber color, and readily distinguished in their transit through the air. Their durability is not in the least impaired by the solubility of their material, and it is one of their chief recommendations that they can be used without restriction anywhere, even on the finest lawn, as they leave neither injurious nor unsightly refuse.

AN ODD FREAK.—*Chatham Village, Dec.* 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A sportsman of our village, who for many autumns has traversed our woods and fields in quest of game, informs me that though this season has been an uncommonly poor one for pigeon shooting, yet it has been better than ordinary for partridge. This gentleman relates (and he is willing to vouch for the truth of what he says) how his dog one day flushed a partridge which lit in a tree about five rods off. He brought his gun to his shoulder and was taking aim when a second one started up and flew directly toward where the first had lighted. My friend, possessing the quick perception and steady nerve of a practical sportsman, saw that if the bird on the wing continued his flight in that direction he would approach very nearly to the bird upon the limb. So, with his eye along the barrel and his finger upon the trigger, he holds his fire for a moment, when, sure enough, the two birds are in a line with his sight, covering the muzzle of his gun, and by one discharge he bags both. This feat I conceive to be possible, but it is of rare occurrence—once in a sportsman's lifetime is about all—for everybody knows that you cannot make birds fly just where you will. I have curiosity enough to inquire of each reader of this incident whether anything like it has ever happened in their experience? Such exploits with the gun may be more frequent than I am disposed to imagine. A chapter or column now and then of incidents of an uncommon character like this, either in fishing or hunting, would make very interesting reading. Recent numbers of the FOREST AND STREAM have contained some pleasant allusions to the habits of the trout, and it seems still to be an open question as to whether they bite with their head or their tail, or both. Now let us learn whether it is common or not for a bird to fly right in a marksman's eye for the pleasure of being shot. HIX.

SUMMER WOODCOCK SHOOTING.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am quite an old shooter, and must give you my experience for the past two years against summer woodcock shooting. The summer of '77 was unusually hot and dry for this country. I did not venture out after the noble cock, although my friends told me there were a few birds to be found after the close season expired, July 4. I heard of several being killed before it was lawful to do so. The only reasonable excuse that could be advanced for this was that the dry weather of July would drive the birds all away, and if not shot in June they could not be shot at all. It was too hot for me, and although my young dogs needed exercise and training, I wisely gave it up and said let the birds go, they may come back again, at least a few of them. October was a beautiful month; weather delightful. Fall woodcock are truly noble game. I was out quite frequently and bagged about thirty-two cock. I shot five or six at a time of a few hours' tramp. My dogs improved, and I did not suffer with excessive heat. The birds were large, full-grown, strong flyers and very delightful eating, and indeed in every respect in marked contrast to summer birds.

The summer of '78 was more favorable for the birds to remain here longer. It was not so dry, yet exceedingly hot and very unfavorable for hunting, as I have every reason to know, and the sequel will prove. I knew of a favorite locality were birds were quite plenty, and was persuaded to go out and try them as soon as the close season expired. I drove my waggon to the ground and met a friend there by previous appointment. It was very early in the morning, but one of the hottest days I ever experienced. The ground in many places was very soft, which rendered walking difficult; the cover thick and shady, very fortunately, and the game reasonably abundant, yet I soon became so exhausted by the intense heat I could scarcely walk. I think myself a man of considerable endurance, a tolerably fair shot, but after several "brilliant misses" I gave it up with the magnificent result of one poor, lean, featherless little bird that made me heartily ashamed of myself and to resolve never to do the like again. I came home a sick man and immediately dispatched a servant for the doctor. I was prostrated for two months with chills and fever, and the doctor said I got the malaria in the swamp after the woodcock. It served me right, and I fervently hope every body will be served in the same manner that shoots the poor, miserable birds in the summer. I was advised to go to the "Mountains," which I did, and the change was very beneficial, as I've not had a chill since my return. I felt quite like myself again, strong and well, when the beautiful October days came back. I could not resist the great temptation to try my old haunts for the long bills. I was abundantly rewarded. I shot about forty at different times and never saw such fine birds in my life, and such sport as they afford in the fall is not excelled, in my estimation, by any other game bird. M.

QUAIL NOTES FROM VIRGINIA.

CHARLEMONT, Va., Feb. 1.

MR. EDITOR: With the old year, according to the new regulations, closed the quail season in this State. Just at a time when that sporting bird is getting even more capable of taking care of himself from pot-hunters and negroes, the wiseacres who sit in the capitol at Richmond have ordained that he is to be let alone. An excellent move in that direction was made in '77—namely, the alteration of the opening day from Oct. 15 to Nov. 1, giving thereby the half-grown birds more time to mature and the frost more time to cut the weeds. For some reason, however, incomprehensible to all,

the old date was last year resumed, and the January shooting, when birds are wild and go like bullets, was abolished. So there is nothing for it but to resign the trusty barrels to their accustomed corner—unless, indeed, your lot be cast upon the sea coast or upon the banks of any of the larger rivers, where geese and duck resort.

Quail have been, I think, as plentiful as usual in the southern portion of the State. The best day the writer assisted at produced seventy odd head of birds, besides rabbits and woodcock, to four guns. The latter bird has been wonderfully scarce this year in his usual haunts, and as the country rises to the Blue Ridge, it is the merest chance if you ever stumble on one.

Sporting dogs are very plentiful in Virginia, but really good pointers or setters are not by any means common, and well-broken ones are rarer still. I have shot for a great many seasons in the State and over a great many different dogs, but have never yet had the good fortune to see one that could conscientiously be advertised as "broken." I do not presume to say that such a *rara avis* could not be found, but simply state that I have never seen one. There are an immense quantity both of pointers and setters in the State, such as they are after generations of in-breeding, careless raising and general neglect. It can scarcely be expected that in the universal, happy-go-lucky state of affairs that has always existed in this part of the world, the kennels (if one may burlesque the word) can have escaped contamination.

The Virginia setter as often as not plays the part of family watch-dog, sleeping on the porch throughout the coldest nights of winter. He is trained by day to drive the chickens and calves out of the yard, and all the time he has to himself he employs in pursuing rabbits with the most plebeian companions he can collect. This affectionate and domestic quadruped always has his three meals a day with the family, while his unrestrained amatory rambles are not infrequently productive of torn ears and peppered hind quarters. Who can wonder that when the season comes round he should be the cause of placing much bad language to his master's account and ruin the first week of the shooting? At one time he is dumped with the butt of a gun, kicked or shot for chasing fur; at another he is urged in the excitement of the moment to pursue a hare that his owner has hit but failed to stop. So frequently is Master Ponto in these parts a devourer of dead birds that on one occasion I was out with five setters, every one of whom accounted for a brace before the day was over. It is a laughable and undignified spectacle to see a stampede of elderly gentlemen, with brandished guns, in full cry after a cunning dog who is chewing a bird in his flight.

It is not uncommon to hear people say that in these days of breech-loaders the "down charge" is unnecessary. Can anything be more absurd? Imagine yourself, brother sportsman, enjoying that very cream of quail shooting, when a covey after the first rise has scattered beneath the tall stems of an oak or chestnut forest. Huddled up like feathery balls upon the dry leaves, they dash off, one by one, on every side of you, sometimes before the most experienced and sagacious old pointer has got so much as a whiff of the delicious odor. How is it, then, to have even one dog go blundering on after your first shot, much less two or three of them?

Sportsmen in a thinly settled country who are busy in agricultural pursuits, who have not much opportunity of mixing to any extent with their fellows, and who are not bound (as in England for instance) by an unwritten sporting code that conventionality forbids them to break through, are very apt to get slovenly in sporting matters. It is to the cities that American sport looks for everything that tends to forward and elevate it. I cannot help thinking that pointers and setters must eventually shift their headquarters to this side. The way in which they have been (partly from necessity) shelved of late years in England, and the utter ignorance that the rising squirearchy of that country are growing up in concerning them points to that conclusion.

The use of the pointer and the setter in England, as every body knows, has all but become a thing of the past. Short stubbles and high farming have left the birds nothing but turnip fields for a refuge, and even during the first part of September when they will lie to dogs it is equally, or more, easy to walk them up, so it would perhaps be unfair on the present generation of English sportsmen to blame them for ceasing to cherish breeds that would at any rate be no practical help to them in the field. The grouse shooting, of course, for a week or two keeps up a demand for setters more particularly, but yet as one thinks of all this it is hard to shake off the idea that the great field trials in Wales, at Shrewsbury, and elsewhere, with their great entries of highly broken and high pedigree dogs have come rather late in the day, and are rather sad mockeries of a time that has passed away. We over here, however, can look at things from a more cheerful point of view. Field trials, perhaps, are in their infancy, but yet they have a great and useful future before them. The pointer, the setter and the spaniel is not with us merely a useful adjunct at the best, or the possible winner of a cup, but he is as necessary to us as our guns themselves, and hundreds of thousands of acres of prairie, stubble, and woodland holding game would be of little account without the valued companions of our sporting expeditions.

I don't know anything that so readily produces that uncomfortable feeling within me that is supposed to be common to most of us a hundred miles out from Sandy Hook as being asked that jarring question of "Who beat?" after a day's shooting with friends. It should be doubly irritating to the true sportsman if he happen to have shot straighter than the rest of the party. This district boasts some few of as good shots as ever pulled a trigger, but the way these veterans shoot and claim one another's birds would make a stranger suppose that competition was the sole object of the day. The ordinary laws of courtesy in shooting as elsewhere observed with regard to single shots, etc., seem to be unrecognized, and to crown all, the odious question of "Who beat?" invariably greets the returning sportsmen and encourages the random jealous shooting. RINGWOOD.

DITTMAR POWDER.

FAIRLAND, Ind., Jan. 27, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have used the Dittmar powder from the commencement of the season to its close in quail shooting, with better results than I have ever had before; and the absence of smoke and dirt are considerations of paramount importance to the sportsman. All sportsmen have experienced the annoyance of the smoke from the first barrel hanging like a curtain between him and the birds fired at, so that it was impossible not only to use the second barrel, but even to know if the first one had been effective. This is entirely obviated by the use of the Dittmar in the first barrel, if it is not desired to use it altogether. For a number of days I pursued this course, but I so disliked the shock of the black powder in my second that I finally abandoned it entirely. When using the black powder I used the Orange Ducking No. 4, which is far the most pleasant of any of the black powders I have used.

If your correspondent and all others who may wish to avoid the smoke, dirt and shock incident to the use of black powder, will try the C. Dittmar, loading about the same in all respects as the most approved method of loading the black powder, I do not hesitate to say that it will be found incomparably more pleasant, and the results entirely satisfactory. I only see one drawback to its general use in the field, as well as in glass ball shooting by professionals like Bogardus, Carver and others, namely, its expense. Most sportsmen use for ordinary field shooting the FG rifle powder that costs but forty cents per pound, and do not care to pay one dollar per pound for a fine powder, however free it may be from the faults complained of in the black powder.

Apropos of quail shooting: Your correspondent's sketch of "Quail Shooting in West Jersey" was very readable and highly interesting, but it seems to me that in sketches of that kind care should be taken not to violate any of the well-known facts pertaining to that kind of sport. Shooting nine quail out of a covey of ten is a little overdrawn I should think. In an experience of eighteen to twenty years quail shooting, with companions whom I know to be good shots, and more than an average at that, I have never failed to see a few escape, at least three or four, especially in woodland or in the neighborhood of thickets. It is a fact that no sporting writer whom I have ever read, not even Forester, has ever mentioned, I believe, that in quail shooting, however well the birds may lie, you never succeed in shooting more than five or six before the balance of the covey take the alarm and fly away. I have tried the experiment after marking the birds down, and, when they were partially scattered, of shooting two or three birds, then, retiring some distance, reload and proceed again to pick up two or three more birds. But even these tactics, so very successful in grouse shooting, fail utterly on quail, and that, too, when they "hold their scent." So that you may have to tramp over the same ground many times before flushing a bird, and that, too, when your dogs shall utterly fail to give any notice of the presence of birds. C. W. W.

WATERPROOF SHOOTING SUITS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In a recent issue of your paper I notice some suggestions made to the manufacturers of waterproof clothing that are well worth their attention. It is to be hoped that they will act upon them, for, whether intentionally or not, they, in a certain sense, ignore the wants of sportsmen both in the make-up and color of their goods. Starting, for a light and serviceable gun coat what do we find except white and black? The former may do among the snow and ice, but how near under any circumstances will you get to wild-fowl in a black one? There is a coat sold as waterproof, the material of which is called flock, and in various colors; price, without cape, $6 to $7. If these goods were really waterproof they would be just the thing, but, alas! they are a delusion and a snare, and we advise all sportsmen to stand from under. The one we secured was of the favorite dead-grass shade, and we rejoiced with exceeding joy until the fact leaked in, as well as out, that though there may be some things that will turn water, it is not one of them The English gossamer coat is a splendid article, but expensive and of the wrong color. They are made without gloss, but this amounts to nothing, practically, as the rain puts on a polish instanter. What we need is a thin, soft and tough material, that will retain its color when wet, thoroughly waterproof, and the proper shade for marsh or point shooting, as this covers all requirements, save, as before intimated, among the ice, and there a perfectly white one is preferable. A light and convenient rig for snipe shooting would also be a very desirable garment, and should consist of a short boot—say six to eight inches—with regular pantaloon attachment. The usual black material should not be used for the latter, as it draws the sun fearfully, and will not stand chafing for any length of time. There is a cloth-faced goods that is admirable for the purpose, but any we have been able to find in this city is too heavy to tramp in. It would be excellent, however, for duck shooting, as a person could sit in a damp boat, or drop on his knees on a wet marsh with impunity; and besides, there is great warmth in it. The old plan of wading about in shoes or defunct boots may suit some, but the majority of sportsmen prefer to keep dry—and very sensibly so. We feel sure, therefore, that if the manufacturers of rubber goods would study the wants of sportsmen, acting under the direction of some really practical person, they would be amply repaid for their trouble. As to ordinary shooting suits they seem adapted to all tastes. Some are a mass of pockets, the utility of which no fellow can find out. In fact, I doubt if it were ever intended we should know more than that they are there, and for some wise purpose—faith does the rest. On the pocket question I am in the same quandary as "Jake," of New Haven, and with him believe that two-thirds of them could be dispensed with to advantage. And now, while in the direction of bodily comforts for the angler or sportsman, allow me to suggest the propriety of some of our leather-goods manufacturers getting up genuine Indian tan buckskin suits similar to the English. They are infinitely superior to any kind of cloth for warmth and wear, and have only to be worn once to be fully appreciated. I am aware that leather is used as a lining, etc., but as far as our observation extends, they are not what we are after.

H.

RUST PREVENTIVE.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 20, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

My attention has lately been called to the substance called "Cosmoline (*Unguentum petrolei*), one of the products of petroleum, and my object in writing you is to ask whether you or your readers know anything in regard to it as a rust preventer. It is said to be absolutely free from moisture, and to possess a strong non-affinity to both moisture and oxygen; to keep in any climate, and not to ferment or become rancid. It comes in the form of a soft paste, which I think very convenient to carry about and to use on guns; but I presume it might be cut in turpentine, or something of that nature, and used like oil. Can you enlighten me on that point, and also as to the effect salt water would have upon it? I am using it on guns with good results thus far, but it has not yet been subjected to any test sufficient to demonstrate its entire adaptability to all the requirements of the case.

Yours, MAJOR.

We have not used this substance, but perhaps some of our correspondents have.

PIGEON MATCHES.

RAYMOND SPORTSMAN'S CLUB—*Boston, Feb.* 7.—The Raymond Sportsman's Club held their regular field day at glass balls, and was well attended, the day being glorious for the occasion. The club is in flourishing condition, and will hold regular field days twice a week.

WHISTLER.

MINER ROD AND GUN CLUB.—*Springfield, Feb.* 6.—First handicap match at 27 pigeons; 1¼ oz. shot, 80 yards boundary:

Miner....27....1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 23
Aery......25....0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—17
Englert...28....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—23
Judge....28....0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0—19
Davis.... 25....1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—16
Miller....28....1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—19
Stears....25....1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1—15

NEW YORK—*Buffalo, Feb.* 4.—At Byron Schultz's; sweepstakes, 21 yards rise; weather raw and cold; ground traps:

J P Fisher	1 1 1 1 1—5	C Gerber, Jr.	1 1 1 1 0—4
T Collins	0 1 1 1 0—3	G Vine	1 0 0 1 1—3
E Smith	1 1 1 1 1—5	H Twitchell	0 1 1 1 0—3
W Coombs	1 1 0 1 1—4	A W Eggert	1 0 1 0 1—3
G K Smith	0 1 1 1 0—3	P Heinz	1 1 1 1 0—4
S E Green	1 1 1 1 0—4	J Beier, Jr	1 1 1 1 0—4
Jas Rafferty	1 1 1 1 1—5	C Suckow	0 0 1 1 1—3
Geo Marsh	1 1 1 1 1—5	J Franklin	0 0 1 0 0—1

Ties of five, 25 yards, won by Rafferty; Coombs, Heinz and Beier tied on two at 26 yards, the latter winning with three at 31 yards; Collins and Smith tied again and divided. UNCAS.

FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB—*Parkville, L. I., Feb.* 5.—Regular monthly handicap shoot for a gold badge; shot for at seven birds each; handicap rise, 80 yards boundary; from H and T traps; 1¼ ounces of shot; the club rules to govern:

A Eddy	27 yds	1 1 1 1 0 1 1—6	Miller	23 yds	1 1 1 * 0 0 1—4
L Bohling	25	1 1 1 1 0 1 1—6	Conover	27	1 0 1 0 1 0 0—3
Lemken	23	0 1 1 1 * 1 1—5	White	23	0 1 1 * 0 0 1—3
Carlin	21	1 1 0 1 0 1 1—5	Clark	19	0 0 w
Kearney	27	1 1 0 1 * 1 0—4			

Ties on six.

Eddy .... 1 * 1—2 Bohling .... 0 1 0—1

Same Day—Sweepstakes, $2 entry, at 3 birds each, 25 yards rise; had eight entries, making $16; divided, $8, $5 and $3:

Smith	1 1 1—3	Bohling	1 * 0—1
Conover	1 1 1—3	Lemken	* 0 1—1
Carlin	1 0 1—2	Garrett	0 w
White	1 0 0—1	Madison	0 w

Smith and Conover divided.

Brooklyn, Jan. 10.—Lexington Gun Club monthly shoot; nine competitions; blue rock pigeons; H. and T. plunge traps, twenty-five yards rise, one hundred yards boundary. The following is the score:

J Gutierrez..........1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—13
E Booth..............1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—11
C Havern.............0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1—10
S Craft..............1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1—10
W Goodman............0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0—8
C M Coons............1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—8
R Blinn..............1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0—8

Cyprus Hills, L. I., Feb. 10.—Fifty birds, 28 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, for satisfaction and suppers:

Allan P Nichols (Mr Nichols was handicapped to 30 yds)—1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—48

Loyd Foley (of the Philadelphia Gun Club)—1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—45

Ellis Livingston (Chauncey Club)—1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—47

Owen E. Newton (Hyde Park Gun Club)—1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—46

Referee, E. Wm. Hudson.

Mr. Nichols' shooting has never, to our knowledge, been equaled, although the birds favored him. In the shoot-off between Newton and Livingston the latter won by killing three birds straight, over the two of Newton's. A match to be shot next week, between Mr. Nichols and Mr. Livingston, is looked forward to with interest. E. HUDSON.

SHOOTING TOURNAMENT AT SYRACUSE.—At the meeting of sportsmen held at the Astor House last December, arrangements were made for a tournament, to be held at Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 20, 21 and 22. It is probable that a large number of sportsmen from different parts of the country will be present to participate. There are four regular contests arranged for purses of $800, $400, and $200 and $1,000, respectively, each a purse except the last, which is divided into five. The manager is Mr. Charles R. Wright, of Syracuse.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS GUN CLUB—*Marion, N. J., Feb.* 8.—Regular competition for 20-ball gold badge from three Bogardus traps:

A Heritage......21 yards....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—19
G B Eaton.......18 ....1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—15
R C Johnson.....18 ....0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—9
J Powell........18 ....1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1—13
J Cole..........18 ....1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
A Andrews.......18 ....0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0—15

JACOBSTAFF.

THE SOCIAL GUN AND RIFLE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA."—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In the otherwise full and correct account of the match, Brooklyn vs. Philadelphia, published in the last number of your paper, you make the serious and unfortunate error of calling the club from this city the "Philadelphia Gun Club." You should have said, "The Social Gun and Rifle Club of Philadelphia." The Philadelphia Gun Club is an older and entirely distinct organization, having on their roll many of the most expert shots in this part of the country. We are very sure they will feel annoyed at being named in a match with which they had nothing at all to do; the more especially so when the score ascribed to them was so far from winning. By kindly publishing this correction you will greatly oblige "The Social Gun and Rifle Club of Philadelphia."

To mistake a man's name is to give unpardonable offense. We therefore cheerfully make what restitution we can by promptly correcting the error. But why do our Philadelphia friends assume such a voluminous appellation? A name one-fourth as long would be handier in every way.

ALABAMA—*Mobile, Jan.* 30.—Match for championship of the city; 21 yards, 80 yards boundary, plunge traps, Gulf City Gun Club rules:

Tunstall..........1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Vass..............0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Holt..............1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Bush..............1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—13
Scales............1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—13
Prichard..........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—13
Ladd..............1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—13
F P Davis.........1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—13
Goodall...........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1—12
Carre.............0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—12
Harwell...........1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—11
Semmes............1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—11
Priester..........1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—10
Alexander.........1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1—10
Goode.............0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—9
W Sheffield.......1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0—9
F Sheffield.......1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1—9
Primo.............1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—9
Nason.............1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—9
George............0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
Danne.............1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1—8
Gordon............1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—8
D W Davis.........0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—8
Farley............0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—4

Ties of 14 shot off at 26 yards, miss and out, won by Vass with 3.

Sweepstakes at 21 yards:

Vass	1 1 1 1 1—5	Holt	1 0 1 1 1—4
Sheffield	1 1 1 1 1—5	Ladd	0 0 1 1 1—3
Bush	1 1 1 1 1—5	Gordon	0 1 0 1 1—3
Cottrill	1 1 1 1 1—5	Tompkins	1 0 1 1 0—3
Prichard	1 1 1 0 1—4	Carre	1 1 1 0 0—3
F Davis	1 1 1 0 1—4	Goodall	1 0 0 1 1—3
Harwell	1 1 1 1 0—4	Alexander	1 0 0 1 1—3
Scales	1 0 1 1 1—4	Primo	1 0 0 1 0—2
Tunstall	1 1 0 1 1—4	W D Davis	1 0 0 0 1—2

Ties of five shot off at 26 yds., miss and out, won by Bush; Prichard, Scales, Tunstall and Holt tied again on 3 at 26 yds., Scales winning with 3 at 26 yds., and Tompkins won with 3 at 31 yds.

Mr. Vass has accepted a challenge from Mr. Bush for a match at fifty birds and the championship.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago, Feb.* 7 *and* 8.—Sweepstakes match at the Exposition Building; purse $100, divided into prizes of $50, $30 and $20; 20 single balls, 3 traps:

Gillespie..........1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—18
Price..............1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—17
Gregory............1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—17
Wadsworth..........0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—17
Turrill............1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—17
J Kleinman.........1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—15
Gardner............0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
Turtle.............1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1—14
Kimball............0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—14
Neithart...........1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Vreder.............1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0—13
Coles..............1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—13

Lydston	1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—13
Skinner	1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—12
Mattox	1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0—12
Hobbs	1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—11
Willard	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1— 9

The shoot-off for second money, at five balls, resulted in favor of Price, who broke them all, the others missing one each. Gardner then beat Kleinman for third money.

Match between Master Eugene Bogardus and George Buzzard resulted in a tie of 47 out of 55.

Match between Bogardus and Abe Kleinman, Bogardus having broken 50 single balls straight, to decide the stand-off in the Gilmore's Garden match:

Bogardus.

1	11 11 11 11 11 01 11 11 11 11—19
2	11 01 11 11 11 11 10 11 11 10—17
3	11 11 11 01 11 11 11 11 11 11—19
4	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11—20
5	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 01 11—19
6	11 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 10 11—18
7	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11—20
8	11 11 11 11 01 01 11 11 11 11—18
9	10 01 11 10 11 11 11 11 10 11—16
10	10 01 01 11 11 11 11 11 11 01—16—182

Kleinman.

1	11 11 11 01 11 10 11 11 10 11—17
2	00 11 11 11 11 01 11 11 11 11—17
3	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 01—19
4	11 01 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11—19
5	11 11 11 11 11 00 11 11 11 11—18
6	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 10 10—18
7	11 10 11 11 11 10 11 11 11 11—18
8	11 11 10 11 11 11 10 11 11 11—18
9	10 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 11 10—15
10	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11—20—178

HALLOCK CLUB—*Abilene, Kan., Jan.* 31.—Club shoot; glass balls; 18 yards rise, Bogardus trap and rules:

J V Bettis	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—21
N N Floyd	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
G L Dryer	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
W B Giles	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—11
C Stevens	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0— 3

—See Bogardus' Advertisment.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

COLUMBIA COUNTY POULTRY SHOW.—*Chatham Village, N. Y., Jan.* 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The third annual exhibition of the Columbia County Poultry Association which was held in our village last week, afforded an unusually attractive centre for the poultry fanciers of the county. Indeed, it ought, in strict justice to the members of the association, to be observed that the interest in their very worthy enterprise was not confined to the county by any means; it extended over the line into Massachusetts, one hundred of the entries coming from Pittsfield alone, of which D. G. Roberts sent fifty-eight. This gentleman was the largest exhibitor. He was awarded twenty premiums, and most of them were the first. G. D. Millington, of North Bennington, Mass., entered eight coops and took several premiums. F. W. Tanner, of West Stockbridge, Mass., was awarded the 1st premium on Dominique chicks. Our local exhibitors received a fair share of the awards. Geo. E. Drummond, the largest exhibitor residing in the village, with twelve entries, took ten premiums; Dr. M. L. Bates, of Canaan, had eighteen competing entries and bore off seven premiums. The perceptible increase in local representation as contrasted with previous years, indicated a growing interest in poultry-breeding. I was about to add a few lines advocating the formation of county poultry associations, but the benefits accruing from them must be manifest to the most superficial mind that will take the pains to reflect for one moment upon them, therefore I forbear. Our village taxidermist, Theodore Schurr, won five premiums on his splendid display of stuffed animals and birds. Particularly noticable among his animals was a wild cat of the bay lynx species, which was shot early in the winter on Mercer Mt. Specimens of this sort are occasionally found among the Berkshire hills. They are said to be cowardly, seldom if ever attacking anything larger than a pigeon, and subsisting chiefly on quails and partridges. This particular one looks extremely wild and fierce, and weighed when killed seventeen and a half pounds. HIX.

WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—*Madison—Editor Forest and Stream:* The State Horticultural Society, now in session in this city, have chosen the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. M. Smith, Green Bay; Vice-President, C. H. Greenman, Wauwatosa; Secretary, A. L. Hatch, Ithica; Recording Secretary, F. W. Case, Madison; Treasurer, Matt. Anderson, Cross Plains; Superintendent, D. T. Pilgrim. The session is a harmonious and interesting one. ROVER.

February 6, 1879.

—A subterranean forest of oaks has been discovered in Germany in a valley watered by the river Fulda. Dr. Maesta, a Government geologist, who made the discovery during an official exploration, pronounces the trees to be of enormous size, and to date back in their origin to a remote period. They are entirely buried beneath the surface of the valley, but several hundred of the outermost trunks that border on the banks of the Fulda have been laid bare by the gradually encroaching current of the stream. The wood has acquired a deep black color, and has become exceedingly hard. It is believed that it was excellent material for sculpture. One trunk that was found in the bed of the river has been removed to Berlin to be placed in the National Zoological Museum. Whether these trees are of a species now in existence or one that is extinct has not been determined.

National Pastimes.

OLYMPIC CLUB.—The Olympic Club, of San Francisco, Cal., has recently moved into its new rooms, which all the papers of that city unite in commending as models in every way. The gymnasium is fitted up with all kinds of apparatus and appliances for muscular development. The club is now in excellent condition, and everything is auspicious for its future. One commendable feature which we may look for before long is the extension of the privileges of the club to the ladies.

BOW-STRINGS.—We have received the following note from Messrs. Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, with a sample of their bow-strings—very fine:

MR. EDITOR—We notice in your last issue a very admirable article on archery, in which you mention that German and Belgian bow-strings are the best. While we admit that heretofore such has been the case, we believe that our new strings, the loop of which is covered with leather, are superior to any imported. We broke 22 imported strings on one of our split bamboo bows. These seem to stand. Please give it a trial, and oblige, CONROY, BISSETT & MALLESON.

BUTTS FOR BOTH IN AND OUT DOOR ARCHERY.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Will you please publish the following description of the butts used by the Buffalo Archery Club in answer to the numerous inquiries I have received:

Procure sufficient of some cheap material like coffee bagging, to make a mattress 8 ft. square and 8 in. thick; stuff with hay and sew with a mattress needle every 10 or 12 in. This is to be suspended in a strong upright frame made of stuff 2 in. by 8 in. (the narrow side should, of course, be toward the archers) with a cross-piece of the same on top, but none at the bottom. To this should be laced the mattress and suspended to the top piece by two stout cords which should pass entirely around the mattress, and it is better to sew it on the inside before packing with the hay. The mattress should come to within an inch or less of the ground or floor, and the uprights should have broad, substantial feet, extending back, front and on the side opposite the mattress. The target should should be suspended to the cross-piece so as to hang over the centre of the butt. By covering this butt when not in use by a piece of canvas it may remain out doors without injury. W. HOLBERTON.

65 *Fulton st., N. Y.*

THE COMING ARCHER'S TOURNAMENT.—*Chicago, Feb.* 8.—*Mr. Editor:* Many clubs and societies have alread joined the National Association, lately organized at Crawfordsville, Ind., and many more have applied for admission. Our great meeting next July, in this city, now promises most brilliant success, and will be participated in by from 100 to 200 archers. I have received letters from the leading bow manufacturers of London, begging to tender numerous prizes for competition at the forthcoming tournament.

Yours truly, HENRY C. CARVER,
25 *Wabash ave.* Sec. Nat'l. Archery Assoc'n.

THE GREAT BILLIARD TOURNAMENT—SCHAEFER THE CHAMPION.—The last regular game in the J. M. Brunswick & Balke tournament for the billiard championship of the world was played in Cooper Institute on the evening of Feb. 7. The contestants were Slosson and Schaefer, and the game is considered to have been the most extraordinary game ever played. Schaefer made the greatest average and Slosson the largest run on record. The winner's average is 85 5-7; the losers, 81 4-7. Schaefer's highest runs were 283 and 298; Slosson's 71 and 464. The score last night was as follows: Schaefer, 600; Slosson, 571. The following is a tabulated summary of the whole tournament:

PLAYERS.	Schaefer.	Garnier.	Slosson.	Sexton.	Daly.	Rudolphe.	Gallagher.	Heiser.	Won.	Lost.
Schaefer	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	0
Garnier	0	—	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	4
Slosson	0	1	—	1	0	1	1	1	5	2
Sexton	0	1	0	—	1	1	0	1	4	3
Daly	0	0	1	0	—	1	1	1	4	3
Rudolphe	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	0	1	6
Gallagher	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	1	3	4
Heiser	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	6

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.—The second annual assault at arms will be held Feb. 21 and 22 next. The amateur championship matches in sparring, wrestling and fencing will take place for gold and silver medals. All entries must be made on or before Friday, Feb. 14, to Secretary N. Y. Athletic Club, P. O. Box 3101, New York.

AMERICAN BICYCLISTS ABROAD.—Boston bicyclists are arranging for an English tour next summer. It is designed to leave Boston by steamer during the first week in July, and return about Sept. 1. Arriving at Liverpool, each tourist's bicycle will be unpacked and the following route ridden over by easy spins of about thirty miles per day: Liverpool to London, thence to Portsmouth, Southampton, London, Bath, Gloucester and Shrewsbury, to London as a terminus. The route extends over capital roads, through charming scenery and among various objects of interest. An inspection of the immense bicycle manufactories in Coventry will prove a peculiar attraction. It is designed to limit the party to twenty, and the distance ridden on bicycles will be 680 miles, making the entire distance covered by the excursionists nearly 7,000 miles.

CRICKET CLUB ELECTIONS.—The following officers have been elected by the Staten Island Cricket Club: President, Mr. William Krebs; Vice-President, Mr. W. H. Clark; Secretary, Mr. W. H. Davidge; Treasurer, Mr. William Betts; Board of Directors—Mr. R. B. Whittemore, Mr. George S. Schofield, Jr., Mr. L. P. Bayard, Mr. E. W. Stevens and Mr. W. M. Donald.

The St. George Cricket Club have elected for the ensuing year the following officers: President, Mr. J. T. Soutter; Vice-President, Mr. George T. Green; Secretary J. R. Moore; Treasurer, Mr. Berkely Mostyn; Committee—Messrs. R. J. Cross, E. H. Moeran, D. B. Gilbert, J. P. Conover and T. C. Richardson.

WESTCHESTER HARE AND HOUNDS.—The third race of the season came off last Saturday, and the thaw rendered the sport somewhat difficult. The hares were Messrs. Harry Smythe and W. J. K. Kendrick, and the hounds were Messrs. G. H. Hilwig, George Dolde, William O. Merrill, F. W. Banham, L. A. Berte, W. Dubois and W. S. Vosburgh. Mr. G. H. Hilwig and Mr. George Dolde acted as whippers-in, and Mr. William O. Merrill as master of the hunt. The run was from 138th street, Mott Haven, and was of about an hour's duration.

TIME IS MONEY.—On the 3d of March W. Cummings and D. Livingstone, the best runners in Great Britain, will attempt, at Little Bridge, London, to beat the fastest mile time, and, as an inducement, J. G. Chambers offers the following prizes for each second under 4m. 30s: £5 a second under 4m. 30s., and £10 a second under 4m. 25s.; 4m. 29s., £5; 4m. 28s., £10; 4m. 27s., £15; 4m. 26s., £20; 4m. 25s., £25; 4m. 24s., £35; 4m. 23s., £45; 4m. 22s., £55; 4m. 21s., £65; 4m. 20s., £75; 4m. 19s., £85; 4m. 18s., £95; 4m. 17¼s., £100. Cummings is thought capable of at least equalling the record.

MADAME ANDERSON SPEAKS.—Those who are anxious to meet Madame Anderson now have an opportunity. That spunky lady is out with a challenge: "Having received many challenges purporting to emanate from lady pedestrians, I hereby state that I will walk any lady or ladies on the following terms: To walk one quarter of a mile at the commencement of every ten minutes, all to start at same time, the last party to leave the track at finish of same task to receive all the proceeds arising from the above contest, each one to pay share and share alike of all expenses, and the same to be deposited two weeks prior to the contest taking place."

SCOTTISH AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB.—The winter games of this club will be held at Gilmore's Garden, February 8 and March 1. The programme includes the usual walking, running and tug-of-war competitions. Entries close February 21, with Mr. E. More, Secretary, 329 West Fifty-fourth street.

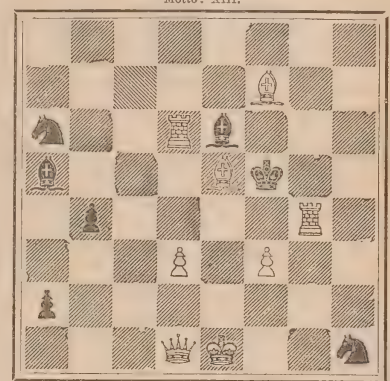
MAGNET FOR SALE.—The English setter bitch Magnet, brought to this country in 1877 by Mr. Macdona, and winner of 2d prize at New York show, is offered for sale, her owner having bred from her and obtained all the stock he wants. Magnet is very highly bred, being by Heming's Rock out of Lilywhite. Her full pedigree is in the English Kennel Club Stud Book. She is now in whelp to Belton, sire of Sanborn's Nellie, and the litter should be worth more than is asked for the bitch. Full particulars can be had at this office.—[*Adv.*

—See Bohemian Glass Company's advertisement.

The Game of Chess.

NOTICE.—Chess exchanges, communications and solutions should be addressed "Chess Editor FOREST AND STREAM, P. O. box 54, Wolcottville, Conn."

Problem No. 43.
Motto: XIII.



White to play and give mate in three moves.

Game No. 100—KING BISHOP OPENING—BERLIN DEFENCE.

White. Lacy.	Black. Brownson.	White. Lacy.	Black. Brownson.
1—P-K4	1—P-K4	12—P-Q B3	12—Q-Q6
2—B-Q B4	2—S-K B3	13—P-Q S4	13—B-K2
3—S-K B3	3—S tks K P	14—Q R-R3	14—B-Q B5 (h)
4—S-Q B3 (a)	4—S-Q B3 (b)	15—S-K R5 (i)	15—B-K B (j)
5—QS tks KS (c)	5—P-Q4	16—S-K S3	16—P-K S3 (k)
6—B-Q S5 (d)	6—P tks S	17—R-K B	17—B-Q3
7—S tks K P	7—Q-Q4 (e)	18—R-K R (l)	18—B tks S
8—B tks S ch	8—P tks B	19—R P tks B	19—Castles
9—S-K S4	9—B-Q R3 (f)	20—B-Q S2 (m)	20—K R-K
10—S-K3 (g)	10—Q-Q5	21—R-Q R	21—P-K6 (n)
11—P-Q R4	11—Q R-Q	Resigns	

NOTES BY D. P. NORTON.

(*a*) White may play S tks K P with an even game. If Black answer 4—P-Q4, White gets a sharp attack by 5—S tks K B P. If K tks S, then 6—Q-R5 ch, etc. If Black play 4—Q-K B3, White can retreat the S-B3, with a safe game. If White play 4—Q-K2, Black 4—P-Q4. If 5—S tks P, Q B K3. If 6—P-Q3, K S B, or P tks B, and the game is even.

(*b*) Better than S tks S.

(*c*) Not so good as P-Q3.

(*d*) Exceedingly weak; should play B tks P, P-Q3, and Castle.

(*e*) An eye-opener; a bad look for White.

(*f*) Excellent. Black is now master of the situation. White is in a most awkward predicament; he can neither Castle, play his Q, or advance Q P.

(*g*) Not a good place for S, but the only place for it just now.

(*h*) To prevent the advance of B P.

(*i*) Suicidal; weak as water, and twice as thin. Up to this point White has made a gallant effort to free himself from the toils, but now he throws away his last chance—should here play S tks B, then Q-K2. If Black declines to exchange Queens, White can then Castle with an even game, or nearly so. If Queens are exchanged, the Castling is not so important.

(*j*) P-K S3 would be as good.

(*k*) To prevent a repetition of the S's last antic. The S is now just where Black wants it, and cannot escape the slaughter.

(*l*) Up the hill and down again.

(*m*) As good as anything, when there is nothing good. A more helpless condition than White's it would take a talented problemist to construct.

(*n*) If either P tks P, R tks P ch. If P tks R, Q tks P ch, and mates next move. If Black moves otherwise, P tks Q P checkmate. A remarkable instance in a game of 21 moves wherein the first player has not played the Q or Q P.

Game No. 101.—KING BISHOP OPENING—BERLIN DEFENCE

White. L. D. Cohn.	Black. Baird.	White. L. D. Cohn.	Black. Baird.
1—P-K4	1—P-K4	18—Kt-B4	18—K-Kt2
2—B-B4	2—Kt-K B3	19—K Kt-K3	19—B K3
3—P-Q3	3—B-B4	20—Castles Q R	20—P-Q B3
4—P-Q B3	4—Kt-Q B3	21—P-K Kt4	21—P tks P
5—B-K Kt5	5—P-K R3	22—P tks P	22—P-B3
6—B-R4	6—P-Q3	23—P-Q4	23—P tks Q P
7—P-K R3	7—B-K3	24—B tks R	24—P tks Kt
8—B Q Kt5	8—Castles	25—Kt tks P	25—K tks B
9—Kt-K B3	9—Kt-K2	26—Q-Q3 †	26—K-Kt2
10—B tks Kt	10—P tks B	27—Q-Kt †	27—K-R
11—Q Q2	11—K R2	28—Q-R †	28—Kt-Kt
12—Kt-K R2	12—R-K Kt	29—Kt-B5	29—B tks Kt
13—Kt-Kt4	13—R-Kt3	30—P tks B	30—R-B
14—B-R4	14—P-K B4	31—R-R7	31—R-B2
15—P tks P	15—B tks P	32—R-Kt sq	32—R tks R
16—B-B2	16—B-Kt3	33—R tks Kt †	33—K-K2
17—Kt-K3	17—P-K R4	34—Q tks R mate	

We regret exceedingly our inability to annotate this interesting and well-played game.

PAINE'S

Feather-filled Glass Ball

EXTINGUISHES COMPETITION

AND

Receives the SPORTING WORLD'S ENDORSEMENT.

Decision of the Judges of the American Institute Fair:

That for the purpose intended, the PAINE GLASS BALL, filled with feathers, is a great improvement over any article eret ofore used by marksmen. It has received from them the highest encomiums, and we are pleased to add our approval of its merits, and recommend that it should have

THE MEDAL OF PROGRESS.

Important Notice to Dealers and Consumers

The feather-filled having reached the acme of popularity,

Our Immense Sales Enable Reduced Prices!

which will preclude the use of all others, and be satisfactory to our patrons, as

THE BALL ONCE USED IS FOREVER THE FAVORITE.

Referees' Duties are Lightened—Natural Effect Secured—Disputes are Obviated—Pleasure Assured—Envious Allusions Dispelled by Facts.

An unwarranted and unbusiness-like allusion having been made in a late advertisement by a would-be competitor, as regards the breakage in transportation of our ball, we pronounce the assertion untrue, and worth about as much as the said party's late *record at Gilmore's Garden.*

WE REFER NEW DEALERS to our OLD PATRONS

PRIORITY OF CLAIMS TO PATRONAGE

having been lately made in the shape of piteous appeals to charitable consideration (merit being proved lacking), on the score of having invented this amusement, once for all it may be well to inform the forgetful that

IRA A. PAINE

invented the sport of Glass Ball Shooting; proof of same handy for reference to settle the question. Patents, dates, practical use, etc.

DEALERS, SEND FOR NEW PRICE LISTS promptly

and remit orders immediately to prevent the delays of last season, as the entire resources and

CAPACITY OF OUR FACTORY, RUNNING DAY & NIGHT, TESTED

by some *bona fide* advance orders from all parts of the AMERICAN CONTINENT, ENGLAND, FRANCE (notably a Monac order lately), bear evidence of the future demand, and the genuine success achieved by the unequalled

Paine Standard Feather-filled Ball.

Every Ball is weighed and examined, then packed with greatest care in Barrels of 250 or 300 as ordered.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

HEADQUARTERS, Bohemian Glass Works, 214 Pearl St., N. Y.

INDIAN NAMES OF AMERICAN STATES.—It must be owned that such well known titles as Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull, Spotted Tail, Two Bears, Little Wound, Blue Nose, Little Big Man, One Horn, Young-Man-Afraid-of his Horses, do not suggest any very dignified or awe inspiring associations, although the "brave" of the prairie would doubtless find equal food for mockery in Smithville, Jonesborough, Indianapolis, and other astounding appellations which stud the transatlantic map from East to West. It is nevertheless interesting to note how many of the most famous names in America are of Indian origin. The long supremacy of the Dutch and French in the eastern and northern districts, and that of the Spaniards in the West and South have indeed left indelible traces; but a large number of the yet older names used by the aboriginal possessors of the soil are still familiar as household words, though all memory of those who gave them has long since lapsed into tradition.

Commencing with New York itself, we find the island on which it stands still retaining its ancient name of "Manhattan," given by the Manhato Indians who formerly held it—though Washington Irving, in that wonderful burlesque which has immortalized the name of "Knickerbocker," derives the title, with an infinitely ludicrous affectation of learned research, from "the wearing of men's hats by the squaws of the surrounding tribes, whence 'Man-hat-on.'" Of the thirty-eight States composing the American Union, nineteen are still known by their ancient inhabitants. Connecticut, slightly altered from its original form of "Quon-eh-ta-kut," is a Mohician word signifying "long river." Massachusetts implies "the land around the great hills." Michigan is the Indian name for a fish trap, suggested by the peculiar form of the great lake which has given its title to the surrounding country. Illinois was formed from the Indian word "Illin!" (men) by the addition of the French termination "ois." The stormy region of Minnesota merits its name of "cloudy water" as does Wisconsin, with its many rapid streams, that of "rushing channel." The appellation of Iowa, signifying "the drowsy ones," however appropriate to its original owners, is amply contradicted by the energy of the sturdy farmers who are fast peopleing its endless plains. The name of Missouri (muddy) has seldom been more justly applied than to the famous tributary of the Mississippi, which latter was styled with equal truth, by the once powerful "Natchez," whose name still survives in that of a local town, "The Father of Waters."

Those who have traveled through Ohio can judge for themselves with what justice its Shawnee possessors called its noble river "the beautiful stream." Indeed the rivers of the various States have very frequently stood upon ors to the States themselves. Tennessee implies "the river with a big bend;" Kentucky—"Kain-tuk-ee"—at the head of the river; Kansas, "smoky water," which, with the French prefix "aro" (bow), gives a name likewise to the adjacent State of Arkansas. Alabama, in the tongue of the Creek Indians, signifies "the land of rest." The name of Wyoming or "great plains," originally given by the Delaware Indians to the beautiful Pennsylvanian valley traversed by the northern branch of the Susquehanna, has been transferred to one of the most noted States of the far West. Dakota ("allied") was so called from the great confederacy of the northwestern tribes, better known by their generic name of Sioux. The Utahs or Utes gave their name to a Western State which has since become famous as the adopted home of the Mormons. The name of Texas, hitherto supposed to be of Spanish origin, proves to be the generic title of the various tribes inhabiting it, like that of Sioux or Iroquois. Indiana implies simply "the Indian country."

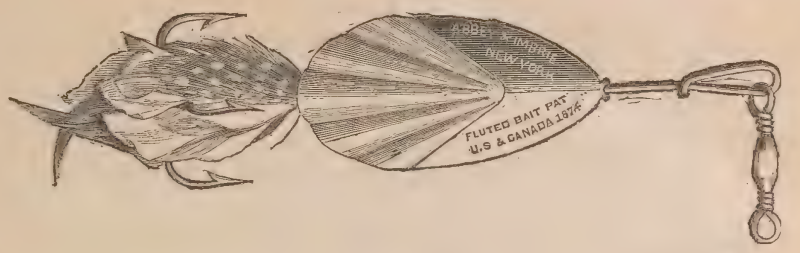
The titles of the other States tell their own story, the Western names being for the most part Spanish in their origin, the Eastern either English or French. The State of New York was named after the Duke of York (afterward James II.) when taken from the Dutch by England in 1664. Sir George Carter, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, marked his affection for the beautiful island of which he had been governor, by giving its name to his western possession. Thomas West, Lord De la Ware, one of the earlier governors of Virginia, stood sponsor to the State of Delaware. Virginia itself was named after Shakspeare's "fair virgin throned by the West." Queen Elizabeth. Another English Queen, Henrietta, the wife of Charles I., gave titles to two States—Maine from her native French province, and Maryland from her second name of Maria. Her royal husband was god father to the Carolinas, as was George II. to Georgia, and Louis XIV. to Louisiania. New Hampshire was christened after the English county of that name; and Rhode Island, from its supposed resemblance to the famous island of Levant, although some authorities derive it from a corruption of "rood" (cross). William Penn gave his name to Pennsylvania at its founder; and the French complimented the beautiful hills of Vermont with the title of "Verts Monts" (green mountains), whence the Vermonters are still familiarly known as "Green Mountain Boys."

The traces of Spanish conquest are still visible in the titles of Florida (flowery), Nevada (snowy), Colorado (red), Montana (hilly). California is a much disputed title, its first appearance being in the Spanish romance of "Esplandian," where it figures as "an unknown region of vast extent, inhabited by female warriors, black and terrible to look on." The recently incorporated Territory of Nebraska takes its name from the Nebraska or Platte River, which traverses it from northwest to southeast. The derivations of Arizona, Idaho, and Oregon are uncertain.

Of the other Indian appellations still in familiar use, only a few can be given within the limits of the present paper. Niagara, now a household word in every part of the earth, is slightly corrupted from Oni-aw-ga-rah, "the thunder of waters." The grandest of the western valleys retains its native name of "Yosemite" (Grizzly Bear), while its most picturesque cascade is still called the "Pohono" (the Wind Spirit). The beautiful lake which is the admiration of every traveler, has preserved its Indian title of Tahoe; while the Potomac, Susquehanna, Wabash, Missouri, Mississippi, Kenawha, Ouachita, Penobscot, Suwanee, Cheyenne, Kennebec, Rappahannock, Saskatchewan, and a multitude of other rivers, continue to retain their beautiful appellations and to defy all the efforts of modern vandalism.—*Chambers' Journal.*

CROSSING THE NIAGARA ICE BRIDGE.—If a man chooses to emperil his own life he has the privilege of doing so, but no man has any business to endanger the life of a faithful horse as this man did:

This afternoon (Jan. 24) Mr. Andrew Wallace rode his horse across the ice bridge—a difficult feat in itself—but not satisfied with this, he ascended to the summit of the ice mountain at the base of the American Falls. The sight from the cliffs on the Canada side, which were covered with visitors, was thrilling. Slowly the horse toiled up the steep, slippery side of the great ice cone, winding round the foot path till the summit was reached. Here, enveloped in a cloud of mist, which concealed the white cone itself, horse and rider looked like a weird apparition suspended in mid-air. For some time the horse went careering about over the crest of the cone, where one false step might have hurled both him and his rider into the fathomless, foaming gulf, full seventy feet below. Presently the daring horseman rode slowly down the path, and, crossing the ice bridge, regained the Canadian side. Both he and his horse were drenched with spray. The intelligent, sure-footed animal that played such a prominent part in this feat is a moderate-sized brown gelding, with four white feet and a snip on the nose.



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Fac-similes of the Trojan iridescent bronze glass exhumed by Dr. Schliemann.

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Reproductions, by Doulton, of old Flemish stone ware.

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Recent examples of Ginori's reproductions of old Italian majolica.

Specimens of Capo di Monti ware, Austrian iridescent and enameled Glass and Limoges Faience of new colors.

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WRITTEN OFFERS will be received to 30th April next, for the SALMON ANGLING PRIVILEGES of the following rivers:

River Kegashka (*North Shore*).
" Washecootai *do.*
" Romaine *do.*
" St. John *do.*
" Cornellie *do.*
" Agwanus *do.*
" Calumet *do.*
" St. Margaret *do.*
" Trout *do.*
" Escoumains *do.*
" Portneuf *do.*
" Dartmouth (*Gaspe*)
" Little Cascapedia (*Baie des Chaleurs*).
" Malbaie (*near Perce*).
" Grand River *do.*
" Kedgewick (*Restigouche*).
" Magdalen (*South Shore*)
" Jupiter (*Anticosti Island*).
" Salmon *do.*

Rent per annum to be stated: payable in advance.
Leases to run for from *one* to *five* years.
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Commissioner of Fisheries.

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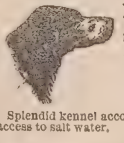

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FOR SALE—English setter bitch Magnet, by Herring's Rock out of Lillywhite (See English Kennel Club Stud Book), now in whelp to Belton, due March 1. Magnet was brought to this country by Rev. J. O. Macdona, and took 2d prize at first New York Dog Show. She is nearly all white, with liver and tan markings, and for beauty and as a brood bitch cannot be excelled in this country or in England. For price—which is exceedingly low—and further particulars apply at this office. feb13 2t

CHAMPION SPANIELS.—For sale, the champion Irish water spaniel Mac, first prize winner at New York in 1877 and 1878. Also, champion retrieving spaniel bitch, Judy, first prize winner New York, 1877 and 1878. The above dogs were both imported. Apply to L. D., box 547, New Haven, Conn. feb13 2t

FOR SALE—Four pups, ten weeks old, dam full blood Irish, from champion Elcho and imported bitch; sire, full blood English. Price $5 and $6. Both dam and sire well broken; fifty-six birds killed over dam while in pun; low price, as owner must sell immediately. CALVIN FARRAR, Boston, Mass. feb13 1t

A FINE BLACK AND TAN SETTER for sale. A winner of second prize in puppy class. Sire, a first-class prize winner; grand-sire and grand-dam, on dam's side, are both prize winners is much attached to children. Address SETTER care of John A. Nichols, Syracuse, New York. feb6 3t

LAVERACK PUPS—JILT-CARLOWITZ; full pedigree; seven weeks old; price $25. A. F. HUSTON, Coatesville, Pa. feb6 2t

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TRIMBUSH (pure Clumber), imported direct from the kennels of the Duke of Newcastle. For nose the clumbers are unrivalled, and Trumbush is a capital dog to breed cockers or small-sized setter bitches to. Fee $20. Address H. C. GLOVER, Toms River, N. J. jan16 tf

RATTLER—In the Stud.—Blue belton, Llewellin setter, winner of three beach prizes, by champion Rob Roy, winner of five English field trials, out of the pure Laverack bitch, Pickles. Will serve bitches at $20. Litters warranted. Inquire of L. F. WHITMAN, Detroit, Mich. jan2 tf

IN THE STUD—Champion imported pointer Snapshot; imported red Irish setter Dash, first New York, 1878; imported English setter Frank II., first Philadelphia, 1877. LINCOLN & HELLYAR, Warren, Mass. jan30 tf

FOR SALE—Four well-bred and well-broken setters; two out of John E. Devlin's imported Irish bitch Moya; sire, Plunkett; one out of imported Nell, by Plunkett, the other by O'Doherty's Ponto. Address DAVID G. HART, Northport, Suffolk County, N. Y. feb6 3t

CHAMPION DRAKE PUPS, out of subscriber's Daisy, black and white, whelped Dec. 16, 1878. $25 each. EDWARD J. FORSTER, 2 Dexter Row, Boston. jan23 4t

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Double-barrelled breech-loading gun, pin-fire, 16-bore, by Hollis, of London, England. Nearly new, with Brown Hide lock-up case and all appliances for cartridge making; also 100 cartridge cases. Price for all, $75. A bargain. Address F. CALDER, Esq., 29 Ann street, N. Y. City. feb13 1t

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FOR SALE—The sloop (scow) *Carrie*, now lying at Havre de Grace, Maryland. Complete, with sink-boxes, decoys and small boat; sails, rigging and everything in good condition, with the privilege of shooting on the Susquehanna Flats. Apply to CHAS. M. STOKES, care of J. G. Watmough & Co., No. 239 Dock street, Philadelphia, Pa. feb13 3t

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE at a bargain, for an improved Winchester or Ballard sporting rifle, a first-class Remington Creedmoor rifle; perfect in every respect, with all accoutrements. Address B. E. B. KENNEDY, Omaha, Nebraska. jan9 tf

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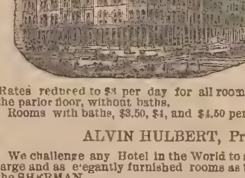

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By a practical gunner and an old bayman. Has always on hand the best of boats, batteries, etc., with the largest rig of trained wild-geese decoys on the coast. The best ground in the vicinity of New York for bay snipe shooting of all varieties. Special attention given by himself to his guests, and satisfaction guaranteed. Address WM. N. LANE, Good Ground, L. I. Nov8 tf

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This popular house is located in the highest and dryest portion of Florida, on the line of railroad between Fernandina and Cedar Keys. The fishing is unsurpassed, black bass being larger and more abundant than any place in the South. The shooting is the finest in the State. Quail, English snipe, ducks of every kind, deer, etc., are very plenty, and afford the choicest sport to the hunter, while the ARLINGTON, being strictly first-class in all its appointments and cuisine unexcelled, makes this favorite winter resort without a rival in the South. Terms moderate. Address J. B. WISTAR.

feb6 4t

Hotels and Resorts for Sportsmen

THE UNDERSIGNED has a fresh water lake of ten acres, well adapted for trout, with twenty acres of headland on both sides of stream. Very valuable for breeding troughs, etc. Pond free of pike. Trout in at present weighing four to eight ounces. Will rent, with accommodations for keeping boats, fishing apparatus, etc., to any club for a term of years at a reasonable price per year. Address ANDREW CONSELYEA, Springfield L. I.

This lake is twelve miles from New York city, on the L. I. R. R., via Rockaway Beach.

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Hazard's "Electric Powder."

Nos. 1 (fine) to 6 (coarse). Unsurpassed in point of strength and cleanliness. Packed in square canisters of 1 lb. *only.*

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FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25, 12½ and 6¼ lbs, and cans of 5 lbs. FFFG is also packed in 1 and ½ lb. canisters. Burns strong and *moist.* The FFFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard *Rifle* powder of the country.

Superior Mining and Blasting Powder.

GOVERNMENT CANNON & MUSKET POWDER; ALSO, SPECIAL GRADES FOR *EXPORT,* OF ANY REQUIRED GRAIN OR PROOF, MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

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DUPONT'S

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THE MOST POPULAR POWDER IN USE

Dupont's Gunpowder Mills, established in 1801, have maintained their great reputation for 78 years. Manufacture the following celebrated brands of Powder:

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Nos. 1 (coarse) to 4 (fine), unequaled in strength quickness and cleanliness; adapted for Glass Bal and Pigeon Shooting.

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A quick, strong and clean Powder of very fine grain for Pistol shooting.

DUPONT'S RIFLE, FG., "SEA SHOOTING,"

FFg and FFFg.—The Fg for long-range rifle shooting, the FFg and FFFg for general use, burning strong and moist.

SPORTING, MINING, SHIPPING AND BLASTING POWDERS of all sizes and descriptions. Special grades for export. Cartridge, Musket, Cannon, Mortar and Mammoth Powder. U. S. Government standard. Powder manufactured to order of any required grain or proof. Agencies in all cities and principal towns throughout the U. S. Represented by

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N. B.—Use NONE but DUPONT'S Fg or FFg Powder for long-range rifle shooting.

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Orange Lightning Powder.

No. 1 to 7, strongest and Cleanest made, in sealed 1 lb. canisters. Higher numbers specially are recommended for breech-loading guns.

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For water-fowl, strong and clean. No. 1 to 5 in metal kegs, 6¼ lbs. each, and canisters of 1 and 5 lbs. each.

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The best for rifles and all ordinary purposes. Sizes, FG, FFG and FFFG, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs. and 6¼ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb.

All of the above give high velocities and less residuum than any other brands made, and are recommended and used by Capt. A. H. BOGARDUS, the "Champion Wing Shot of the World."

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Pamphlets, showing sizes of the grain by woodcut, sent free on application to the above address.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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By authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in public, in the city of Louisville, on

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Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1

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Remit by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawings published in Louisville *Courier-Journal* and New York *Herald,* and mailed to all ticket holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO, or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, *Courier Journal* Building, Louisville, Ky., or B. H PORTER & CO, Eastern Agents, 1,227 Broadway N. Y.

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I have just imported a Corduroy of the dead grass color, specially adapted as regards weight, color and strength for all kinds of shooting. I will make to order: Coat, $15; Vest $5; Pants, $7; Cap, $2 25; or Suit complete, $26. Sportsmen will find my Shooting Clothing to have more desirable points than any other goods of the kind in the market. Refer to many sportsmen who have worn them. Send for samples and rules for measurement.

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A complete suit, including cap, for 10 00
Three of the best fish hooks in the world for .. 25
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The finest kennel of setters and spaniels in the West. Catalogue sent on receipt of a 3-cent stamp. Address

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All business promptly attended to. Nov22

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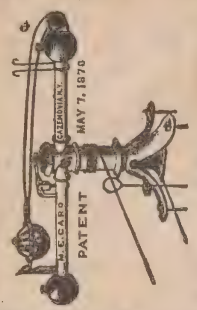
Card's Patent Rotating Glass Ball Trap.



Improved as practice and experience has suggested until it is conceded by the most prominent sportsmen to be the only perfect Trap made. Greene Smith says it is the nearest to pigeon shooting of anything of the kind he ever saw. Also, see "Forest and Stream," Vol II. No. 16

Throws in EVERY POSSIBLE DIRECTION, or can be made to throw in any desired direction by turning thumb-screw.

ALL METAL, WORKING PARTS WELL PITTED. [SEND FOR CIRCULAR.]

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For Trap Shooting With Glass Balls
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The Huber Trap.

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Extra made for Sportsmen's use.

Knee High	$3.50
Duty, 35 per cent (paid here)	1.23
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Hip High, with straps	$6.15
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Common Moccasins for Snow-Shoes.....$1.75 to $2.00
Hudson Bay do ..... 5.00 to 7.00

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Orders filled within three days after received. Give size of boot worn and mention if wanted large enough to wear two pair of socks and insole.

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For Guns, Cutlery and Surgical Instruments. Safe to handle, WILL NOT GUM, and will keep in any climate. Sportsmen everywhere in the United States pronounce it the best gun oil in the market. Judge Holmes, of Bay City, Mich., writes: "It is the best preparation I have found in thirty-five years of active and frequent use of guns."

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Manilla rope, cotton rope, tarred rope all sizes, manila bolt rope, manilla bolt rope, wire rope, blocks, paints, oils, etc.

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GOLD Any worker can make $12 a day at home. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

C. & E. ZETTLER,
GUNSMITHS AND RIFLE GALLERY,
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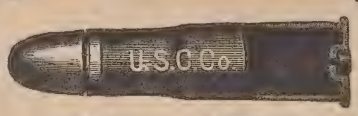
United States Cartridge Company,



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BRASS, SOLID HEAD, CENTRAL FIRE, RELOADING SHELLS, AND CARTRIDGES.

Adapted to all military and sporting rifles and pistols, and in use by the ARMY AND NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES and several Foreign Governments. Rim-fire ammunition of all kinds. Special attention given to the manufacture of

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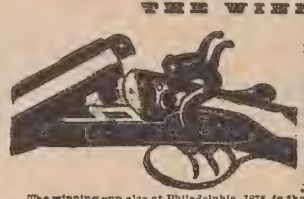
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

W. W. Greener's Champion Treble Wedge Fast, Breech-Loader.

THE WINNING GUN.



At the international pigeon shooting, Monaco, Feb., 1878, the Grand Prix de Casino, an *objet d'art* valued at £169, and a money prize of £100, this the greatest prize ever shot for at Monaco, was competed for by sixty-six of the best shots of all nations, and won by Mr. Choumondeley Pennell, with a full-choke bore Wedge-Fast Gun by W. W. Greener, killing 11 birds out of 13 at 28 yards and 1 look and 29½ yards. He also won the second event, killing 8 birds in succession at 33 yards, making a total of 19 birds out of 20. This is acknowledged to be the best shooting on record. The winning gun at the choke-bore match, 1877, bearing 17 guns by the best London makers, and winning the silver cup, valued at 50 guineas, presented by Mr. F. Purdey, the gunmaker.

The winning gun also at Philadelphia, 1876, in the pigeon shooting match between Capt. Bogardus and Mr. South for $500 a side, South killing 86 birds out of 100, using one barrel only.

The winning gun also at the great London Gun Trial, 1875, beating 102 guns by all the best makers of Great Britain and Ireland. THE PATENT TREBLE WEDGE FAST BREECH-LOADER is the strongest and most durable ever invented, and the most successful gun of the period. Patented in the United States, Oct. 5, 1875; No. 168,388. BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS OR IMITATIONS.

W. W. GREENER, St. Mary's Works, Birmingham, England.

H. C. SQUIRES, Agent, No. 1 Cortlandt Street, New York City.

PURE TIN-COATED & BURNISHED DROP AND BUCK SHOT.

AMERICAN STANDARD--EAGLE BRAND.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS ON TIN-COATED SHOT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

Having been asked by many of your readers as to the merits of TIN-COATED SOFT SHOT, I desire to say that I consider it the best shot I have ever used. I have given it a very severe test, having shot my 5,000 ball match, Jan. 8 and 9 with it. In that match I used two sets of double barrels, one of 10 and the other 12-bore, and each single barrel was discharged 1,500 times without being once cleaned. The inner surface of the barrels is bright and free from scratches, although in shooting I used them until they became so hot that they would not bear handling. I cannot imagine any case of ordinary use which could so severely test the cleanliness and perfection of the tin-coating and its freedom from injury by any heat which could ever result from continuous discharges of the gun.

A. H. BOGARDUS.

THE LEROY SHOT AND LEAD M'F'G CO., NEW YORK.

TATHAM'S IMPROVED CHILLED SHOT.

American Standard Diameters.

(RED LABEL.)

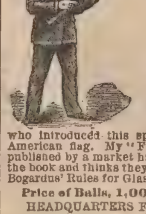
Gives greater penetration and better pattern than ordinary shot. Equally well adapted to choke-bores, modified chokes and cylinders.

Our chilled shot will be found free from shrinkage, more spherical, more uniform in size, harder, heavier and of brighter and cleaner finish than any other. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

TATHAM & BROS., 82 Beekman St., NEW YORK.

Also, manufacturers of PATENT FINISH, AMERICAN STANDARD DROP SHOT, and COMPRESSED BUCK SHOT, more uniform than the ordinary moulded shot.

A. H. BOGARDUS.



My Patent Rough Glass Balls are now made even, and carefully packed, with 250 in each barrel, and by having a rough surface strengthens the ball for shipping, and prevents the glancing of shot, while the smooth ball has to be made so thin to break successfully when hit that sometimes nearly one-third of them are broken by shipping, and the feather-filled ball is the same. Now,

I Will Warrant my Balls Against Breakage by Transportation,

and will pack 10 extra. I have had 5,000 shipped out West since my return from England, and used them myself, and sometimes would not find a ball broken, and never over three or four in a barrel. My traps are the best to practice from, and where clubs use them you can readily see which is the hardest shooting. In matches reported in papers, saying Bogardus' rules and traps used, you do not see all the balls broken. Amateurs and young boys who want to learn to shoot and will follow the instructions laid down in my book, "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting," will become crack wing shots, and, further, patronize the man who introduced this sport to the public, and who has been to England twice and shot and upheld the American flag. My "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting" is the only book that has ever been written and published by a market hunter and experienced man. I will return the money to any one who has bought the book and thinks they did not get their money's worth. Each barrel of balls contains a score book with Bogardus' Rules for Glass Ball Shooting, and also his New Rules for Pigeon Shooting.

Price of Balls, 1,000, $14; by single barrel $4; "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting," $2.
HEADQUARTERS FOR BALLS, HAGGERTY BROS. & CO., 10 Platt Street, N. Y. City.
" " TRAPS, HART & SLOAN, Newark, N. J.

Address CAPT. A. H. BOGARDUS, Elkhart, Logan Co., Ill., or can be had from him wherever he shoots. DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS. BAGATELLE BALLS. FARO & POKER CHECKS. ENP BALLS AND TEN PINS. ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. **F. GROTE & CO.,** TURNERS AND DEALERS, 114 E. 14th ST., NEW YO

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Contains History of the State, Towns and points of Interest, Populations, Farm Lands, their value, yield, etc., Taxation and Debts, Schools, Origin of Names, Inhabitants of the Beaches, Wrecks, Lighthouses, Life saving Stations, Yacht Clubs, Industries, Personal Sketches, Parks, Land Associations, Fishing and Hunting Grounds, Hotels, many charts from official sources, with complete soundings, etc., etc. Useful to sportsmen and yachtsmen, and the country gentleman. Size, 12x16. Price $7. Address C. P. KUNHARDT, Yachting Editor, FOREST AND STREAM Office, 111 Fulton street, New York.

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The LIGHTEST sporting boat in the world. Weight, 25 pounds and upward. The smallest size will carry two persons. Cedar siding, oak keel, etc., (do not fold up). CANOES, open or decked, weigh 35 pounds to 60 lbs. Send stamp for illustrated Circular. J. H. RUSHTON, Manufacturer, Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

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ISLIP, L. I.

Builder of yachts Comet, Niantic, Sagitta, Onward, Windward, and many others. Vessels hauled out, and repairs and alterations executed at low rates. Several fine yachts for sale cheap.

N. B.—Yachts built cheap if contracted for immediately.

T. DESMOND,
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37 PECK SLIP, NEW YORK.

Cabin Yachts, Steam Launches, Open Yachts and Sailboats of every description for racing or cruising at lowest rates. Also, Row Boats, Shells and Club Boats. Boats and yachts for export a specialty. Oars and sculls of all kinds.

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FOOT OF 135TH ST., HARLEM, N. Y.

Builder of single and double-sculls shells, pair, four and eight-oared shells; barges, gigs and club boats of all kinds. Fine oars and sculls. Fine boats always on hand. Orders executed upon short notice at lowest rates. Rowing and Sculling canoes a specialty. Accommodations for boats and oarsmen. jan 30 1y

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THE "SHARPIE" YACHT.

This style of boat is especially suitable for YACHTING, FISHING AND HUNTING. Is fully as fast, seaworthy and weatherly as the round-bottom boat; draws but a few inches of water, and can be built at short notice for much less than yachts or boats of other types. Shipped to all parts of the country.

Full sets of working drawings sent to distant correspondents at reasonable rates. Also swift light-draft yachts built on the same principle at low price. Address

THOS. CLAPHAM, Roslyn, L. I.

THE COMING BOAT.

The light draught "sharpie-built" boat is precisely the thing for sailing, fishing and pleasure sailing, and for speed, safety and comfort is not excelled.

Send for circular. D. O. TWITCHELL, 16 Arthur street, New Haven, Conn. jan30

Magic Lanterns and Stereopticons.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., 591 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Metropolitan. Stereoscopes and Views; Graphoscopes, Chromos and Frames; Albums, Photographs of Celebrities, Photographic Transparencies, Convex Glass, Photographic Materials. Awarded First Premium at Vienna and Philadelphia. dec27

FOREST AND STREAM & ROD AND GUN

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Terms, Four Dollars a Year. Ten Cents a Copy.

NEW YORK THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1879.

Volume 12—No. 3. No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

TIGER HUNTIHG IN INDIA WITH ELEPHANTS.

WE cross'd a brawling mountain torrent, far
From our Indian camp. The red, angry glare
Of crimson sunset shimmered through the clouds
Of dust that fill'd the air with their dull, coppery hues,
Presaging the near coming of a storm.

We pass'd the border-forest's gloomy belt,
Behind which, tier on tier, the mighty range
Of the majestic Himalayas tower'd in air,
Till their snow-clad summits seemed to pierce the sky;
Had pass'd thro' villages in dense mango groves—
Past temples, shadow'd by great tamarind trees;
Past vast borders, all fill'd with din and dust;
Past the low country, covered with green crops;
Past patches of rice stubble, with dense grass between,
Whence rose the partridge, plover and the quail,
And florican and pea-fowl in dense flocks;
Past groves of feathery bamboo and the palm,
And plumy plaintains that conceal the huts,
'Midst aloe-hedges festoon'd with gay vines.

There were few song-birds flitting thro' the gloom
Of wood arcades, to make them musical.
The sungle-s horn-bill darts from tree to tree;
The big woodpecker taps the hollow log,
With gorgeous plumage glistening in the sun;
Flights of green parrots scream above your head;
The golden oriole and the bulbul make
Their feeble chirrup, while at times resound
The melancholy hoot of blinking owl,
Or the golden pigeon's soft and murmurous coo.

There, on the borders of the jungle wild,
The hunters pause ere they invade its depths.
'Twas a dark, deep, impenetrable swamp,
Thick with tall reeds and wild vines interlac'd—
Homes of the savage creatures of the waste—
The tiger's haunt, fierce monarch of the woods!
Here ranged the brown hog-deer in browzing herds,
The wild pig and the boar, with gnashing tusks,
Here tramped the black rhinoceros on his way,
And wallowed the big buffaloes at will.
The jackals rais'd at night their fearful howl,
While overhead great flocks of vultures soar'd.

And here the hunting elephants are rang'd
In line continuous, ready for the charge:
Each bears a howdah on his towering back,
Whereon the hunter with his rifle sits,
To stop the royal game with fatal aim.
Soon the long line advances thro' the wood,
Trampling the bending branches and the reeds,
While loud the native beaters sound their drums,
And kindle into flames the jungle grass—
Kindle acacia shrubs and thorny bush.
So they press on, a wall of flame behind,
While fast before them flies the frantic game.

At length a tiger bounds away in fright,
And fast the goaded elephant pursues.
As fast he tears thro' tangled jungles green,
Like great ship surging thro' the ocean tides.
The Mahouts rain their blows upon his head,
The spearmen prick him with their lances keen;
While on thro' bush and brake, thro' thorny scrub—
Through stream, and down precipitous ravine
The headlong chase is urg'd, till brought to bay,
The tiger falls beneath th' unerring shot.

Shelter Island, Jan. ISAAC McLELLAN.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

Winter Sports in San Diego Co., Cal.

BY T. S. VAN DYKE.

IN midwinter our field sports are really at their height; for, although the law has shut off hunting deer, yet it is open for everything else, and everything else is then in prime. At no other time is our gamy little quail so spry, so saucy, so swift or wing, and at no other time are both ground and weather in such fine condition for a cotillion with him as in those months when our Eastern friends consign their guns to oil, flannel and inglorious quiet, while the old dogs hug the rug by the fire and hunt again in happy dreams, and poor Bob White, starved out by deep snows, huddles up among his suffering brethren and resigns his little life to the merciless frost king, or still more heartless pot hunters.

Bob White was my first love, and three years of time and thousands of weary miles of space have not yet in the least divorced us; yet the sport to be had here with our little blue beauty of the jaunty plume is scarcely inferior to the pleasures of Bob's company when we consider the difference of the surroundings. Deep, indeed, are the joys of the buckwheat stubble, the briar wood and tangled swamps, even with benumbed fingers, chattering teeth or wet feet, so long as we can catch even an occasional glimpse of Bob's whirring wing; yet, on the whole, give me an hour among the roaring myriads of a California cañon, with the spangled green carpet, genial sun and flowery hills of San Diego for a background. Instead of the long and weary tramp so often necessary to a satisfactory interview with my old friend Bob, we have only to canter or drive a short distance up some cañon radiant with life and beauty, where soon the rich mellow ca-loi-o, ca-loi-o, ca-loi-o of the calling quail, or his sharp twit, twit, twit of alarm breaks on your ear, and in a few moments, or seconds, perhaps, you see hundreds of dark flashes of energy and life darting here and there through the bushes. Leaving your coat and other sudorific unnecessaries in the wagon or on the horse, in a few moments you have the whole air about you full of dark streaks of whizzing swiftness. Then begins a time that in the whole line of shot-gun shooting has no superior. To have from one to a dozen or fifteen birds rising at once, on all sides and at all distances, from five to fifteen yards, with more rising at the crack of your gun, and still more as you load, a wild medley of buzzing, pitching, squealing, wheeling and darting in almost every direction and from almost every bush, while your gun barrels burn your hand from the rapid fire, and your quickest motions cannot cram in cartridges fast enough; this is the very ecstasy of shooting.

This, too, is the time that tries the tyro's nerves almost as much as when, before the clamorous hounds, the buck, with crashing bound, first comes within sound and sight. Ye gunmakers who want opinions on your guns; ye cartridge makers, ye shot makers, ye powder makers and all who make sporting material, who would like to know their demerits, ye should stand awhile within earshot of a greeny, who thinks he can shoot a little, when he tackles a flock of California quails. To me few things are more exquisitely ludicrous than such a one, with face dripping with perspiration, hands and knees quivering with haste, and enveloped in a cloud of smoke through which birds are scudding like meteors, expressing himself upon the various causes of his failure to tranquilize a bird.

Such sport as this may be had within fifteen minutes' (more often five minutes') canter of almost any ranch house in the county. To the moderate shooter a single flock will afford many days or even weeks of good sport. I have shot all the winter on only three flocks, and expect them to last me all through the rest of it. All these are within five hundred yards of the house. Out of one of these I have already shot about two hundred birds, and yet it looks just as big as ever.

But variety is the spice of field life, and here, too, we have it. Along the base of the low hills that rise from the plains in the patches of weeds and grass that cover the plan itself, in the weedy meadows or the clumps of prickly pear, you may often at every few rods see the little cottontail whirl away through the brush in a zigzag flash of white; or the large hare, perhaps, springs from his form and glides away with arrowy rush. Here you may have snap shooting almost as difficult as the thickest of Eastern covert shooting, and carry home a load of game—unlike the Eastern hare, barely endurable even when well cooked—but game equal in flavor to anything we have, if one can only forget that he has ever before tasted rabbit and be uninfluenced by the fact that it is cheap and plenty. Or, if you prefer it, you may mount a good gravel-scratcher and see the lithe greyhounds, stretched out like telescopes, hug the flower-spangled sod of the plain, while the hare, a few yards ahead, lets out an extra length as they gain on him, lays down his ears for business and skims with airy foot the turf.

Or, when you tire of hare hunting, you may ride to the small ponds or lagoons along the river bottoms, where you shall hear the welcome quaack, quaack, quaack that used to delight your soul of yore, and see again the old mallard with head and neck of burnished green, spring aloft with obstreperous wing. There, too, the widgeon, spoonbill, sprigtail, blue-winged, green-winged, and cinnamon teal, and sometimes the splendid redhead, or more splendid canvasback, will vary the scene with their rushing wings and splashing tumble. There, too, you may see the old Canada goose, with his rich-toned honk, come sliding down from on high with neck outstretched and rigid wing, only, perhaps, to sheer neatly off as his watchful eye catches your crouching form among the weeds. But wait until old Phœbus has unhitched his wain and Dian runs the evening train, and then you may stand on a pass between the lagoon and the plain and stay his wandering wing. Or even by day, when he is feeding on the plain, you may, with a good horse, walk carelessly up to him in a slanting course, and, when directly to windward, suddenly turn and come thundering down upon his ranks; while he, compelled to rise against the wind, finds his accurate knowledge of the range of a gun at last a delusion and a snare.

Though geographically included within the game laws of the State, San Diego is nevertheless considered by herself as an independent colony in this respect, and makes her own laws. Far be it from me to advocate any infraction of game laws, and personally I have no occasion to break them; but circumstances surely alter cases, and where there are no market shooters or pot hunters, and a ton of game to every settler, laws made for the vicinity of San Francisco or other markets cannot be expected to command literal obedience. Hence it is a part of the unwritten code of this county that at no time of the year is a buck privileged to bite a settler, and, if in such attempt the buck should fall, it is his own fault. It is also the unanimous opinion of the people that at no time of the year, especially at the only time when he is really fat, has any buck a right to pack off a hundred and fifty odd pounds of venison while the settler, whose vineyards and fruit trees he has destroyed, has to repair the wear and tear of his fleshy tabernacle on bread and honey with perhaps the luxury of beans for a variety. As they are quite harmless, and in a very respectable business, the does are, however, treated with great respect throughout one-half the year.

Ascending into the mountains, which we may do to an elevation of about three thousand feet before it begins to get cold, we shall find in the oak-filled cañons the large mountain pigeon, a bird less swift of wing than the passenger pigeon, but surpassing him in beauty of plumage and wariness. Driven from their home in the high mountains by snow, these pigeons are often found in large numbers in the lower valley. Last week, on a little stroll of only half a mile, I took in seventeen of them in a very short time. It was mostly sitting shooting from high trees, but the stealthy caution necessary to get a shot, the bustling fluster with which they come down, the bright glossy lavender plumage of the head and neck, with a white collar around the latter, and the weight of a goodly bunch, gives it a very strong smack of game shooting, after all.

About this elevation, too, we begin to meet the large and beautiful mountain quail with his two long plumes of silken black, his plaintive quit, quit, queeah, queeah, and his mild simplicity, as with inquiring gaze he cocks his head from side to side to examine you with a queeah, queeah of curiosity, and hops up on a stone, perhaps to take better inspection.

The sea coast, too, affords in places good sport, though most of the wild fowl, except the black brant, come inland; but for the climate seeker the coast is by no means equal to the interior. Though it is mere summer compared with New York, San Francisco or even the boasted Santa Barbara, it is still winter compared with parts of the interior, although at night it may be warmer. Nowhere, perhaps, has nature played such curious freaks as in the climate of San Diego Co. Within thirty miles of where I write is winter equal to that of New York, and here the trees are full of ripe oranges. In one valley the frosts bite with as icy teeth as in many parts of the East, while in another, only a mile away, perhaps, and with scarcely any apparent difference of elevation or situation, tobacco and tomatoes stand as rankly green as in the noon of summer.

I could not but contrast the present winter in the South with winter here. Like the rest of the State, we have had the coldest weather for twenty years, and it has wrought sad havoc among the young orange trees. Yet, all the cold we have had has been only at night, and on the coldest of the days I hunted quail in what would be called East a summer dress. Owing to the dry air the nights are often cold here; but the very same cause which allows a rapid radiation of heat by night makes it heat up ten or fifteen degrees an hour after sunrise. We often go out doors here in the morning to get warmer. This is the only kind of cold we know here. The lowest midday temperature I have ever seen here was fifty-five, and it very surely stops short of sixty, though it may have been to twenty-eight before sunrise. The average winter temperature is about forty or forty-five before sunrise, fifty-five by nine o'clock, and sixty-five to seventy from eleven till four. I saw an account of a gentleman in Texas waiting about a month for a chance to go out on a hunt. Though painfully sensitive to cold, I have never yet staid in a day here on that account, and the thickest dress I have ever worn for hunting is two pair of duck pants, a flannel shirt and a single duck jacket, though an extra coat is often necessary for riding. Though our rainy season is half over, I have staid in only six days for rain, and all these days were days of warm, soft showers.

In my last article on San Diego appears a mistake either of my manuscript or the compositor. I meant to say that no one should come to California with any expectation of making a living out of the country *at once* by either mental or manual work. The omission of *at once* made the sentence absurd. As it stands above it is true, though I suppose it is very improper for a Californian to admit it. Thanks to Nordhoff and other lofty scribblers, who, not content with dipping their quills in the rainbow, tore up the whole arch by the roots and splashed it bodily all over their pages, California has long been overrun with geese who left good nest eggs at home and came here, without money enough to return, in confident expectation of finding a paradise. Besides the competitions of these there is that of the vanguard of the great Asiatic horde, who must not be kept back, because we made a treaty once, but more especially because God has

sent them here to be Christianized, at the rate of one a year, and also because "this is a great free country," you know, and we must therefore open our bosom to the filth of the world.

My first impression of California was that it was a land of solid realities and glittering humbugs, and I have seen little reason to change it. But to the sportsman, the climate seeker and tourist, who has sense enough not to squat in the first place he strikes, its realities are all solid and its humbugs very scarce.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

THE SOURCE OF THE CONNECTICUT.

THE headwaters of the Connecticut having of late attracted some notice as a game region, I take occasion to relate some of my experience during two seasons spent in this locality. One evening in July, 1877, our party of three reached North Stratford, the last town on the railroad, staged it to Colebrook, two and a half hours' ride, that night, and the next afternoon found us at First Lake. At the hotel near the outlet we acquired some information of the wilderness beyond, and a 24-pound lunge (*Salmo confinis*, I believe,) was brought in from the lake in company with several of smaller size. We were almost induced to stop a day and catch a few ourselves, as we were assured would be easy to do. But speckled trout were the objects of our trip, and, though the big fish made us open our eyes to no small extent, nine o'clock next morning found us at the edge of the forest—a forest extending almost unbroken three hundred miles across Northern Maine and New Brunswick. The four-mile carry to Second Lake was not to be surpassed for mud, stones and fallen trees by any equal distance described in modern literature. Since that time, as I rejoice to know, it has been improved till one is not obliged to make a pack mule of himself, but may send baggage by buck-board and ride himself if he chooses.

The object of our trip was the exploration of the country with regard to the fishing. Certain indefinite statements as to the deer and moose in these parts had not even influenced us to bring our guns, but we were quite confident of finding trout somewhere. With revolvers, rods and two weeks' supplies we proposed to find trout if there were any. If disappointed in Connecticut waters, we intended to cross the mountains to the head of the Magalloway. These streams in turn proving barren, replenishing our supplies at Parmachene, we would try the Cupsuptic and Rangeley waters as a last resort.

At the last house on the road we were told of a bark camp a mile up the lake. Here we could probably get dinner. And before we got those fifty-pound packs over the five miles it was quite a fashionable dinner-hour. When at last we dropped the packs in the little clearing, we were surprised to find a large neat structure of peeled logs chinked with moss, and a high bark roof with gables. Inside it was just woodsy enough, and really fascinating in the freshness of its white logs and silvery bark. And Mr. Chester got us up such a dinner that we almost decided to give up our projected tramp in the woods and stay at the lake. But after admiring the lake and surrounding mountains awhile, the woods fever being still strong within us, Mr. C. rowed us across and we struck into the pathless woods, following up a quite large brook half a mile before pitching camp. For the week we were on this stream every day was a sort of recreation. Every pool was full of trout. With our little white tent beside the best pools, we were saved the usual long tramps back to camp. A few minutes' fishing usually supplied trout for a meal, and with perfect weather the days seemed charmed. From day to day we shifted camp, continuing our northeast course toward the Magulloway. Our pistols kept us supplied with Canada grouse, for they were very numerous along the streams, and so tame that H. put his hand within a yard of an old cock before he flew. The ruffed grouse abounds in the highlands. For a distance of three or four miles the stream flowed through alders and was nearly dead water. Along the upper part of this I fished about a mile one day, and found not a pool without moose or caribou tracks so confused as to be hardly distinguished from each other. Using no caution we saw no large game, but frequently found the water muddy where they had just left, and once I heard a caribou trot off through the alders. This part of the stream, as well as the best place for trout, has not been visited since that time.

After going half way to the Magalloway we held a council to decide whether to go back to Chester's camp or still forward. Sure signs of approaching rain, together with tender memories of the dinner which had attended our stop the week before, decided the question, and just before dark, after a terrible tramp of nine hours under the still heavy knapsacks, we stood on a log at the edge of the lake, each man with a revolver. The fusilade reached the camp across the lake, but a few minutes after Mr. Chester reached us with the boats the long threatening storm broke. In a few minutes we were too wet to be any wetter, and could only laugh at each other the rest of the mile and a half.

We remained a week at the lake, catching an unlimited number of trout, though the larger ones were still in deep water. August 10, H. and I returned and spent a month, which I still remember as the most pleasant of my experience. We hunted little on account of the wet weather, but caught as many trout as could be disposed of, many running from a pound to a pound and a half. The best I have heard of being taken in these waters is three pounds. Last summer (1878), I spent July and August at this lake. Our party secured four deer, and might have shot as many more without difficulty. On one occasion a large deer stood for several minutes about fifty yards distant, while my rifle was in my hands. It was hard to keep from shooting, but there was plenty of meat in camp, and I let her go. It is a beautiful lake! The mountains inclosing are still covered with the primeval forest. The lumberman—that curse of all the accessible lakes of Maine—has not yet touched my favorite, and the dark belt of evergreen forest surrounding it is in striking contrast with many of the northern lakes. The deer around its shores have hardly been disturbed as yet, and caribou and moose, though abundant, are never systematically hunted. With Edward Norton at the paddle on a dark August night, even a tyro is sure of a shot at a deer, unless he persists in pounding the sides of the boat with his but. Norton paddles from sheer love of the thing, and that he has appreciation his occasional letters in FOREST AND STREAM from Florida will testify. But Thomas Chester is the true woodsman, as perfect in the knowledge of caribou and moose, bears and otter, as any man his native Aroostook ever turned out; and, what is of importance to many of us, he is not of those who regard the sportsman merely as a subject to be plucked. Sharing the not uncommon prejudice which exists against making public one's favorite hunting grounds, it is with some hesitation that I have written the foregoing; but during the two seasons I have spent in this wilderness I feel that I have become acquainted with but a small part of the game inhabited localities. Many a stream and beaver pond have I tried but a moment, though swarming with trout and with shores trampled by the finest game in this part of the continent. Yet few enough, I know, are the sportsmen who will penetrate these more secluded places There is room for all. X.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

A DAY ON THE PRAIRIE.

"DO you think the wind will shift to the North?" was the question asked by many sportsmen as they collected at the station of the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad preparatory to starting *en route* to Chef Manteur and Lake Catharine.

The rain was pouring down in torrents, and from under each umbrella peeped a hopeful face, prophetic of a bright tomorrow.

It was near the hour of five P. M. when the train was brought before the station, the locomotive puffing, ringing and blowing as they backed to attach the different coaches, prominent among which was that appropriated to the men of the field. The dusky suits of corduroys were bobbing about here, there and everywhere, looking after the dogs, guns, baggage, etc. At last, as the station clock strikes five, the long chain of coaches is gradually moved off, the church steeples, domes and spires of New Orleans grow dim in haze, and a few moments later all is lost to view of the distant city, and the train speeds through the hoary cypress forest, next moment emerging into a prairie almost like a sea of yellow grass. Bayous, coules and swamps are passed, and then in the midst of a sweeping prairie, far reaching beyond the scope of the human eye, three or four solitary huts are passed. These are the houses of the professional hunter. At intervals of half or three-quarters of an hour the whistle blows and the train is checked beside some wo-begone road-side house in the open prairie. These are section, or station-houses. After several hours' ride the brakeman opens the coach-door and cries "Chef Manteur;" four miles further he sings out "Lake Catharine." Then there is a general stir, and as the train moves on there is nothing left in the sportsman's coach save the volumes of smoke from the meerschaum, cigar and Creole cigarette. The hunters are all busy looking for Tom and Jerry on the banks of Miller's Bayou. Later on there may be seen a light large skiff steadily moving down the bayou filled with men, dogs and guns. By the glint of the lantern may occasionally be seen the flash of some polished weapon, and breaking the stillness of the night is heard a merry laugh or a snatch from some familiar song. A brisk row of several miles brings the little craft before Mrs. Miller's wharf, and very soon men, dogs and guns all disappear in the well warmed cabins—the hunter's retreat.

During some recent year the more devoted have combined and built what is known as the club room, a small cabin a trifle better than that built by the late good Miller. The houses are built on a small island of a few acres in area, principally composed of shell and sand, with an occasional tree dotted about the grounds. This island is not more than three or four feet above the level of the sea marsh that surrounds it for many miles. In the rear of the house, about a quarter-mile distant, lies in all its ripples the beautiful sheet of water known as "Lake Catharine," about fifteen or twenty miles in length and about half its length in breadth. Into this lake empty a great number of bayous, which drain the lower sea-marsh country. These waters abound in a variety of fish, the most prominent of which is the bass (commonly, but erroneously, known here as "green trout"). Miller's Bayou and Bayou Frederic are the most noted of the bayous through the prairie, and they furnish a fair channel to all small streams confluent. Situated on Miller's Bayou, on the side nearest Bayou Frederic, stands the "Retreat" described above. We will now take a peep into the "club room," the centre of attraction at the lodge. In the centre of the room is a large table, around which are collected the sportsmen.

The room is hung about with hunting suits, guns and such things as are common to a sportsman's hall. Presently the several occupations of the party are interrupted by Mrs. Miller entering with her arms full of plates, dishes, and etc. Cards, pipes, etc., are rapidly removed, and the delicious coffee, fish, ducks and eggs soon take their places as Mrs. M. arranges them before her guests. All have good appetites, and as they quaff the "rosy bowl" many jokes and repartees are exchanged across the table. Supper finished, games are resumed until some voice, a few hours later, exclaims, "Lights out, boys," and in less time than it takes a turtle to roll off a log all are in bed and dreaming of happy hunting grounds where ducks fly like chaff before the winds.

"Gemmen, it's time to git up," roars Tom at the door at half-past three o'clock; "de boats is ready, and I'se just waiting for you gemmen to speak de word."

All are dressed in less than no time. Mrs. Miller's coffee is hastily swallowed; there in a busy hum of voices and a flitting of lights at the wharf as each huntsman adjusts his chattels in his respective piroque; one by one in different directions the boats vanish in the dim morning light. And then all is silent at Miller's. In due time each sportsman reaches his grounds and anchors his decoys, places himself in his boat securely in his blind to await the dawn. Slowly the sky grows gray and the first "boom" is heard afar down on "Bayou Barbe"; the second and the third as the sky becomes streaked with red; and ere the sun is risen it seems as though there was a lively skirmish going on. The ducks whirl in every direction so confused that they seem at a loss to know where to alight. This skirmishing is kept up until one or two P. M., and, tired out, each one instinctively turns the prow of his peroque homeward. One after another arrives with his show of luck, some with two and some with twenty ducks. Tired, hungry and sleepy, prepared for a rest, a good repast a cigar and a nap; and while each in turn is being enjoyed Tom, Jerry and Philip are busy cleaning the game and guns for the respective gentlemen they have accompanied. After a nap has refreshed all they are ready to enjoy a good dinner about three o'clock. A siesta follows and is prolonged until the summons comes to prepare for the train. At half-past seven night is again upon all, and at this hour Tom and Jerry lay back on their oars and soon landed at Lake Catharine station. "All aboard," sings the conductor as the train rumbles up to the platform, and we are soon hurled back to the smoky city. Long live the ducks, that we may occasionally leave the turmoil of business and spend a day on the open prairie to inhale the free salt air and hear the melodious "boom" of the breech-loader echoing through Seven Ponds, Cerridore, Bay Frederic and other grounds too numerous to mention. J. M. S.

A TROPHY OF THE CHASE.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

On the 3d of January I killed a large mountain ram, or bighorn, on the Bridger Mountains. I send the measurement of his head thinking it might interest some of your readers. As you are aware, the base of horns occupies the full width of head on top, there being no interval between horns as in the domestic ram: Width of head across eyes, 8in.; width across both horns at base, 8in.; circumference of each horn at base, 16in.; diameter of each horn at base—largest diameter, 5½in.; smallest diameter, 4½in.; circumference of each horn at their half length (17in. from base), 14in.; length of horn, measuring around the curve, 34in.; distance between horns at tip (across nose), 16½in.; from outside to outside of horns at widest point (across forehead) 21½in.; each horn makes a complete turn excepting 2in.; measuring from centre of base of each horn to the tip each horn flares outward 6½in.; in making the complete turn the flare being mathematically regular; length of head from the crown to muzzle, 13½in.; length of ear on lower side, 6in.; length of ear on upper side, 4in.; circumference of neck just back of ears, 22in.; forefeet, 3½in. long by 2½in. wide.; hind feet, smaller, 2½in. by 2in. Judging from the rings on the horns his age was eleven years. His head, with small portion of neck, would weigh from 65 to 75 pounds (estimated). Estimated weight of animal in his present poor condition, 200 pounds; had he been fat, 300 pounds.

He was killed at an elevation of 6,000 feet above tide, with snow eighteen inches deep on the mountain side, with a temperature of zero at 12 o'clock M., and had to be dragged down the mountain side 400 yards to a point that could be reached by pack horse, where he was skinned, quartered and packed in. The above dimensions were taken after being brought into camp. The surroundings were so disagreeable that I failed to take the dimensions of carcass before being skinned. In spite of this labor and fatigue and the previous labor of climbing 1,200 feet vertically from the valley below to get a favorable shot, I felt well repaid in the possession of such a trophy. At the same time my hunting companion killed another ram of about the same size, the diameter of horns being a little less, but their length being a little longer, 35½ inches. Estimated age, 12 years, by rings on horn.

The color of these big-horns was a dark granite gray, brick color) on head, neck and sides. Rump marked like the elk, except the color was almost pure white, with a gray streak on top of rump, connecting the gray color of back with tail. Muzzle white. They were of the largest class that range the Rocky Mountains. There are a few larger, but not many. It is only during the heavy snows of winter that they are forced so low down the mountain sides in search of food, and it is then the most favorable time to kill them. The ewes are still fat. P.

Montana, Jan. 10, 1879.

FIRE HUNTING IN TEXAS.

BRENHAM, TEXAS, Jan. 18, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Some time ago our jolly little crowd of five met again for the purpose of making arrangements for a camp hunt above the so-called Yegua Bottom, about eighteen miles from our home. No persuasion was necessary, as all of us were very fond of this noble sport, and we at once made up our minds to start the coming Saturday night and lay over Sunday. The time came on. E. A. F. and old John G. of our party, the more experienced, especially the first mentioned, being one of the crack shots, as he alone knocked eleven deer in our two last hunts, went in the afternoon well prepared with all necessaries for our pleasure trip. We were determined to look more for our old-time fun than for a large quantity of game. In the evening about 7 o'clock after business released the balance of us, we followed on horseback to join the hunt, and reached camp about 10½ o'clock. Fortunately, our two friends that left at noon were just in camp when we arrived, and they at once showed us a fine lot of ducks which they had shot late in the evening in a pond about 300 yards from us. We then stirred up the fire and made a good cup of coffee, and got away with some of our victuals. As usual, all the boys had a good appetite, and still old John cried out: "I can't eat anything on the whole trip!" While sitting here on the ground *a la maniere d'un chasseur*, we heard at least eight shots fired due south from us, so that one of us remarked, "Boys, let's up and start for deer, or else the fellows above will get the best of us!" Old John, though, said: "There are no deer where they shoot; I suppose they are raccoon hunting!" We again perceived heavy shooting, which led old John to believe that the parties must be killing stock, as there is plenty of it there. We all laughed for passing such a joke on those boys. At last we got up and started out for some game. G. G. and I went together, but had seen during the whole night only one pair of eyes—on the ground, too. I shot and was surprised with a large skunk. It was rather windy all night, so that the light of our open, old-fashioned lamp was most of the time blown aside, and we could hardly see any distance in front of us. About daylight E. A. F. and old John also returned to camp. We had all been very anxious to hear the result of their night's work. They gave us the following brief story: "Toward morning, after having passed the best country, we saw one pair of eyes about fifteen yards ahead of us. The animal finally got up and stretched himself, while E. A. F. turned around and said: 'John, here's old Jack!' John laughingly replied: 'Yes, this is surely old Jack down here!' Just at this moment E. A. F. noticed his eyes again and said: 'Hallo! a buck!' He quickly shot, and his 32 buckshot, which had been carefully chambered, laid him down flat—the biggest kind of a buck. After we had him hung up it was nearly daylight. Still not yet satisfied we all went out again, also our friend, A. J. R., and in a very short time we had a gang of turkeys, of which we only got five large gobblers, as they were very wild. Ducks had left the ponds and went southward for the creeks. We therefore concluded to leave and go for them at once, as we heard frequent shots in that direction in the early part of the morning, and were certain not to be disappointed. In a few minutes, then, we had taken a good breakfast. Mr. Cervus was fetched, and everything placed in the wagon. After three and a half miles ride we crossed Davidson and soon reached our destination; but, to our great surprise, met, within 300 yards of the Yegua, a scene that was not at all a pleasant one for us—a fine mare and colt lying right close together dead, both of them killed with buckshot, as the wounds showed. You may imagine the

we felt very discouraged, not having been within four miles of them the night before, as we went due north. We gave up duck hunting as a bad job, and at once left for home to make inquiry for the owner to inform him of the fact. He has up to date not received any compensation for his loss as yet, as this famous shot, *pura dico*, as it seems, is too dishonest to come up like a man or a true and right-thinking sportsman and settle the matter. All the Burleson County rangers are bitterly opposed to our future visits, as a matter of course.

Yours truly, O. C. O.

Fish Culture.

Third Biennial Report of the Superintendent of the Michigan State Fisheries for 1877-'78.

THE report of Superintendent Geo. H. Jerome now before us is a voluminous document, and makes a very creditable showing of the efforts of the Michigan fisheulturists, who are among the most energetic and intelligent of the State boards. The report is made up largely of figures—very large figures too—and unless recent bank defalcations and crooked election returns have demonstrated the mistake of the once accepted proposition that figures cannot lie, the statistics here presented indicate two busy seasons in the Michigan hatching-houses. The whitefish being the most important, and its supply of the most importance, has received a large share of attention. As the results of some very valuable experiments instituted to determine the most favorable conditions for whitefish culture, it has been found that the temperature of the water exerts a marked influence upon the work. A high temperature hastens development; a lower degree retards it. Whitefish ova from the same mother and fertilized with the same milt will, if placed in water at 60 deg. or 70 deg., become living fish in thirty days or less; in water at 33 deg. or 34 deg. five or six months are required for their development. If the alewive be placed in water of 50 deg. to 60 deg., the food in the umbilical sac is consumed in five or six days; in water at 34 deg., from fifteen to twenty days are required. The total number of whitefish deposited in rivers, the inland lakes and the Great Lakes aggregated 8,000,000 for the season of 1876-'7 and 12,000,000 for the season of 1877-'8. These numbers are far in excess of those of any previous years. These fish were all hatched at the Detroit hatchery, which in its workings has been a brilliant success. Prior to its establishment, the cost of hatching whitefish was one dollar per thousand. Now it does not exceed ten cents per thousand, and the commissioners expect to reduce even this cost one-half.

More than usual difficulty has been found in the hatching of the lake trout, but a very fair work has been accomplished, the number deposited in 1877 being 150,000, and in 1878 more than double that number.

Of the 100,000 California salmon eggs shipped from the McLoud River in October, 1877, all but about five per cent. were successfully hatched out at the Pokagon hatchery and deposited in the lakes of fourteen counties. These fish are found to change very materially when confined to limited supplies of water, being stunted or dwarfed. For their full development they require the strong currents and rushing waters. Experiments in hybridization have been made by impregnating the ova of the brook trout with the milt of the salmon, the result being apparently healthy fry.

But limited attention has been devoted to the land-locked salmon, owing to the difficulty of procuring eggs from Maine. It is hoped, however, to obtain a much larger supply from the hatchery at Grand Lake stream: and it is also believed that the Log Lake fish planted in 1876 have spawned there and that thus Michigan will be independent of other States. The number of deposits for 1878 was 25,000. In their efforts to secure spawn of the grayling, the Commissioners have been twice unsuccessful. No one has yet discovered with accuracy the season of their spawning. An expedition was organized in 1877 which reached the Manistee River on the 14th of April, but they were too late. The following year the men were on the ground by the 30th of March, but even this was found to be behind time, and the disappointed fish-culturists went to work to catch what adult grayling they could for transplanting to the State hatching house and various waters, the total number thus caught and distributed being 1,500. A fact of interest was developed in the course of their transportation: A fully ripe spawner being discovered was stripped and the number of eggs found to be 3,555, a yield which, in proportion to the weight of the fish, 9oz., was much greater than what should have been expected from former knowledge of its fecundity. The eel has now taken its place as a fixture, several hundred thousand having been distributed during 1877 and 1878.

The fish shute problem, as the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM already know, was solved by the Michigan Commissioners by the adoption of "Shaw's fishway," the invention of Hon. B. F. Shaw, of the Iowa Fish Commission. Two thousand lithographed diagrams of this way were prepared and scattered broadcast over the State, and as the cost of construction is slight, it is confidently believed that no more trouble will be experienced from this cause.

Altogether the report is one of much encouragement, and Michigan fish culture may be set down an assured success.

MORTALITY OF YOUNG TROUT.—Mr. Seth Green, very considerately for the interests of fish culturists, sends the following hints for publication:

ROCHESTER, Feb. 11, 1879.

MR. EDITOR: I have a great many inquiries from parties wishing me to tell them the cause of their young trout dying. The causes are so numerous that it would be almost impossible to hit the right one in any one case merely from what can be told in a letter. What would prove a perfect preventive in one case might fail in another. Brook trout spawn taken from fish which inhabit a soft water stream are much more delicate than those taken from fish that live in a hard water stream. The shell of the egg is much thinner, and they require very careful handling. But I recommend careful handling with all kinds of spawn. Three-fourths of the spawn that dies are killed by rough handling. I also recommend running as much water over spawn as they will stand and not wash them from their places, and when they are hatched, raise the water three or four inches. As soon as the young fish commence to swim a little they will cluster together. Then great pains must be taken to prevent them from smothering. When the yolk sac is absorbed I begin to feed them. They should be fed a little at a time, and eight or ten times during the day, taking great care not to feed more than they will eat. The troughs should be cleaned every day without fail, as cleanliness is as essential to the welfare of young trout as it is to everything else. A foul trough breeds disease very fast. A plan which has been adopted at our works with success in the rearing of young trout, is by the use of salt in the following way: As soon as the yolk sac is absorbed I make a weak brine, and shutting off the water, pour it in the trough. As soon as the fry commence coming to the top I turn on the fresh water and let it run pretty strong until the salt water is washed out thoroughly. After they have been feeding for a couple of weeks, I make the brine so strong that it will bear up a potato. I use about four quarts of water in making the brine and distribute it the whole length of the trough before pouring in the brine. I draw the water down so that but little more than an inch remains. This is done twice a week. Fresh earth is used with great success in some localities. The way it is used is by placing it in a sieve and shaking it over the trough until the bottom is covered. It should be done two or three times a week. The way I learned all I know about fish hatching was by experiments and observation. I try all the plans I can think of and all I hear of any one else trying. I have been experimenting ever since I have been in the business.

Yours, SETH GREEN.

FRESH NEWFOUNDLAND SALMON FOR ENGLAND.—Mr. A. C. MacDougall, of St. John's, Newfoundland, has entered into contracts for delivering in London four hundred thousand pounds of salmon, or about thirty thousand fish, the coming season. He has also engaged to deliver alive two hundred thousand lobsters. It appears that in Newfoundland salmon are naturally very plentiful and excellent in flavor, but unfortunately the markets are not numerous or near at hand to take them when in a fresh state. The salmon will be caught in the season, stored in refrigerating stores, and will be sent over to that country in a fresh condition as wanted, where they will be sold at a reasonable price.

THE POTOMAC FISHWAY.—Virginians are pushing the appropriation for a fishway over the great falls of the Potomac before Congress with reasonable prospect of success. It is believed that the McDonald fishway will be adopted, as it is necessarily a shadway, and none of the ways heretofore built even claim to be shad ways.

—We were in error when we stated, last week, that an initiation fee of $5 was required to become a member of the American Fish Cultural Association. There are annual dues of $3; nothing more. The doors of admission are open wide, without fee or charge. The annual proceedings of this association are most interesting. The next meeting will be held at Fulton Market Feb. 25 and 26.

Natural History.

THE ENGLISH SPARROW.

BY JULIA S. HOAG.

THE sparrow was probably first seen by Adam. What impression this special creation made upon him has never been recorded, but it is not improbable, with the interest and excitement attendant upon his own awakening, that the twitterer quite escaped his attention. At that time, too, there being but a single pair of these birds yet created, it is only just to presume that, the honeymoon not yet being over, they were dwelling together in peace and harmony, and that all their songs were of love, and all their attitudes beatitudes.

The early writers are comparatively reticent on the subject of this bird; although it is referred to in both the Old and New Testament; but the quality of the reference is so strained as to have lost any complimentary titbits which may originally have been intended. When two sparrows were sold for one farthing and five sparrows for two farthings, as in the days of the Apostles, we may safely conclude they were not ranked as treasures in the market.

The first large importation of the English sparrow to this country appears to have taken place in 1862, when two hundred were set free in New York. The Park Commissioners of that city first took them in special charge in 1864. Soon after forty pairs were imported for New Haven. The purpose of this importation was to suppress the increase of a measuring worm or caterpillar, which was then, and is now, despoiling the shade trees of the streets and public parks.

The value set upon sparrows in 1870 can be judged by some statements made by a gentleman of Newburgh, who advertised them for sale. He communicated the fact through the public journals that he soon expected a fresh supply by steamer from Southampton. The penalty imposed in New York for catching them being from five to ten dollars for each bird caught in that or in adjacent corporations rendered importation a necessity in order to supply the market outside of that city. In Europe, he further stated, where they were found by millions and were caught in traps, they were bought for a nominal price. But their freight and attention, with the mortality which would ensue during the passage across the Atlantic, together with the fact that their quarrelsome dispositions rendered a cage for each bird important;—these combined necessitated a price of $4 a pair for healthy sparrows. It seems almost impossible to believe that this gentleman was not trying to perpetrate a practical joke, so great a change in the value of sparrows has been effected in eight years.

The sparrow increase is very rapid. Under favorable circumstances one bird will produce about thirty eggs in a season. Mr. Gentry relates an instance of a pair which reared three families during the season of 1874, and were prevented from raising the fourth only by his severing the branch which held the nest in order to add it to his cabinet. This very same pair, he states, compelled the robins and all other birds to yield them undisputed sway. Close observers state that the *pater familias* permits no feathered intruder to approach within ten paces of the nest during the season of nidification and incubation, and that in all encounters with other birds the sparrow is the aggressor.

Inasmuch as nearly all the reliable statements with regard to the sparrow are decidedly to his discredit, it is only too pleasant to relate one or two incidents which indicate some desirable and bird-like characteristics. One which appeared to me very striking was related by a British lady whose favorite canary was accustomed to be hung in a tree outside the window. One morning a sparrow was observed to fly familiarly about the cage, perch upon the top, and apparently engage in earnest conversation with the canary, and then fly away. The result of this sweet converse was a worm brought and dropped into the cage. This was continued daily during the summer. To test the thoughtful generosity of this bird other canaries were hung near, but, while they were not utterly ignored in the feast, the earliest friend was the first provided for. An ill-disposed person could conjecture the possible logic in the mind of this apparently kind little sparrow, and conceive of a syllogism somewhat like this. This little canary is completely cut off by means of these wires from all interference with me or my kind; by showing it some attention I will perhaps gain favor with my increasing enemy—man. Therefore I will, by slight exertion, add a worm more than I need to my daily store, and therefore make an exhibition of exceeding generosity.

An incident connected with one of our large cities, and already made public, is interesting in demonstrating what an aggregation of small forces can accomplish. The owner of a public building caused a sparrow's nest, which was found under the eaves, to be thrown to the street. An indignation meeting was immediately called, and after a presumably very bitter denunciation of the act the sparrows for once (let it be recorded to their credit), agreed, and with remarkable speed and concert of, action they soon returned the nest to its original stronghold.

Dr. Pickering quotes from a French author as early as 1791 to the effect that in order to diminish the ravages of the sparrows a price was fixed upon their heads and the peasants were compelled by law to bring in a certain number yearly. Another French writer of about the same period estimated that the sparrows of France consumed annually about ten million bushels of wheat. In 1817 still another French author called this bird an impudent parasite, and stated that he found eighty-two grains of wheat in the craw of a sparrow shot by himself.

The testimony of a gentleman now resident in Vermont, whose verdict was rendered in 1870, is also adverse to our guest. He lived in England until twenty-one years of age, in a town where the sparrows were pronounced so great a nuisance that his own pocket money was the result of a bounty offered for killing them and taking their nests. The town gave one half-penny for three eggs, one half-penny for one old bird, and one penny for three young ones. He feared America would be sadly disappointed in the usefulness of the sparrow. In 1872 an English gentlemen, then resident in this country, stated that, although he knew the English sparrow in his own country to be an "unmitigated nuisance," yet, having a "special liking" for birds, he determined to watch them in this country without prejudice. After close watching for years, he fully believed they were not insectivorous in any sense. In New York they feed upon such grain as they can find scattered in the streets, and, on killing and dissecting great numbers of them, he could find only vegetable matter. He says, "We need not grudge them a little grain, but their pugnacity is insufferable." The same writer states that only a few years since, Paterson, N. J., abounded in bluebirds, orioles and wrens; but in an evil hour a citizen imported some sparrows, providing them with comfortable quarters, and now not another kind of bird can be seen; and he adds, "The worst of it is they are not rid of their insects, and for the loss of their song birds they have nothing to show, only a lot of screeching, pert, mischief-making sparrows." In 1874 a gentleman wrote thus: "The balance of power has been badly upset in Melbourne, Australia, by the introduction of the English sparrow. The native birds are driven away, and the small fruits are being devoured in a manner never before witnessed. In 1875 a gentleman from Germantown, Penn., stated that since the sparrows were introduced into the public squares of Philadelphia and found their way into the gardens the pear trees yield no fruit, this bird being the destroyer of the bitter buds. In the same year the same fear was reiterated by a gentleman residing at Irvington, on the Hudson, who watched the sparrows with a glass while they despoiled the pear trees. An Englishman by birth, now resident in Tennessee, "knows" that the sparrow is a great destroyer of wheat and other small grains, and of fruit buds as well, and hopes the bird fanciers will be satisfied before they allow them to reach Tennessee.

But the editor of the *Gardener's Monthly* attacked the antagonists on this point, quite discrediting the stories of the sparrows being essentially fruit or grain destroyers. In 1874, Dr. Thomas M. Brewer recorded himself in favor of the English sparrow, and, I believe, still maintains that attitude toward them. He wrote thus: "We have the sparrows in Boston in great abundance, and for six years I have, day after day, summer and winter, closely watched them. They never molest, attack or try to drive away any birds except their own species, and that only from amatory influences." He asserted that the native sparrows and their European cousins were the warmest friends, and that the blue birds molested the sparrows. The wise and revered William Cullen Bryant gave his testimony in favor of the sparrow, recording it in verse, thus:

> "The insect legions that sting our fruit,
> And strip the leaves from the growing shoot,
> A swarming, skulking, ravenous tribe
> Which Harris and Flint so well describe
> But cannot destroy, may quail with fear,
> For the old world sparrow, their bane, is here."

Whether or not his scientific observations or opinions were valuable I am not positive, but all his sentiments are now and ever will be dear to the American heart.

And thus in the research for testimony, I have often been forced to exclaim, "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" yet this conviction has been forced upon me, though it may now seem a reiteration of Dr. Coues to those who have followed him, that scientific testimony is strongly adverse to the sparrow, and sentiment only is his warm ally. No testimony is needed except that of our individual eyes and ears to convince us that these birds are ever in a spirit of fierce antagonism with each other. They are even ungracious wooers, and the season of courtship is usually the time for best behavior with even the lower types of creation. A contributor to a recent number of *Scribner* contrasts their uncourtly attentions during that interesting period of even a bird's life

with the "courteous, restrained and graceful sallies of the robin;" and their noisy, unhappy screeching too, with the fine suppressed warble of the robin.

Dr. Elliott Coues, who has been apprehensive of the aggressions of the English sparrows since their first importation, and who, as early as 1874, published very strong arguments against their increase, furnished to the *Naturalist* some extracts from a lengthy paper then in preparation, from a voluminous mass of testimony which he has been collecting for two or three years past in regard to and against this pest. He has evidently become thoroughly outraged with the clemency and petting with which this bird has been treated by sentimentalists in opposition to scientists; or, as he states, by the "quasi-ornithologists" who have been misled by hasty expressions of favor to which they feel bound to hold, or by a very few intelligent and scientific persons who are not practical ornithologists. He is, in fact, so outraged that it is with difficulty he can restrain himself to a respectful choice of words in his denunciation. He grants that in Europe they have a mission, being a part of the natural fauna of the country, with their natural enemies, to maintain the equilibrium, but in this country he believes there is no use for them. The *diet of worms* is to them unpalatable, they can be forced to partake only by actual starvation. An insectivorous diet, he claims, is only an occasional variation. Having no natural enemy here, there is no check to their multiplication. Ten years ago a sparrow was rare, now they are numbered by countless millions. Dr. Coues believes if this increase be not speedily checked we shall soon be knocking at the Congressional gates for relief from the scourge. Among his specifications against the sparrows are the following: "They neglect entirely, or perform very insufficiently, the business for which they were imported. They attack, harass, fight against, dispossess, drive away, and sometimes actually kill various of our native birds which are much more insectivorous by nature than themselves. They commit great depredations in the kitchen garden, the orchard and the grain field." These few are, perhaps, the strongest of the specifications, though there are several others which I have omitted. Dr. Coues suggests that the authorities of some large city, preferably Boston, "where the sparrow combination is strongest," furnish five hundred sparrows, whose stomachs shall be examined by some competent botanist and entomologist together. If noxious insects, he says, shall be found to constitute the greater, or even any considerable, portion of their food, he will even then only partially yield the case. He recommends, first, that the birds be left to shift for themselves; that is, take down all the boxes, stop petting them, and cease to supply them with building material; second, abolish the legal penalties for killing them.

The Nuttall Ornithological Club, which is composed of all the ornithologists resident in and near Boston, and embraces in its corresponding membership all the ornithologists of note throughout the country, discussed the sparrow a few months since from an antagonistic point. Immediately all the sentiment of Boston was aroused, and a lively *pro* and *con* warfare ensued for a time. But the society was so strongly fortified by scientific study and observation, that the citizens became the crushed and fallen.

The sparrow question can very properly be classed with the much vexed. His arrival in this country was hailed with great rejoicing, although he brought with him neither beauty of proportion nor gorgeous attire, and not even the ordinary accomplishment of birds—a well trained voice; yet so promising was his advent of special results, that for a while all his foibles and shortcomings, and even his piping tenor and querulous temper were associated with praiseworthy attributes. Very little was ever written upon the subject until within the past few months. In fact no little moral courage was brought into requisition when one dared to assert that he was possessed of weaknesses, among them a strong preference for an herbivorous over an insectivorous diet. But the tendency of public opinion has been evident from the gradual withdrawal of the tender care and petting which for several years has been so lavishly bestowed, and both private and public expression now begins to be summed up to his discredit; and though there are still a few adherents to the sparrow, he is surely and rapidly losing caste.

In preparing this paper for the Dana Natural History Society of Albany, no effort was spared to look at the subject from every side. The old files of papers and magazines, in which facts or opinions on the subject were likely to be found, were searched with great care, and notes made both for and against; but in the summing up but one conclusion could be reached from my investigation, by the most unbiassed mind, and that was emphatically to his condemnation. The sparrow prefers city life, therefore in the country, where his depredations are few, and where he has not by numbers and consequent pugnacity overcome all the other species of birds, there is found the larger number of his small circle of friends. But his doom is surely fixed, and in the future we may be a wiser people as regards our importations, because of this experience.

LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN MUSCI.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of botanists to a work under the above title to be issued about the 1st of May next, by the Rev. A. B. Hervey and Mr. Eugene A. Rau. This list will make an octavo pamphlet of about 20 pages. In it the genera and species will be arranged in their natural order, and there will be an "Index Generum" at the end.

By this arrangement the list will serve the several purposes of a check and exchange list, a key to the natural order of the plants, and a guide to their classification in the herbarium. The geographical distribution of the species will be given. Orders are solicited at once, as but a limited number of copies will be printed. The money may be sent on receipt of the list. Price, postpaid: single copies, 25 cents; 5 copies, $1. Address Rev. A. B. Hervey, Troy, N. Y.

A CORRESPONDENT'S REQUEST.—"Atticus" sends us the following mild request, which we certainly hope some one will comply with. We venture to hope, too, that when in the fullness of time the great work desired shall be completed a copy of it may be sent to us. We certainly should appreciate the attention most highly. "Atticus" is notified that the information which he desires is not at present attainable, so far as we know, but we will endeavor to announce the appearance of the work which shall contain it as soon as it is published. This is what our correspondent desires:

"Will some person, thoroughly qualified by practical experience, have the kindness to give us a full description of the different parasites which are found on fresh-water fish, how and where to find them, and what is the effect on the fish? Also, a description of the so-called grub which is said to be found in the flesh of fresh-water fish during the hot weather, its history and effect on the fish, and how to conduct a scientific *post-mortem* examination on fish.

WHIP-POOR-WILL, OR NIGHT-HAWK.—We described these two birds in our issue of Feb. 6 and gave their characteristics. They are entirely different birds, of entirely different genera. This in answer to James Aiken, of Nashua Falls, N. H.

BONAPART'S GULL.—*New York, Feb. 10.—Editor Forest and Stream:* Inclosed you will find a description of a bird shot by myself on the Nation River near its junction with the Ottawa in Ontario, Canada, August 26. When shot it was standing on a rock near the water in company with a yellow-leg snipe. It was evidently tired out. Should think it a young bird of the gull species, but never saw one in that section before. Can you throw any light on the subject?

Very truly, ROBT. R. BROWN.

Our correspondent's excellent description inclosed with the above note enables us to identify his specimen as a young Bonapart gull, *Larus (Chræocephalus) philadelphia.*

A WINTER TRAMP THROUGH THE WOODS.

SCHRAALENBURG, N. J., Feb. 3, 1879.

MR. EDITOR: Game has never been scarcer than now on and west of the Palisades, the locality from which I write. I spent a large portion of my time last spring collecting, and never knew a year in which there were fewer nests. Hooded warblers, however, which have generally been considered straggliers, were rather common in low woods, and I discovered four of their nests; and hawk nests were unusually numerous, possibly accounting for the scarcity of smaller birds. Mentioning hawks, a duck hawk has nested for two years on the Palisades, but in an inaccessible locality.

To return to the present winter, rabbits were the only species of game that were abundant here, and great numbers of them were shot. They frequented the woods and open fields impartially, but always made their forms in the fields or in open woods, and never under wood piles or brush heaps. But quails were never scarcer. In all my oological tramps last spring I did not find a quail nesting, and there was not one shot last fall, where other seasons there have been twenty; and now within a radius of a mile or two from where I write there are only two bevies, and they are having a hard time of it.

There is now a complete absence of life in the woods. Last winter many of our hardier birds remained north, and one continually heard the cries of the red-headed woodpeckers, for these birds remained with us the entire year in unprecedented numbers, and because of their conspicuous plumage and peculiar habits were the most interesting birds in the woods.

One would suppose that the heavy snows and continued low temperature would bring northern birds down, but although I have been on the lookout for them I have only seen one flock of red polls and a few finches. One may walk for miles through the woods, and hear naught except the staccato cry of the nut-hatch, or perhaps catch a glimpse of a downy woodpecker as he dodges around a limb. Even the blue-jays and crows are missing. The silence becomes oppressive, and one returns home to await the return of spring, when I expect to spend the greatest portion of my time along the stream and in the woods. I do not wish, however, to convey the idea that there is nothing of interest in the woods during this season, for in midwinter many of the characteristic charms of the forest are more plainly seen than at any other time, and there are hours when the very silence and desolation are a rest to the mind. ALIANUS.

The Kennel.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

A DAY AFTER THE DOGS AND THINGS INCIDENT THERETO.

BY ADAM PENN, OF VIRGINIA.

IT was in Hanover County, Virginia, that we had a hunt, which I shall here attempt to describe.

On a cold frosty morning of December, 1869, or thereabouts, a party of us met at P.'s at about 6 A. M. A warm breakfast was served up by lamp-light. Our bill of fare consisted of hot coffee, warm breads of several kinds, butter, meats, and last, but not least, stewed oysters; nor must I forget to mention that all who desired it had a stout appetizer before our meal.

Breakfast being ended, the dogs were fed lightly, and the horses brought around for the mount. The hunting party consisted of E., B., P., Bk., several others and the writer. Our pack numbered about forty-two as fine hounds as ever ran, at least so I was told.

A rousing stirrup cup, and see us mounted. E. had the only very fine horse in the party, a large bay, named Prince, King, or something of the kind. I shall call him King. Nevertheless there were some other good and fast horses. My own mount was a long, tall, lank and lean long-legged bay, named Bob. All hands laughed at me and said I would surely get a tumble or be left far behind, but I could do no better, so stuck manfully to my beast.

E. sounded his horn. Forty-two dogs gathered around the horses, yelping like so many demons, while the steeds, knowing and longing for the work before them, began some to rear and plunge and the rest simply to champ the bit and prance about. My horse stood bolt upright on his hind legs and missed falling backward—a circumstance which materially altered my opinion of him. In that country we had no whipper-in, did not couple up the dogs until we reached certain localities, but just let things take their own way. Every hunter, almost, rode with a long switch, and when he saw a dog at fault drove him into his proper place. When a dog broke down, or got thrown out, he just went back and staid with the old and cautious riders.

We reach a forest, and the dogs are sent out. "Hark! Touch him up, Abe!" came forth from E. "Look him up, Bully Boy." "He went right along there last night," chimed in B. "Blue and Blackie; speak boys, speak," chorussed Bk. "Ya-a-h o-o-o-o-o," came forth from Bully Boy. Talk to him, old fellow," cried B. "Ah! boys, that's the dog to have; just look at him now. Listen! He'll have that fox up directly." "Oh! dry up B.," said E., "that's nothing but a hare."

Thus chafing each other, and encouraging the dogs, we rode on about a quarter of a mile, the old hounds working quietly along to the left of the road, while the young ones, Bully Boy among them, were making things a little lively over some sort of a track to the right.

All at once a long, keen note rang out among the old dogs. E.'s eyes brightened with a sense of the (to him) coming joy as he straightened himself in his stirrups. "Hark!" he shouted. "Speak to him, Tempest! Touch him up, old gal! Go to her, Abe, and help her, old fellow!" Then, wheeling his horse to the right, he rode in among the young 'uns, saying, in the most animated but low tone of voice, "Hush! Hush! Hush! The other hunters rode around among the hounds which were not near Tempest, using the same expression, and 'twas wonderful to see how the dogs would stop, prick up their ears, and then dart off to Tempest and Old Abe, who were picking up quite a lively track.

Then followed a sight and some music that would thrill the heart of any hunter. The track was getting warm, and pug's lair not very far distant. Each one of forty-two hounds was striving to get foremost on the trail, not running yet, but bounding and bouncing the one over the other, and giving mouth, or whenever the fresh scent struck upon their sense of smell I saw Old Abe throw up his head and bound forward. At the same time E. beckoned to me, and we shot toward a little opening and stopped on the edge of the wood.

"Look! Look!" said he, "there goes Reynard's brush." Reynard pulled into a thicket a quarter of a mile ahead as the dogs came by us out of the forest. With the dogs came the huntsmen, and then with a yell, in sound like the well-known Confederate yell when the Rebs were about to rush into battle (none of your stale "View Halloos!" nor your tame "Hip, Hip, Hurrahs!"), pell mell they followed through the first run, until the dogs came to a balk. The thicket into which we saw the fox run was a small one and couldn't screen him, so our first rush was for two good miles. Bob came in third horse and I felt better.

When we reached the dogs they had bothered over a piece of frozen ground, but we soon got them off again. Our game was an old red, and he now went to work with a vim to save his trophy—his brush. We jumped him at 9 A. M., and he forced us to put in a whole day's hard riding. Let's pass over the details of the day and come in on the home stretch, so to speak.

'Tis nearly sundown as E. P. Bk. and myself ride out of the woods into a large flat field, one half a mile wide, bounded on the side opposite us by the Pamunkey River. The dogs are coming through the woods to the right of us, and our four horses are the only ones that can keep up. "He'll strike for the river and go to hole," says E., "but let him save his jacket if he can."

We miss seeing the fox, but the dogs break out near us, running at a marvelous pace considering their day's work. There are not more than twenty in the ranks, and they are strung out over a hundred yards. Fifty yards ahead of all Old Abe is bounding, head and tail up, giving mouth every two or three springs. The music of that cry is soul stirring, and the dogs seem to mean business. They know as well as we do that time for pug is nearly ended.

We reign up our steeds and nerve ourselves for another rush. Away we go, Bob this time ahead, King having struck lame, and P.'s and Bk.'s horses not having the bottom to compete with him. Right close up to the hounds he thundered, running better than he did in the morning and breathing as easily as in an evening's canter. The other three were running close together nearly one hundred yards behind. I hardly recognized myself beating three cracks in that way, but I was doing it and felt proud too.

But see! The dogs are leaping a low fence, disappearing down into a ditch covered with dead brush and clambering out on the other side. Behold! They are off again, and must I follow? This horse will break my neck, they said. He can't jump. But do or die, I think, and at it I go. I hold an easy rein, and dig my knees hard into his side. No riding in stirrups for such a leap as that, at least not for me. Give me a tight, firm seat, with legs free to jump if he falls, though I hope to break the jolt by slightly bearing on my stirrups if he lands safely over. The gallant horse rises four feet in the air, and clears with ease a space not less than twelve feet. Safely over, the next minute I am galloping along on a line with Abe, who is flying up the river bank.

Where are the other boys? I saw their horses balk, and then didn't look back for some moments. "Surely I shall get that brush," says I. Abe bothered a little and I held Bob in. Suddenly Bk. rushes past me on up the river. I let him go and say nothing. I look back and see P. spring from his horse (he is on the opposite side of the ditch from me at the mouth where it enters the river, forming a gully impassable for any horse) and rush headlong into the timber down under the river bank. E. is just disappearing around a clump of bushes on the same side of the ditch with P. Abe wheels and darts like lightning down the river. I turn and dash furiously toward the yawning gully. When there, I spring from Bob, clamber across and run with all my speed to where I saw P. disappear. I reach him and, behold, he is standing quietly with E., both looking at a den into which the fox has just entered. The cunning scamp had doubled under the bank and cheated the fastest dog and foremost rider out of a hard earned brush. Such is life.

We dug Pug out, intending to have another run out of him, but by bad management an unruly dog got hold of him and crippled him so that we had to kill him. We rode to B.'s to spend the night, arrived there after dark, and E., as was usually the case, waved aloft the trophy of the chase, he having got first to the den.

Some fine old rye and a warm supper set us all to rights, after which the song and joke went round. Your humble servant, being called on for a song, gave them on the spur of the moment the following, which E., the hero of the day, is supposed to have rendered:

THE FOX HUNT.

Call up the dogs; come, wind your horn;
The horses, sirs, have had their corn.
Haste! Mount your steeds; to saddle spring—
Here, groom, hold hard while I back King—
We'll fly to-day like birds a-wing
And ride for Reynard's Brush.

We reach a wood, list Tempest's cry;
Old Abe chimes in, and bye-and-bye
Sounds Music's voice; next, Bully Boy—
Then joins the pack—hearts leap for joy—
The cover's broke—"huntsmen! Ahoy!
Ha! There goes Reynard's Brush!

With shout—Halloo! Away! Away!
O'er hill and dale we'll race to-day.
Hark! There he went! Speak to him, boys;
Fus from the jump. This monarnoys
Old hug than holy prayer alloys
The Ployes of Satan's soul."

Bass, alto, tenor, contralto notes
Sound forth from forty yelping throats.
The forests with the wild notes ring—
More sweet to hear than birds of spring—
And here's the song the hounds do sing:
"We'll run for Reynard's Brush."

A rushing pace, a rousing leap,
Soon brings me where, piled in a heap,
The dogs are ending Reynard's life.
Each over each in maddening strife,
For which may first end Reynard's life—
Naught care they for the Bru-h.

Down from my panting steed I jump,
Whip back the writhing, yelling pump
Of canine flesh. "The fox is dead!"
I shout aloud, "The fox is dead!"
Next wave his trophy over-head;
"Hurrah for Reynard's Brush!"

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

EASTERN DOGS AMONG PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

THOSE sportsmen who think of going West to enjoy a season among the chickens, and who intend taking their Eastern dogs with them, before engaging passage would do well to pause and reflect, for, just so sure as they take that fine, high-strung brace of Gordons with them, just so sure will they regret it during the entire stay.

In these modern times it has become a matter of very little trouble to take your dogs with you from Maine to California, and with but few exceptions we find the employees of the different railways, obliging and kind to them, often bringing them a part of their own meals. But it is not of these things I wish to speak, and in order to bring the whole matter to a "focus," let me give you a bit of my experience during last summer and early fall while on a chicken shoot out in Minnesota with my friend Tuff, our man, and two as nicely broken keen-nosed dogs as can be produced anywhere within one hundred miles of New York. Let me preface by saying that my dogs were broken and had always been hunted in the brush. Late in August we started West via the Erie Railway to Buffalo; and just here let me remark that my dogs were never treated better anywhere than by the old baggage-master on our train. The system on the Lake Shore was such as to almost force us to wish we had walked; but as that has nothing to do with our story I will leave that right away. Arriving in Chicago, tired, dirty and hungry, we quartered our man and dogs at the Commercial, where the very best care was taken of them.

On Sunday we had the pleasure of meeting our friend and the most popular of sporting editors, Mr. Hallock, visited our kennel and pronounced our brace fine ones, though he questioned the propriety of our bringing Eastern broken dogs with us, which is a hint I soon was sorry I had not paid more attention to.

That night we left Chicago, via El Roy, for St. Paul. At St. Paul we changed to the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad, and at midnight reached a town named Worthington, in Nobles County. Here we put upat the Third Avenue Hotel, where rooms had already been prepared for us. Through the kindness of Mr. Simmons (our landlord) and Mr. White (a guest) we were on the afternoon following our arrival furnished with a wagon, team and driver.

Three miles from town the dogs were put down, when commenced trials and tribulations such as we were destined to endure during our entire visit, or rather during that portion of the time which we used these dogs. They ran in, they ran over, they crossed each other's points and chased one old cock bird about five miles. They wouldn't mind, they wouldn't do anything we wanted them to do. Here was a pretty "kettle of fish." Well, we played dog ourselves and, chagrined and chop-fallen, returned at night with twenty-five birds, twenty of which we "pointed" ourselves.

The next day we started out with camp equipments and everything necessary for a trip of several days. Before starting the services of a dog was offered to us and accepted. This dog, Tuff said, was a cross between a bull bitch and a window shutter, but remembering our experience of the day before, we concluded it would do no harm to take him with us. So, placing all three dogs in the wagon, we started on a trip during which our dogs were expected to redeem themselves. We put them down shortly after leaving the town limits, our hopes running high, not half so high nor so fast as those dogs were running in less than a minute after being put down. After a half hour's hard work we thought we had things all right. One dog got a beautiful point and the other saw it, but instead of backing, as I have seen him do a thousand times, he rushes in across the other dog's point, and up fly at least twenty-five chickens, all full grown. The dog caught one by the wing and brought it to us in triumph. This performance so demoralized the other dog that in less than a half hour we were compelled to tie them both in the wagon again, and follow after our old lop-sided-long-tobacco-leaf-eared-borrowed "purp," who knew nothing but to find, point, fetch, and in fact behave himself as a well-broken dog should.

We camped that night near a lake just covered with mallard and teal, with sixty birds bagged. Taking out as many as we needed, the balance were presented to some farmers, whose eyes said they would like them even though their mouths did not. In return they sent us all the milk we could use. Having disposed of a very hearty supper we stretched out before our camp-fire (for the night was cool) and smoked ourselves into dreamland.

Early the next morning we stationed ourselves by some "stubble," and bagged ten fine plump mallard before breakfast. After the grass had become dry enough to walk in we started out, bag and baggage, only to repeat our experience of the day before, except we worked even harder to get our dogs to do their duty, and again failed as before.

After a tramp of three days and nights we reached town again, having bagged 250 birds, about 75 of which we brought in for distribution among our new friends. Next we tried our luck at a new settlement known as Rushmore's, where we got some nice bags and were well treated by Mr. Rushmore, who had found the place only three months before. Our two weeks flew by like the wind, with only a slight improvement in our dogs, when a telegram from home called us to pack up at once, which we did with sad hearts.

And now in conclusion let me ask the intelligent readers of FOREST AND STREAM who, perhaps, have gone through a like experience, why is it that our Eastern dogs, especially those broken in the bush, as mine were, are of so little account out West? There are doubtless many fine blooded dogs out there, but the vast majority of all the dogs we saw used were mongrels, many of whom haven't the slightest trace of the bird dog about them. Shepherd dogs, Newfoundland dogs, collies, hounds of every kind, pointers and setters hunt equally well, and all can find more birds, endure more and give better satisfaction than our dogs upon which we have spent our hundreds and who suit us exactly at home, but who when brought in contact and competition with those curs and mongrels, disgrace us at every turn. I do not write this to begin an argument, but simply to get the opinion of some older and more experienced hunters than I. Therefore to those contemplating doing as I did, let me beg of you to leave your Eastern-brush-broken dog at home and save yourself disgrace in the eyes of your Western friends and $50 of good money. IVANHOE.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

DOGS—No. V.

ILLNESS and various other causes have prevented my continuing my contributions to FOREST AND STREAM, but I hope now, D. V., to be enabled to continue my dog stories to the end.

Sentry, a splendid Newfoundland dog, was the property of the writer—who never met with a more intelligent and faithful animal—one who was always considered an important member of the household, and whose memory is still treasured after a lapse of a quarter of a century. He was a pure Newfoundland, whose mother was purchased by the captain of a vessel, and brought to the Island of Jersey—where our hero was born shortly after her arrival. He was ten months old when I purchased him from a shoemaker for a sovereign. Having extensive stores on the pier, I had long wished to have a good dog to watch the premises at night. A short acquaintance with the animal soon convinced me that he was no common dog, and I therefore took a pleasure in training him. He was soon taught to fetch and carry, and being a large and powerful dog it soon struck me that I could easily make him useful. I commenced by teaching him to follow me to market, and having made a purchase of dog's meat he was sent home. On arrival at Nelson House, he would place his basket on the ground, and bark for admittance. Having satisfied myself after a few experiments that he was perfectly trustworthy, either my wife or I could take him to market and send him home with meat, poultry, etc., all of which was duly delivered. He never failed for several years, and no other dog ever attempted to meddle with him. In fact he was the terror of all the dogs in town. My residence was about a mile from my office, and Sentry was soon trained to become a regular messenger. If I required anything, or wished to inform my better half that I had invited some friend to dine or spend the evening a note, was fastened to the dog's collar and he was told to go to his mistress. Off he scampered, and soon returned with the answer or article required. He was a splendid water-dog, but never had an opportunity of saving life, which he undoubtedly would have done. He had a strange trick, which formed no part of my training, and on several occasions he raised the ire of owners of other dogs on whom he practiced it. If I chanced to take a stroll near the shore where other dogs were being exercised, he would sit and watch the proceedings, until a dog swam out and seized the stick his owner had thrown for him. The moment that was done Sentry plunged in, met the other dog and, seizing him by the ear, put his head under water, holding him there until he let go the stick, which was then seized by Sentry and brought to me. I did all I could to break him of this bad habit, but to no purpose—he delighted in it. Most dogs on leaving the water shake themselves *sau ceremonie*. I have seen ladies in light summer dresses thoroughly drenched by the copious showers emanating from the shaggy coat of a Newfoundland or poodle. My dog was taught good manners; he invariably retired to a convenient distance ere he shook himself. He was an excellent watch dog, but quiet and remarkably good-tempered. If a stranger entered the stores he would follow him, and if he chanced to put his hand on anything, a sharp growl would warn him—Touch not! But no stranger was allowed to leave the premises, unless accompanied by myself, clerks or foreman. On one occasion the foreman sent a man on the office floor for a shovel, which was at the further end of the store. He passed the office door without speaking to any one, and the dog meeting him with the shovel seized and replaced it where it had been taken from, but would not allow the man to leave until some one in the office interfered.

Sentry always accompanied me in my rides and drives. One day when riding out to a distant part of the Island, I passed a field where an old man was digging potatoes with a fork. The dog jumped the hedge, and ran toward him with a view of reconnoitering. The old man seeing the huge animal coming towards him, became alarmed, and raised the fork in self-defense. The dog made a spring, seized the fork by the handle, wrenched it from the man's hands, walked off about an acre, laid down the fork, returned to the man, seated himself on his haunches, and grinned at his opponent, as though he would ask him, "Well, old fellow, what think you of it now?" Seeing the old man's alarm I dismounted, and soon convinced him of his error, as the dog had no intention of interfering with him. "Ah!" exclaimed the farmer, to whom I was personally known, "I see it all now, sir, your dog has more sense than I have."

A noble trait in Sentry's character was that he never even growled at a small dog, treating the snarling of every cur with sovereign contempt, or would he ever attack a large dog, but woe to any who attacked him. He was no respecter of persons, and settled his likes or dislikes at first sight. No coaxing or feeding could induce him to be friendly once he had formed an unfavorable opinion. He would growl at persons who often came to the house, without the slightest provocation. He was a general favorite, yet his friendship was only shown to a few.

A widow lady named Rowcliffe, a particular friend, residing a short distance from us, was admiring the dog, during a morning call, she being one of those to whom he had taken a particular fancy. And she proposed to our *cara sposa*, that her cook should save all bones and remnants for Sentry, if they were sent for. On hearing which I stated that the dog could easily be trained to fetch his own provisions. My plan was approved of but its practicability doubted. On the day agreed I requested the servant to give Sentry his own basket, and as we walked along I told him several times, "Now, Sentry, remember Mrs. Rowcliffe," a wag of his huge tail and wink of his keen eyes, giving me to understand, "All right, master!" Arrived at the house I rung the side door bell, which was opened by trusty Margaret, and having duly introduced her to my companion I explained my plan, which was that the dog should go every other day with his basket, and on his barking he was to be admitted to receive her bounty. To this Margaret readily assented, being taken with the idea of witnessing such wonderful sagacity. On the second day I again dispatched the dog, telling him to go to Mrs. Rowcliffe, which he did, put down his basket, barked, was admitted, and shortly returned home with his booty. Though the animal knew that the contents of the basket were for him, he never presumed to touch a morsel on the road. On one occasion when running up the steps he upset the basket, and immediately collected the scattered fragments and replaced them.

The dog was never chained, having the free run of the premises, when at Nelson House, and never so far forgot himself as to run over the flower or other beds in the garden.

The owner of the adjoining lot being about to build a cottage, the masons arrived one fine morning, and were obliged to mount the party wall to place their scaffolding. This did not meet Sentry's approval, and he barked and growled at the men most furiously. I told them not to notice him and he would soon be quiet, but on no account to throw stones or annoy him in any way, as he would be sure to bite the man who did it whenever he met him. On my return to dinner I noticed that the dog's nose was cut, which I felt satisfied had been done by one of the masons. The following day the mason passed the house on his return from dinner. The dog was basking in the sun on the front door porch, and seeing his enemy, he cleared the iron railings of the yard, seized the man by the throat and pinned him against the wall. Fortunately I witnessed the whole affair and rushed to the rescue. The man was not hurt, but dreadfully frightened, and admitted having cut the dog's nose with a sharp stone. After that he used to walk round a quarter of a mile to avoid passing the house going to and from his work.

Percé, Feb 10, 1879. PHILIP VIBERT.

(To be continued.)

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

THE third annual dog show, held under the auspices of the Westminster Kennel Club, will be given at Gilmore's Garden, during the second week in April commencing on Tuesday, the 8th, and continuing until Friday. The premium list is now in the hands of the printers, and will be ready the last of this week. It contains several new features, both as to rules and classification. As to the latter, separate classes are made for red and red and white setters. A uniform set of rules have been adopted by the Westminster and Philadelphia kennel clubs, and three members of the latter club in connection with three of the home club will act as a committee of appeals. The Garden this year will be entirely floored over, thus avoiding the dust of former years, and with the beautiful decorations which will be left after the Arion Ball will present a very beautiful appearance. Mr. Lincoln will act as superintendent.

A PLEA FOR THE NATIVE.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

There has been so much written about "blue bloods" and "natives" by far abler pens than mine that it is with fear and trembling I approach the subject, and were it not that I feel that great injustice is being done our gallant native I would hold my peace. Now I am not a "native champion" only so far as this: when I see a good dog in the field, with all that this implies, he is the dog for me, and he alone can win my approbation. I care not whether he came from Lord Loftus' kennel or was whelped in Pigtown alley, so he comes up to my standard as a field performer.

It seems to me that the "blue blood" men are claiming too much for their favorites. Let us examine some of their claims to superiority and see how they compare with the much abused native. Their strongest point is "purity of blood," which they are able to trace back for fifty years or more in an unbroken line of illustrious ancestors. Allow me to ask if the dogs for which they are claiming so much are any better in the field than old Pilot, Ponto and Moll, or many of their descendants? I will answer this by stating that the highest praise that some of the famous breeders of the old country can bestow upon a dog of the present day is that he closely resembles some favorite of their early days.

Now I am as great an advocate of "purity of blood" as Llewellin or Laverack, and the longer pedigree my dog has the better am I suited, provided that said pedigree contains the names of those good in the field and none others. I can point with pride to many a breeder in this country whose kennel will compare favorably with any in the world as far as "purity of blood" goes. Not, perhaps, for so many years can they show you in black and white the names of sire and dam of years ago, but they have ever bred from the best and never have used one that was not good in the field.

Where can you find any better dogs for a season's work than the setters bred by old Ethan Allin, of Connecticut, Morford, of New Jersey, or the Campbells of Tennessee? There are many others who have been equally pains-taking and as successful in giving us good working, well-trained dogs that can stand a hard day's tramp the season through without flinching. I mention these gentlemen because their names are household words among sportsmen all over the country. It is an old saying and a true one, verified by the performances of many a generation of our grand native stock that "blood will tell."

Other points that the advocates of blue blood claim are beauty of coat and form. The former I concede; the latter I very much doubt unless you force me to adopt their standard, which I will cheerfully do when you will show me that they can stand up to their work through thick and thin and carry their beautiful forms to the front at the end of an arduous campaign. H.

DEVONSHIRE COCKERS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Dear Sir—As an old lover of spaniels, I was much interested in your article touching that ancient breed of dogs, some weeks back. In the first place, I am in no way surprised to find you refusing the responsibility of defining a Devonshire cocker. I was raised to the gun upon their native hills, and through all the years of my apprenticeship to the sport shot to the tune of their merry music. Nothing came amiss to them—black-game, pheasants, woodcock, rabbits, snipe and hares were all found and brought to bag in succession with these indefatigable workers.

Fifteen years ago almost every one in Devonshire kept

spaniels, and, for aught I know, still do. Many houses had breeds, the foundation of which the oldest member of the family could not remember. Every country vicarage had one or two. The sporting farmer invariably kept one. Yet, as you justly observed, the different varieties of spaniels have become so merged one with another that while the breed generally have ever been highly valued and considered indispensable to woodcock and rabbit shooting, yet such latitude in form, color and size has been allowed that ninety-nine sportsmen out of a hundred who shoot over them could no more tell you than the man in the moon what the points of a cocker were. Every one interested at all in spaniels can roughly define an Irish water, a Clumber, a Sussex, and, of course, a Blenheim and King Charles; but once launch out into the great mixed up, undefined classes that range themselves on the show bench as cockers and field spaniels, and if you try to lay down the law otherwise than to suit your own fancy you will have a difficult task before you.

I cannot doubt but that spaniels have a great future before hem in this country. It has been an increasing wonder to me how sportsmen in the Northern States and Canada have so long neglected to cultivate them. I cannot think it advisable to encourage, as the judges used to do in the English shows, that ultra delicacy of form so prominent among the prize takers in the cocker classes. The King Charles cross used to show most unmistakably on the cocker benches at their meetings, and probably does so still. The Devonshire cocker, though hard to define accurately, may be said, generally speaking, however, to exist as a breed. Everything about them is workmanlike; their color usually liver and white, or black, short-legged and long-bodied, with form well knit and compact. They give one the idea of as perfect a unity of strength and activity as the canine race can show.

The coat is sometimes wavy and sometimes curly, speaking of which, I do not quite follow your objection to the latter. If only because it points to a cross with the water spaniel, why is that any blemish? I should rather have thought that it would have helped to frame a good field dog. We used in Devonshire to shoot partridges over them constantly, breaking them to range within twenty-five yards of the gun; and in a broken country, where the shooting was varied and the bag likely to be mixed, we found them far more useful than pointers or setters.

Cockers used to be kept by the poor people in Scotland not infrequently as watch-dogs, as they bear the reputation of being impossible for strangers to silence, either by strokes or menaces. Finally, they are less expensive to keep than any other sporting dog, and, in my experience, are less prone to lose flesh and condition than either setters or pointers.

RINGWOOD.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

STOCK DOGS.

NOW that so much interest is being taken in improving the canine race, it is well to consider on what principle stock dogs should be selected and how they shall be judged at bench shows. I, for one, am a firm believer that at all bench shows the dog that produces the best progeny should receive the prize without any regard to his beauty, for it is often a handsome dog is but a chance himself, and may never produce his equal; yet, having been awarded the prize in a class where the sire and progeny were judged as one, his services are eagerly sought after by those who possibly have never seen either him or his progeny, or know nothing of his formation or physical stamina; they simply know he is a prize winner, and to the novice the progeny of prize winners have great attractions. One very important matter that should be considered in judging stock dogs is the age of progeny shown with them. There should be an age limit beyond which the progeny are not eligible to compete with their sires, for the simple reason that the older sires have a large advantage over their younger competitors, for the reason that they have a much larger progeny to select from, where there is no limit to age of progeny shown. In breeding, one of the most important requisites of a good stock dog is the physical constitution he imparts to his progeny, thereby rendering them strong or weak. Those who have carefully watched the progeny of some of the present sires of the day are well aware they have not sufficient physical stamina to withstand or recover from the many ills to which the canine race is subject, and we see whole litters die before a year old even under the best of care and most skillful treatment. This is a matter worthy not only the consideration of breeders, but of all parties who purchase with expectation of raising whelps.

No matter how beautifully formed and coated a dog may be, if he fails to produce whelps with strong constitutions, such as will enable them to pass through and recover from an ordinary case of distemper, I should consider him worthless, except as a bench show winner, where such matters are not considered. To those who breed for their own use and with a desire to improve their stock, a prize winner will have but little attractions, unless he produces his like in a fair share of his progeny. They should much sooner breed to some dog, though of inferior merit on the bench, if in a majority of litters he has produced whelps that surpass him in all those requirements that go far toward making a perfect dog; but, above all things, do not breed from weak, washy stock if you expect to raise the whelps. I am led to these remarks by the large number of whelps of inbred strains that have died in this locality within the past two years; but experience is a good teacher by which we may all profit. SHAMROCK.

Chicago, Feb. 11, 1879.

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.—The first annual dog show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club will be held from April 20 to 25. Further particulars as to premium lists, etc., will be printed later.

THE FIELD TRIAL MUDDLE.—A number of correspondents who have sent us letters regarding the wretched Minnesota Field Trial business will understand why they do not appear by referring to last week's paper, where we declared our columns closed to a further discussion of the matter.

MAGNET.—To numerous inquiries regarding this bitch we would say that we have sent all communications to her owner, as we cannot find time to reply to them.

—The owner of the dog Tin Tag, which name was claimed last week, should be C. N. Gabb, instead of Gibbs, as printed.

BLUE BELTON POINTERS.—I would like to know if any of your readers ever saw a blue belton pointer. I have a pointer which exactly answers the description given of the blue belton setter by Mr. Burges. His color is "black and white ticked, with slight tanned spots on feet and legs." His head and eyes, black and tan. He is an excellent field dog, staunch, fine nose and a rapid hunter; his pedigree not known. I should like for some of your readers who are adepts in the "dog line" to give their opinion as to how a cross between said dog and pure blue belton setter would do.

Monroe, N. C. J. A. SMITH.

Such a cross would only produce droppers, some of which might look like setters and some like pointers.

NAMES CLAIMED.—J. D. Henderson, of Maytown, Pa., claims the name Mark for his red Irish setter pup, whelped Sept. 28, 1878, out of Floss by Champion York. Presented by G. W. Fairington, Middletown, Pa., the trainer of the dog and bitch.

—Mr. W. H. Pierce, Peekskill, N. Y., claims the name of Maggie May for his pure Gordon bitch pup out of Thomas' Fanny by Thomas' imported Prince, presented to him by A. H. Thomas, of Warrensburgh, N. Y.

—Mr. Nelson J. Parker, of New Brunswick, N. J., bred his Gordon setter Wrag (black and tan, full pedigree), lately owned by Wm. H. Pierce, of Peekskill, N. Y., to Dr. S. Fleet Speir's black and tan Gordon setter Romeo, by Gypsum out of Daisy. Both dogs are 1st prize winners.

—M. P. H. Morris has had the misfortune to lose by death his setter bitch Ida, by Rob Roy out of Mell.

The same gentleman has bred his Llewellin setter bitch Sultana (Leicester–Peeress) to his Czar (Leicester–Petrel).

—Mr. J. H. Whitman's Prairie-Ranger bitch Pearl whelped on 11th inst. 10 puppies by pure Laverack setter Charm—2 lemon and white, 6 black and white, and 2 liver and white.

—Dr. Parson's lemon and white native setter Pelts whelped, Jan. 28, 10 pups by Charm—7 lemon and white, 3 liver and white.

BREEDING FOR SEX.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan., 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The following cases may be of interest to a portion of your readers, as they illustrate some topics that have recently been discussed in your journal.

Case No. 1.—Fannie, a Gordon setter bitch, was bred to my dog Dan, Sept. 1, being in heat two days. I was just on the eve of leaving home to shoot grouse, and was absent for five days, having my dog with me. Fannie was confined in my barn until I returned, and remained there with Dan for a week longer, when the heat passed off. Nov. 10 she dropped four dogs and one bitch pup.

Case No. 2.—Queen, an Irish setter bitch, who bred to Dan, Nov. 1, in full heat. It being the first of the open quail season, I was just ready for a week's country shooting. Queen was kept confined until I returned, and then remained with Dan until her heat passed. Jan. 7 she dropped five bitch and four dog pups.

Remarks—It does not appear from the above cases that copulation during the first half of the period of heat in a bitch is necessary to successful impregnation of the ova. Second, that the period of heat at which impregnation takes place does not determine the sex of the offspring. In both of the foregoing cases copulation was confined to the last half of the heat term, and the results were totally different as to the sex. Embryologists long since reached the conclusion that it was beyond human power to control or to fix the sex in embryo. This ar was lost when Jacob removed from Padanaram. H. G. CAREY.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

SEMI-TROPICAL CALIFORNIA.

ONE afternoon last July I sat at my window, pipe in mouth, taking my *otium cum dignitate* and admiring the soft warm tints which the setting sun spread over the brown beetling walls of snow-capped San Jacinto and the many other peaks which help to inclose the blooming valley of San Bernardino. As leaning on the casement I dreamily watched the lights and shadows constantly shifting to and fro on the mountain side, my attention was attracted by some degenerate aboriginals engaged in picking fruit in the orchard below. Lazily listening to their rambling jargon, unintelligible to me, and watching their work progress as they slowly filled their baskets with the fuzzy-faced peach and its cousin-german, the apricot, I bethought me of the flight of time and my present do-nothing life. Seizing my pencil and paper, I determined to make a start at once by jotting down some notes upon the country in which I was sojourning.

The termini of the Southern Pacific R. R. are San Francisco and Yuma. Yuma is in Arizona, but at its extreme southwestern corner, and just across the Colorado River close to the Mexican border. Fort Yuma is simply a military post, and is supposed to be the hottest place in this world. At least so would attest, if true, the well-worn story of the wicked soldier there, who, a few days after his death and burial, telegraphed back for his blankets. I have seen the mercury sail up to 120 degrees Fahrenheit without the slightest effort. Taking the train from San Francisco at four o'clock P. M. will bring one the following afternoon to Los Angeles, lying back thirty miles from the sea and on the thirty-fourth parallel. Los Angeles is one of the old mission towns, and is now, owing to the stimulus given it by the completion of the railroad, a thriving and busy city of some fifteen thousand inhabitants, one-half, perhaps, Mexicans or half-breeds. On the road to Los Angeles the train bears the tourist or emigrant through much novel, and some attractive scenery. The topping of Tehachapi summit is a sight by itself, and the engineering skill displayed in the construction of "the loop" is admirable. We pass through a tunnel, make a circuit of the cone-like peak, and cross again our path of a few moments before, more than seventy feet above and directly over it. The Mohave desert, with its interminable growth of cacti, is a striking sight. Here we see growing wild and to enormous proportions, those plants which in the Eastern States are so cherished and guarded from the rigors of the weather. In one place they grow with a thick trunk to the height of twenty feet, when the branches, gaunt and prickly, spread out their bristling arms. Here, too, is seen an instance of nature's perfect adaptation of her creatures to their surroundings, in the cactus woodpecker, a bird which nests in trunks and ekes a subsistence by devouring the insects which live in and about the plant. In Los Angeles lies the famous Wolfskill orange orchard of twenty acres, which yields the proprietors such incredible yearly returns. Near Los Angeles, too, is the old San Gabriel mission, one of the first and richest of these old Spanish settlements. Many of these decaying ruins are found in the Southern country, monuments of the past, whose history of the period when the Franciscan monks were so great a power has been but incompletely written. The San Gabriel mission was the fourth of the Upper California missions, and the crumbling walls are to-day one of the objects of interest to the tourist. These mis sions consisted of a conglomeration of rambling buildings, generally in the form of a square, rarely more than one or two stories high and made from adobe clay. They were sometimes whitened, but often rough and unsightly on the outside. An attempt was generally made at a tower or steeple, sometimes two, in which the mission bell was placed, whose boisterous clanging was wont to summon the brown visaged natives to their morning orisons. Internally the churches were gaudily decorated, pictures representing heaven and hell always occupying a prominent position. These were glaringly colored so as to strike the rude imagination of the Indians. This seems to have been one of the chief factors in the religious education of the natives Péronse says that the picture of hell at the church of San Carlos has done incalculable service in this way.

Three hours by rail still to the southward of Los Angeles will bring one to Colton, a small railroad town in San Bernardino County. Hence coaches convey the few passengers to San Bernardino, three miles to the east, or to the new and flourishing colony of Riverside, seven miles in the other direction. Let us climb up with Robinson and ramble along to the latter place.

Perpetual sunshine and cloudless skies characterize the eight months of summer in semi-tropical California. I well remember with what surprise the inhabitants witnessed a slight shower at Riverside one morning last July. The seasons are reversed. Vegetation is most luxuriant during our Eastern winter months, and the ephemeral showers, scattered through the weeks, turn February into May or June, and the utter absence of rain during the summer and autumn causes the hills to look brown and uninviting, and, except where artificial irrigation is employed, the country presents a parched and unattractive aspect. Since the advent of the railroad the influx of Eastern people has been large and steady, and there exist now many new and flourishing colonies where but a few years since the barren plains yielded nothing but a rich growth of sage brush and cactus. Anaheim, Pasadena, Orange and Riverside are all remarkable examples, of the fertility of the soil where water is at all accessible.

The method generally employed in leading water to the colonies is that now in operation at Riverside. Here the Santa Ana River is the means of irrigation, and human ingenuity has supplied the way of utilizing the same. The stream being higher at a point some miles above the town than the land to be irrigated, wooden flumes were constructed and led by paths, determined by surveying, to the lands of the company in possession. The water turned into these flumes reaches the town and is distributed to landowners by means of gates and side ditches. A moderate water-tax is paid, and the people obtain their water on any day by sending in an order to the company the day previous.

The colony of Riverside numbers fifteen hundred people to-day, and is growing. The soil and climate seem peculiarly adapted to orange culture, and this is immediately made evident to a stranger by the miles and miles of young two-year-old trees set in orchard shape. Other fruits thrive here, among them peaches, apricots, nectarines, lemons, figs, grapes and various other fruits common alike to semi-tropical and temperate North America. Orange culture, however, has attracted most attention in the southern country, and the incipient rancheros are to be numbered by the thousand. That the life is one presenting great inducements to many cannot be questioned. To those in any way affected by bronchial or pulmonary weaknesses, a permanent cure is the result in nine out of ten cases. Enthusiasm in the business has played havoc with the common sense and judgment of many of the new orange growers. The profits to accrue are estimated at much too high a figure, many persons not taking account of the great fall in prices to come when the hundreds of thousands of young trees mature and bear a full crop. The life is one of perfect freedom, outdoor work and healthy habits. The results are a robust and hardy constitution and a good competence. One of the inviting features of ranching in this country is the small outlay of money necessary to commence operations in the fruit-growing line. An enterprising young man can start a ten-acre tract with a capital of but $1,500 to $2,000, or $5,000 for double the amount of land. The principal source of revenue is derived from orange and lemon culture, but there are besides such fruits as raisin grapes and a host of deciduous fruits for which there is a constant home market. Living is cheap. A man alone can live nicely on $500 per annum. For six months of the year the market is incomparable and everything one could wish. During the summer the heat is severe, but one does not, I think, suffer a tithe of the misery that overpowers us here in the East during our "heated terms." There the nights are invariably cool and delightful. The mercury may at midday register 110 deg. F., yet at midnight it will have fallen to 60 deg. or below. The air is dry and seems to breathe vigor into the invalid *instanter*. A few hours away may be enjoyed the grandest of mountain scenery, bracing breezes from the placid Pacific, and, in short, an entire change of surroundings: from the torrid to the temperate in three hours! Up among these mountains one can spend two or three weeks of summer in the most complete *dolce far niente*. Topping the lower peaks we find a succession of open mountain meadows with long luxuriant grass, and on all sides giant pines towering skyward. The beautiful live oaks, too, springing straight and symmetrical from the sward, remind one forcibly of the grand old English parks of Kent and Surrey. No undergrowth is to be seen save the green fringing of the mountain brooks, whose crystal waters flow from many of nature's fountains. How well I remember one night upon the San Jacinto range. We had heaped the resinous fagots upon the flickering fire for the last time, and, having rolled ourselves in our blankets, lay beside the replenished embers. The moon was shining down brightly, but dimmed now by the light of our fire. The breeze soughed through the old trees with a

mournful music, while close at hand the little mountain brook kept up a monotonous murmur as it danced down on its way to the sea. There were other voices of the night—the snort of the grizzly, the hideous howl of the coyote family, borne to us on the night air from the valley far below, and the weird hooting of the great horned owl. I lay there awake and listening for hours, and it was not until rosy fingered Aurora was just touching the eastern heavens with faint streaks of light that sleep came to me beside the paling embers. IXOOG.

NATIONAL COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY.

THE Fourth Annual Exhibition recently closed was one of the most successful ever held by the society. The weather for one or two days was wet and thus once interfered with the daily flight of the two hundred carriers. The collection of pouters, carriers, barbs, tumblers, owls, trumpeters, priests, nuns, runts, archangels, etc., included birds from all sections of the country, while Mr. Reiche exhibited some imported birds, such as Nicobars, green pigeons, etc. The birds were in excellent condition and spoke volumes for their owners. The premiums were awarded as follows:

Class 1.—Best collection, Herman Colell; 2d, Andrew Schell.

Class 2.—Pouters—Best collection, John Yewdall; cock, 1873, C. Becker; hen, 1878, A. Scheid; cock, C. Becker; hen, A. Scheid; black pied cock, Jno. Yewdall; 2d, H. C. Cook; 3d, Ph. Schuchman; 4th, A. Scheid; hen, Jno. Yewdall; 2d, C. Becker; 3d, A. Scheid; 4th, Ph. Schuchman; yellow pied cock, H. Colell; 2d, H. Colell; 3d, Jno. Yewdall; 4th, C. Becker; hen, Jno. Yewdall; 2d, H. Colell; 3d, Ph. Schuchman; 4th, A. Scheid; red pied cock, A. Scheid; 2d, Jno. Yewdall; 3d, H. Colell; 4th, Jno. Yewdall; hen, A. Scheid; 2d, H. Colell; 3d, Jno. Yewdall; 4th, H. Colell; blue pied cock, C. Becker; 2d, Jno. Yewdall; 3d, C. Becker; 4th, C. Becker; hen, A. Scheid; 2d, A. Scheid; 3d, Jno. Yewdall; 4th, C. Becker; white pied cock, A. Scheid; 2d, Jno. Yewdall; 3d, H. Colell; 4th, Jno Yewdall; hen, A. Scheid; 2d, H. Colell; 3d, C. Becker; 4th, Jno. Yewdall; off-color cock, Ph. Schuchman; 2d, A. Scheid; 3d, Jno. Yewdall; 4th, Ph. Schuchman; hen, Jno. Yewdall; 2d H. C. Cook; 3d, C. Becker; 4th, C. Becker; pigmy pouters, H. Reische; cock, H. Reische; 2d, H. Reische; hen, H. Reische; 2d, H. Reische.

Class 3.—Carriers—Best collection, Jno. Yewdall; cock, 1873, Jno. Yewdall; hen, 1878, Jno. Yewdall; cock, any age, Jno. Yewdall; hen, any age, P. C. Biegel; black cock, Jno. Yewdall; 2d, Jno. Yewdall; 3d, Jno. Yewdall; 4th, Jno. Paar; hen, P. C. Biegel; 2d, Jno. Yewdall; 3d, Ph. Schuchman; 4th, Jno. Paar; dun cock, P. C. Biege; 2d, Jno. Yewdall; 3d, Jno. Yewdall; 4th, Ph. Schuchman; hen, Jno. Yewdall; 2d, H. Colell; 3d, P. C. Biegel; 4th, Jno. Yewdall; blue cock, Jno. Paar; 2d, Jno. Paar; hen, Jno. Paar; 2d, Jno. Paar; 3d, white cock, Jno. Paar; 4th, W. A. Hall; red cock, D. E. Newell.

Class 4.—Barbs—Best collection, E. H. Moore; black cock, A. Scheid; 2d, E. H. Moore; 3d, Jno. Paar; 4th, E. H. Moore; hen, E. H. Moore; 2d, E. H. Moore; 3d, Jno. Paar; 4th, H. Colell; 2d, blue cock, H. Colell; 3d, H. Colell; yellow, H. Colell; 2d, H. Colell; 3d, D. E. Newell; 4th, E. H. Moore; hen, H. Colell; 2d, H. Colell; 3d, Jno. Paar; 4th, Jno. Paar; red cock, E. H. Moore; 2d, Jno. Paar; 3d, H. Colell; hen, D. E. Newell; 2d, Jno. Paar; 3d, H. Colell; 4th, Jno. Paar; white cock, D. E. Newell; 2d, Jno. Paar; 3d, E. H. Moore; 4th, A. Colell; hen, D. E. Newell; 2d, D. E. Newell; 3d, Jno. Paar; 4th, H. Colell.

Class 5.—Short-faced Tumblers—Best collection, T. S. Gaddess; cock, T. S. Gaddess; hen, T. S. Gaddess; almond cock, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, A. Scheid; 3d, C. Spiess; hen, T. S. Gaddess; yellow-mottled cock, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, H. Colell; hen, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, H. Colell; agate cock, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, H. Colell; hen, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, H. Colell; splashed cock, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, H. Colell; hen, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, H. Colell; kite cock, T. S. Gaddess; hen, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, red-mottled cock, A. Scheid; 2d, hen, A. Scheid.

Class 6.—Owls—Best collection African owls, H. V. Crawford; white cock, H. V. Crawford; 2d, H. Colell; 3d, H. V. Crawford; hen, H. V. Crawford; 2d, H. V. Crawford; 3d, C. Spiess; blue cock, A. Colell; 2d, hen, H. Colell; black cock, H. V. Crawford; hen, H. V. Crawford; 2d, H. Colell; blue-tailed cock, H. V. Crawford; 2d, H. V. Crawford; hen, H. V. Crawford; 2d, H. V. Crawford; black-tailed hen, H. V. Crawford; Chinese owls, H. Colell; cock, H. Colell; hen, H. Colell; blue cock, Scott Bros.; 2d, H. Colell; 3d, H. Colell; hen, H. Colell; 2d, H. Colell; black cock, H. Colell; 2d, H. Colell; hen, H. Colell; 2d, H. Colell; yellow cock, H. Colell; 2d, H. Colell; hen, H. Colell; 2d, red cock, H. Colell; checkered, H. Colell; hen, H. Colell; silver cock, Scott Bros.; hen, Scott Bros.; 3d, H. Colell; English owls, Williams; hen, 2d, C. Spiess; 3d, M. Stephens; hen, Scott Bros.; 2d, C. Spiess; 3d, Salisbury Co.; 4th, M. Stephens; cock, any variety, H. V. Crawford; hen, H. V. Crawford.

Class 7.—Trumpeters—Best collection Russian, H. Colell; black cock, H. Colell; 2d, H. Colell; mealed cock, A. Scheid; 2d, H. Colell; 3d, H. Colell; 4th, Ph. Williams; hen, A. Scheid; 2d, H. Colell; 3d, Ph. Williams; 4th, Ph. Williams; splashed cock, H. Colell; 2d, H. Colell; 3d, A. Scheid; hen, A. Scheid; 2d, H. Colell; other than Russian, cock, H. Reische; 2d, O. Seifert; 3d, H. Colell; 4th, H. Reische; hen, H. Reiche; 2d, Salisbury Co.; 3d, H. Colell; 4th, O. Seifert.

Class 8.—Fantails—Best collection, Ph. Williams; white cock, Wm. A. Hall; 2d, S. M. Hard; 3d, H. Reiche; hen, S. M. Hard; 2d, Wm. A. Hall; 3d, H. Colell; 4th, Salisbury Co.; cock, other colors, Ph. Williams; 2d, Ph. Williams; 3d, H. Moore; 4th, Ph. Williams; hen, Ph. Williams; 2d, Ph. Williams; 3d, E. H. Moore; 4th, E. H. Moore.

Class 9.—Turbits—Best winged cock, Geo. Meis; 2d, E. H. Moore; 3d, E. H. Moore; hen, H. Miller; 2d, E. H. Moore; 2d, Geo. Meis; 3d, Geo. Meiss; solid, cock, Geo. meis; 2d, Salisbury Co.; 3d, Stephens; hen, E. H. Moore; 2d, Wm. A. Hall; tailed cock, Loewenstein; Loewenstein; 3d, H. Colell; hen, Loewenstein; 2d, Loewenstein; 3d, H. Colell.

Class 10.—Swallows—Best collection, E. H. Moore; cock, E. H. Moore; 2d, A. Scheid; 3d, E. H. Moore; 4th, E. H. Moore; hen, E. H. Moore; 2d, A. Scheid; 3d, E. H. Moore; 4th, E. H. Moore.

Class 11.—Jacobins—Best cock, A. Scheid; 2d, A. Scheid; 3d, Stephens; hen, A. Scheid; 2d, A. Scheid; 3d, A. C. Kelly.

Class 12.—Priests—Best cock, C. Spiess; 2d, E. H. Moore; 3d, E. H. Moore; hen, C. Spiess; 2d, E. H. Moore; 3d, E. H. Moore.

Class 13.—Magpies—Best Cock, G. A. Muenchinger; 2d, E. H. Moore; 3d, E. H. Moore; hen, E. H. Moore; 2d, E. H. Moore; 3d, A. Scheid.

Class 14.—Nuns—Best cock, E. H. Moore; 2d, A. Scheid; hen, E. H. Moore; 2d, A. Scheid; 3d, A. Scheid.

Class 15.—Antwerps—Best collection, L. Waefelaer; cock, L. Waefelaer; 2d, L. Waefelaer; 3d, L. Waefelaer; hen, L. Waefelaer; 2d, L. Waefelaer; 3d, L. Waefelaer.

Class 16.—Bald Heads—Best cock, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, A. Scheid; 3d W. A. Hall; hen, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, A. Scheid; 3d, W. A. Hall.

Class 17.—Beards—Best cock, A. Scheid; 2d, A. Scheid; hen, A. Scheid; 2d, A. Scheid.

Class 18.—Runts—Best cock, B. S. Woodward; 2d, H. Reiche; 3d, B. S. Woodward; hen, B. S. Woodward; 2d, H. Reiche; 3d, B. S. Woodward.

Class 19.—Berlins—Best cock, D. Loewenstein; 2d, H. Colell; 3d, D. Loewenstein; hen, R. Lohmann; 2d, D. Loewenstein; 3d, D. Loewenstein.

Class 20.—Starlings—Best cock, G. A. Muenchinger; 2d, A. Scheid; hen, A. Scheid; 2d, A. Scheid.

Class 23.—Moor Caps—Best cock, A. Scheid; 2d, A. Scheid; hen, A. Scheid; 2d, A. Scheid.

Class 24.—Ices—Best cock, A. Scheid; 2d, A. Scheid; hen, A. Scheid; 2d, A. Scheid.

Class 25.—Frill backs—Best cock, H. Reiche; 2d, H. Reiche; hen, H. Reiche; 2d, H. Reiche.

Class 26.—Archangels—Best cock, E. H. Moore; 2d, C. Spiess; hen, E. H. Moore; 2d, C. Spiess.

Class 27.—Breasters—Best cock, A. Scheid; 2d, H. Reiche; hen, A. Scheid; 2d, H. Reich.

Class 29. Best white Scanderoon hen, H. Reiche; brown shield cock, H. Reiche; hen, H. Reiche; black breasted cock, H. Reiche; hen, H. Reiche; silver African owl cock, Scott Bros; hen, Scott Bros.; 2d, Scott Bros.; red tumbler cock, T. S. Gaddess; hen, T. S. Gaddess; 2d, H. Colell; isabella swallow cock, H. Colell; hen, D. Loewenstein; highflyer cock, R. Lehmann; hen, R. Lohmann; ruffed neck moor cap cock, A. Scheid; hen, A. Scheid; 2d, rosed Jacobin cock, A. Scheid; 2d, hen, A. Scheid; red spot fairy cock, A. Scheid; hen, A. Scheid; 2d, black, cock, A. Scheid; 2d, hen, A. Scheid; yellow Lenz cock and hen, A. Scheid; 2d, brown cock, A. Scheid; dun African owl hen, H. Colell; 2d, H. Colell; silver Russian Trumpter cock, H. Colell; 2d, hen, H. Colell; best silk fantail cock, H. Colell; 2d, H. Colell; hen, H. Colell.

We have left a number of catalogues, which will be mailed free on application to the Secretary, H. V. Crawford, 120 Hudson street.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

WHERE TO GO FOR GAME.—Correspondents who send us specific questions as to where to find best localities for game and fish are referred to our game columns. All the news that comes to us is there given. By keeping themselves informed from this source our friends will save themselves and us much trouble. Read the paper.

X. Y. Z., Jamaica, L. I.—The chances are that your puppies will come all right, although running with the other dog may affect the color of the puppies.

JACKSNIPE No. 2, Victor, Iowa.—We cannot identify your duck. The description is too meagre. The specimen should have been saved. Thanks for photograph.

W. B., Rosedale, Kan.—The ordinary ground trap is not patented. No spring is used in its construction. For information regarding his traps, write to Capt. Bogardus, at Elkhart, Ill.

J. C. M., Cleveland, O.—Change your dog's diet, and give him a tablespoonful of cod-liver oil twice a day for a while. Feed him away from his kennel, and where he cannot get any straw with his food.

E. H. S., Barnstable.—The ruffed grouse is known on Long Island as the wood-pile quawker, and the woodcock as the timber-doodle. See "Sportsman's Gazetteer" for local synonyms.

M. M., Chillicothe, Ohio.—We are as much at a loss to understand the cause of your dog's peculiar trouble as you are, and without seeing him can only attribute it to the unusual amount of exercise.

J. S. L.—Am very fond of walking, but in so doing, to any extent, get a pain in my side. Please give me a remedy? Ans. Your physician could probably advise you better than we can.

INQUIRER.—Dr. J. C. Merrill's "Notes on the Ornithology of Southern Texas" is not on sale, but can perhaps be procured of the author, 5 Ashburton Place, Boston, Mass., or of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

W. C. W., New Haven.—Think two separate canoes preferable to a double canoe. For latter write to Geo. Roahr, foot 135th street Harlem, N. Y., who will get you up a *Shadow* model for two, if desired.

T. J. M., Red Bank.—No special work on running steam launches, published. Van Nostrand, 27 Murray street, N. Y., has an assortment of practical books for engineers from which you can select. Practice, however, will make perfect.

R. W. C., Vineyard Haven, Mass.—In playing cribbage I held in my hand two trays, a four and a five; another tray turned on the deck. Will you please state how it should be counted? Ans. 15-2; 15-4; 15-6; 3-4-5 three times, and 6 for the three trays; total 21.

CANOE, West Troy.—Eighteen to twenty feet is long enough for double canoe. New York Canoe Club has no canoe house, but contemplates building one soon. *Shadow* canoe, complete, will cost about $120. Send to Geo. Roahr, foot 135th street, Harlem.

F. B. G., Stamford.—Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your paper which is the best agricultural paper to subscribe to? Ans. Would recommend the *American Agriculturist*, Orange Judd Co., publishers, 245 Broadway, New York.

E. B., Phila.—What is the cause of my 8-bore breech-loader becoming coated with lead about one inch from the chamber (chilled shot used)? Ans. Probably your shells are a little too short for the chamber.

COUNTRY, Brooklyn, N. Y.—There is great diversity of opinion among poultry fanciers regarding the merits of particular strains, Plymouth Rocks, Cochins, Brahmas and Leghorns are all good layers. Any one of them will furnish you with all the eggs you want.

F. C. B., Pittsfield, Mass.—For recipe of meerschaum pipe coloring compound write to J. Kaldenburg, Fulton street, N. Y. It is probably a trade secret however. The scenting of tobacco is done with the tobacco essences, which may be procured of tobacco dealers.

A. L. N., Salem, Mass.—The pedomotor is a kind of roller skate in which the front wheels are smaller in diameter than those behind. This gives a slope and propels the foot forward. The skate might be made strong enough for common road use. The Reiche Bros. have no wood ducks nor Mandarin ducks on hand at present.

W. H. H., Ellenville, N. Y.—We cannot find the published direction for making Seth Green's barbless hooks from common needles. Heat the needles to a straw-colored heat (a blow pipe will be necessary), and let them cool slowly. Then bend into proper shape, heat again, and plunge into water.

JIM, Indianapolis.—1. I have a Dougall, No. 12 gun; length of barrel, 25in.; total weight, 6¾lbs. I have been using No. 4 Hazard and No. 2 Dupont powder; a charge of 3½ and at times 4 drachms; it does not seem to kill cleanly. 2. Do the Parker Bros. make a No. 6 or 8 single-barrel gun? Ans. 1. The fault is undoubtedly with the gun. 2. No.

C. H. B., Allentown, Pa.—Is there any book published which the names of all registered dogs are in? Please state by whom it is published, and for what price? Ans. A stud book is now being published by the National American Kennel Club. It will probably be announced when ready.

SUBSCRIBER, New York.—Dog one year old; large size; seems ill; somewhat stiff; shakes head and ears violently at times, and when head is pressed will whine. Ans. Dog has canker of the ear. Drop into his ear every night and morning a little of the following mixture. Goncard's extract and wine of opium, of each ½ oz.; sulph. of zinc ½ drachm; distilled water, 8 ozs.; mix.

ORNITHOLOGY, Beloit, Wis.—Can you inform me whether there are any works published relating to South American birds, or any classification? Where can "The Birds of the Colorado Valley" be obtained? Ans. No systematic works on the birds of South America easily obtainable, we think. "Birds of the Colorado Valley" may perhaps be had by applying to the Secretary of the Interior or the author, but it is doubtful whether there are any copies left.

S. B. F., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—In shooting from rotary ball trap, the shooter calls pull; but the trap having about stopped, the puller did not answer to the call. The shooter said don't pull; puller did pull, and shooter shot at ball and broke it, the trap standing still. Should the ball be scored or is it lost? Ans. From your version we should say the case was somewhat mixed, and, not being present to see how the shoot was conducted, would decide that the shooter must have another ball.

D. D. D., Vincentown.—1. If in shooting a match at glass balls, and a ball is cracked by all appearance with shot, is it called a broken ball? 2. If your gun hangs fire is it called a shot? 3. If your gun snaps is it called a shot? 4. If your gun goes off while putting to the shoulder is it counted a shot? 5. Can I purchase of you Bogardus' rules for glass ball shooting? Ans. 1. If referee so decides. 2. Yes; generally. 3. You get another ball. 4. Yes. 5. Yes.

SUBSCRIBER, Quincy, Mass.—My setter bitch has a thick, whitish discharge from corners of her eyes, which I do not like to see. Her appetite is good, but not ravenous; is in rather fair flesh, and coat glossy. How can I get rid of the discharge from the eyes? 2. Is there any way to determine approach of season, except swelling of parts? Her diet is principally milk, with scraps from table and some cooked meat? Ans. 1. The discharge is probably the result of a cold, and will most likely disappear. In the meantime bathing it with tepid water or weak tea may help. 2. Only by an increased desire to play.

P. H., Bloomsburg, N. J.—1. Please give me a good recipe for tanning dog hides? 2. Date of the oldest American silver dollar? Gold ditto? Ans. 1. Nail the skin on a board or on the barn door, fur side down. Carefully remove all the fat and oily matter, using for the purpose a dull knife. When the skin is dried soak it in water until soft. Then soak it half an hour in a preparation of three quarts of soft water, one-half pint salt and one ounce oil of vitriol. Squeeze skin dry and hang up in the shade. 2. Dollar mint was established by Act of Congress, April 2, 1792. First silver dollar coined in 1794; first gold dollar, 1849.

D. H. L., New York.—1. Would a cross between an Irish water spaniel dog and a cocker bitch make good dogs for field work, and would the pups combine the characteristics of both sire and dam? 2. Can you inform me whether there is any tax on dogs in Morristown, N. J., and if so, what it is? Ans. 1. Very many cockers are so bred. The principal objection we should have to the cross would be in the fact that the Irish water spaniel has not been noted for nose, and that there also impetuous in disposition. The cross, however, would make excellent retrievers for either land or water. 2. There is a county tax on dogs in most of the towns of N. J., and one, we presume, in Morris. It would probably be fifty cents per head.

SUBSCRIBER, Maine.—I have a collie one year old, which last week vomited a live, white, wiry worm, nearly three inches long. He has rheumatism I think; it is in his forelegs; is lively; appetite and bowels all right; what would you do for him? 2. About what age will a collie come in heat first time? 3. Have some brass shells which were loaded some time ago with black powder; will they shoot as well as fresh-loaded ones? Ans. 1. Give him two grains of santonine each day for three days, following the last with a dose of castor oil. 2. They vary; from eight to twelve months. 3. If they have been kept in a dry place, and have not been loaded too long, they probably will.

ROYAL, Belvidere, Ill.—1. Can I procure the parts of a breech-loading double shot-gun? Can I get them all finished ready for stocking, or are they in the rough, and would have to be finished by machinery? If so, where can I buy them? 2. Please give receipt for hard finish on gun stocks? 3. Please give receipt for mending rubber boots? 4. Where can I buy the Roper shot-gun, four-shooter? 5. Is the Roper gun manufactured now? Ans. 1. You can obtain the parts, but they would have to be finished and fitted. 2. Most stocks are polished, and finished in, or varnished. 3. The receipt is too long to print. You can find it in page 616 of Hallock's "Sportsman's Gazetteer." 4. H. C. Squires, No. 1 Cortlandt street, this city; price $15. 5. No.

C. B. L., Augusta, Ga.—1. Is there any rifle or shot-gun made with an automatic shell extractor, as in the old Starr rifle and Smith & Wesson pistols? 2. Is there any dog known as the Siberian greyhound (I don't mean the Russian bloodhound nor the Ulm dog)? If there is such a breed where can they be bought? Also state where the others can be had? 3. Please give me the address of paper canoe builders? Ans. 1. Yes, such extractors are now attached to all rifles and guns of the breech-loading model. 2. We know of no such dog as a breed, although we have seen a dog called a Russian greyhound. Do not know where either can be bought. 3. Waters & Son, Troy, N. Y.

JOHN E. MILLER, Hagerstown, Md.—1. What are the names of the wild ducks that frequent the Antietam, Conocheague, and other streams in this latitude? 2. How can a gander be distinguished from a goose in the common variety of geese? I mean is there anything in the appearance by which they may be told? 3. What breed of dog do you consider best for rabbits, and where to be had? Ans. 1. In the localities named you would be likely to find the mallard (*Anas boschas*), black duck (*A. obscura*), widgeon (*Mareca americana*), green-winged teal (*Querquedula carolinensis*), broadbill (*Fuligula marila*), lesser scaup (*F. affinis*), canvas-back (*F. vallisneria*), redhead (*F. ferina* var. *americana*), two species of the genus *Bucephala*, the "coots" (*Œdemia americana*, *G. fusca* and *Œ. perspicillata*), and, perhaps, a few others. Consult the letters of R. F. B., our Washington correspondent, in back numbers of the paper. 2. The sexes are essentially alike in the Canada goose. 3. The best dog for rabbits is the beagle.

X. Y., Dauphin, Pa.—1. Mention best place, line and route for trout and also sea fishing, in New Brunswick? 2. Is fishing reserved in Restigouche River? How far up is it navigable for a canoe? 3. Mention best guide book or other means of obtaining full information? Ans. Take Intercolonial Railroad from Quebec on the north, McAdam Junction with European and North American Railroad, via Bangor on the south. This road runs by all the trout streams of the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, including the Mirimichi, Tabusintice, Charlo and Restigouche, as well as all the interior and River St. Lawrence tributaries between Metis and Quebec. From 10th of June to 15th of August is the best time for trout, including the run of sea trout in all the estuaries. The Restigouche River is leased with the exception of six miles of water on the lower river just above tide water, where the $1 per diem rod privilege can be obtained. It is navigable for 127 miles in ordinary stage of water. The best guide book is "Hallock's Fishing Tourist," Harper & Bros., or for sale at this office; price $2.

S. J. K., Boston.—Thames course, Putney to Mortlake, forms an S. Start is made from Aqueduct off the "Bells," and finish, off "the ship" at Mortlake—just 4¾ miles. First bend in the course at the "Crab-tree;" next, after passing through Hammersmith Bridge; another bad bend at the "lower reach;" from there straight to finish. At the bend the tide runs strong, and there are many eddies and counter currents. In the reach it is often quite lumpy. Opposite Putney on the north bank of river, lies Fulham, connected with the south or Surrey side by a bridge. On the north bank, going up, Craven Cottage, ¾ mile up. About 1 1-16 mile above is the suspension bridge leading across to Hammersmith. This is just before the first bend. After rounding the curve, two islands are met with on the Middlesex or north bank, just below Chiswick, the latter town being about 7-8 mile above Hammersmith. Just before reaching finish, and at the beginning of the east bend below Mortlake, the course passes under the railroad bridge crossing over from Barnes on the south side. Widest part of the river off Craven Cottage, where there is about 1-8 mile of water; narrowest part above the railroad bridge, where the river is little over 1-16 mile wide, and from there it spreads out a little till the finish is reached at "the ship."

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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To Correspondents.

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HONEST EXPERTS.

IT would almost seem as if in almost every line of sport superior abilities carry with them overwhelming temptations. A man through long years of hard work and closely-confined energy makes himself the master of some particular line of endeavor. He stands out a marked man, and the ordinary class of the community come to look upon him as the measuring gauge of perfection in that special branch. They take him at his word and at his record, and judge him by them, and they back their judgments with money, and then comes the temptation. It is the old, old snare of trying to get rich suddenly. The exercise of his natural or acquired abilities may insure him a comfortable income and in time a competence, but there is the glittering possibility of a sudden acquisition by just a slight deviation from the true, fair, honest path. Expert as he is in a straightforward way he indeed must be more than expert who can tread a crooked path and yet have the appearance of traveling on directly toward the goal. The failure of exposure is sure to come; it may be late, but more frequently it comes very soon. The press, that very agency which gave him the prominence he so richly deserved when by honest, manly endeavor he successfully strove to do something better than his fellows, now becomes the power which will hurl him from his position of prominence, snatch the laurels from his brow and consign him to a place even lower than that of common mortals where the fallen angels writhe and curse.

For such an one there is but one verdict, "Served him right." It may be mixed with a pitying confession of his remaining skill, but the moral obliquity which induced him to promise one thing when his real intent was to do another cannot be overlooked or condoned. It will not do to plead the temptation, there is no justification in that. The duty to the public is first and pre-eminent, and this duty, faithfully and intelligently performed, material success is sure to follow. But that same public has a long and relentless memory when its confidence has been betrayed, and a lifetime spent in good work may be in a moment turned blank. The favorite becomes a nonentity, ignored, and it may be despised. If he can calmly bear such a revulsion he is at heart devoid of moral feeling and a rogue, and his condemnation comes none too soon.

We would not be so short-sighted as to denounce professionalism indiscriminately, but we do plead for an honest article of the sort. We do object that a man shall spend years of his life in studying a subject in its entirety only the better to hoodwink the public about it; that he shall become nothing more than an expert of trickery and fraud, with the odor of concealed crime about him; or vanishing like a bubble when some honest critic shall burst his bubble of sham. Why is it that every where there is this distrust of professionals? Why are they watched with a keener eye? Why, in short, do people look for some form of evasion and deceit? It need not be. There is nothing inherently dishonest in being an avowed master of an art, of a process, or a special form of manipulation. Properly such an one is to be honored in that he serve as a guideboard and beacon for many others who may be struggling up the same path, not to the dazzling heights of a master, but to the satisfactory level of a proficient. He who plods over a hundred miles in the 24 hours may give valuable lessons to thousands who foot it only through the ins and outs of an ordinary business day. The oarsman, skimming along in a craft as useless for every-day use as his speed would be for an every-day pace, may yet render valuable guidance to those who find in a quiet evening pull one of the most charming of relaxations. He who may make his thousands of unerring snap-shots in a day, as a show, though he may have no higher ambition than a desire for gate-money, may yet settle many disputed questions connected with the use of the gun and teach many a lesson to practical sportsmen in the field.

No one would for a moment suppose that the efforts of the American rifle team were to stop short when the ability to hit a target at 1,000 yards was reached? The effect of their work will never be adequately measured until we can determine exactly how far a well-armed soldiery contribute to the maintenance of peace and the prosperity of a country.

Turn and twist it as much as may be, in matters of professional expertness, the old truth yet stands out the bolder and the clearer, applying here as to the pulpit, to journalism, to every profession and every trade, however humble, that "Honesty is the best policy." Our columns bear testimony to the truth of this in almost every issue. Now, it is a dog show conducted without the guiding star of integrity; anon, a grand shoot turns out to be a trap-shoot in more senses than one. Fish stories receive their *grano of salis*, and rifle scores, which are too good to be true, are given their true weight as pencil productions. The press is not perfect, such a claim would be impious; but it is a sieve through which very few tricksters and swindlers manage to slip. In the "bright sunlight of publicity" of the newspaper columns the clever devices of those who would supplement natural or acquired gifts by chicanery are sure to come to naught. There may be no actual prison cell in which to "jug" the offender, but he is punished as surely as deservedly, and far more effectually by the exposure and the consequent degradation and loss of prestige. He may for a time rest under a cloud which explanation may dissipate, but a smirch once received needs a vast amount of very vigorous scrubbing for its removal, and this can never be applied too soon.

STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

A FEW weeks since the FOREST AND STREAM devoted space to a reference to the attempt now making to put the militia of the whole country on a uniform and reliable basis so that it may be a force of men and arms, and not a mere brigade of skeleton laws, with empty ranks and offices.

One of the points strongly urged in that scheme was the establishment in each State of an active and energetic State rifle association. Each commonwealth was to sustain at least one general range, and a method of rifle practice was laid down extending pretty far into particulars. It is quite certain that when the new militia law shall come into effect the important subject of rifle practice will not be left uncovered and that the militia of the future will be able to use their firearms for something more than mere drilling pieces.

But while this new movement is working its slow way through the legislative mill much can be done by the riflemen of the several States and those, too, who do not as yet lay more than a prospective claim to that title by organizing State rifle associations. The time must eventually come when each of the several States will have such an organization recognized by the riflemen and marksmen of the State, and receiving and giving the rights and privileges of fees with the organizations of other States. Some of the States already have such bodies. Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey and California are ones in point and, if the National Rifle Association is regarded as a State body as well, then New York may be added to the list, and our columns to-day tell the story of the inception of the Pennsylvania State Association. These organizations should be so constituted that they can readily act in conjunction with the militia forces when such exist, or in anticipation of them where they do not already exist. They are not, however, to allow their purposes and endeavors to begin and end in military shooting. That class of target practice always will and always should be the bulk of the ball-firing done; but there is a large class of experts with the rifle, or of men who may and would become patrons of the sport who do not belong to the uniformed force, and the militiaman who goes through his routine of class practice, and that only, may pass through the required standard and secure his conventional marksman's badge, but he will fall far short of that familiarity with the rifle which comes of frequent and varied practice.

In other words, the State rifle association, wherever it may exist, is to supplement the regular routine practice of the troops by an intelligent support, and fostering of all-comer's matches, with any as well as military rifles. This will bring to the ranges not only the militiaman out of uniform, but the civilian shooter—as he would be styled on some of the foreign ranges, the small-bore man.

The Rifle Association is to act between the marksman and the general public. It is to prevent the sport of the buts from falling into professional hands and keep the record pure. It is to unite the effort of thousands of men here and there over the country who would gladly escape from the drudgery of the office, from the close confinement of a professional career to spend pleasant hours in the health-giving and mind-relaxing excitement of the rifle lawn. For a personal sport nothing can excel rifle shooting and target practice as a field exercise. Boating, riding, field sports and athletic games all have their advantages and their disadvantages, but it is at the firing points alone that all men step forth equal. It is a clear test of eye and hand, and he of irregular habits, though he be a giant, finds himself beaten on the score list by a puny David who keeps eye and hand in healthy accord and trains them to act in perfect unison. A State rifle association could do much in keeping these facts before the people, and its weight in a State would enable it to aid with effect in the organization of local clubs and organizations. With little ranges scattered here and there over the land the interest will be held, as it takes year after year a deeper root. Grand tournaments are good things in homœpathic doses and International matches are of value if they are sufficiently far apart. But in a State it would be the province of its association to foster in every way the local clubs and keep the merry rattle of the rifle running from one to another, and then when men are wanted, either to fire with telling effect into the ranks of those who would manace the country's liberties, or on more peaceful fields, with only a coaxing endeavor toward the white disk the men and the skill stand ready to be beckoned to the front.

THE PLEASURES OF GUNNING.

PLEASURES are of three kinds, mental, physical and spiritual. He whose nature has a symmetrical development will seek and enjoy pleasures corresponding to his triple nature. Some enjoy the mental alone; the physical and the spiritual are dwarfed in consequence. Give them the latest novel and they will sit down after a hearty meal, or possibly lie down, and allow themselves to be carried away to realms that never existed, forgetful of the physical and entirely ignoring those of the spiritual.

Some persons may be fond of physical exercise and yet may never have shot a gun. Their natures may not run in this particular direction; partly from a natural shrinking it may be, but more likely from a lack of early culture, for it is, to a great extent, like many other things, a matter of education. I feel thankful that my early education in this particular physical pastime was not neglected. If Solomon had lived in the days of Sharps rifles, Damascus steel breech-loading shot-guns and pointer dogs, he would have recorded in the third chapter of Ecclesiastes among the rest, "There is a time to *gun*." This *time* varies according to the locality and the species of game. There are certain seasons called "close," when gunning is prohibited, and then again, the law will be "up," and permission granted. It is not much pleasure to hunt in the close seasons, especially when the people are watchful and will bring the offenders to justice; and paying a fine of several dollars apiece for a few small birds, especially when the times are as stringent as at present, has no pleasure at all connected therewith.

But excusing random preliminaries, what are the pleasures of gunning? Is there anything in it? or is all the cry, expense and time consumed thereupon by a continually increasing number of persons, consumed simply to be in a certain fashion, and is there nothing substantial in it after all? Are people deluded and fit objects for the lunatic asylum who, naturally averse to physical labor and early rising, will rise long before daybreak, take immense jaunts through thickets and swamps and work like a Trojan in rowing a boat, or something of the kind, or are they of sound mind and fully rewarded for their trouble? If you measure their pleasure by the game they sometimes bring home, it will, it is true, be very little. But where there really is shooting to be had, and where the excellent shot has something to reward his skill, then the pleasures of the gunner are of a high physical order. Let him travel if necessary through water and mire a foot in depth, let him be scratched by the briars till he has the appearance of one whose face has come into too close contact with the claws of Sir Thomas; let him shiver with the cold, or swelter with the heat; let him be fairly deluged by the storm, and be made the prey of Jersey mosquitoes; let his hands be blistered with rowing a boat, or his limbs refuse to do duty from being cramped in an uncomfortable position watching for game—all this he will readily endure with the fortitude and patience of a martyr, provided only the whistling snipe; the bold flying canvas-back; the crafty pheasant or the impetuous Bob White be brought to the ground from their rapid flight through the air. If he gets a good bag, whatever toilings and soilings, he is rewarded. To stand in the midst of a bevy of quail or whirring pheasants, as they instantaneously pop up, and a little quicker, if possible, get out of sight a half dozen at a time, each taking a different direction, is a sublime moment for the gunner.

It requires a great amount of coolness, and so far as a man can deliberate in the fraction of a second (and in such moments as these he undoubtedly does) it requires much deliberation, and calculation, too. Then, besides coolness and calculation, there is still requisite the quick eye, the skillful hand, and in long-range, the trusty weapon. To take one of these

opposite flying birds with each barrel, to mark the places in the thick cover where they fell that they may be readily found afterward, to dexterously withdraw the shells and insert another one just in time to take a straggler, which has required a double discharge of one's gun to be flushed from his retreat, to take him almost out of sight for branches of trees or dense undergrowth, to mark the spot where he fell, and then besides to see where or in what direction the rest of the flock have gone,—I say, to do all this, as is frequently done, is a moment of the sublimest physical pleasure to the sportsman.

Not infrequently have I seen some verdant sportsman fairly scared by the sudden uprising of a score of quail, or the thundering whirr of a bevy of grouse from almost beneath his feet! Bang! Bang! would go both charges of his gun, no in the direction of the birds, and having no dead birds to mark or pick up, he would ask his companion if he saw where those quail went, when they may all have alighted within a stone's throw, and in almost open sight. A cool and watchful sportsman will mark a half a dozen dead birds, and the flight afterward of as many live ones.

And then the dog—I humbly beg the dog's pardon for not speaking of him before. If this hurried scribble should ever get into pamphlet form I will make amends for this seeming neglect by having my own or some other dog for a frontis piece: that is the place for him.

He goes behind when no game is at hand, but in the field he is not only the frontispiece, but he's half the volume, too. Without a good dog half the pleasure and two-thirds of the game would be taken away. This is really where a large share of the pleasure lies. It is wonderful, as well as exceedingly interesting and highly pleasurable, to see to what a remarkable degree the delicate sense of smell is possessed by a portion of the canine race. I remember once, after traveling fourteen miles and taking a trout that turned the scales at seventeen ounces, to have said, "There! I am paid for my trouble if I get no more." And I have heard men, after going several miles, and seeing a dog point and afterward retrieve a single bird, say that they had been paid for their trouble.

Some look with great disfavor upon this method of physica exercise. I pity all such from the bottom of my heart. I believe gunning is poor business—well, followed, *i. e.*, by a man who has any other business. But for exercise, recreation, physical strength and open air, there are few things that will compare with it. And, besides, one is with nature then, sees her beauties, appreciates and enjoys to the full all her various moods; becomes in a measure her student. "To be in communion with nature," says Carlyle, "is in a manner to perfect one's-self."

Many think it low and vulgar, but those who think so have a very small appreciation of a very important part of our nature. It contributes to the establishment of that old Latin motto, "*Sana mens in corpore sano*;" and as for its being necessarily a frittering away of time and money, I don't believe it, and to some little extent I speak from experience. I feel better the whole following week if I have a good tramp on Saturday. It clears out the cobwebs, as they say, and makes one feel like a new man, and my only regret is that there is not more in my own vicinity in the way of game to reward the exertions of a willing pair of feet, a good gun, and a moderately good dog. In conclusion, I will quote, as bearing directly upon the kind of amusement, as well as upon other amusements of the mind and body, the following from the celebrated Dr. Bellows. As it expresses my my own ideas exactly, I will let Dr. Belllows blow for me. He says:

"I will not demand of amusement that it should directly instruct, elevate, warn or improve. If it gives genuine pleasure, and if it do not corrupt, deprave or injure, I will bless it, and without a single misgiving invoke the blessing of Heaven on its head." O. J.

GAME PROTECTION.

WHAT A GOOD LAW HAS DONE.

WISE and discriminating protective game laws so seldom find a place in our statute books, that, when such an one is passed, it must itself be carefully watched over and protected.

Last summer we had occasion to speak very warmly in praise of a bill passed by the Connecticut Legislature a short time before, protecting the water-fowl, which, during the winter, collect on the feeding-grounds at the mouth of the Housatonic River. By the provisions of this act geese, ducks and brant are absolutely protected on their feeding-grounds, although they may be shot while flying over the land, between the waters of the Sound and the flats at the river's mouth. The pith of this act is in Section 1, which we quote:

"No person shall shoot, kill, attempt to shoot, or attempt to kill, any wild duck, goose, or brant, in, on, or over the the waters, bays, channels, islands, marshes, mud flats, pond holes, or any part of the bed of the Housatonic River below, or south of, the bridge across said river, known as Washington Bridge, and above, or north of, the beach on which the house of George Smith stands and a line from the middle of the west end of said beach to the middle of the mouth (south side) of Neck Bridge Creek."

In our remarks upon this bill in FOREST AND STREAM of July 4, 1878, we adverted to the great benefit that must inure to sportsmen if its provisions could be enforced, and predicted in that event a great increase in the number of wild-fowl which would make this attractive locality their winter home. Among other things we said:

"As is well known, wild-fowl will bear almost any amount of persecution if only they are left undisturbed while on their feeding-grounds; and with proper care to see this act enforced, there is no reason why there should not be each year hundreds of wild geese and thousands of black ducks, pintails and widgeons on the Housatonic flats throughout the winter. The friends of game protection in Connecticut should feel greatly encouraged by this wise and far-seeing action of their Legislature."

So far, during the past fall and winter, the event has more than justified our prediction. We have reason to know that black ducks have not, within the past ten years, been either so numerous or so tame as they are this winter, and a veteran gunner, who is familiar with the locality and has several times seen the flocks on the wing, estimates their number at several thousands. There are also a few small "bunches" of widgeons now on these grounds, although this species has for some years been quite unknown at this point, having deserted it on account of the indiscriminate warfare which has been waged there against all water-fowl. Besides the birds mentioned, at least one flock of Canada geese has been feeding on these flats all winter, and, no doubt, in spring large numbers will be secured in this neighborhood. We mention these points merely to show what a wise law has done for a single locality, and to point out that, if its provisions are observed in the future, there is scarcely any limit to the number of fowl that may congregate in this place for the winter. The feeding-grounds are very extensive, and so long as the birds are protected while on them, it makes but little difference how much banging there may be outside or on the beach.

As we have already remarked, the law up to this time has been pretty well observed, and there have been, as far as known, no open violations of its provisions. The officers of the neighboring towns, stimulated perhaps by a reward of fifty dollars offered by private individuals for the conviction of any poacher, have kept their eyes open, and frightened off law breakers.

We are sorry to hear rumors of a movement, which, if carried through, will undo all the good effected by the law as it now stands, and will render its provisions essentially inoperative. This movement, as we understand, takes the form of a petition to the Legislature, praying that the protective act may be so amended as to permit shooting on the feeding-grounds on specified days of each week, though not with decoys. This amendment, if passed, will open a loop-hole through which law breakers may escape penalties, and we shall hear of the same indiscriminate shooting on the Housatonic flats that was practiced up to the passage of the original bill. The amendment, though perhaps not so intended, will prove the entering wedge which will break up the shooting at this point.

Shooting on certain days in the week means chasing and harassing each bunch of birds that may alight in these waters during the day; it means lying in wait where the feed is best, and shooting at the birds when they come in at night from the Sound; it means sculling up at night to a "ruck" of ducks and shooting into the thickest of the flock with a mighty gun that kills ten or fifteen, and wounds twice that number which are never recovered;—finally, it means driving off the ducks and geese, for good and all, to some other feeding-ground along the coast, so that some other people may have the shooting of them.

The fact is that the people who desire this change want, to use a homely figure, to eat their cake and have it too. This they cannot do. We have sufficient confidence in Connecticut's legislators to believe that, if such an amendment as the one proposed is presented, they will vote it down.

It is a curious fact that the movement to which we have referred seems to have originated in, and to be confined to, the town of Stratford, and that the people of Milford appear to be unanimous in their approval of the present law and their desire to see it enforced. We earnestly hope that no change will be made. After the law, as it now stands, has been in force for a few years, and the birds have become abundant and have learned to regard these grounds as a refuge where they can be safe from persecution, it may do to permit shooting on the flats one day every two weeks, but at present any relaxation in the stringency of the law will work mischief.

A LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME.—The New York State Legislature has a Committee on the Protection of Game. It is composed of prominent sportsmen and naturalists, with Col. Alfred Wagstaff, of the N. Y. City Society for the Protection of Game, as chairman. Of course all proposed amendments or additions to the present game laws will be submitted to this Committee, and we can therefore hope for intelligent legislation hereafter, and simplified laws, if such a thing be possible. It would be well if each State Legislature had a similar Committee. The Connecticut Legislature has a Committee on Fisheries, but not on game; and we think the Virginia Legislature has such a committee on both game and fish.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?—Alas! alas! what shall we well-meaning, devoted game protectors do? Here we are, proposing to legislate for the protection of wild fowl; and see what the result is in England where such vermin are already protected! We quote a single sentence from London *Land and Water* to show:

There is another great evil which seems as yet to have escaped general notice, viz., the rapidly increasing hosts of wild birds, owing to their protection by Act of Parliament. If allowed to multiply as they are doing they will certainly be the ruin of our salmon fisheries, not only on the Tweed, but on our northern rivers, where their devastations on roe and fry are beginning already to tell a tale.

Nature has decreed that all animals shall prey upon each other. How shall man contrive to preserve all food creatures for his own delectation and use, and in so keeping them alive, prevent their destroying each other? The angler wants good fishing and good fish: the gunner wants goose, duck, and snipe shooting: which interest will finally prevail? By and bye we shall have the gunners and the fishermen all by the ears and then, what will become of the grand scheme of universal protection? Something out to be done about these blarsted wild fowl which are raising such a horrid rumpus with the fish?

THE BEST KIND OF PROTECTION.—Here is mention of a most commendable combination effort on the part of the farmers of Western Pennsylvania. A correspondent, "C. H. B.," writing from Allentown, says:

"We have found that the farmers in this part of the State are following our example in catching quails and keeping them over winter. Two farmers near Bresingsville have at present 200 live quails all caught by the hand in the drifted snow banks. Mr. Harry Stern, of Starnton, has 136, while our club at present have 114. These, together with those which other farmers have, would make about 800, which will all be let go next spring and will afford splendid opportunities for our sportsmen next fall."

If the farmers everywhere would follow suit, we should hear less of the necessity of game laws. These 800 quail ought to multiply and increase to 8,000 or 10,000 birds by next shooting season. Eight thousand are a good many. The number, if divided among the sportsmen of the neighborhood, would give each man all the shooting he could reasonably ask for. All we need is the seed quail for planting. Their product is for consumption.

In conjunction with this measure there should be enforced the most imperative demand to prohibit sales of quail in market after January 15th. This will stop the trapping which is so destructive of stock and supply. We have repeatedly examined large bunches of birds in market—all trapped. At the last meeting of the N. Y. Assoc. for Protection of Game, we, with two or three others, urged this necessity upon the attention of the meeting, but the wise majority preferred to recommend to the Legislature that the period of permission be extended to Feb. 1st. We are sorry for this, but the Legislative Game Protective Committee may nevertheless decide upon the earlier date as the terminal of the season of sale. We hope it will. We would not decry trapping by farmers and farmers' boys, if they would only winter enough birds for seed. We prefer trapped birds for the table—don't have to pick the small shot out of our teeth; besides, the flesh is not discolored and unsightly. These birds are Heaven-sent for food, as well as for sport, and the appeals of the palate and stomach ought to have some weight, as well as the insatiable desire to pursue, shoot, and kill. Quail are the most prolific and toothsome of wild birds. They were supplied to the Israelites for food in quantity, and are vouchsafed to us now. The law should not prescribe that only shot birds shall be eaten. What we want is, that birds shall be neither trapped nor shot after the end of the prescribed season. Sportsmen hang up their guns on the 1st of January, but the fowler still sets his snares for the poor friendless storm beaten birds. He digs the starving creatures out of the snow banks and wrings their necks for a miserable pittance which would scarcely buy grain enough to winter a single bevy through. This business we who have power, and influence, and persuasion, and money, intend to stop. We will shut the markets and keep the quail out of the shambles Let every Legislature now in session amend its game law so as to prohibit the sale of all game birds after Jan. 15th.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In last evening's *Express* I find the following:

"At a meeting of the Society for the Protection of Game, held last night, Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt presiding, a long discussion was had on the advisability of recommending that the close of season for birds and deer be February 1 instead of March 1, as at present. Other States are invited to co-operate with the State of New York in fixing a common time for the close of the game season."

Now, will any kind reader tell me of what practical use a game protecting society is good for that advises the above. The close season for game is not March 1, but January 1, with the idiotic proviso that game killed prior to January 1 may be sold in the State up till March 1. If these gentlemen really mean to protect game I will be one to contribute to send some sensible gentleman to Albany to show our Legislators that the close season, January 1, is correct, but permission to sell ought to cease ten days after. Kill game in January, indeed! when quail are huddled together, almost starving, and rabbits can be caught in the snow with your hand, often, or dug for. What bright lights belong to Game Protection Societies. Better do as the *Express*, in the same issue, says of Cincinnati, as under:

"Cincinnati sportsmen have made a commendable move on the dealers in game, the shooting of which is prohibited at this season of the year, by causing the arrest of some of the marketmen for selling stale and unwholesome game. It is evidently the intention to harass these evaders of the law until they cease to sell. When that is done the pot-hunters will cease to shoot for the market, and it is these pot-hunters and not the amateurs who deplete the country of the choicest game."

Now this shows some common sense. Either the birds sold four or eight weeks dead are stale and unwholesome, or, if not, they have been killed in the close season. Will not all who want to protect game and not have them become extinct in this country do something toward enforcing the law in New York State, that is, "No more killing after January 1, and no having in possession after January 10." I have now some western quail that a reliable farmer can have on March 15, who will guarantee (with exceptions I may name) to keep every man off his farm until the law is up, *i. e.*, Nov. 1, 1879. The Legislature will soon adjourn. Work must be done now!

Yours respectfully, QUAIL.

The point made by our correspondent is well taken in our opinion. The date and period which he urges are advocated by Messrs. James Meyer, Luddington and Hallock (the editor of this paper) at the meeting referred to, and a resolution offered by Mr. Meyer to restrict the period for the sale of bird to January 15, and of venison to February 1 was voted down. A letter sent to Senator Alfred Wagstaff, Chairman on Game Protection, Albany, embodying the suggestions of our correspondent, will receive respectful attention. Let him forward a copy of this issue of FOREST AND STREAM marked.

FISH AND GAME PROTECTION CLUB OF PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—The officers newly elected are F. J. Brady, Vice-Pres.; W. H. Rintoul, Treas. Thomas White (Montreal *Gazette*) and myself, were in Ottawa last week when we presented to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries a petition (numerously and influentially signed) praying for certain amendments to the fishery laws, said amendments tending in the direction of increased protection. The suggestions of the deputation were most favorably received. W. H. K.

SCHAGHTICOKE FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.—This new club has been organized at Schaghticoke, N. Y., with Mr. R. G. Hamilton, Pres., and C. E. Corbin, Sec. They offer a reward of $10 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of parties violating the game laws.

ROD AND GUN CLUB.—*Springfield, Mass., Feb.* 14.—Officers for the ensuing year: Pres., Edward H. Lathrop; 1st Vice-Pres., Elisha Gunn; 2d Vice-Pres., Robt. O. Morris; Sec. and Treas., Chas. P. Lyman; Executive Committee, Messrs. Lathrop, Gunn, Lyman, W. W. Colburn, Geo. Harrington. C. P. L.

SOUTH SIDE SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—The officers nominated at the Hotel Brunswick a fortnight ago were elected last Monday evening.

PHILADELPHIA GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—The officers for 1879 are: Pres., Benjamin W. Richards; Vice-Pres., W. W. Colket; Sec'y and Treas., Pierce C. Desauque; Ass't Sec'y, John Lloyd, Jr.; Board of Directors—F. C. Jones, John B. Sartori, Frank Furness, John S. Davies, George K. Cragin.

WISCONSIN—*Madison, Feb.* 12.—Several bills have passed the Senate to appropriate moneys to the Fish Commissioners and for the purpose of experimenting in the propagation o fish, and it is not certain that the end sought may not offer such encouragement as justifies the expenditure. On our streets are daily seen hundreds of pounds of fish selling for a few cents per pound, and so near the breeding season as to be scarcely fit for food. Fish are speared and netted in total disregard of the law, and no effort is made to punish these violators of law and common sense. There certainly needs some stringent legislation and the prompt enforcement thereof to prevent this wholesale extermination which is so rapidly going on with some of our oldest varieties. It were well to provide for keeping breeding stock of our native fishes safely during the breeding season, as well as to bring spawn of marine fish into our fresh water. This latter fact does not seem to enter the brain of our law-makers. ROVER.

This is on the principle of the homely old proverb—"Saving at the spiggot and wasting at the bung-hole." More effort should be directed to fostering the native species than to the introduction of fish from other waters.

ILLEGAL KILLING OF QUAIL.—*New York, Feb.* 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Besides netting and shooting out of season, the quail is subjected to another method of destruction, which has, so far as I know, never been noticed in your paper. The deep snow is bad enough, but when man allies himself to the elements in the work of destruction, the outlook is discouraging. I spent several weeks shooting in Ohio last November and December. The sport was excellent, beyond all previous experience, but I was fairly disgueted with the obsolute indifference on the part of gentlemen who are real sportsmen to practices in which they would scorn to indulge themselves. At the end of one fine day's shooting I was waiting for my wagon at a little country grocery. There had been perhaps four inches of snow upon the ground that moring. Various persons of the genus country grocery loafer dropped in occasionally, and finally two men carrying between them a bushel basket, which, on examination, contained quail. I had bagged myself that day just 46 birds, shot fairly and squarely over as "gentleman like" a pair of setters as ever galloped stubble. But these countrymen had 80 odd birds, and they had shot every one of them, and the whole lot didn't represent a dozen shots of the old gun they had between them. "Why, we shoots 'em when they're huddled." "Huddled?" Don't you know what huddlin' is? Why, when the snow's on the ground the quails all gits together in a little holler in the stubble, an' that little dog tracks 'em an' we foller close behind, and when we finds 'em we gives 'em both barrels settin'. We got three hull flocks out o' that stubble down by the track, and not one partridge got away." On inquiry I found that this was the prevalent method of quail hunting among the Ohio rustics. It accounted for the success of one youth who "went out" in the region where I was with a black and tan terrier and always returned with full pockets. Legislation is powerless to remedy a lack of moral tone in the hunting field. Education is the only help. I sincerely hope that you will not omit a weekly lecture on this subject. I find it reaches even those benighted regions where you may at last awaken something like a gentleman sportsmanlike sentiment. SENTIMENTAL SHOOTER.

IMPORTATION OF MIGRATORY QUAIL.—We lately advised our readers that a plan was on foot to combine to import migratory quail to this country in quantity, and can now lay all the details before them. Those wishing to join should make known their intention to Mr. Tobey at once. A better opportunity will never offer. The incidental accounts of the the habits of the quail as given in Mr. Braun's letter will be read with great interest. We in America can scarcely imagine quail in great flights, like grasshoppers, passing across the Mediterrancan from land to land. It was one of these flights which suddenly dropped among the Israclites. Our far-western friends would welcome a flight of this sort in preference to a flight of grasshoppers:

BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1879.

Mr. Chas. Hallock, Editor Forest and Stream, New York:

DEAR SIR—I inclose herewith copy of a letter lately received from Mr. Braun, of Messina, Sicily, which may be interesting to your readers. It gives definite information as to cost of importing migratory quail this season. In connection with some other gentlemen I am ordering some quail, and if any of your readers desire to assist in the introduction of this bird I shall be happy to forward their orders at the same time. As the price depends upon the quantity, I will advise any correspondent what the exact amount required is after hearing from them how many they desire, and thus ascertaining the total number wanted by all. By this means all will secure the wholesale discount.

Yours very truly, HORACE P. TOBEY,
17 Oliver street, Boston, Mass.

[COPY.]

MESSINA, Jan. 6, 1879.

Horace P. Tobey, Esq., Boston:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your valued favor of the 20th ult., in reply to which I beg to say that you can have any quantity of quails the next spring at the following prices—viz.: Up to 2 cages (each cage containing 100 birds) $20 in U. S. gold per cage, f. o. b. Mes.; up to 5 cages, do., $19 do.; up to 10 cages, do., $18 do. These prices include all shipping expenses here and also the food (hempseed) sufficient for the whole voyage. Steamers to your port are only running up to March—say as long as the fruit is shipped from here—consequently the quails must be shipped by the way of New York.

I cannot give you the prices coast freight Boston, as I don't know the trans-shipping expenses and railway expenses from New York to your place; and as I shall load the birds with that steamer which happens to be in port first, it is difficult for me to tell you the right freight from here to New York, as we have four different steamship lines for that place and as they have different rates. For the lots which I shipped last spring $1 freight was paid per cage from here to New York; but I suppose I can perhaps make cheaper arrangements this year. The quail generally arrive here in the middle of April and stay—that is, they don't stay, but keep on passing—until the middle of May. Very rarely a pair of quails stay with us all winter. In autumn they pass our island on their way to Africa, and in spring on their way north, say to Germany, France and Switzerland.

The wind we have about the time the flight commences affects the latter a good deal. If we have *sirocco* (south-east), the flight is generally a very small one, and it seems as if the birds were taking another way then. The quail are generally shipped to the States in the months of April and May; that is when they are passing our island. They are caught in both nets and strings. The latter way is the best, as the birds don't get hurt so much. The hunting of the quail during their flight here is a great pleasure for the sportsmen of this place; and the birds come sometimes in such number that a good shooter can kill fifty and more birds a day.

If you should be so kind as to favor me with your orders I should like to have them sent soon, so that I can make the necessary arrangements for catching the birds. You will please be kind enough to send me remittance for the respective amount of birds you intend to import in a sight bill on a good London banking house.

Any further information you should wish I shall be most happy to give you. Waiting your kindness, I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly, (Signed) CARL F. BRAUN.

The Rifle.

THE FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN TOURNAMENT
For the Short-Range Championship of 1879

And three team medals, which will be awarded to the teams making the first, second and third best scores. Other prizes will be offered also, to take place at Conlin's shooting gallery. Open to teams from any organized rifle club.

Conditions—Teams—Each team shall consist of ten men. The teams participating must be composed of members of the various clubs which they represent. Rifles—Limited to ten pounds in weight; minimum pull of trigger, three pounds; 22-100 cal. Teams may furnish their own rifles and ammunition, or use those at the gallery, as they may desire. Number of Shots—Ten by each competitor. Sighting Shots—Two shots will be allowed each competitor. Position—Off-hand. Targets—200-yards targets, according to the regulations of the N. R. A., reduced in proportion to the range at the gallery. Practice—No practice allowed on the day of the match. Entrance Fee—Ten dollars to be paid at the office of the FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN, No. 111 Fulton street, N. Y. The match to be governed by the rules of the N. R. A. relating to teams.

The captains of the several teams, entered before 9 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 22, will meet at Conlin's Gallery at that hour and fix upon the arrangements for carrying out the match, choose referees, and decide in what order the respective teams shall shoot. The assembled captains shall decide upon the date of opening the matches, and the date at which the entries shall close. The referees shall elect an umpire, whose decision in all cases shall be final.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Medford, Feb.* 12.—The second meeting in the winter shed series for the month of February of the Medford Amateur Rifle Association took place to day; shooting at 200 yards; rifle, any within the rules; position, standing. The following are the scores. First class:

H H D Cushing	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—32
Rufus Sawyer	5	5	4	4	4	2	5—29
H Whittington	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—32

Second class:

W G Turner	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—30
John Grady	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—30

Third class:

G W Howe	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—31
G Gill	4	4	4	4	2	2	3—23
G T Sampson	2	4	3	3	2	2	3—20

The range will be open for competition in these class matches on February 22.

MANMOUTH RIFLE GALLERY—*Boston, Feb.* 15.—The regular monthly prize shoot is progressing finely, some very remarkable shooting being done by local as well as out-of-town riflemen, Mr. L. F. Newton, of Salem, Mass., very nearly being successful in getting the extra prize of $2,000 for eight consecutive bull's-eyes, his third shot being a one o'clock nipper. The following is the summary for the week; 150 feet; rounds, eight; possible 40:

L F Newton	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—39	
Geo Lamb	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—32	
H A Pickering	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—37	
E S Tobey, Jr.	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—37	
F H Harlshorn	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	36
W H Restarick	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—36	
E W Archer	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—36	
R J Restarick	4	4	4	4	4	6	5—35	
C O Barrett	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—35	
J J Dunne	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—3	
W Bradford	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—35	
W S Arnaud	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—35	
Robt Thomas	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—35	
J Myers	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—35	
A K Jones	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—31	
Geo B Everett	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—34	
Geo K Rice	5	4	4	3	4	5	4—34	
E O Spofford	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—34	
W H Mabury	4	4	5	5	3	4	4—34	
B H Smith	3	5	4	4	5	5	4—34	

Boston—Walnut Hill, Feb. 15.—Maynard rifle match, seventh competition. Five scores of 47 each out of a possible 50, at 200 yards, deserve to be reckoned as a splendid performance, and probably without equal in regular competitions with an approximate number of contestants. Forty-sixes, fives and fours were also common, and, taking everything into consideration, to-day may well be dubbed a "red letter" day in the annals of the Massachusetts Association. The light was clear, but a trifle bright, and a gentle westerly wind scarcely stirred the flags on the range, the wind dial marking from "9 to 11 o'clock" throughout the shooting. The leading scores stood:

Captain W H Jackson	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—47
Capt W H Jackson (re-entry)	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—47
H Tyler	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—47
H Tyler (re-entry)	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—47
E B Souther	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—47
E B Souther (re-entry)	4	5	3	4	5	5	6	4—46
William Poland	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5—46
William Poland (re-entry	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—46
D Kirkwood	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5—46
H Withington	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4—45
W E Guerrier	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4—45
C C Meiggs	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—44
R Davis	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—43
J F Nichols	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—43
W Charles	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—43
A Artner	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—42
J F Nichols	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—42
H A Johnson	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	4—42
J F Brown	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—42
C Claron	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	3—42
D F Hunt	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—41
H Mortimer	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4—41
W C Thurston	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5—41
F A Brown	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	4—41
H E Jepson	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—41
H H D Davis	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—41
E W Archer	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4—41
E Hardy	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—40
E W Emerson	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—40
L W Blake	3	4	2	5	4	5	4	4—38
F E Simpson	4	3	5	3	4	0	4	4—36
H Wharton	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5—36
F S Reignolds	3	4	2	3	3	3	3	3—30

—The "Palma" has been placed on exhibition at the jewelry establishment of Shreve, Crump & Son, Washington street, Boston.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 13.—The Shrewsbury Rifle Club met at Pine Grove Range, to compete for the Bartlett prizes, the distance being 200 and 400 yards—fifteen shots at each range. The following were some of the best scores: Stedman Clark, 135; Ed. A. Bartlett, 126; Frank Wesson, 123; Curtis Jenkins, 111; C. B. Holden, 113; W. S. Perry 119.

—The Worcester sportsmen are taking regular practice. They expect soon to come out and surprise everybody, and are in the meantime keeping shady.

CONNECTICUT—*Collinsville, Feb.* 13.—At a regular meeting of the Canton Rod and Gun Club, held to-day, the following scores were made off-hand, 200 yards, 10 shots:

	Mass.	Creed.		Mass.	Creed.
O B Hull	108	47	J D Andrews	71	26
J Hamilton	91	41	H M Chapin	69	34
J Laubenstein	82	38			

Mr. Hull's score was 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 3 5 5—47.

ZETTLER VS. NEWARK.—The Zettler club men of this city paid a friendly visit to Newark on St. Valentine's Day to become the guests of the Newark Amateur Rifle Club. The teams of the two clubs met at Berger's Gallery, 120 Market street, and engaged in a remarkable fine display of gallery shooting. The Zettlers won the choice, and sent one of the Newark men to the target, but his opening forty-eight somewhat alarmed them. D. Miller, the first of the Zettlers to shoot, tied on the same total, and it was apparent that it was to be a close push for the first place. The battle was nip and tuck before its close at 1:30 in the morning, and then the defeated Newarkites proved themselves the best of hosts, and the jolliest of good fellows. The score stood:

Zettler Team.		Newark Rifle Club.	
D Miller	48	J Yoblin	48
H Oehl	46	W C Gardner	44
W Klein	48	J Beyer	48
C Judson	47	F Harrison	44
M Dorrler	47	F C Hill	45
M L Riggs	50	V Hesse, Jr	44
B Zettler	45	G Freche	43
P Fleming	50	F Brown	46
C Zettler	44	W McLoud	48
M B Engel	49	Wm Hayes	47
Total	475	Total	461
Average, 47½.		Average, 46 1-10.	

BERGEN POINT VS. NEW YORK.—*Saturday, Feb.* 15.—This match was hardly a fair one, as the Bergen Point Team was short one man:

New York Club.		Bergen Point Club.	
Howlett	44	Conroy	45
Blydenberg	43	Collins	45
Davis	42	Rathyen	44
O'Donnell	42	Dunne	44
Dunlop	41	Schling	43
Donaldson	40	Dart	42
Palmer	40	Meigs	42
Conlin	39	Simmonds	41
Sone	38	Vredenburgh	37
Fitz	36		
Total	465	Total	382
Average, 40⅚; bull, 1; outers, 9; inners, 72; bull's-eyes, 18		Average, 43 5-9; bull, 1; outers, 2; inners, 53; bull's-eyes, 29.	

—The following score was made on a German ring target at 200 yards actual distance, at Hartung's Park, Morrisania, on the 12th inst., by Dr. S. T. G. Dudley: Three shots, total, 62; three shots, 66; three shots, 69; one shot, 24; total, ten shots 221; average, per shot, 22 1-10. This is his first shooting since his accident, last autumn. This score was made not with a hair trigger, but a 3-pound pull, and I believe is the best on record. SNOR.

—The Helvetia Rifle Club has published its shooting programme for 1879, providing for precision shooting and time shooting. The breech-loaders and muzzle-loaders shoot in separate divisions. The shooting festival will occur in October.

OHIO—*Cincinnati, Feb.* 12.—The following is the score of the rifle team of the Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club, made in the regular weekly practice shoot to-day; 200 yards; off-haud:

L Fender	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	—63
D T Disney	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	—	—	—	—62
W Hall	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	—62
W Caldwell	5	4	5	5	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	—61
A Koehler	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	—59
T A Baum	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	3	—58
G Henson	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	—58
M Gindelin	5	4	2	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	4	4	3	3	3	—58
Jos Bates	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	0	4	4	5	4	3	3	3	—57
T A Jones	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	5	—	—	—	—55

C.

—A series of rifle-shooting contests have been arranged to come off at the Chico Driving Park, Col., Feb. 22.

—A rifle club was organized in Petaluma, California, Jan. 25, with W. F. Shattuck as President, J. P. Stinson, Secretary, P. J. Steiger, Treasurer, and Fred Kubnle, Captain of the first team. The club will confine its efforts to off-hand shooting.

—We call attention to the advertisement of Capt. Messiter's rifle. Many of our readers know him as an English gentleman sportsman. Last year in the Rocky Mountains the captain killed six grizzlies, besides elk, deer, etc., in large numbers. In two cases a single shot killed a bear. Two of his bear-skin trophies can he seen at 768 Broadway, this city.

ACCURACY OF EXPRESS RIFLES.—*Dauphin, Pa., Feb.* 10.—*Mr. Editor:* In answer to the letter of "G. J. U.," in your issue of the 6th of this month, I would say, in the first place, that hollow bullets are of no use, and are not intended to be used beyond 200 yards. Within that distance they are very accurate, and no other kind of a bullet can approach them in their effect on big, dangerous game. A match rifle, too, cannot be a genuine Express, as the rifling which suits the one will not suit the other, and it has to be modified. I mentioned in the FOREST AND STREAM of the 6th, that I had just had the diagram sent me of the shooting of a double 50-bore Express, by Turner (not Mener, as printed), and that the bullets at 200 yards are all in a space of six inches by eight inches. Now this is sufficiently accurate for any kind of game, and the charge is much larger than the one mentioned by "G. J. U." In conclusion, I would say that no one who tries a genuine Express rifle on large game, from the grizzly bear downward, as I did in Montana last autumn, will regret having bought it, but there are only about five makers who can turn them out as they should be. C. MESSITER.

INTERNATIONAL PROSPECTS FOR 1879.—In a conversation recently had with a prominent member of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association on the chances of the big matches for the coming season, he said:

The prospects for rifle shooting during the coming season are brighter than in any past year. From the report received from American gentlemen who have recently returned from Europe, it appears to be understood that an attempt will be made by either an English or Irish team to wrest the "Palma" from American control. It is to be hoped that this will be the case, as the expectation of such an attempt will give long-range rifle shooting a fresh impulse, and again bring into competition the riflemen of the different States. The great event of the year in all probability will be the "International Military Match." In the convention of National Guardsmen, recently held in New York, the opinion was freely expressed by the delegates that the number of States who would send teams to participate in this match during 1879 would be very large. If the bill prepared by the convention now pending in Congress becomes a law, scarcely any State will fail to be represented. In any event there can be no doubt but that most of the Eastern and many of the Western and Southern States will enter teams. The regular army have already taken the initiative, and instead of selecting their representatives in the scoop-net manner in which it was done last year, will have a team from each of the three departments which need not fear comparison with anything which the National Guard can produce. Canada has under discussion the selection of a team, although finding the enforcement of the off-hand position at 200 yards considerable of an objection. An invitation to the German troops has been favorably received by the German Minister, and transmitted by him to Germany. In England the expressions of the *Volunteer Service Gazette* have been frequent and cordial in regard to their desire to measure their strength with military rifles against the Americans. The international trophy presented by Judge Hilton is now completed, and is a magnificent specimen of American art, which will well repay the exertions of any team which may win it. In addition, it is understood that the directors of the National Rifle Association are seeking to provide funds to enable them to offer prizes to the highest teams of such an amount as to make it worth their while to incur the expense of contending in a match of this character.

HOW DO YOU AIM?

MR. EDITOR:

In shooting at a target at different distances with the rifle, and in reporting the result through the press, we should always, if we wish to be fully understood, be very particular to mention how we aimed it in the trial.

That is, we should state whether our aim was without variation, and all the time on the centre of the target, or whether we varied it by aiming higher or lower on its face, while still using the same uniform fine sight (standard), or what amounts to the same thing, by changing the aim from a fine to a finer or coarser sight. I refer to open sights the more especially.

The importance of defining our aim is made strikingly apparent when we assert that of the two ways of aiming, in general practice—the one constant and on the centre of the target, and the other variable over the face of it—there exists a difference of 100 per cent. in the result.

For an illustration of this let us suppose the target used to have a four-inch bull's-eye, and that our aim is fine, and on its centre at 100 yards, and that we hit the centre. Now, at about fifty-five yards this same shot, with the same aim, will strike very nearly two inches, above the centre, or just in the upper edge of the bull's-eye. Thus, a four-inch bull's-eye is as small as can be hit, at and within 100 yards, while aiming uniformly on the centre. Now, suppose we reduce this bull's-eye to a two-inch one, and use it in place of the other. At 100 yards, aiming as before on the centre, we will hit it. Now, if at fifty-five yards we vary the aim to the lower edge, we will hit the upper edge, which is two inches above. Thus, in this case of varying the aim, the rifle will hit a two-inch bull's-eye throughout the range (and even farther), whilst by aiming on the centre, this same gun requires a four-inch bull's-eye in order not to miss it. The difference of 100 per cent. in the results is, therefore, made evident. Hence, not to report the mode of aiming, with the result of the shooting, as is generally the case in sending in scores for publication, and sometimes as a blind "to crack up" this or that rifle, is simply to leave the gist of the matter out of the report.

My point is—please state your aim if you expect us to come within 100 per cent. of a true estimate of your score, or the accuracy of your rifle?

I hope no one will consider my point in any sense caustic. It is not so intended, but only as a kind of reminder how we may often inadvertently be a little out of the way without ever having once thought of it. Besides, I hope this article may prove of interest to the amateur with the rifle. These I always have in my mind when writing about the gun. I am sure they will appreciate my motives, even though but little benefited by my exertions. I would observe that it is always permissible to vary the aim on the object, and it is by so doing we are enabled to shoot repeatedly within so small a circle along a given distance, as a two or three inch for 100 yards, and an eight or ten inch for 200 yards.

I see that Mr. F. J. Rabbeth has presented in your columns a very important point about the Express hollow bullet, and that one writer in your last issue has already confirmed by practice his views. I hope this matter will be followed up until Mr. Rabbeth's well-taken point is fully settled.

MAJ. H. W. MERRILL.

New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 11.

—The Winchester Arms Company have presented one of their new model Express rifles as a prize in the FOREST AND STREAM Tournament.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY.

Hares, brown and gray. Wild duck, geese, brant, etc.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks and Wild Fowl.

"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand piper, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf birds, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group *Limacolæ* or Shore Birds.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE WILD PIGEONS.—Many persons will be interested in the information contained in the following letter. We are much indebted to our correspondent who writes us:

SEDALIA, MO., Feb. 13, 1879.

The wild pigeons have been in immense numbers in the Indian Territory near Atoka. They are now moving North slowly. At this writing they are on the South Canadian. Any further information you may desire of a more definite nature will be gladly furnished by our stock agent for the Territory, Mr. T. D. Miller, care M. K. & T. R. R.

Yours truly, JOHN W. TRADER.

PERCE—*Dist. of Gaspe, Canada, Feb.* 10.—We have had a flying visit from the versatile author of the "Chronicles of the St. Lawrence," and we sincerely regret that his stay at Bella Une was so short. Mr. Lemoine is about adding an appendix to his chronicles, which will contain interesting and valuable matter. Read that appendix, ladies and gentlemen, by all means, and send your criticisms to FOREST AND STREAM.

PHILIP VIBERT.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Dover, Feb.* 11.—Mr. Mark Foss, of Strafford, some dozen miles from here, while out hunting partridges, shot and killed a large Canada lynx. Trail of another was found, but it being near dark he could not be followed that night. The next morning a party with dogs started him and followed him all day without getting a shot at him, although he was seen a number of times. When the two were first started they were making a supper from a sheep they had just killed belonging to a man near by.

W. A. G.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Allentown, Feb.* 11.—Mr. A. Richard, of Albertis, shot at 103 glass balls, Bogardus rules and Huber trap, 18 yards rise, on Saturday, Feb. 8, breaking 98 of them in 7¼ minutes. He is, without doubt, one of the best shots in this part of Pennsylvania. C. H. B.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, Feb.* 11.—A few days ago a number of gentlemen went out shooting near this place, and after hunting all day, while on their return home at a place where no game was supposed to be, one of the dogs, Rip, came to a point, and was at once backed by Lark. Thus they stood until the guns were loaded. One of the party moved forward to flush the birds, when, to his surprise, a gray fox started. Bang, bang, went the guns, and it was only on the fifth shot that Reynard was badly wounded in the hind leg. He ran off and hid, but soon Lark found him, gave chase and caught him; a fight ensued, but the wiley fox got away again. This time he was so closely pursued by the hunters that he attempted to climb a tree, when he was captured and killed. About the same time that Rip came to a point on the fox, Lize, who had deserted the party some time before, came to a point on a covey of birds, and through all the noise and shooting which took place during the fox chase, stood there staunch until two of the gentlemen came up and flushed and bagged several birds. Last Monday and Tuesday, Mr. Clark Putihitt and R. Gettings made a fine bag at Dixon Station. Mr. Higgins joined the party with his splendid brace of setters, Jet and Belle, on Saturday, and killed 28 quail and one woodcock. At Prospect, a place near the Alabama line, game is reported very abundant. J. D. H.

INDIANA—*Indianapolis, Feb.* 19.—From indications since the snow disappeared we think that there are still enough quail for breeding the coming season. I. F.

NEBRASKA—*Omaha, Feb.* 10.—We have had an unusually open, pleasant winter, and most favorable to all kinds of game, especially wild turkeys, grouse and quail. Quail shooting was exceedingly good during the open season, namely, October, November and December. The two open winters have aided largely this result, and now the probabilities are another open winter to further give them increase. Our State Legislature has under consideration an amendment to the law limiting the open season to the months of October and November as to quail, and I think it a good move, also grouse shooting to commence August 15, instead of the 1st as heretofore. Our legislature is also moving in the direction of fish culture, and indications are strongly in favor of success. So mote it be! B. E. B. K.

THE TIGERS OF INDIA.—In our poets' corner we print another of Isaac McLellan's characteristic hunting poems. In favoring us with this sketch, he has taken occasion to supply the following interesting notes concerning the tigers of India, which constitute the subject of the poem:

"In my MSS. vol. of hunting poems I had written a poem on the hunting of the Hill tiger, but I wish to add a poem on the Bengal tiger, the subject of the present poem. As there are two distinct varieties of the wild pig in India, so there seems to be little doubt that there are two distinct kinds of tigers. As a rule, the stripes of a royal Bengal are single and dark. The skull is widely different from that of his brother, the Hill tiger, being low in the crown and wide in the jaws. The Hill tiger is much more massively built, heavier in weight and larger in bulk, with shorter tail and larger head, neck and shoulders. The Bengal variety are not, as a rule, as ferocious as the Hill tiger. Being more supple and cunning, they can easier evade their pursuers by flight; but the Hill tigers trust more to their strength and courage, anticipating victory as certain.

"'Maori,' an excellent writer on the sports of Nepaul, says that a tiger over ten feet long is an exceptionally long one, and that tigers are not got nearly so large as in former days, and that tigers much longer and heavier were shot some twenty years ago than now. He accounts for this by the fact that there is less land left waste and uncultivated. There are now more roads; population has increased; firearms are more numerous, and sport is more generally followed; and so tigers have not the same chances as they had formerly of attaining a ripe old age and reaching the extreme limit of their growth. The largest tigers are only found now in the remotest recesses of jungles, where the crack of the European rifle is seldom or never heard. 'Maori' seems to prefer to use the solid conical bullet for large game to the Jacob shell. He says that he once fired no less than six Jacob's shells into a tiger—all behind the shoulder—before he could stop him. The shells seemed to explode on the surface the moment they came in contact with the body. There was a tremendous surface wound, but little internal hurt. On another occasion he fired twelve shells into a buffalo bull before he killed him. He could hear as every shell hit him the sharp detonation and see the tiny curl of smoke from the ghastly wound; and the brute would drop on his knees, stagger again to his feet and attempt to charge the hunter's elephant. From that day he never fired a Jacob's shell."

STANDARD RULES FOR TRAP SHOOTING.—*Mr. Editor:* My attention has been called to an important point which I do not remember ever having seen mentioned, viz., the necessity for some standard work for the traps. There seems to be a great difference in those I have seen, some throwing the ball twenty yards and some fifty. Now, some one of authority should fix the maximum and minimum for all match shooting so there can be some regularity. We find scores reported all the way down from full to nothing, but unless we know the traps used the score is no gauge of the ability of the shooters. The regulation of the trap is a simple matter, and all that is needed is to know what is right, and I think it would be generally adopted; and if a shooter could make a full score on one set of traps he could feel confidence in his ability to do it anywhere. If you think this matter worthy of your attention please give distance that a ball should strike the ground from the trap. Yours, R.

Rise, 18 yards, is maximum 32 yards, minimum 28.

DITTMAR POWDER.

WOOD VS. BLACK POWDER.

IT is now many years since the introduction of the Shultz wood powder into Europe, and although it has been much experimented with and largely used, it has not yet superseded black powder, or become a substitute for it; nor do we know that it ever will. Several years ago Mr. Dittmar invented his smokeless powder (which is made of paper,) and has labored hard to introduce it and popularize it in America. It has many decided advantages over black powder, but although it has been very faithfully tried, it has not yet superseded black powder; nor do we know that it ever will. One thing we do know, which is, that it requires greater care in its use, because its explosive power is greater; and it is also less reliable, because it absorbs moisture more readily from the nature of its ingredients. Whatever else we can learn through crucial tests, we desire to know, and shall be pleased to print any testimony, *pro* or *con*, from those who have used it. The Dittmar powder is now on its trial, and there are many men besides the patentees and the manufacturers of black powder who are watching the test with interest. We do not think information on this topic encumbers our space.

We append some additional letters herewith:

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In the last number of F. and S. "J. P. G.," of Cambridge, Mass., asks whether the Dittmar powder is liable to injure the interior of a gun barrel. He says that his own gun and one owned by a friend, after using Dittmar, had the appearance of having been eaten by an acid. My experience with the powder is as follows:

In July last I obtained a supply of Dittmar (which was marked as the same as used by Bogardus at Gilmore's Garden) and used it through August and the first part of September for woodcock and ruffed grouse. I was very much pleased with it, particularly in thick cover, as owing to the absence of smoke I could use the second barrel more effectively than with black powder, but for open shooting at long distances, for such birds as upland plover, I did not like it as well, for I never could get as good pattern, or penetration as with Hazard's or Deadshot. For instance, at a target consisting of a very thick sheet of cardboard, 19 inches by 23 at 75 yards, with 4 drs. Dittmar and 1¼ oz. No. 8 shot, the result was a pattern of 44 shot, with penetration of 19; while with 4½ drs. Hazard and same charge of shot the pattern was 66, with penetration of 41. Still I should have used it altogether for cover shooting had I not found, after using some 200 shells, that the inside of my gun barrels were very much spotted and kept growing worse, until at length I took them to a gunsmith and had them rebored. The gunsmith said that it did not look like common rust, and asked whether I had used any sort of acid to clean the barrels. The gun I use has fine Damascus barrels and was made to order by Schaefer, of Boston, and it was always cleaned thoroughly after having been used. C. M. STARK.

Dunbarton, N. H., Feb. 13, 1879.

DITTMAR POWDER.—*Montgomery, Ala., Feb.* 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Noticing the article over the signature of "Canvas Back," in reference to Dittmar Powder, he desires to know if any of your readers have had the same experience. Having used more Dittmar than any one here and tested it thoroughly, I think, I would respectfully state that the experience of "Canvas Back" and myself is the same. I have shot shells that have been loaded for a year and it is a fact that Dittmar will not stick shot thirty steps where car-

tridges have been loaded for any length of time. I have seen a duck killed at ninety yards with it, but this is an exception. On the contrary, I have tried to kill doves at twenty steps in a peach tree, taking rest at that, so that no fault should be with my aim, and have stripped them of feathers without hurting them in the least. My shells were kept in a place where dampness could not reach them. You are at liberty to publish this over the signature of,

Very respectfully, AD. VANCE.

THE CHARGES AGAINST BOGARDUS.

ALMOST damaging series of charges have been made against Capt. A. H. Bogardus in connection with his recent shooting exhibition at Gilmore's Garden, where he was advertised to break on a wager of $1,000 even 6,000 glass balls out of 6,200; or, at odds of $500 against $1,000 6,000 out of 6,100; or, at odds of $100 to $1,000, 6,000 glass balls without a miss, the balls to be sprung from the Bogardus screen trap at 15 yds. rise.

Instead of 15 yds. rise it is charged that the rise was but 11 yds. 2 feet, from an unscreened trap, and that the glass balls, which were manufactured in Brooklyn, were broken at the factory before being sent to the garden, the workmen being instructed to crack off the necks of the balls with pincers before packing them in the barrels, and that over 6,000 were thus broken, and that the barrels so packed were marked so as to be readily distinguished from the ordinary ball which had not been tampered with. When a ball was missed, it is alleged, it was picked up and handed to the referee, who a once detected the clipping of the neck, which he construct into shot marks. It is estimated by those making the charges against the fairness of Capt. Bogardus' record, that about 4 per hundred, or 240 in the total 6,000, were properly lost balls. Such are the charges shorn of all rhetoric and immaterial trimming. The accuser puts the sting to his remarks on the alleged fraud by saying:

"Captain Adam H. Bogardus is a remarkable man, and has proved his superiority as a wing shot in many contests on either side of the Atlantic. He can always make money honestly and easily by genuine matches or exhibitions, and it is wonderful that he should stoop to sell himself for a very few dollars. If he is not at heart honest and manly, he should at least have sufficient professional pride to keep the records of his favorite game free from fraud."

Dr. B. Talbot, who was the puller at the match, put in a prompt letter denying any knowledge of anything wrong, and Miles L. Johnson, the referee, in a letter on the matter, says:

"Why didn't some of those men who know so much come to the front then and there? As for the manner in which the balls were made, I know nothing. As to the distance, I did not measure, but I do know that it was more than they said. As for the statement that more than 240 balls were missed out of 6,000, that is a lie. There were not more than 75 balls that were challenged, and the greater part or all of them were laid on the table for inspection. Had there been parties there who challenged the balls, it might have made some difference. As there was but little it any objection, I was not as particular as I would have been had there been any one to challenge. I took but little interest in the matter at the time, and think that no one lost a dollar on it but the Captain."

Bogardus himself writes from Chicago:

Have read remarks on my late shoot at Gilmore's Garden. I will shoot the same match in or out of doors, the balls to be my rough balls, and bought at any gun store. The match to be shot any time within three months. I wish the close watchers would either put up or shut up. All I have to say in the matter is that I will shoot the same and let my accusers send a referee and have sawdust put on the ground or floor so as to be sure that no ball will break. Then let them buy my rough balls from the factory or any store and have them trapped themselves, and let the exhibition be a free one, or let the admission fees go to some charitable institution.

A. H. BOGARDUS.

CHARGES FOR SHOT-GUNS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have frequently noticed inquiries in your columns about the proper charges of powder and shot for breech-loading guns; and have quite as frequently noticed advice to use 1¾ to 1¼ ozs. of shot for a No. 12 gun. Having used a 12 gun and nothing else for nearly twenty years, I feel quite competent to say that, as a rule, anything over one ounce of shot is too much for a gun of this bore, and experience will prove that there will be less recoil, better penetration and pattern with the lighter load of shot than with the heavier. For quail, grouse and woodcock I use three drachms powder and one ounce of shot; for ducks, four drachms of powder and a short ounce of shot (about seven-eighths). Let your correspondents try it, and see if it does not remedy all this recoil business.

GEO. A. SHUFELDT.

The weight of a gun has much to do with the charge of shot as affecting the recoil. With the charge of shot our correspondent uses for ducks, unless his gun is very much choked, we should imagine the pattern would be a bad one.

PIGEON MATCHES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Monaco.

MONACO, France, Jan. 26, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The pigeon shooting at Monaco has this year passed off with more success than has ever attended it in previous years. The weather has been more variable, but the extreme cold, in more northerly latitudes, has driven many to seek, like the swallow, the warmer shores of the Mediterranean. All nationalities jostle each other in the pavilion from, which the shooters step forth to the trap. English, American, French-Italian, Belgian, Austrian, Spanish, Russian, Turk, appear at this meeting, to enter the lists in the "tournament of the gun."

The liberality of the authorities and the admirable arrangements which surround the whole, are unequaled at any other similar gathering. The shooting ground is on the face of the cliff, and as the boundary is necessarily extremely short, birds killed out of bounds fall dead on the rocks below. Shooting, therefore, facing the sea, the whole scene, with the hills rising abruptly in the rear, is one of unusual interest.

The *Grande Poule d'Essai* (trial pool) opened the Grand Concours on Wednesday, January 22, when Captain Tart came forth first by killing thirteen running at 24 metres, or about 26 yards.

But on Saturday, January 25, the ball was opened by the more important event of *Prix d'Ouverture*, when seventy shooters competed while the wind was blowing almost a gale, and the birds, consequently, taking to flight with a speed at times incredible. The utmost skill was, therefore, necessary, and the finest shooting indispensable. It may be remarked the first three winners shot with guns by Dougall, of St. James' street, London, there being no makers in Europe to equal those of England.

Prix d'Ouverture.—A work of art of the value of $300, and $400 added to $20 entry, four prizes, five birds at 25 metres, nearly 27½ yards, two birds out.:

M Drugman, work of art and $750	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Mr A Rush, $450	1 1 1 1 1 1 0
M Ophoven, $240	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1
M Viton, $200	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0
M Paul Lagarde	0 1 1 1—3
Count du Chastel	1 0 1 1—3
Count O de Montesquiou	1 1 0 1—3
M Armero	0 1 1 1—3
Count de Festetics	1 1 1 0—3
Sir Wm Call	1 1 1 0—3
Honorable E Arundell	1 0 1 1—3
Marquis de Ridolfi	1 1 0 1—3
Captain Langlands	1 1 0 1—3
Baron Meckleinbourg	1 1 1 0—3
Mr Douglas	1 0 1 1—3
Viscount de Queien	1 0 1 1—3
Mr Pennell	1 0 1 1—3
Prince Frantsmandorff	0 1 1 1—3
Count Schaglarini	1 0 1 1—3
M E Eisen	1 1 1 0—3
Viscount Mde Janoville	1 1 1 0—3
Mr S Rembielkenski	1 1 1 0—3
Mr E de Hoogstad	1 0 1 1—3
Mr Yeo	1 1 1 0—3
Mr Wilson	1 0 1 1—3
M Van Delft	1 0 1 1—3
Mr Reid	1 0 1 1—3
Baron A de Wolmont	1 1 0 1—3
M L Yaudel	0 1 1 1—3
Captain A Patton	1 1 0 0—2
Baron Sant Truver	1 0 1 0—2
Baron Favenac	1 1 0 0—2
Captain Stanley	0 1 1 0—2
Count d'Aspremont	0 1 1 0—2
Mr Grant Suttie	0 1 1 0—2
M Trotot	1 1 0 0—2
M Pinson	1 1 0 0—2
Mr C O Clark	0 1 1 0—2
Sir John Kae Reid	1 1 0 0—2
Signor Spaletti	0 1 1 0—2
Captain Fauo	0 1 1 0
Mr Halford	0 1 1 0
M Van Barren	0 1 1 0
Captain Tart	1 1 0 0
Baron Saint Clair	0 1 1 0
M Challan	0 1 1 0
Mr O Kerr	1 0 0 1
Captain Scaglarini	1 0 0 1
Colonel Treherne	1 0 0 1
Mr Aubrey Coventry	1 0 0 1
Sir R Musgrave	0 1 0 1
Captain Gordon Hughes	1 0 0 1
Count Bombelles	0 1 0 1
M Cusic	1 0 0 1
M Chouquet	0 1 0 1
Signor Barbino	1 0 0 1
Count Lamoertze	0 0 0 0
Count Whentley	0 0 0 0
M Mentaubrier	0 0 0 0
M Pinson	0 0 0 0
Count de Chateaubriand	0 0 0 0

On Monday and Tuesday, January 27 and 28, took place the great event, the *Grand Prix du Casino*, or the great prize of Monaco. The weather on Monday was stormy, and at the end of the fifth round, which closed the shooting for the first day, ten had killed five, viz., four English and one French, one Belgian and one Italian. These were endangered for the next day's continuation of the contest by twenty who had killed four out of the five. The weather on the Tuesday had resumed its usual brightness, and under a bright sun with a pleasant breeze the fight was renewed. As on the previous occasion, the winner also shot with one of Dougall's Express smoke-bore guns, without once using his second barrel, except on the occasion of the one bird he missed. The shooting was considered the best on record, as the birds were not only thorough blue rocks, brought specially from New England, but were assisted by the breeze that blew toward the sea. Mr. Barnes of the Narragansett Club shot well up.

Grand Prix du Casino.—A work of art of the value of $900, and $4,000 added to $20 entry; four prizes; twelve birds (five the first day at 26 metres, about 28½ yards; seven the second day at 27 metres, about 29½ yards), four birds out:

Mr E R G Hopwood, work of art and $3,608	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—11
Captain Saclier, $1,520	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—11
Marquis de Croix, $1,139	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—11
Viscount de Queien, $620	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—10
Captain Langlands tied for fourth prize	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—10

Tie on eleven.

Mr Hopwood	1 1—2
Captain Sheley	1 0—1
Marquis de Croix	0

M Paul Lagarde	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1
Count Chastel	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1
Captain A Patton	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1
Baron St Trivier	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0
Sir Wm Call	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0
Baron de Tavernost	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1
M Ophoven	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0
Mr Kerr	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1
Mr Aubrey Coventry	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1
Sir Rich Musgrave	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0
Count Chas Lambertz	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0
M Trehor	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0
Count Lambertze	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
Captain Gordon Hughes	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0
Mr Sclater	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0
Mr A Rush	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0
Baron Cramm	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0
Prince Frantsmandorff	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0
Count de Montesquiou	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0
M Van Delft	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0
Signor Baschieri	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0
Mr Rae Reid	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0
M de Lapeyrere	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0
Baron Weelmont	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0
Herr Markwold	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0
Captain Tart	0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0
M Charlan	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0
Captain Fane	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0
M Orban	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0
Baron Mecklenburg	0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0
Colonel Treherne	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0
M G Rembielen-ki	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0
Colonel Wheatley	1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0
Mr C O Clark	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0
St John Rae Reid	1 0 0 0 1 1 0
Mr Yeo	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 *
Signor Gudiconi	1 0 0 0 1 0
M Eisen	1 1 0 0 0 1 0
M S Rembielenski	1 1 1 0 0 0 0
Captain Lyre	1 1 1 0 0 0 0
M Viton	0 1 1 1 0 0 0
M Armero	1 1 0 0 0 1 0
Mr Halford	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0
Count de Montesquiou	1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0
Mr C Pennell	1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0
Captain Schglarini	0 0 0 1 1 0
Mr Douglas	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0
M Drugman	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0
Viscount de Janeville	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0
M Pinson	1 1 0 0 0 0
M Figoli	0 1 0 0 1 0
M Beny	1 1 1 0 0 0 0
M Chanel	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0
Mr Wilson	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0
M Clonquet	0 1 0 1 0 0 0
Baron St Clair	1 0 0 1
M Barabime	1 0 0 1
Marquis Rudolfi	0 1 0 0 0
Honorable C Arundel	1 1 0 0 1 0
M Van Buren	1 1 0 0 0 0
M Nagelmakers	0 0 0 0
Count d'Aspremont	0 0 0 1
Count Festetics	1 0 0 0
M Montabellan	0 0 0 0
M Farquier	0 0 0 0
M Camastrelli	0 1 0 0
M Lavan	0 0 0 0

PIGEON SHOOTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—It is possible that Massachusetts may follow the example of Connecticut, and pass a law making pigeon shooting at the trap illegal. A bill is to come up soon in the Legislature for the suppression of the practice.

CONNECTICUT—*Waterford, Feb.* 13.—Practice shoot of the newly-organized glass ball club at Wallingford, Connecticut, Feb. 12. The wind was blowing very strong. The shooting was from three traps, 18 yards rise, under Bogardus rules; Paine's feathered balls were used:

James Brogden	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—23
A B Pixley	1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—17
J A Hall	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—17
W F Lane	0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—14
S T Whitney	0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0—13
Amos Ives	0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—11

Second match, ten balls, with the following score:

Brogden	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Lane	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
Hall	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0—7
Pixley	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—6
Ives	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0—5
Whitney	1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0—4

Brogden and Lane tied on eight, and shot off, miss and out:

Lane	1 1 1—4
Brogden	1 1 1 0—3

NEW YORK—*Buffalo, Jan.* 29.—A few shooters here had a match a some very hard birds at Joan Cook's place, at East Buffalo; five bird each, 21 yards rise; sweepstakes, divided as follows: $50, $30, $20—$100

Chas A Kolb	1 0 1 1 1—4
Wm Schiebert	0 0 0 1 1—3
Chas Weis	1 1 1 1 1—5
Phil Voltz	1 0 0 1 1—3
Chas Gerber, jr	1 1 0 1 1—4
Jas Rafferty	1 1 1 1 1—5
Chris. Warner	0 1 1 1 1—4
Thos Collins	0 1 1 1 1—4
G T Watson	1 1 1 0 1—4
Wm Wemath	1 1 1 0 1—4
J Franklin, jr	1 0 1 1 1—4
J A Seymour	0 1 0 1 0—2
Robt Sheldon	0 0 1 0 1—2
J Meier, jr	0 1 1 1 0—3
Chas Oehenig	0 0 0 1 1—2
J F Fisher	1 0 0 0 1—2

Ties divided the money. UNCAS.

LEXINGTON GUN CLUB.—*Brooklyn, Feb.* 17.—The Lexington Gun Club had their annual shoot and banquet, Mr. Gertlennez having carried off the champion badge for 1878. The club were presented with a fine Silver and gold pitcher to be shot for this year. Speeches were made by Messrs. Blinn, Booth, Goldwin, Gutierrez and others. The club intend next fall to take a trip to Colorado to try their hand on large game. J. L.

EXCELSIOR SHOOTING CLUB.—*Brooklyn, E. D., Feb.* 13.—Monthly club shoot for the Club Badge, at Montevero's Grand St. Park, Coin Quasqueville. Very strong birds; weather cold and windy for shooting. The club was visited by members of the Fountain Gun Club, Furman Island Club and Greenpoint Club. 21 yds. rise; 30 yds. boundary:

H Hademan, 25 yards	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—6
F Berlinger	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—3
J Heiser	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—6
P Dunning	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—3
Kampf Muller	0 0 x 1 0 1 1 0 x 1—8
Otto Huber	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1—6
H Vanbrand	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
B F Watts	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
Th Obrig	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—6

Tie shot off:

Watts	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1—10
Altenbrand	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—11

SHREWSBURY GUN CLUB.—*Red Bank, N. J., Feb.* 17.—Fourth regular match for gold medal; 18 yds. rise:

A R Coleman	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—13
H C White	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—12
S D Bergen	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
Charles Stillwell	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
G F Marsden	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—12
T Davis	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—9
G H Wild	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—8

FOUNTAIN VS. NASSAU.—*Dexter Park, L. I., Feb.* 12.—First match of the three series between the clubs, seven men in each team, 25 yards rise, 30 yards boundary, 1¼ oz. of shot, from five ground traps; one barrel of the gun allowed, and the Long Island rules to govern:

Fountain Gun Club.		Nassau Gun Club.	
Conover	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 * 1—8	Garrett	1 1 1 1 * 1 0 1 1 1—8
Chappell	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—7	Siever	1 0 * 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—6
White	1 1 0 * 0 1 * 1 0 1—5	Smith	1 0 1 1 1 0 * 0 1—5
Manson	1 * 1 0 * 0 1 1 0 1—5	Snedeker	1 1 0 * 1 0 0 * 1 0 1—5
Williams	1 0 * 1 0 0 * 0 1 1—4	Van Wyck	1 0 1 1 0 0 * 0 0 1—4
Bohling	1 0 * 0 1 1 0 * 0 * 1—3	Chichester	0 0 * 0 * 0 0 1 * 0 * 1—2
Watts	1 0 * 1 0 0 1 0 * 0—4	J Miller	0 0 0 * 0 0 0 * 0 0—0
Grand total	35	Grand total	29

LETTER FROM IRA PAINE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Seeing a challenge in the last issue of Chicago *Field* from Mr. Abe Kleinman I hasten to reply. My time at present is so much occupied with the production of my feather-filled ball and shooting at the theatres that I have little time to do any pigeon shooting; and as I am engaged with Mr. Tony Pastor for his coming season, I have paid all my attention to stage and exhibition shooting. Furthermore, I am quite content to rest on my laurels of having defeated Mr. Kleinman in the best contested match ever shot west of New York. I refer to the 30-bird match in 1873, when we both shot at imported blue rocks, 30 each, when I killed 23 to his 26. This score has never been equaled at this class of birds. No one respects Mr. Kleiman's skill or has publicly acknowledged it more than myself; but so long as he contents himself with holding left-handed championships, and barring men whom I have repeatedly beaten, hats at pigeons and glass balls, I fail to see what possible honor it could be to me to beat him. As the matter now stands, I advise Mr. Kleinman to pull out for himself, play second fiddle to no one, bar no one, tired or retired; do what I have done—beat every known champion—and I promise him a race as soon as we may agree upon equal terms. IRA A. PAINE.

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachinotus carolinus*	Grouper, *Epinephelpus nigritus.*
Drum (two species). Family *Sciænidæ.*	Trout (black bass), *Centrorpristis atrarius.*
Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*	Striped bass, or Rockfish, *Roccus lineatus.*
Sea Bass, *Sciænops ocellatus.*	Tallorish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*	Black Bass, *Micropterus salmoides*
Snapper, *Lutjanus blackfordii.*	*M. pallidus.*

FISH IN MARKET—RETAIL PRICES.—Bass, 25 cents; smelts, 12; bluefish, 12½; salmon, 35; mackerel, 20; shad, 75; white perch, 12½; green turtle, 15; terrapin, $24 per doz.; frostfish, 8; halibut, 18; haddock, 8; kingfish, 15; codfish, 6; herring, 6; flounders, 10; sea bass, 15; eels, 18; lobsters, 10; sheepshead, 15; scallops, 25 per quart; soft clams, 30 to 75 per 100; whitefish, 16; pickerel, 15; salmon trout, 15; muscalonge, 15; red snapper, 12½; smoked haddock, 12½; smoked salmon, 15; dry cod, 7; hard crabs, 30 cents per doz., soft crabs, $1.25 per doz.

Two fresh caught salmon from Nova Scotia were received by E. G. Blackford, Fulton Market, on Tuesday of this week. They were the first catch of the season.

THE SALMON RIVERS OF CANADA.—We publish in our advertising columns a list of the salmon rivers which remain unleased by the Dominion Government. Inasmuch as it may be interesting to anglers we publish herewith a list of all salmon fishing rivers in the Province of Quebec, the tributaries of which are fishing grounds. There are quite a number in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and in the island of Anticosti (P. Q.) which are not enumerated here

The River Metasimi, discharging itself into the River St. Lawrence on the north side, Betsiac, Trinite, Pointe Trinite, Calumet, Trinite, Shallrake, Magpie, Petite Watchecheboo, Nabesippi, Agwanus, Kegnistka, Musquarro, Washecootai, La Romaine (*la beau*) on the north side, Seccomeche, Etamaru, Moating, St. Augustine, Esquimaux; Onelle, south side, Metis, St. Anne des Monts, Mont Louis, Magdalude, Grand Patos, Bai des Chaleurs, Bonaventure, Petit Cascapedine, Grand Cascapedine, Nouvelle, Maredine, Restigouche, Mistouche.

CANADA—*St. Martins, N. B., Feb.* 7.—Some of our sportsmen were out to the lakes yesterday above here and got a very good string of large trout through the ice. Game of all kinds is scarce. H. V. S.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—The number of fishing arrivals reported the past week has been 22, viz.; 8 from the Banks, with 225,000 lbs. fresh halibut; 9 from Georges, with 300 000 lbs. codfish and 28,000 bbls. halibut; 4 from Grand Menan, with 800,000 frozen herring, and one from Newfoundland, with 700 lbs. salt herring.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Feb.* 14.

FLY-CASTING AT THE STATE CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Monroe County Sportsman's Club, held at Rochester last week, Seth Green stated that he should not enter the fly-casting tournament at the coming State Convention. This obviates a cause of frequent complaint heretofore. There are to be some fine prizes offered for the contest, and amateurs will have a chance to secure them.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, Feb.* 11.—Saw some fine striped bass caught at Redfoot Lake. Large quantities of drum and buffalo are being taken in the Cumberland at present. No shad have yet made their appearance, though many who have watched the experiment of propagating them in our waters are confident that this year they will return in large numbers. J. D. H.

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY ON THE TROUT QUESTION.—As confirming Mr. Prime's statement of the manner in which a trout sometimes takes the fly, I inclose an extract from Sir Humphrey Davy's Salmonia, where speaking of a salmon he says: "He has risen, but he is a dark fish that has been some time in the water, and he tries to drown the fly with a blow of his tail." Salmonia, Fourth day: page 104. Fourth edition. London, 1851. J. G. WILDMAN.

Boston, Feb. 17, 1879.

TROUT AND GRAYLING FISHERIES IN AUSTRIA.—The stocking with trout and grayling fry of the rivers and streams of Austria, which had been effected in the spring of 1878, seems to have been quite successful; numerous masses of young trout and grayling can be seen in all the rivers, and an abundant harvest is expected in future. Many thousands of young trout of about one-quarter of a pound weight have been caught lately in the fishing nets, used for fishing the Vockla River in Upper Austria, but these were returned again into the water without delay. As a rather extraordinary circumstance it is also mentioned, that during a fortnight's fishing in the Vockla River, besides the trout and grayling, not a single kind of any other fish had been caught.

In Europe the question whether trout and grayling can occupy a stream together seems not to have been raised; neither does it apply here in America. Fully one-half of the grayling streams of Michigan contain trout, while in Montana the two fishes are invariably found together, as well as in company with a species of white fish which takes the fly.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE CALIFORNIAN SALMON.—A fresh instance of the extraordinary rapid growth of the Californian salmon is reported in a recent issue of the German *Fishing Gazette*. The report states that twenty-nine young salmon which Herr von dem Borne received last spring from Director Haak, of the Imperial Fish Hatching Establishment at Huningen, in Alsace, had been deposited by the former into a pond, about 550 square yards in extent, and already containing murina and trout fry. Upon the pond being let off a few days ago, it was found to contain twenty-six salmon, which to all appearance had been thriving wonderfully. Although not yet twelve months old, they had already reached the length of a hand, being also very fleshy. Their bodies were already colored silver white, the back dark-brown, dotted with the black points—a process which does not take place among the common salmon until they are eighteen months to three years old.

BAMBOO OR WOOD?

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 15, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I read in your last an interesting article entitled "Weight and Structure of Rods," in which a good deal of useful knowledge is communicated. Such articles are needed, because by drawing out the opinions of others we are enabled to reach a just conclusion. Speaking from a somewhat extended experience in the piscatorial art, I must say that in my opinion there is no rod like that made of bamboo not merely for beauty and for use, but, in the long run, for cheapness. In this opinion I am not alone; but having been for some time counselor of a trout protective association, I have often compared notes with my clients at their monthly meetings, and have always found that every one who had tried both kinds of rods gave the palm to the bamboo. There is, as you say, an apparent difference in cost in favor of the wooden rod; still I am confident that all who have given both kinds a fair trial will agree with me in averring that the bamboo is really the cheaper, taking into view the two leading points of durability and serviceability; and such I imagine, Mr. Editor, is your own opinion, although your article might, on a cursory perusal, give or suggest a contrary impression.

65 FULTON STREET, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

We have just read in your issue of Feb. 13 a long and elaborate article condemning the split bamboo and praising the wooden rod. It seems to us, before passing judgment, the makers of split bamboo rods should have had a chance to be heard, then perhaps the split bamboo would have had an opportunity to have given the wooden rod the "black eye" you speak of.

We think that the makers of wooden rods had matters all their own way in your article, and we would therefore like to put in an answer in defense of the split bamboo. In the first place every sportsman knows that split bamboo rods are lighter than wooden ones of the same length and strength; and you overlook entirely the well-known fact that a split bamboo will strike a fish much surer and kill it quicker than a wooden one. You say, "that in the imperviousness to water, sensitiveness to temperature, etc.," the wooden rod has the advantage. This, we think, will be news to anglers who have used both. The very nature of the enamel on the split bamboo renders it impervious to water, to say nothing of the coats of coach varnish, which enables it to resist any amount of exposure to dampness. The joints in our rods are so close as to be hardly visible. Mr. Ward, a celebrated artist and sportsman, and the writer of the recent article in Scribner's on moose hunting, showed the writer a split bamboo that he had used for eight years without injuring it. Another good angler, who read your article in our office, stated that he had left his split bamboo out of doors, day after day, without harming it in the least. In short, the split bamboo will stand much harder work and more careless handling than the wooden one. This fact is proven by the few split bamboo rods that come back for repairs.

Anglers find no necessity now for taking a second rod, or even an extra second joint, and, therefore, really the expense is less, either for salmon or trout fishing. We firmly believe that split bamboo rods will take the place of fine wooden ones as sure as breech-loading guns have taken the place of muzzle-loaders.

CONROY, BISSETT & MALLESON.

We regret if any one has misconstrued the object of the editorial referred to. We did not hope or intend to uphold the wooden rod as superior to the bamboo. We have used bamboo rods in preference to wooden ones for ten years at least, and wish to use no other, though other persons may choose differently.

Our editorial article simply attempted to give some sketch of the origin and history of bamboo rods, and to extol the praiseworthy efforts of an indefatigable artificer who had succeeded in making of wood what appears without a working test, to be the counterpart of a first-class bamboo salmon rod of equal dimensions.

In comparing the qualities of wooden and bamboo rods, and especially their relative cost, we made the *chef d'œuvre* of Mr. Mitchell a standard of estimate for wooden rods. We do not believe that rods can be made for the trade with profit or advantage so exceptionally fine as the one in question. Wooden rods are of baser material than bamboo, and their workmanship is not of that character which consists of parts sawed, beveled, and adjusted together with the utmost nicety and precision. But this very construction of parts glued together renders the bamboo rods more liable to get out of order. Therefore when we claim that the better article requires the better care we but follow the logic of cor-relative facts.

It is a marvellous quality of the bamboo rod that it will stand hard work for many years, if properly cared for. Our own bamboo trout and salmon rods attest that fact. But because it is created with a good constitution we do not admit that it should be allowed to "stand out of doors, exposed to rain and dews day after day," as brother Conroy's friend's rod was permitted to do. We have always maintained that a good gun or a good rod should not be placed in the hands of an awkward, ignorant or careless man, and while we have ever been unqualifiedly in favor of giving bamboo rods to experts, we still think wooden rods the best and cheapest for those who will not use them properly. Any effort on the part of manufacturers, either of wooden or bamboo rods, to make their respective implements as perfect as possible are most commendable. We would encourage both alike, and take pride in the honorable emulations of the two branches of the craft.

MOONLIGHT ON SEA AND LAND.

SPOILED FISH AND INFECTED MEN.

THE following batch of facts and superstitions we give to our readers just as we receive them, merely leaving it to them to separate the facts from the body of the material furnished, and to decide for themselves which are the facts and which the superstitions. So far as our own research extends, we are positive that what is related is based upon the most trustworthy tradition. As long ago as we can remember, we traced the evidences of substantiation in those lines where the ancient poet refers to the "scorching sun" and the "sickly moon." If the Ancient Mariner has not included them in his recital, it is because inexorable time cut short the peroration. The discussion is likely to become as interesting as the flop-fly question:

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Feb. 6, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

With your gracious permission I would like to dip my oar into the moonlit waters of the moonshine controversy, partly because I am fond of dispute and partly because I have an idea. Let me premise, however, that I have never myself had any experience with such mysterious influences. I am one of those skeptical spirits who somehow lose all the most wonderful things in life. I have often been to spiritualistic circles in hope of seeing some wonderful manifestations, but the confounded spirits always refused to work as soon as I entered the room. I have been where ghosts were said to congregate, but, though I watched long and faithfully, no supernatural visitor ever rewarded my vigils. All such wonderful things seem to have a wholesome dread of skeptical inquirers, and keep at a respectable distance. But I have been, and am still, acquainted with persons who have seen and felt these moonshiney influences—persons on whose word I can confidently rely, and who are willing to testify with all the solemnity of an oath that the facts they relate are "the truths, the whole truths, and nothing but the truths."

One of these persons is my own father. Like your correspondent "W. K.," he is an old whaleman, having spent eighteen years on salt water, eleven of them being devoted to the pursuit of the mighty leviathan. Naturally, in this long period he acquired a vast amount of knowledge relating to the sea and seafaring experience, and, along with this knowledge, a great many of those fanciful notions and superstitions for which sailors are so noted. He is not an educated man, but he has a great admiration for scientific methods, and he declares that all the scientific men in the world could not shake his belief in the power of moonlight to spoil fish. I have often heard him tell and retell the story of how, when "on Japan," they caught a number of small fish—that is, small to whalemen, who compare all fish with whales, though many of the specimens weighed from fifty to one hundred pounds—and after dressing them hung them up on the deck over night to dry. They did not catch these fish altogether for their own use, but partly for the purpose of trading off to the natives of the various islands for fruits and vegetables. The fish were generally of three kinds, known to sailors as the skip-jack, alvicore and the goney. The day after these fish had been exposed to the moonlight two of the sailors eating of some of them were taken violently sick, and it was at once attributed to the influence of the moon. My father declares that he was skeptical then, and argued with the other sailors that the fish had not been properly cleaned, or that an intestine had been accidentally broken on the flesh; but not long after he himself took a few morsels of clean fish, and was at once seized with the same sickly sensations as had attacked the others. He then doubted no more. He relates, also, the case of a sailor he once saw, who had carelessly slept on deck where his face was exposed to the rays of the moon, and the muscles of the face were so drawn and twisted around thereby that the man's mouth opened sideways instead of downwards, giving him a horrible though ludicrous appearance.

A similar case to this last was related to me by another man, also a man whose word I have no reason to doubt. It happened to a cook or steward on one of the Mississippi steamers. He slept one night exposed to the moon's rays, and in the morning the entire face was found drawn sideways until the nose was where the cheek should be, and the physicians pronounced it to be the effect of the moon's attraction. I do not detail these cases at length, because the bare facts are sufficient, on what I consider good testimony, to corroborate the story of the "moonshiners," so far as facts alone can do so, that is, the story that fish were exposed to the moonlight, and that men eating of those fish were taken sick. The inference that the moonshine poisoned the fish no amount of detail can establish with any certainty until subjected to the test of experiment. The mere opinion of "everybody" ascribing the poisoning to the moonlight is of no weight whatever. The men who held this opinion are not, or were not, men who were capable of always tracing effects to their legitimate causes, unless the connection was self-evident. They were not, or are not, men whose mental habits have been trained by that scientific method which refuses assent to all theories until the evidence is all in. They are mostly men of limited education, especially in those branches which bear upon logical reasoning, and are of that nature or disposition which must have an opinion on all subjects, and, in lieu of the true one, are satisfied with any. Then, too, not having any interest in finding the true cause of the phenomena at the time, they necessarily fail to note many little circumstances which may have an important bearing on the subject, and the subject passes from their minds, and when it is recalled afterward everything is forgotten except the principal facts, and the opinion that the moon was the cause of all the mischief.

Let us note two circumstances bearing upon this question. Your correspondent, "W. K.," states that he never heard of such things occurring on land, thus implying that the sea had something to do with the matter; but it is the same moon, I believe, that shines on water as on land, and goes through the same phases in both places, and if her light spoiled fish at sea it would certainly spoil the same fish on land. My father's opinion is different. He thinks it is only fish taken "off soundings" that are affected this way. This, of course, relieves the moon of the blame and places it upon the species of the fish exposed. But there is one very significant circumstance. I have stated that the skipjacks were partly caught for the purpose of trading off to the islanders. They were so traded off on many occasions, but my father states that he does not remember of any of those islanders being made sick by the moonstruck fish. This would seem to show that only white men were susceptible to moonlight poison. But wait. He also states that before this he had eaten of the same mess of fish and had not been affected by it; and that the same fish were eaten more or less afterward on the ship, with no sickness resulting. This would seem to imply that—well, that the moon had nothing whatever to do with the poisoning.

So much on one side of the question; now for an "idea" for the other side. I have said that I am naturally skeptical—too much so, my religious friends assure me, for my own future welfare; but I cannot help it. I instinctively regard with suspicion everything which seems to be based on the mysterious or wonderful, and among such I place this belief in the moon's influence. But the more I think of it the more I begin to think there may perhaps be something in it. I will explain why as briefly as possible:

Some years ago I dabbled in photographic chemistry—not enough to become a chemist, nor even a good photographer, but enough to gain some idea of the general principles of the art. Among other things I remember my text-books asserted, was that the sun's rays were divided into three classes, and to each class was ascribed functions peculiar to itself. These classes were—1st, the yellow, or illuminating rays; 2d, the red, or heating rays; and 3d, the white (more scientifically called *actinic*), or chemical rays. It is the last class that is depended upon for decomposing the silver salts on the sensitive plate and forming the lights and shadows of the picture. Red and yellow light, as all know, have very little chemical effect; probably if perfectly pure they have no effect at all, while the chemical effect of white light forms one of the wonders of modern science. To apply this fact to the present subject, let it be remembered that moonlight is excessively white. In reflecting the sun's rays the moon absorbs most or all of the yellow and red ones, throwing off for the benefit of the earth only the white or chemical class. Now, is it not possible that these chemical rays, when unobstructed by the red and yellow rays, may have their chemical power increased or at least have more freedom to act, until they can chemically affect certain substances which are by their peculiar composition uncommonly sensitive to such influence? I do not assert that it is so, but is it not possible! I trust that some "moonshiner" will follow up this suggestion, though I admit that I prefer to believe that in all the cases mentioned, something besides the moon was the cause of the mischievous effects produced.

The belief that the moon has a mysterious influence over the things of earth is a very old one, and is doubtless accepted by most of those who believe in it solely because it is old. It seems to be a characteristic of the human mind to reverence the antique. We look back through the space of a century and regard the Revolutionary Fathers as greater and better men than ourselves, when, if the truth were all known, it would probably be found that many men now extolled as patriots would have turned traitor at half Arnold's temptation, and that the soldiers who endured the miseries of Valley Forge contemplated desertion more than once. We look back through two centuries and almost worship the old Puritan Fathers and praise their liberty-loving and honest principles, when in reality they were the most unmitigated tyrants that ever trod the earth and amused themselves by hanging Quakers and burning witches, and inaugurated an Indian war

of two hundred years' duration by stealing Indian corn. We look further back and see that the ancients ascribed wonderful things to the moon. We follow it up and see that the belief has obtained in the succeeding ages; we come down still further and find that the old men and the old women still cling to the belief, and as we cannot disprove it we accept it, and either directly or indirectly instill it into the minds of our children. This is doubtless the secret of the belief in this and similar superstitions, and had not the present age fortunately developed a spirit of inquiry, whose first principle is that nothing is too sacred or too well established to be doubted, we would still be so encumbered with such beliefs that we would see hobgoblins in every bush and ghosts in every dead tree.

I do not, of course, deny that the moon has an influence on the earth, but that influence is as fixed and certain as all other laws of nature. As an attracting body it may cause the tides; its light waves may be the bearers of a subtle form of electricity; as a temptation to lovers to waste their time wooing and cooing it may even effect the destinies of men; it may be true, as Byron says, that "the devil's in the moon for mischief," but the mere coincidence of the moon shining when fish are exposed on the deck of a vessel is not sufficient proof that the pale-faced Luna is the cause of those fish spoiling, even though all the old sailors in the merchant marine should swear to it, and all the "oldest inhabitants" should substantiate the assertion. Carlyle says that we may go from "mystery to mystery, and from God to God," but to go from mystery to moonlight is not a satisfactory process.

GUY RIVERS.

EAGLE NEST, Feb. 15, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The communication of "L. A. B." and your comments thereon regarding the effects of the moon, brings back memories thereof connected with my campaigning in Florida in 1838, '39, '40 and up to '42. We had among our men, who slept carelessly in the open moonlight, many cases of "moonblindness," as it was termed, affecting the men so badly and so long that such were either invalided to hospital or discharged at their own request from the service. I think Admiral Rogers and General Sherman, who were both there when I was, will distinctly remember this. I never knew this to occur in the far West, but, as you know, every hunter sleeping out gets his head under his blanket, if he is not in a tent or under shelter. I almost always slept face down, with my arms crossed under my forchead to keep my head up for breathing room. I have known game badly tainted by hanging a single night out, but never before thought the moon had anything to do with it. Now I think it might have had the effect.

I remember one funny case. A well-known skulker in the command, always shirking from duty, tried to sham moonblindness, so as to get his discharge. One day, seeing him trying apparently to feel his way along the side of the barracks, I stepped behind a corner, and as he turned it, raised a cocked pistol full in his face, without noise or speaking. "For God's sake, don't shoot, Lieutenant!" he yelled. He was cured, and went to duty; but there were many genuine cases of the disease. NED BUNTLINE.

ROCKPORT, Mass., Feb. 3, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In your issue of January 16 your correspondent, "Sea," asserts "that any seafaring man will tell you that fish left in the moonshine is not fit to eat." Now, sir, allow me to inform "Sea" that the seafaring men of Cape Ann are born fishermen, and I give you herewith the testimony of over one hundred of them, with whom I have conversed on the subject. First, they have eaten mackerel and other fish that were dressed and laid on the cuddy all night exposed to the moonshine without any difference between them and any other fish; second, some of them say that their grandfathers told them that their grandfathers said that he had heard his father say that old folks along the shore believed this nonsense, but he had tried them all ways without any bad results; third, our haddock fishermen carry deck-loads of haddock to Boston that are exposed one, two, and occasionally three nights to the rays of the moon. According to "Sea's" testimony these "cold moonshiny nights" must poison our haddock, and why in the world don't the Boston Board of Health quarantine the haddockers, and investigate. Cod, hake and pollock are left to the poisonous influence of the moon's rays. I don't care to investigate any further on the subject, and would seriously advise "Sea" to put his pet theory of moonstruck fish into the pot of "shrinking beef," and let the dead sailor at ebb tide watch the pot. "L. A. B.'s" statement in the last issue of FOREST AND STREAM, if intended for a conundrum, is an easy one. His trout were placed in a tin pan, probably, and one half our sheet tin is adulterated with lead. The fish would absorb enough lead in one night to seriously affect them. Finally, before accepting, or believing such nonsense, I want "more light," but no moonlight in mine, if you please, until the "pizen" is extracted. Yours truly, G. P. W.

DETROIT, Feb. 8, 1879.

Mr. Editor: About moonstruck fish, all I can say is that as far back as 1834 whitefish were caught on Detroit River. The weather was very warm, both day and night, all through October. At that time all the fish were put up at the fisheries in barrels. One morning the man cleaning fish reported some fish spoiled (I wish it understood that fish were cleaned and salted every day, so that none were left lying on the beach to spoil). The boss looked at them and said: "Pick out the soft ones; have them carefully put up in salt, and try to keep them for spring markets." Orders were attended to. Fish were sent to Cleveland, and on inspection were found to be in bad order. As the fish were caught at night, I certainly think they were spoiled by the moon shining on them.

The months of July and August, 1834, were very warm, and I remember of hearing parties speak of putting a piece of meat in the rays of moon, and having it spoiled in one hour. If such is the case, I see no reason why the moon's rays would not spoil meats, fish, etc. I think the party who cleaned them for salting is now living at East Saginaw, Mich. I am, sir, yours, etc., E. B. P.

[Let the East Saginaw man speak out.—ED.]

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 8, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have been much interested by the statements in your paper concerning the effects of moonlight on fish, and have only withheld my own experience until I could make a more positive test. Sailors and fishermen in general believe the moon has power to spoil any fish or disfigure any person's face that may be exposed to its light, and I was no exception to this rule for a long time after I became interested in fish and fishing. While engaged in fishing as a business I have carried fish on the deck of a fishing vessel and in open boats unprotected from the moonlight many times, and always found that they fared quite as well as those that happened to be covered, and am not aware of bad effects from eating them, as would be the case if they were poisoned.

Last night, the moon being full, I brought home eight fresh mullet, four of which I put on the roof of a shed in the moonlight, and four just under the eaves in the shade, and on comparing them this morning could see no difference in their condition. Their eyes were still black and full, gills red, flesh firm, and with no perceivable taint.

Whether a fish is spoiled or not is a point that requires considerable experience to really decide, unless the fish is fairly rotten. The skin, gills and entrails will often sour, and the fish be condemned by an inexperienced person, while the flesh is as sound and sweet as ever. I know that the contents of the stomach has much to do with the keeping sweet of an uncleaned fish, as one kind of food produces different effects from another. A bluefish, for instance, with its stomach filled with small fishes partly digested, will not keep in ice half as long as a snapper whose stomach is filled with crustaceans.

That the moonlight affects sleeping men is an absurd idea I think, and is a belief that should never come aft from the forecastle or galley. In camping and boating I have slept often in the moonlight uncovered, except perhaps by a mosquito bar, and never experienced unpleasant or disfiguring results, nor have those with me. SILAS STEARNS.

—One share for sale in "St. Clair Flats Shooting Co.," Canada. Rare chance; no stock in market; full particulars. Apply to C. C. Small, Esq., Toronto, Canada.—*Adv.*

Yachting and Boating.

HIGH WATER FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	*Boston.*		*New York.*		*Charleston*	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Feb. 21	morn.		8	30	8	12
Feb. 22	0	13	9	45	8	43
Feb. 23	0	44	10	54	9	15
Feb. 24	1	16	10	57	9	50
Feb. 25	1	51	11	53	01	27
Feb. 26	2	23	11	43	11	7
Feb. 27	3	6	morn.		11	51

YACHTING NEWS.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.—The election of officers for the year took place Feb. 6, with the following result: Commodore, S. Nicholson Kane, *Restless* schooner; Vice-Com., W. H. Thomas, *Rambler* schooner; Rear-Com., J. R. Waller, *Gracie* sloop; Secretary, Chas. A. Minton; Treasurer, Sheppard Homans; Fleet Surgeon, G. S. Winston, M. D.; Measurer, A. Carey Smith; Regatta Committee, G. H. Stebbins, A. Taylor, Jr., and G. L. Haight. The annual club matches were set down for Thursday, June 19, and the ocean match for the Brenton's Reef Cup for June 23, and that for the Cape May Cup, Sept. 4.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.—At the last meeting of this club, held at their headquarters in Brooklyn, Feb. 10, the treasurer reported a very satisfactory condition of the club funds and an increased roll of membership. This latter fact is to be ascribed to the praiseworthy characteristic of the club, which places active sailing ahead of social entertainment. The club is consequently very popular among all who have the best interests of the sport at heart, and bids fair to surpass some of the older organizations in many respects. The sloops *Pirate* and *Intrepid* will probably be added to the fleet, and a number of other craft are expected to hoist the "white with the red bars" at their mastheads.

BUFFALO YACHT CLUB.—This club is prospering and rapidly increasing in membership and sail. Twenty-nine gentlemen were added to the list at the last meeting. Dues have been fixed at the rate of $3 per year. The following officers have been elected: Com., J. H. Provost; Vice-Com., Capt. John E. Bowen; Pres., P. G. Cook; Vice-Pres., Frank Netleton; Sec'y, F. N. Vedder; Treas., Morton A. Robinson; Measurer, Capt. E. W. Craig; Regatta Committee—Wm. E. Riggs, E. E. Benedict, J. C. White; House Committee—C. M. Cordell, W. A. Robinson, E. L. Stoddard. The following honorary members were elected: Hon. Ray V. Pierce, M. C.; Peter C. Doyle, ex-Supt. of Fire; Wm. H. Abell, Pres. Board of Trade; Thos. Kean, City Editor Buffalo *Courier*; A. W. Austin, City Editor *Commercial Advertiser*; Geo. Ferris, City Editor Buffalo *Express*. Club burgee—a blue pennant with white star in centre. The circular from the Seawanhaka Y. C., relating to changes in the yacht laws, was read, and received the signatures of the flag officers and Hon. Ray V. Pierce, M. C. Four new yachts are now building, and it is probable that five more will be laid down during spring. With the energy recently displayed, the club appears likely to take the lead of all on the lakes.

WARWICK YACHT CLUB.—The Warwick Yacht Club, of Providence, R. I., was organized in 1873 and incorporated 1876. The officers for the present year have been given in a previous number. The club has about sixty members and owns four schooners, among them the *Viking*, 154 tons, and *Cornelia*, 56 tons; twelve sloops and eleven cat-boats. The *Lizzie L.*, formerly of the Atlantic Y. C., has been bought by Vice-Com. Sands, and will hereafter fly the Warwick burgee. The cat *Louise*, Mr. F. H. Brown, has also been added recently to the club. Regattas are held over three courses, known as the Newport, Rocky Point and Bristol courses. Herreshoff's time tables are adhered to, the basis being length. Club burgee, blue field, red circle, with white star in red. The club book is worthy of commendation, and is very complete in the specifications of the yachts enrolled.

BAY OF QUINTE YACHT CLUB.—The second class yachts of Belleville, Ont., have virtually swept Lake Ontario from Hamilton, at its head, to Kingston, at its foot. No new craft have yet been commenced, but the Tisdall Bros. will shortly start up on two small two-tonners for parties in Lachine, near Montreal. At Trenton, twelve miles distant, an ice boat club has been formed last year, comprising six boats. The *Beach Prince*, *Pioneer* and *Great Eastern* had a race for the champion flag, which was won by the first named. On the 8th inst., a second race was sailed between the *Prince* and *Great Eastern*, in which the *Prince* again won. These boats are built after the most approved Hudson River models.

PORT TACK.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.—The regular annual dinner of the Seawanhaka took place at Delmonico's, on Wednesday evening. About forty members of the club and guests were present. Among the latter were Commodore Kane, of the N. Y. Club; Commodore Boardman and Mr. Cunningham, of the Eastern Yacht Club; Commodore Dickerson, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club; Capt. Thomas, of the *Rambler*, and others. The dinner was a most enjoyable affair, as indeed are all the reunions of this popular club. The *pièce de resistance* of the evening was, perhaps, Vice-Commodore Cromwell's statistical speech.

THE SEAWANHAKA LECTURES.—The second lecture of the course of five will be delivered Feb. 20 at Delmonico's, New York. The whole series will be published in full in these columns for the benefit of those unable to attend.

EAST BOSTON YACHT CLUB.—The following regatta committee has been elected for the year: S. S. Goodwin, Thos. Stone, F. T. Clayton, Ed. Lincoln and Geo. McCausland. A union match will be sailed in June under their auspices.

MADISON YACHT CLUB.—The election of the Madison, Wis., Yacht Club has resulted in the following officers for the year: Com., A. H. West; Vice-Com., E. H. Freeman; Rec. Sec'y, J. Zehnter; Cor. Sec'y, W. P. Jones; Treas., H. Turnvill; Measurer, J. Gallagher.

A NEW YACHT CLUB.—A new yacht club is about being formed, with headquarters at West Meriden, Conn. We bespeak for it the aid and sympathy of all yacht owners in that neighborhood.

YACHT BUILDING AT BUFFALO.—Three new yachts are now in frame at Buffalo, N. Y. One is a sloop, 40ft. long, 13½ft. beam and very heavily timbered. Hull, without spars or joiner-work, for sale at $600—apparently a good bargain for somebody. Chilcot & Son are putting up a steam yacht 40ft. long and 9ft. beam "on spec." They are also at work on a schooner 40ft. by 10ft. She is to have a shifting cabin, and is said to be of fine model, with both keel and centre-board. Most of the Buffalo yachts are built in that way. It gives them the advantages of draft and board alike.

THE AMBASSADRESS.—This schooner has had a new mainmast stepped at Corlear's Hook, in the place of the one sprung on her recent run up from Florida. She will be now laid up at City Island till further orders. She left Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 23, and ran into a gale on the 26th. Report says that she was "suddenly struck by a squall, carrying away main-topmast, springing masthead and splitting maintopmast staysail." Rather a queer performance this; looks too much as though all hands had got on a bender.

THE REAL ORIGINAL SHARPIE.—From numerous sources the claims to the first discovery of the sharpie come in. We are now informed by a gentleman "who remembers all about it" that the first sharpie was built by a New London carpenter to carry him across the river to his daily work. He told our informant that "that 'ere boat was nothin' to what he could build if he was a mind to," and when the spirit finally did move him he set about and brought forth the "fastest sharpie ever built since her first day." And so on. We are inclined to think that the want felt along the coast for some cheap and handy as well as safe boat led to the building of something like the sharpie by different parties at or about the same time, and the name of the first man who "invented" the sharpie will probably forever remain shrouded in mystery along with the great minds that brought forth the chair and the cradle. But so far as records go, the Messrs. Goodsell, of Baltimore, have first claim to the honors.

A FARMER CORINTHIAN.—This is what a farmer, living near the shores of Lake Ontario, writes us concerning the results of the Corinthian spirit that seized him upon reading FOREST AND STREAM: A neighbor and myself built a boat for instruction and amusement, both of us were farmers. She was 16ft. long, 26in. deep, and 6ft. 5in. beam, with deck forward. Lap streak, oak keel, stem and sternpost, etc., cedar planking and deck and chestnut beams. She made a dry, comfortable and buoyant craft, but in rough water wants to "broach-to" when running free. We gave her a fair sized centre-board and manufactured the whole of her; sails, oar-locks, anchor and all. The anchor was a faithful servant, but now lies peacefully at the bottom of Oswego harbor. This year we want a bigger boat, and will build as soon as we obtain the plans or model to suit.

THE SMALL FRY ABROAD.—Upon turning to our list of winning yachts, we find only two boats credited with twenty races sailed and but three more with ten entries and over; in all, but five small craft which hoisted racing colors ten times or more anywhere along our coast. With what zeal our cousins across the water carry on match sailing among the little fellows from five tons down may be gathered from the following figures which we take from *Land and Water: Gael*, 25 starts; *Mayflower*, 24; *Vulture*, 18; *Vanguard*, 18; *Pearl*, 17; *Seaman*, 16, and so on down a long list of a dozen or two, all hailing from within a few miles of each other.

THE NATURAL TENDENCY.—From an unprejudiced source we receive the following: The remarks made in your last as to the practical illustration of the superiority of reasonable depth over enormous beam for racing as well as cruising, as exemplified in the Itchen boats, apply with equal force to the Clyde boats. Being rated simply by length, without any penalty upon beam, the draught and depth increased every year. Though originally 19ft.x6ft., the Clyde boat is now built 29ft.x5ft. 4in. She carries more lead and is found a faster and more weatherly craft.

"CHINA TO THE RESCUE."—A correspondent takes to task the style of rig which "Fusil" recommends in a recent article, in the following:

In FOREST AND STREAM of Dec. 19, 1878, "Fusil," of Boston, gives directions for rigging a 30ft. boat, with a very small mainsail and very large headsails. His rig would do on a wind or with the wind forward of the beam; but running right dead before it all the sail he could use would be the very small mainsail that he speaks of, and that would be all on one side, and she would steer with her helm hard up.

G. W. S.

The trouble can be partially remedied by the use of a spinnaker or by carrying aft and booming out the tack of the jib, but either would complicate the rig, and the objections of "G. W. S." would therefore have some force.

MODEL FOR A SCHOONER.—Mr. Alonzo E. Smith, of Islip, L. I., has sent us an able-looking model for a cruising schooner, 60ft. keel, 19ft. 6in. beam, 6ft. 4in. depth, and it now forms part of our yachting collection, open to the inspection of all interested.

OAR AND PADDLE.

UNION BOAT CLUB.—The Union B. C., of Boston, was organized in 1851 and is one of the oldest and strongest in the country. It is exclusively an amateur association, formed for the purpose of fostering good feeling among its members, encouraging boating and promoting physical culture. The number of members is limited to 200, there being now 134,

excluding 32 honorary members. The list of officers for 1879 is as follows: Pres., Henry B. Rice; Vice-Pres., Albert G. Baxter; Capt., Charles H. Williams; Lieut., John O. Shaw, Jr.; Treas., Edw. D. Blake; Sec'y, Ed. B. Robins; Directors—Frank Seabury, A. B. Ellis and Wm. S. Hall. Their navy consists of twenty-three boats, from eight-oared barge down to single shells. Auent some rumored dissatisfaction in the club, the following resolution, adopted Feb. 10 with but one dissenting voice, will explain itself: *Resolved*, That recently printed articles misrepresent both the parties and the feelings of the members of the club, and that the relations between the club and the association have always been of the most friendly nature socially, and of the most satisfactory nature financially.

P. A. R. A.—The Pacific Amateur Rowing Association includes at present the St. George Boat Club, of Oakland, with 22 members and 12 boats; the Neptune Swimming and Boating Club, of San Francisco, with 37 members and 3 boats; the Pioneer Rowing Club, of San Francisco, 25 members, 15 boats and 3 canoes; Ariel Rowing Club, of San Francisco, 15 members with 3 boats; Undine Boat Club, of Sacramento, with 20 members, 3 boats and 1 canoe; California Theatre Boat Club, of San Francisco, 23 members and 4 boats; Alert Boat Club, of Vallejo, 21 members, 4 boats and 2 canoes; Columbia Rowing Club, of Oakland, 21 members and 2 boats; and the Farragut Boat Club, of South Vallejo, with 13 members and five boats. The organization will do much to harmonize all rowing interests on the Pacific, and we look for a rapid increase in the membership of the individual clubs.

Columbia College Boat Club.—The following are the officers of this club for the year: Pres., J. T. Goodwin; Vice-Pres., Cyrus Edson; Sec'y, G. P. Erhard; Capt., C. Eldredge; Directors—R. C. Cornell, F. Rees, Holbrook and Bangs.

THE LACHINE SLANDER.

Manchester, Eng., Jan. 26, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The onslaught upon Mr. Hanlan (and the Hanlan Club) is one unworthy of notice, except so far as to brand the whole as a contemptible and malignant falsehood. The facts are that the Lachine race was as honest a victory for Mr. Hanlan as any oarsman ever won. All the criticisms based upon the belief that this was not the case are idle and worthless. The Hanlan Club unfortunately has several members who "squealed" because their share of the gross earnings was not larger. A contemporary of yours has shown a weakness hardly creditable in its comments on this whole matter. Mr. Hanlan refused to have one of its editors for referee in the Plaisted-Hanlan race at Toronto last year, and this may explain the venom that flowed from his pen lately. At any rate I know all the facts from first to last, and can assure you—1st, that Mr. Hanlan honorably and honestly won the Lachine race; 2d, that the Hanlan Club has been worthy of every confidence in all its acts, and that it includes in its membership some of the best men in Toronto.

One Who Knows.

The above letter from a gentleman who knows more of the Lachine race and the Hanlan Club than all the would-be slanderers and scandal-mongers put together will explain itself, and we are ready to add to it our fullest indorsement. If there ever was an utterly unfounded and basely concocted scheme to ruin the reputation of two great oarsmen and their backers, out of petty spite and temper soured by financial loss, the attempt made in the gratification of vicious spleen to smirch the fair names of Hanlan and Courtney and to drag them down to the low level of thieves in the public's estimation, is certainly one of the most barefaced libels we have had to record for a long time. Concerning the quality of manhood and that sense of honor which seeks to stamp the best oarsmen of America fit subjects for State's prison in preference to accepting an honest defeat, we have nothing to say.

ROUGH WATER YACHTS.

East Boston, Jan. 31, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

We should be pleased through your columns to answer the article written by "Kedge" in your number of Jan 23, 1879. "Kedge" says that *Gael* might outrun *Sunbeam*, "as she is four feet longer on waterline." We have yet to learn that the difference between 24 feet 6 inches and 27 feet 7½ inches is not 3 feet 1½ inch, instead of 4 feet. In our race with *Sunbeam* we did not sail on waterline measurement, but according to the rules of the Boston Yacht Club, wherein it is stated that one-third of the overhang shall be added to the length on the waterline. Of the thirteen clubs in and about Boston only three sail races by this rule. When the race was first proposed it was understood by us that we should sail allowing *Sunbeam* difference in length on waterline, but when we came together to make arrangements for the race we found that *Sunbeam* would sail under no other rules than those of the B. Y. C., thereby giving her the advantage by one minute and some seconds, making in all seven minutes thirty seconds allowance; when in reality we should both have sailed on our own merits, as we were the smaller boat—*Sunbeam* measuring 5.43 tons and *Gael* 5.33 tons; but of course this point admits of considerable diversity of opinion. Then came the point in regard to starting to windward first; this was just what we wanted, but when we came to consider it and found that if the wind was off shore we should be obliged to go over the course twice in order to get home, thought it unreasonable, consequently our opposition to starting to windward first, providing the wind was off shore. *Sunbeam* was as stiff on this point as on the allowance question. The reason was that by going to windward first she would have an advantage (she calculated to beat us that way and get such a lead that we could never catch her running back), but how she was to get it is beyond the comprehension of myself, the judges and some of the most competent yachtsmen we have among us. Consequently the judges started the race ten miles off shore and the result was that their moorings in Boston were not reached until nearly midnight. "Kedge" questions our ability to stand up in a breeze, but the Boston *Globe*, in regard to the Dorchester race that took place August 20, of last year, says: "One of the most remarkable events of the regatta was the fine race which was sailed by the *Gael*, Capt. MacCormick, of East Boston. She is a keel sloop, and yesterday was classed in the first class. During the sharp squall she stood up nobly to her work and throughout the race showed fine sailing qualities. So well did she sail that she not only won the race for her class, but she beat the winner in the centreboards by nearly two minutes actual time." "Kedge" asks why we put *Sunbeam's* folks to the expense of losing time and money. They had no expense whatever, other than getting the boat ready. For at the first race James Alexander, Esq., tendered his steam yacht *Dolphin* to Capt. MacCormick for the use of the judges; and for the second race that was to be, the expense of the steam yacht *Psyche* was to be equally divided—*Sunbeam* to pay one-half and *Gael* one-half—which she did do, but the *Sunbeam's* part was paid by the referee, F. E. Peabody, Esq., consequently our surprise that "Kedge" should mention such a thing.

Now, for the first trial outside the light. On arriving at Boston light at 9:30 A. M. we found *Sunbeam* lying to the pilot's buoy so we rounded to and dropped anchor. In the meantime the judges had steamed alongside of *Sunbeam* to find out whether or not they would waive the right to start to windward first, the wind being off shore; but finding that they would not, we were ordered to run dead to leeward, and they, after going to Point Allerton buoy, would run out, catch us and give us the distance. Before we had got under weigh it was a quarter before ten, the wind was W. by S., and being very light we calculated that unless the wind freshened it would be all of half past twelve before we could run off the ten miles. On leaving the light *Gael* was leading *Sunbeam* by a couple of lengths, but gradually crept away from her. We were now some distance ahead, when one of the crew said that *Sunbeam* was rounding to. Supposing they had lost something overboard, or parted something, we kept on, but in a few minutes were hailed by some gentlemen from the yacht *Enterprise*, who had come up with *Sunbeam* about the time she rounded to and was fast over hauling us. We hove to and when she came up we asked what was the matter with *Sunbeam*, to which they answered, "They judge themselves ten miles off, as they got the bearings of the lights." We then looked at our clock and the hands pointed to 11:05 A. M., so we said it was impossible for us to run ten miles in one hour and twenty minutes. There was not as much wind at this time as there was an hour and a half later, the time "Kedge" refers to when he says: "As the wind was not over four knots, we were in a quandary about starting." We ran over to the *Dolphin* (judges' boat) and asked how far we had run, and they told us five and a half miles. We kept on, and the *Enterprise* went back and told *Sunbeam*, and they started after us again. "Some little delay was caused in getting the flag buoy in position," says "Kedge." Ten minutes before *Sunbeam* arrived the buoy was in position and the judges waiting. "We had beaten our opponent in three fair trials, and were to lose all or gain another triumph," continues "Kedge." The first was at the Isle of Shoals, the first season of *Gael*; the second was Capt. Weston's outside race, under the auspices of the Dorchester Yacht Club, in the fall of 1877, wherein we had calms and three or four shifts of wind, and the third we cannot find, unless we refer to the race at Strawberry Hill the latter part of last season, where the *Gael* beat *Sunbeam* some two minutes over the allowance. After the whistles had been sounded from the *Dolphin*, *Sunbeam* crossed the line, standing "up to her work in splendid style," with a four-knot breeze! Two minutes and a half later we crossed. *Sunbeam* went to the northward and westward, as the wind was west, and not south west as "Kedge" states. *Gael* went to the southward and westward. After standing for some time on this tack, *Sunbeam* went about, and a few minutes later *Gael* did. After tacking we had sailed not more than five minutes when, to our disgust, we were headed off one point by the compass. This of course favored *Sunbeam* (as one of her crew acknowledged to me that it was a lucky thing for them) so much that she was over a half-mile dead to windward of us, but *Sunbeam* tacked, after standing on a little further, coming out on our weather beam. We were now both on the port tack, and had sailed but a few minutes when we saw that we were outwinding our opponents, so immediately tacked to the southward and westward again. *Sunbeam* kept on until we were almost in her wake, then she tacked, placing herself on our weather beam. We were now both heading southwest, half west, with our starboard tacks aboard, and about four to five miles from the buoy. Here let me quote from "Kedge" again: "We outpointed and outsailed her for nine of the ten miles to windward, and but for a favored slant that *Gael* got from the southward, the result would have been different." We find it rather hard to agree with "Kedge" in this respect especially, as we sailed right out from under *Sunbeam's* lee and up across her bow. As for his saying that *Gael* got a slant to the southward, it is simply one of the poor excuses the defeated yachtsman almost always has to fall back upon. Now, every man knows, who sails any kind of craft, that it is not at all probable, even if possible, that with the wind from the westward, both boats heading southwest, and of course on our starboard tack, we could get a slant to the southward that would not head us off rather than favor us; and as *Sunbeam* was to windward, would not she be just as likely to get the benefit of any change in the wind that would favor us? However, the wind did not change at that time, as we both had to beat clean up to Point Allerton buoy, and when we rounded boomed out our spinnaker, and steered east by west, allowing for the ebb tide. But when one-third the way back to the judges' boat the wind hauled a little to the southward; not enough, however, to cause us to take in from the weather side our spinnaker-boom; but the wind was gradually increasing, and we were perceptibly running away from *Sunbeam*, and the result was as "Kedge" stated—*Gael* beat *Sunbeam* one minute and thirteen seconds over the unjust allowance. "Kedge" argues that we had to sail more than twenty-five miles; also, that there was not a five-knot breeze; still we went over the course in five hours and fifty-five seconds. We must also not forget that had the race been any shorter *Gael* would have been declared the winner and the money hers, as the race would have been sailed within the stipulated time, five hours. Immediately on the arrival of *Sunbeam* both captains went on board the judges' boat. The judges then stated in just what time the race had been sailed, and would be willing to call it a race, providing both boats were agreeable, as it had been sailed so near the required time; but *Sunbeam* not being agreeable to the arrangement the judges decided it "no race." "We argued that the day was not what was called for, and would like the stipulations six knots or more, so on agreement the articles were altered." They were never altered, for when it was proposed to us we knew that to get six knots out of either boat there would have to be a strong breeze, consequently a few miles outside the light the water would be quite rough, and it would be next to impossible for either of us to go ten miles to windward and return in four hours, and ten minutes. It is certainly amusing to see how inconsistent "Kedge" is: "Under some circumstances we are willing to admit that she can outrun us, but going to windward she cannot touch one side of the *Sunbeam*." Shortly after 12 M. *Sunbeam* crossed the line; "two and a half minutes later *Gael* crossed." "In that one hitch we had made over double the distance we had on the start"—2½ plus 2½=5 minutes. "Three minutes later we rounded Point Allerton buoy and hoisted kites." Five plus three equals eight minutes in going to windward alone; deduct the two and a half minutes that we were not allowed to count (two and a half from eight leaves five and a half minutes actual time, and on the run back to the judges' boat we beat him the difference between 5m. 30s. and 8m. 43s., which is 3m. 13s. added to the 8m. that we beat him going to windward, making in all 11m. 13s. Still he says that *Gael* cannot touch one side of *Sunbeam* to windward, but might under some circumstances outrun her, when we really beat her more than twice as much going to windward than we did off the wind.

Tuesday, Oct. 14.—No wind and a flood tide. How did *Sunbeam* expect us to get anywhere? We waited at our moorings at East Boston until nine o'clock, and, seeing no prospect of a breeze, got on board the steam yacht *Psyche* and ran over off South Boston Point to find out what was going to be done. The judges came on board and proposed waiting awhile to see if anything would turn up to warrant our starting. After waiting an hour or so and getting no signs of any wind, the judges went on board the *Sunbeam* to talk it over. In a short time, however, they returned and said that *Sunbeam* was willing to call the race off and asked the sailing master of *Gael* if he was willing, to which he replied that he could do nothing of the kind, as he was not an interested party financially and had no authority to do so; they would be obliged to see Capt. MacCormick. So the judges indefinitely postponed the race until they could see him, and were then to notify *Sunbeam* of the result, which notice they received with their stakes. *Sunbeam* finding there was no wind offered to sail *Gael* for a box of cigars, but they had something better to do than drift around all day, because if there is anything a yachting man abhors it is certainly a calm. But had the judges but said the wd we should have immediately taken *Sunbeam* in tow, run over for *Gael* and taken both to the light. If "Kedge" considers *Gael* showed plain signs of backing out by not being at the light at 9 A. M., where was the *Sunbeam*? "Why was *Gael* so reluctant to put in an appearance?" Because there was not wind enough to give her steerage way, so we took a steam yacht, hunted up *Sunbeam* and judges to find out what could be done so we could be in readiness. She was not and never will be afraid of being beaten by *Sunbeam* as long as *Gael* is owned by the present owners. And as to the rough water, there was a dead calm, so I was not aware there was any. "Why did she challenge us and put us to the expense and loss of time?" The challenge was issued because it was publicly stated through the daily papers that *Sunbeam* had never been beaten and that until she was she should be considered the fastest boat in Boston in going ten miles to windward and return outside Boston light. "She never made an appearance the day appointed by the judges." Did not the judges also appoint an hour of meeting? Was either of us there? No! because there was not wind enough to get us there? "Under the circumstances who was entitled to the prize?" No one! as there was no race. The consolation prize the *Gael* received was simply a congratulatory shake of the hand and an expression of sympathy at our misfortune in not getting in within the prescribed time when we were only so few seconds behind it, or "too slow," as "Kedge" expresses it. "Our race will never come off, because they decided (from former trials) that our claim to being the fastest boat to windward is just and they backed out at last." We are inclined to think that "Kedge" is the judge who decided that question, consequently do not consider it worthy an answer. He is right, however, in stating that the race will never come off; not for the reason he gives, though, but because *Sunbeam* is owned by the present owner. The *Gael* will sail the *Sunbeam* as soon as the latter changes hands, for pleasure, simply to test the speed of both boats by appointing three days during the season, and let the weather be what it will and the boat that wins two of the three be declared the fastest. Or if it would be more agreeable will deposit $100 to be covered by *Sunbeam*. With this article we end all communications with "Kedge," or the present owner of *Sunbeam*, and as the public have now seen both sides of the question we leave it entirely in their hands to decide which is the faster boat.

John. F. Lovejoy.

OUR CORINTHIAN CUTTER.

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 10, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

As "Martin Gale" has published his drawings of a cutter according to his own ideas, I suppose it is open for criticism by those who may differ from him. In the first place he gives only 9ft. beam for a boat 36ft. over all, or 30 in the water, and hangs 4 tons of lead on the keel. Now every man who has had actual experience for any length of time, and handled a yacht in heavy seas or a nasty chop, knows that a yacht of such dimensions, with such a weight hung on her, cannot help burying herself every time she gets into a heavy sea. There is not displacement enough to carry such a weight in such a place. In the first place she is not a deep boat, although she is narrow. It is about time that yachtsmen began to appreciate the fact that the keel is not boat. According to the drawing in the paper, the keel amidships is something 1½ ft. deep outside the garboards, leaving less than 4ft. for the body of the boat, and this body made practically still so much shoaler by the depth of the curve given to her timbers, that her bottom is only a little over 3ft. wide at two feet below her water-line. If you will stop and consider this fact—how much deeper is she than a flat boat whose body draws only 2ft. of water and has 3½ft. of keel, and with the same beam? Suppose the latter has 4 tons of lead hung on her keel, why won't she be as able as the one illustrated? And again as to room: He gives his yacht 2½ft. of freeboard; can he give any valid reason why a wider boat should not have as much or more? My experience is that a narrow boat requires less freeboard than a wide one, as she has to heel at a much

greater angle to immerse the same amount. The floor of his cabin cannot be more than 2ft. below the water-line and have any floor at all. This would not give any better height than the centreboard boat (given in his cross section) would with a 12in. house, and not near so much crown to the deck. Every one knows that a cabin under a house would be much pleasanter, better lighted and ventilated, than one under a flush deck, and does not need a skylight, to be forever out of order, getting broken, or leaking; while the top of the house is as much deck-room as the deck itself. Then consider the width. A centreboard boat of the same dimensions, of say 11ft. 6in. beam, and whose body amidships has 3ft. draught (actually more than the draught of the lines given), would have, each side of the centreboard, as much or more room than his boat would have between her berths. As to weatherliness and ability, she would not compare at all with the deep centreboard. The abilities of the two kinds of boats are so well known in this section that each kind is sailed in a separate class in all our races, or if in one class the centreboard has to give the keel yacht of the same size an allowance, and the centreboard almost invariably makes shorter time than the keel. The fastest and ablest boat on this coast in a breeze is a centreboard yacht about 33ft. on waterline, about 5½ft. draught, and (give "Podgers" his due) 13ft. or more beam; but (tell "Podgers" this, too) she has a very large amount of deadrise, and a cabin that is hard to boat in a boat of her size. My own idea is that she would be a little better if she were a little narrower; for my own belief is in a boat of medium beam, with a deep body; but if I were driven to a choice between a very narrow or a very wide boat, I think I should side with "Podgers," and take a wide one. There seems to be an idea extant among yachtsmen that the cutter rig is not adapted to any yacht but the "English model," so called. The fact is that the rig can be adapted to any of our sloop or schooner yachts, and they will be abler vessels for so doing. I doubt if they would sail as fast in smooth water with a light breeze as they do now, but when there is any wind and sea, they would beat yachts that had beaten them under the old rig. GRAMPUS.

Our correspondent makes several points in favor of the sloop through an oversight which is all but too common and to which we have had occasion to refer before. There is neither justice nor logic in drawing comparisons of performances between boats of different size. To argue that a beamy sloop of the same length as the cutter is roomier and more powerful is simply saying that she is a larger boat. Make the cutter of equal tonnage by her length, or adding to other dimensions, and the aspect of affairs will materially change. Thus a sloop 30x12x4½ cannot logically be compared to a cutter 30x9x4½. Taking the circumscribed parallelopipedons as representing the ratio of the yacht's sizes, it follows that since 30x12x4½=1,620, the cutter, compared to this sloop, must be taken say at 33x9x5½=1,633. With these figures before him we doubt whether "Grampus" would not see reason to modify his opinions in favor of the cutter. We must take exception to other matters which "Grampus" brings forward against the cutter and what he assumes to be to the credit of the sloop. These differences will be discussed at length as opportunity offers in our future issues.

Rational Pastimes.

THE BICYCLE TOURNAMENT.—A National Bicycle Tournament is to be held in the American Institute building, this city, next April. The prizes will be awarded as follows:

First prize, $250 and the champion cup; second, $150; third, $100. The prizes will be awarded to the contestants covering the greatest number of miles in 72 and 24 hours, and the one making the quickest 100 miles. Any bicycle, with a wheel of any diameter can be used, the track to be twelve feet wide, eight laps to the mile. The contest is open to any bicycle rider in the United States. The race is to be started by report of a pistol. None of the contestants will be allowed to reverse, but will be required to ride left hand to the pole. The entries will close on the 1st of April, and should be sent with $20 entrance fee, to William De Noielle, Institute building. The following described entries have already been received: James A. McLeod, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Britto, Pittsburg, Pa.; Robert H. Courtney, Roxbury, Mass.; Wm. E. Harding and Wm. McClellan, New York; A. P. Messenger, Albany, N. Y., long-distance champion of the United States; A. S. Conley, Bennington, and Charles A. Waring, Worcester, Mass.

INTERNATIONAL CURLING.—In the international curling match at Toronto, Canada, Feb. 14, played by the United States against Canada for eight rinks aside, the Americans won, 144 to 135 for their opponents. First Rink—Belleville, 11; St. Andrews, of New York, 25. Second Rink—Scarboro, 25; New York Club, 18. Third Rink—Granites, of Toronto, 12; Caledonians, of New York, 10. Fourth Rink—Scarboro, 28; Paterson, N. J., 15. Fifth Rink—Scarboro, 16; Jersey City, 22. Sixth Rink—Boumanville, 8; Milwaukee, 29. Seventh Rink—Scarboro, 22; Buffalo, 16. Eighth Rink—Dufferins, of Toronto, 13; Burns Club, of Cleveland, 9. The weather was cold and the ice keen. The last rink was also for the McCready medal, which was won by the Dufferins. The Red Jackets, of Toronto, played the St. Andrews, of New York, the latter winning by 20 to 18. The Scottish Counties match for the *Scottish-American Journal* medal, two rinks a side, was won by Lanarkshire against Ayrshire by 43 to 23.

THE CRUSADERS.—The noble army of pedestrians is still on the limp. As one pair of swollen legs and blistered feet drops out another fresh pair fills the void and the ranks are undiminished. Just what there is fascinating about a particularly homely woman walking stolidly around a sawdust track might puzzle a philosopher, yet the attraction is strong enough to draw a gaping throng. The newsboys have caught the fever, and the epidemic rages among the small fry with all the virulence of the measles. When it comes to a point when we cannot have our morning paper because our carrier is trying to do one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, it is high time for the magistrates to interfere. The Children's Crusade is nice enough to read about, but its repetition at the present day would be attended with some slight inconveniences.

COACHMEN'S WALK.—Perhaps no phase of this walking mania is so alarming as that to be presented at Clymer's Riding Academy, Brooklyn, on the evenings of Feb. 27 and 28, when the coachmen of New York and Brooklyn will contest in a series of pedestrian contests. Well, if it has come to this, that the coachmen have taken to their legs, and darkey coachmen at that (they walk the second night), we may well be filled with apprehension of what the next development will be.

ANOTHER TWENTY-SEVEN HUNDRED.—Miss May Marshall who has been walking at Washington, D. C., last Monday evening, completed 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 quarter hours.

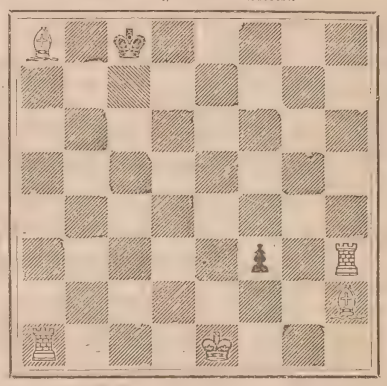
NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB. The annual assault-at-arms which will be held at Booth's Theatre to-morrow and Saturday evenings promises to be a fine exhibition. The contests are in sparring, wrestling and fencing.

—The Newark Bicycle Club have a meet on Washington's Birthday.

The Game of Chess.

NOTICE.—Chess exchanges, communications and solutions should be addressed "Chess Editor FOREST AND STREAM, P. O. box 54, Wolcottville, Conn."

Problem No. 44.
Motto: Diligence Insures Success.



White to play and give mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS—NO. 38.

1—Q-B3	1—K-B5
2—Q-K2 ch	2—K-Q5
3—Kt-B7 mate (other variations)	

PROBLEM NO. 39.

1—Q-R7	1—Any.
2—Mates	

PROBLEM NO. 40.

1—B-R2	1—P-Q4
2—B-K2	2—Any
2—Mates	

PROBLEM NO. 41.
Q tks R ch, etc., by checks.

Game No. 101—KING BISHOP OPENING—BERLIN DEFENCE.

Manhattan Chess Club Tournament. Game played between Messrs. L. D. Cohnland J. W. Baird, Dec. 2, 1878:

White. L. D. C.	Black. J. W. B.	White. L. D. C.	Black. J. W. B.
1—P-K4	1—P-K4	18—Kt-B4	18—K-Kt2
2—B-B4	2—Kt-K B3	19—K Kt-K3	19—B-K3
3—P-Q3	3—B-B4 (a)	20—Castles Q R	20—P-Q B3
4—P-Q B3 (b)	4—Kt-Q B3	21—P-K Kt4	21—P tks P
5—K-K Kt5	5—P-K R3	22—P tks P	22—P-R3
6—B-R4	6—P-Q3	23—P-Q4	23—P tks Q P
7—P-K R3	7—B-K3	24—B tks R	24—P tks Kt
8—B-Q Kt5	8—Castles	25—Kt tks P	25—K tks B
9—Kt-K Kt3	9—Kt-K2 (c)	26—Q-Q3 ch	26—K-Kt3
10—B tks Kt	10—P tks B	27—Q-R7 ch	27—K-B
11—Q-Q2	11—K-R4	28—Q-R8 ch	28—Kt-Kt
12—Kt-K R2	12—R-K-Kt	29—Kt-B5	29—B tks Kt
13—Kt-Kt4	13—R-Kt	30—P tks B	30—K-B
14—B-R4	14—P-K B4	31—R-R1	31—K-B2
15—P tks P	15—B tks P	32—R-Kt	32—R tks R
16—B-B2	16—B-Kt3	33—K tks Kt ch	33—K-K2
17—Kt-R3	17—P-K R4	34—Q tks R mate	

NOTES.

(a) P-Q B3 may also be played here, but we greatly prefer the text move, inasmuch as we believe that its defensive resources are more easily comprehended in over-the-board play, and require less of the almost invisible kind of *finesse* in play in order to properly continue the game to that point where Greek is to meet Greek—the middle game.

(b) We do not now recall a game in which Black's preceding moves and this continuation on the part of White occurs. The text move, although of a quiet and slow character in the present position, we are inclined to favor in preference to moving either Kt. Our predilection, however, for the early advance of the Q B P one square, as in the *Ginoco Piano*, may have misled us in the present instance.

(c) An unfortunate move which Mr. C. at once takes advantage of, and speedily opens a path into the enemy's jungle. The game from this point on is highly interesting, and the combinations brilliant. The play of Mr. Cohn is excellent, and of a character that invariably pleases the reader. Further notes on play of this character are entirely unnecessary and ill-timed, unless it is the annotater's intention to vex the reader.

Game No. 102.—SCOTCH GAMBIT.

Subjoined is a consultation game played Feb. 8, 1879, at Manhattan Chess Club, between W. M. De Visser and Chas. Saulson and J. W. Baird and J. Ward:

White. W M De V & C S	Black. J W B & J W	White. W M De V & C S	Black. J W B & J W
1—P-K4	1—P-K4	14—P tks B	14—Kt tks B ch
2—Kt-K B3	2—Kt-Q B3	15—Kt tks Kt	15—P-Q3
3—P-Q4	3—P tks P	16—Kt-Q4	16—Q-K5
4—Kt tks P	4—Q-R5	17—K-Q2	17—Kt-Kt5
5—Kt-Kt5	5—B-Kt5 (a)	18—Q-K3	18—R-K
6—B-Q2	6—Q tks P ch	19—K-K	19—Kt tks B
7—B-K3	7—K-Q	20—R tks Kt	20—Q-B5
8—Kt-Q B3 (b)	8—Q tks Kt P (c)	21—Q-Q B4	21—P-Kt4
9—B-Kt5	9—Q-R6	22—Kt-B5 ch	22—K-Q2
10—P-Kt	10—Kt-K B3	23—Q tks Q	23—P tks Q
11—B-K2	11—Kt-K4	24—K tks R	24—K tks Kt
12—R-Kt3	12—Q-B4	25—R-K	25—P-Kt3
13—Kt-Q4	13—B tks Kt ch	26—R for K-K8	26—Resigns

NOTES.

(a) Merely a transposition of the moves in this variation.

(b) The more usual move here is Castle, which we regard as more within the spirit of the attack in this form of the opening than the text move.

(c) The Black allies no doubt wished to satisfy themselves experimentally that in this and similar positions this capture is fatal.

CURSORY JOTTINGS.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7, 1879.

CHESS EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Dear Sir—My attention has just been called to an article in a recent number of your chess columns wherein you say substantially that Mr. McKim disgraced himself by delaying to publish the names of the competitors in the American Chess Association Problem Tourney. Permit me to say that in refusing to make public those names at an earlier day, Mr. McKim acted under advice given by me as an officer of that association. The prizes had not all been adjudicated, some of the problems to which prizes had been adjudged were alleged to be faulty, improprieties were claimed to have occurred in the progress of the tourney, which, if proved, might make a re-adjudication proper, I therefore thought, and now think, that Mr. McKim would have committed an impropriety by making known the names of the competitors. As soon as all the prizes, general and special, were adjudged, and it was ascertained that a re-adjudication or investigation could not be had, the names were published by Mr. McKim. You will oblige by making this as public as your accusation.

Yours respectfully, JOHN G. WHITE.

We cheerfully accede to Mr. White's request, and publish his communication in behalf of the disgraced McKim. The disgraced Secretary is indeed fortunate in having so well-known and respected a defender (Shall we also infer that Mr. White sustains all the acts, official or otherwise, of Mr. McKim during the pendency of the association problem tourney, many of which we, in common with others, regard as disgraceful?) We have heretofore alluded to the Secretary of the A. C. and P. Association, J. B. McKim, of Cleveland, O., as in disgrace in consequence of acts done, things left undone, and officially sanctioning that which he should not have tolerated. We do not recant, and should Mr. McKim request that we make public, in this column, the facts, etc., which lead us to this conclusion, we shall not decline to do so. We do not think that we "*substantially* said that McKim disgraced himself, etc." However, we should have so stated, in view of the fact that the disgraced Secretary failed to acquaint the public that he withheld the publication of the list of competitors upon the advice of J. G. White, Esq., but falsely assigned as a reason for the delay *want of space* in the *Voice*, which he evidently intended should be the organ of the association—a spaceless, voiceless organ! But we have already wasted too much "space" on this subject—the game is not worth the powder.

—Through the kindness of Secretaries Cohn and Logeling, we are able to entertain our readers with several tourney games and information concerning the Manhattan Chess Club. The headquarters of this flourishing club are at Cafe Logeling, 49 Bowery, the enterprising proprietor of which intends enlarging the chess rooms soon. "The tournament is nearing its termination, and some interesting games are yet to be played. In order that players who have a chance to win a prize might play all their games, the Executive Committee have prepared a list, and have requested the players to make appointments with one another, and register their names, date and hour of play to the list. Special interest is taken in the games between Mohle and Bloch, Mohle and Graham, Mohle and N. Gedalia, Bloch and Graham, Graham and N. Gedalia, and Baird and Graham. Mr. Mohle still leads the score, and stands the best show for first prize." The termination of the tourney, distribution of the prizes, grand banquet, etc., we again remind our local readers, occurs on Saturday evening, Feb. 22, at Cafe Logeling, Bowery.

—A correspondence match consisting of two games has been begun between the Edinburgh (Scotland) and Copenhagen (Denmark) chess clubs. The Glasgow representatives are Sheriff Spens and Messrs. Jenkins and Crum, while Copenhagen is represented by Herron Hertzsprung, Nielsen and Sorensen—all players of high repute. His Excellency Heyderbrant der Lasa, German Ambassador at the court of Denmark, the great chess author, will act as umpire in case of any dispute. This match will attract universal attention, and each move will no doubt be anxiously awaited by American players. We shall give the moves made as soon as received here. The moves thus far made are:

GAME NO. 1.		GAME NO. 2.	
Copenhagen.	Glasgow.	Glasgow.	Copenhagen.
1—P-K4	1—P-K4	1—P-Q4	1—P K3
2—P-K B4 (Bishop's Gambit)	2—P tks B	2—P-Q B4 (Queen's Gambit Declined)	

New Publications.

THE OOLOGIST.—We are glad to see that this interesting little journal, after a "dormant period of several months," has once more resumed publication. As its name implies, this magazine is devoted to the encouragement of the study of oology in this country, and we think that it deserves a better support than it seems to get. The terms on which it can be had are certainly not exorbitant, for sixty cents is the price of a year's subscription. It is published by S. L. Willard, of Utica, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN.—We have received No. 3 of Vol. I, of the *Antiquarian*, to which we are glad to call attention. This really valuable magazine has now reached its third number, and begins the year much enlarged and improved. It is devoted to special studies in American history, archæology and ethnology, but it contains many things which cannot fail to interest any intelligent person. The field of study which it occupies is very important, and one which has never been thoroughly explored, and for this reason we are glad that the magazine has been started. The antiquities of America are very interesting, and these, with the various races which have existed here, are certainly worthy of the attention of scholars. The *Antiquarian* seems to have taken rank among the first scientific journals of the country, and already numbers among its associate editors and contributors some of the most prominent of our scholars and authors. The department of Correspondence also has drawn out a number of new writers, and will probably be an important feature of the magazine, as by it the free interchange of views among archæologists will be secured. The following is the table of contents for this number: "The Prehistoric Architecture of America," by E. A. Barber; "The Phonetic Elements in American Languages," by Dr. R. J. Farquharson; "The Original Text of a Klamath Myth," with comments, by A. S. Gatschet; "The Engraved Stone found at Grave Creek Mound," by Prof. M. C. Read; "The Traces of Bible Facts found in the Traditions of all Lands," by Rev. Stephen D. Peet; Correspondence, Editorial, Notes and Book Reviews. The magazine is well printed and amply illustrated, and we take pleasure in commending it to our readers. We shall be pleased to receive future numbers of this magazine for review. The *Antiquarian* is published by Brooks, Schinkel & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and edited by Rev. Stephen D. Peet, Unionville, Ohio. Terms $3 per annum, in advance.

CROCKETT IN A BEAR'S DEN.—"I never but once," said Colonel Crockett, "was in what I call a genuine quandary. It was during my electioneering for Congress, at which time I strolled about in the woods so particularly pestered by politics that I forgot my rifle. Any man may forget his rifle, you know, but it isn't every man who can make amends for forgetfulness by his faculties, I guess. It chanced that I was strolling along, considerable deep in congressionals; the first thing that took my fancy was the snarling of some bears, which proceeded from the hollow of a tree; but I soon found that I could not reach the cubs with my hands, so I went feet foremost to see if I could draw them up by the toes. I hung on the top of the hole straining with all my might to reach them until at last my hands slipped and down I went more than twenty feet to the bottom of that hole, and there I found myself almost hip deep in a family of young bears. I soon found that I might as well undertake to climb up the gressiest part of a rainbow as to get back—the hole in the tree being so large and its sides so smooth and slippery from the rain. Now, this was a real genuine, regular quandary. If so be I was to shout, it would have been doubtful whether they would hear me at the settlement, and if they did hear me the story would ruin my election; for a man that ventured into a place that he couldn't get him-self out of, would forfeit the respect of the settlers. Well, now, while I was calculating whether it was best to shout for help or wait in the hole until after election, I heard a kind of grumbling and growling overhead; and looking I saw the old bear coming down stern foremost upon me. My motto is always 'go ahead!' and as soon as she lowered herself within my reach I got a tight grip of her tail on my left hand, and with my little buck-hafted pen-knife in in the other, I commenced spurring her forward. I'll be shot if ever a member of Congress rose quicker in the world than I did! She took me out in the shake of a lamb's tail.

WANDERINGS OF A POSTAL CARD.—An English postal card arrived in this city yesterday and will be returned to its native country by the steamer City of Berlin to-day. When it arrives at its destination in London this little bit of pasteboard will have made the circuit of of the globe on a wager that the tour could be made in one hundred days or less. It was posted in London to the British consul at Singapore, where, however, there is no such official; Yokohama, San Francisco and New York, with a request to each official to forward it on its journey. On the face and back of the card appears the following postmarks:—London, October 18, 1878; Alexandra, October 24, 1878; Singapore, November 17, 1878; Yokohama, December 22, 1878; San Francisco, January 30, 1879; New York, February 7, 1879. The wager has been lost; for 116 days will have elapsed when the wanderer re-enters No. 60 Ferntown road

Admirers of Artistic Potterv and Glass are invited to inspect some choice examples selected bv Messrs. TIFFANY & CO. during the Paris Exposition, including:

New Plaques by Minton, decorated by Mussill with novel marine designs.

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UNION SQUARE.

Miscellaneous.

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WRITTEN OFFERS will be received to 30th April next, for the SALMON ANGLING PRIVILEGES of the following rivers:

River Kegashka (*North Shore*).
" Washecootai *do.*
" Romaine *do.*
" St. John *do.*
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" Agwanus *do.*
" Calumet *do.*
" St. Margaret *do.*
" Trout *do.*
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" Portneuf *do.*
" Dartmouth (*Gaspe*)
" Little Cascapedia (*Baie des Chaleurs*).
" Malbaie (*near Perce*).
" Grand River *do.*
" Kedgewick (*Restigouche*).
" Magdalen (*South Shore*)
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" Salmon *do.*

Rent per annum to be stated: payable in advance. Leases to run for from *one* to *five* years. Lessees to employ guardians at private cost.

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THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS of the Sportsmen's Emporium, 117 Fulton street, consisting of articles for hunting and fishing, also a lot of archery goods, will be sold at public auction by Messrs. Burdett & Dennis, at No. 29 Burling Slip, Wednesday, February 26, 1879, at 12 o'clock. The fixtures will be sold immediately after at 117 Fulton street. WILLIAM R. SWIFT, Assignee. feb20 1t

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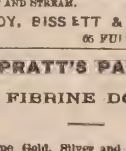

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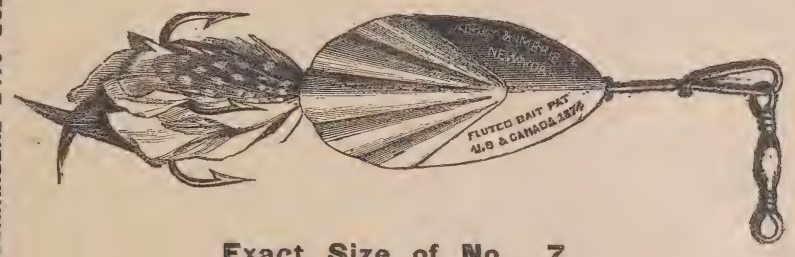

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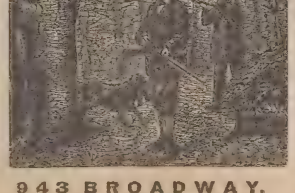

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TWO PASSENGER TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, between Burlington, Albert Lea and Minneapolis, crossing and connecting with all East and West Lines in Iowa, running through some of the finest hunting grounds in the Northwest for Geese, Ducks, Pinnated and Ruffed Grouse and Quail. Sportsmen and their dogs taken good care of. Reduced rates on parties of ten or more upon application to General Ticket Office, Cedar Rapids. C. J. IVES,
E. F. WINSLOW, Gen. Passenger Agent.
General Manager. tf

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, MAY, 27, 1878.—Ferryboats leave New York from James Slip (daily except Sundays) 30 minutes, and from Thirty-fourth street, East River (daily) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains, and from South Wall street, Fulton and Catharine ferries (dail) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from Depot, corner Flatbush and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, etc., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, etc., 9:30 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Babylon, etc., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5 and 6 P. M. For Port Jefferson, etc., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, etc., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4.30 and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, at 8:30 and 10:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, etc., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and 12:15 night, and from Long Island City only 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. SUNDAYS—For Port Jefferson, Patchogue, etc., 9 A. M. Babylon, etc., 6 and 7 P. M. Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, etc., as per time tables. Ticket offices in New York at 261 Broadway, corner Warren street, at James Slip and Thirty-fourth street ferries, at the offices of "The Long Island Express," 3 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington street and 79 Fourth street. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

S. SPENCER, Gen'l Sup't.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent. je6 tf

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OF

DIRECT STEAMERS TO

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STEAMER

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WILL SAIL FOR

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Fridays—Feb. 21, and March 7 and 21.

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Railroad and steamboat connections made at each port for all points in the State.

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Respectfully invite attention to the

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Also, to

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THE

HAZARD POWDER CO

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Hazard's "Electric Powder."

Nos. 1 (fine) to 6 (coarse). Unsurpassed in point of strength and cleanliness. Packed in square canisters of 1 lb. *only.*

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FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25, 12½ and 6¼ lbs, and cans of 5 lbs. FFFG is also packed in 1 and ½ lb. canisters. Burns strong and *moist.* The FFFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard *Rifle* powder of the country.

Superior Mining and Blasting Powder.

GOVERNMENT CANNON & MUSKET POWDER; ALSO, SPECIAL GRADES FOR *EXPORT*, OF ANY REQUIRED GRAIN OR PROOF, MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

The above can be had of dealers, or of the Company's Agents in every prominent city, or wholesale at our office.

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Nos. 1 (coarse) to 4 (fine), unequaled in strength quickness and cleanliness; adapted for Glass Bal and Pigeon Shooting.

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Nos. 1 (coarse) to 3 (fine), burning slowly, strong and clean; great penetration; adapted for Glass Ball, Pigeon, Duck and other shooting.

DUPONT'S EAGLE RIFLE,

A quick, strong and clean Powder of very fine grain for Pistol shooting.

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FFg and FFFg.—The Fg for long-range rifle shooting, the FFg and FFFg for general use, burning strong and moist.

SPORTING, MINING, SHIPPING AND BLASTING POWDERS of all sizes and descriptions. Special grades for export. Cartridge, Musket, Cannon, Mortar and Mammoth Powder, U. S. Government standard. Powder manufactured to order of any required grain or proof. Agencies in all cities and principal towns throughout the U. S. Represented by

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N. B.—Use NONE but DUPONT'S Fg or FFg Powder for long-range rifle shooting.

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No. 1 to 7, strongest and Cleanest made, in sealed 1 lb. canisters. Higher numbers specially are recommended for breech-loading guns.

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The best for rifles and all ordinary purposes. Sizes, FG, FFG and FFFG, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs. and 6¼ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb.

All of the above give high velocities and less residuum than any other brands made, and are recommended and used by Capt. A. H. BOGARDUS, the "Champion Wing Shot of the World."

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BLASTING POWDER and ELECTRICAL BLASTING APPARATUS. MILITARY POWDER of all kinds on hand and made to order. Safety Fuse, Frictional and Platinum Fuses.

Pamphlets, showing sizes of the grain by woodcut, sent free on application to the above address.

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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Commonwealth Distribution Company.

By authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky. Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in public, in the city of Louisville, on

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NO SCALING ! NO POSTPONEMENT!

PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

$112,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED.

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Success of the Popular Drawings

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the MARCH DRAWING:

1 Prize	$30,000
1 Prize	10,000
1 Prize	5,000
10 Prizes $1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes 500 each	10,000
100 Prizes 100 each	10,000
200 Prizes 50 each	10,000
600 Prizes 20 each	12,000
1,000 Prizes 10 each	10,000
9 Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes,	2,700
9 Prizes $200 each	1,800
9 Prizes $100 each	900
1,960 Prizes	$113,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1

27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawings published in Louisville *Courier-Journal* and New York *Herald*, and mailed to all ticket holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, *Courier Journal* Building, Louisville, Ky., or B. H PORTER & CO., Eastern Agents, 1,227 Broadway N. Y.

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CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.

HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize of	$30,000	$30,000
1 Capital Prize of	10,000	10,000
1 Capital Prize of	5,000	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	5,000
5 "	1,000	5,000
20 "	500	10,000
100 "	100	10,000
200 "	50	10,000
500 "	20	10,000
1,000 "	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1857 Prizes amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information, or send orders to

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All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD *and* J. A. EARLY.

feb13 2t eow

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New York Shooting Coat,

MADE OF VELVETEEN, CORDUROY, FUSTIAN AND CANVAS,

I have just imported a Corduroy of the dead grass color, especially adapted as regards weight, color and strength for all kinds of shooting. I will make to order: Coat, $15; Vest $5; Pants, $7; Cap, $2 25; or suit complete, $26 Sportsmen will find my Shooting Clothing to have more desirable points than any other goods of the kind in the market. Refer to many sportsmen who have worn them. Send for samples and rules for measurement.

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For Guns, Cutlery and Surgical Instruments. Safe to handle, WILL NOT GUM, and will keep in any climate. Sportsmen everywhere in the United States pronounce it the best gun oil in the market. Judge Holmes, of Bay City, Mich., writes: "It is the best preparation I have found in thirty-five years of active and frequent use of guns."

The trade supplied by sole manufacturer, GEO. B. EATON, 570 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City Heights, N. J.

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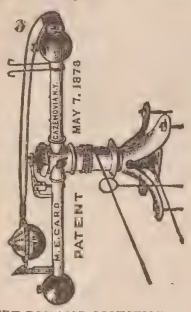
CANNOT BE SENT BY MAIL

Sportsmen's Goods.

Card's Patent Rotating Glass Ball Trap.



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ALL METAL, WORKING PARTS WELL FITTED. [SEND FOR CIRCULAR.]

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USE
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will increase the pattern 25 to 50 per cent. Will crease paper shells, and is one of the most rapid loaders in use. For particulars address

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A FINE WATERPROOF DUCK, SHOOTING and Fishing Coat by mail on receipt of measure for $5 00
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Three of the best fish hooks in the world for .. 25
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The finest kennel of setters and spaniels in the West. Catalogue sent on receipt of a 3-cent stamp. Address

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The Bogardus Rust Preventative

Will prevent rust in Guns, Pistols, Skates and Cutlery. Safe to handle, and especially adapted for firearms at sea-coast shoo ing. A liberal discount o the trade. Manufactured by JAMES T. DALY, 731 Moore street, Philadelphia. Or send orders to Captain A. H. BOGARDUS, Elkhart, Logan Co. Illinois. feb27 3m,

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For Trout, Bass and Salmon Fishing.

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Full sets of working drawings sent to distant correspondents at reasonable rates. Also swift light-draft steam yachts built on the same principle at low price. Address

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PURE TIN-COATED & BURNISHED DROP AND BUCK SHOT.

AMERICAN STANDARD--EAGLE BRAND.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS ON TIN-COATED SHOT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

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TATHAM'S IMPROVED CHILLED SHOT.

American Standard Diameters.

(RED LABEL.)

Gives **greater penetration** and **better pattern** than ordinary shot. Equally well adapted to choke-bores, modified chokes and cylinders.

Our chilled shot will be found **free from shrinkage**, more **spherical**, more **uniform in size**, **harder, heavier** and of **brighter** and **cleaner** finish than any other. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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Also, manufacturers of PATENT FINISH, AMERICAN STANDARD DROP SHOT, and COMPRESSED BUCK SHOT, more uniform than the ordinary moulded shot.

Dittmar Powder

THE CHAMPION POWDER

OF THE WORLD.

NO SMOKE--NO DIRT--LESS RECOIL

STRONG AND SAFE

SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT TO BLACK POWDER

6,013 SHOTS WITHOUT WIPING IN A SHOT-GUN.

Captain Bogardus' great feat of breaking 6,000 glass balls has proved that the powder is all that is claimed for it. The barrels, without being wiped, were as clean at the end of the match as after the first shot. The fact of the firing of so many shots in succession, and that the Captain has used about 200 pounds of the same powder during the last year in one gun, shows, without a doubt, that the powder is EFFICIENT, UNIFORM and SAFE.

The rifle powder is also without a rival. The standing challenge to test this powder against any other has never been accepted. Many riflemen throughout the country have been successful with the powder, as, for instance, Mr. E. B. Souther, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, won last year two gold medals, two silver medals, two revolvers, and four other prizes in using the DITTMAR RIFLE POWDER.

Greater facilities and greater demand have enabled us to reduce the price of the powder considerably, and the fact that the Government Armory at Springfield is making now all kinds of testing machinery for us will enable us to produce always a uniform, and in every way reliable, article.

TRY OUR NEW WATERPROOF SHOT-GUN AMMUNITION. Cheap, and warranted to give satisfaction in every respect. Ammunition for gallery rifle practice always on hand, and all kinds of rifle ammunition made to order.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.

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FOSS BROS. & CO.

(Successors to F. J. ABBEY & CO.),

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, BAGATELLE BALLS, FARO & POKER CHECKS. } ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. { **F. GROTE & CO.,** TURNERS AND DEALERS,

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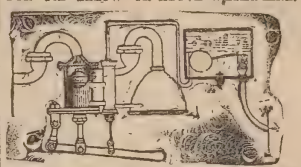
Patent "Combination" Yacht Pump Water Closet.

FOR USE BELOW OR ABOVE WATER-LINE.



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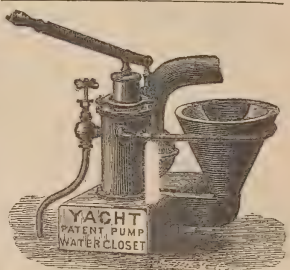

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The LIGHTEST sporting boat in the world. Weight, 25 pounds and upward. The smallest size will carry two persons. Cedar siding, oak keel, etc., (do not fold up). CANOES, open or decked, weight 35 pounds to 60 lbs. Send stamp for Illustrated Circular. J. H. RUSHTON, Manufacturer, Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

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YACHT BUILDER,
ISLIP, L. I.

Builder of yachts Comet, Niantic, Sagitta, Onward, Windward, and many others. Vessels hauled out, and repairs and alterations executed at low rates. Several fine yachts for sale cheap.

Models and Specifications furnished at moderate rates.

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Cabin Yachts, Steam Launches, Open Yachts and Sailboats of every description for racing or cruising at lowest rates. Also, Row Boats, Shells and Club Boats. Boats and yachts for export a specialty. Oars and sculls of all kinds.

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FOOT OF 135TH ST., HARLEM, N. Y.

Builder of single and double-sculi shells, pair, four and eight-oared shells; barges, gigs and club boats of all kinds. Fine oars and sculls. Fine boats always on hand. Orders executed upon short notice at lowest rates. *Shadow* and *Nautilus* cances a specialty. Accommodations for boats and carsmen.

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THE COMING BOAT.

The light draught "sharpie-built" boat is precisely the thing for shooting, fishing and pleasure sailing, and for speed, safety and comfort is not excelled.

Send for circular. D. O. TWITCHELL, 16 Arthur street, New Haven, Conn. jan30

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POULTRY AND GAME,
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6 months, $2; 3 months, $1.

NEW YORK THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27 1879.

Volume 12—No. 4.
No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

A MEMORY OF TOCOA (1866).

WITH limbs at rest and half-shut eyes,
Watching the sunset burn away,
A picture, now the archer lies,
Flushed with the dying day.

On a low bough that sweeps across,
His quiver, filled with shafts, is hung;
Beside him, on the scented moss,
His great bow lies unstrung.

The last song of the valley bird
Rings by the brook's sweet runaway;
But vale and wilderness are stirred
With more than song can say.

A sleepy passion, rich and sweet,
Pervades the heavy-fruited vine,
That stands, blood-stained from veil to feet,
In wasting veins of vine.

The shrunken river, feeble-voiced,
Complains along the rainless land,
And where of old the floods rejoiced
Loll the red tongues of sand.

Half glorified and half subdued,
Transformed by autumn's Midian hand,
The old green temples of the wood
In golden ruin stand.

A low, delicious sound of leaves,
Clasping and kissing in the breeze—
A vagrant breeze, that softly grieves
And fondles in the trees.

Smoky and gray the mountains stand,
Like solemn sentinels who guard
The frontiers of the archer's land
In everlasting ward.

And down yon great gorge comes a flood
Of music. From her falling cloud
The One Voice of the solitude,
Tocoa calls aloud!

BOWMAN.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

A Trip to Dacotah.

THE Anchor Line of steamers run from Buffalo to Duluth. One leaves Buffalo daily, or did last season, except Saturday and Sunday, and will probably run the same way next year. The trip from Buffalo to Duluth, upon one of these boats, is one of the finest which can be taken in this country. The passage is about five days. The boats are as well officered, manned and disciplined as any ocean-going steamer. The living and accommodations are fine. They touch at all the principal points along the lakes, and stop long enough to give passengers a chance to see the places, and, if they happen to be hunters, to allow them to stretch the dogs and give them exercise. If any of your readers take the trip next season, allow me to suggest to them to find out which boat Captain Ben Wilkins is in charge of, and go with him if possible. I have made the trip twice with him, and have become used to and like his way very much. The round trip from Buffalo to Duluth costs fifty dollars, with the privilege of stopping anywhere along. It is much better to take dogs upon the boat than to travel with them by cars, and very less expensive.

From Duluth west the route is, of course, by the Northern Pacific Railroad. My companion and I left Duluth at 1:30 P. M. and arrived in Fargo the next morning at 8:30. We had for our traveling companion from Duluth an old friend and acquaintance—formerly of Pennsylvania—Mr. Oliver Dalrymple, known as the Wheat King of the West. He rode in the car of the railroad officials, which was being sent West to bring President Hayes and his party upon their intended trip over the Northern Pacific. We paid two dollars each for occupying it through the night. It was cheap enough; we had it all to ourselves, and we passed a very pleasant night, rolling over the country toward our destination.

We were about to visit Dacotah at the invitation of the Grandin Brothers—Messrs. J. L. and E. B.—for the purpose of taking with them their annual hunt. The Grandins are small farmers up there; they are only going to put in six thousand acres of wheat this year. Every fall after they get the crops in, the pumpkins, and turnips all threshed, the wood up for the winter, and the chores done generally, they like to take an old shot-gun, go out upon the plains and spend two or three weeks hunting. We arrived at Fargo—the headquarters of the Grandins, the Dalrymples, and the Grangers, generally, of Dacotah Territory. Thursday, September 5th, was spent in making ready for the trip. No North Pole expedition ever had a fuller outfit. We were stocked with all kinds of canned meats, canned fruits and jellies, Boston baked beans, clam chowder, soups, fish, and everything in the canned line that could be fried, roasted or stewed, or had been. We left the Headquarters Hotel, Fargo, Friday, September 6. Our party consisted of Messrs. J. L. and E. B. Grandin, Capt. H. H. Cumings, Tidioute, Pa.; Master Frank Grandin, Henry Souther, Erie, Pa.; Mr. S. S. Blanchard, of Boston. The attachments to the party were H. S. Back, Esq., attorney at law, member of the Dacotah Legislature and large farmer in the territory, a good sportsman, and full of frontier information; his son, Master Frank Back; Tom Bush, assistant guide and handy at anything out of doors; John Walker, cook and taxidermist, and Mr. Joseph Hickey, of Fargo, wagon master. The transportation department consisted of three wagons and a saddle pony for general use in chasing antelope, etc.

That pony was a genius. He could do more mean things than any pony I ever saw. The boys used to quarrel to see who shouldn't ride him. We had dogs of several kinds and breeds—Ponto, Duke, Bruce and Frank. They were not proud dogs; they would sleep in the tent, eat out of the frying pans, take biscuits out of the tin ovens, and drink out of the water pails. The only thing they would not eat was what we had the most of—fried chickens.

We filed out of Fargo south of the railroad, and struck for the Cheyenne River and the sand hills. The first night we camped seventeen miles from town, and called it Camp Jack Rabbit in honor of the first jack rabbit killed by Captain Cumings. The next day we made Owego—a post office on the Cheyenne River—and camped for the night, fifty miles from Fargo. Had fine grouse shooting all day from the wagons. When the dogs came to a point all the hunters got out and made for the game. Generally the first bird up would get about six barrels fired at him, and the weight of shot in his body would bring him to the ground in no time. If the covey was large it would soon scatter, the birds would be "marked down," and generally few of the covey were left. This afternoon we got among the sand hills. The scenery here and along the river is as delightful as I ever saw. Timber skirts all the river, the trees in full leaf, rich and green. In many places it presents the appearance of an old settled country, with the lawns mowed down, well kept and tended; but one looks in vain among the trees in the grove beside the rich green grass-plot to discover the palatial residence of gentlemen who can afford to live in such style, with such rich surroundings of wide-spreading elm and cotton-wood, excelling in beauty and magnificence the estates of men who have expended fortunes upon their acres.

We made camp late this evening in a small grove near the barn-yard of one Schultz, a German settler, got good water from his well in the house, purchased watermelons from his patch, milk from his wife, fed his flies on our horse flesh, his mosquitoes from our veins, passed the night amid a variety of smells, and made ourselves quite at home generally. We had agreed not to travel on Sunday, but we did in this instance so as to get out of Camp Schultz. We struck out for the open plains about 11 A. M., arrived at Bonners (again upon the Cheyenne), at 4 P. M., and made camp. Traveled all the way along and among the sand hills and the same magnificent scenery of the day before. Each view of the river from the high bluffs above gives us a new picture in our never ending panorama. The air upon these plains is strengthening and invigorating; it fills one up full. Mr. Peter Bonner and his son-in-law supplied us bountifully with watermelons, mushmelons and fresh milk. It is strange how much milk two boys will hold when they do not like water. Startling stories were told us about the amount of game ahead of us. Monday, September 9, we hunted all day, went to a lake called Wood Island Lake, about ten miles from camp, to hunt ducks. The water in the lake is strongly impregnated with alkali. The dogs were thirsty, and although we carry water for them in the wagons and give them freely, of course they had to drink the water from the lake, and the next day they knew something ailed them, but could not tell what. We came into camp in the evening loaded down with ducks and chickens. We distributed a portion among our neighbors—the settlers upon the other side of the river—keeping such as we needed for our own use. Our principal meat during the trip consisted of grouse fried in the fattest lard I ever saw. The cook one day did roast some in the oven, but frying was the easiest way of cooking them, and so fried they were. I got so I could not bear the sight of one either dead or alive, and would always try to shoot one as soon as I saw it.

Our party to-day saw two droves of antelope, the first we had seen. We are about twenty-five miles from Wheatland upon the N. P. Railroad. On both Wednesday and Thursday nights (11th and 12th) we had severe frosts. Ice formed over the water in the pails and dishes about the camp. Up to Friday morning we spent the days diligently and industriously in slaughtering grouse and ducks. Each party in the morning would take its respective team and go roaming over the prairie in any direction. The road is anywhere you want it. A short tramp out of the course is not fatiguing; the wagon comes along and picks up its passengers. Friday at 9:30 we bade good-bye to Camp Bonner and its hospitable inhabitants, crossed the Cheyenne twice, traveling eighteen miles, and camped for the night at Sibley's Crossing in sight of Mourning Mound. This mound is made memorable by a battle once fought there between the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians. It is said that two hundred Cheyennes were surrounded upon the mound by the Sioux, and not one Cheyenne escaped. We left the next morning at 8:30—Back, E. B. Grandin, Capt. Cumings and myself, with Hickey for driver—and speeded out for the day. The others of the party were to go together with the grub wagon, and all to camp at night at Fort Ransom. We hunted till noon, when the dishing of a wagon wheel gave us notice that we must hunt a settlement. We struck a road and followed it till we brought up at Jack Harris', where we fixed the wheel, got dinner, and started upon our journey. Harris is the last settler but one in this direction and upon this part of the river. He gave us directions where to find a lake full of ducks and geese, and we started for it. Back's experienced eye detected it by the timber—a very small clump of trees at least eight or ten miles away over the prairies. When we came to it we found it all Harris had said—it was full of ducks—and the song of the wild goose was heard loud and trumpet-like over the land. We concluded to surround that body of water, fill our wagon with what ducks and geese we could pile in conveniently, and return at once to our comrades. After crawling upon all-fours through the grass we got to the bank of the lake, and, as is usual upon such occasions, found we were about two gunshots off from where we ought to be. The first shot set the whole pond in motion, and the air was alive with waterfowl. We fired at them till we got seventeen single birds, when time was called and we headed toward Fort Ransom. It was further off than we supposed. We tried some time along the river before we could find the military road, which we did at last near the house and upon the farm of a settler named Smith. It was after 8 o'clock when we reached the party, and found them somewhat concerned about our absence and greatly relieved at our appearance. The next morning, while breakfast was being prepared, we went to look at the ruins of the fort, for a ruin it is, hardly one stone or timber being left upon the other. Back said the fort was built about '70 or '71. The works are in a low depression as you approach from the south. In front of the works, and about fifty rods off, is a large spring of cold, delicious water. Opposite the fort, and upon the other side of the ravine, is a very high hill; a battery planted upon the top would have the fort at its mercy, and rifles could easily reach it from the same position. Capt. Cumings, who is an old campaigner, thought that in case of a battle there those outside the fort would be in the safest position.

We now held a council concerning our own condition. The oats were getting scarce, only enough for two nights more, the indications foreboded a storm, so we decided to move homeward. Accordingly we took the back track, and, after driving four miles, reached the crossing of the river. Here we found one settler—Smith. The name struck some of the party as one they had heard before, and perhaps some of us might know him; but, come to see him close to, none of us did. He had pushed on so far that he was located upon the Fort Ransom reservation, where he had no business to be, as the land was not open for settlement. He thought, however, he would not be troubled by the Government, and he ought not to be. He had drawn timber from the buildings at the fort, and built himself a good comfortable block house. We had to unload our grub wagon to cross the river, the banks were so abrupt; but eight men made short work of it. We soon reloaded and climbed a high hill, skirted along the river and over the prairie all day toward the lake where we were to camp that night. The scenery throughout was delightful; Central Park in all its glory was never arrayed like this. The flowers and plants one finds upon these prairies are as beautiful and variegated as the florist can possibly produce. Circular plots are common, filled with plants and leaves, with as many shades and varieties of color as a highly cultivated and well selected begonia bed. We arrived at our lake early in the afternoon. It was actually alive with geese and brant, but no gun was allowed to be fired. We pitched our tent, cooked supper and retired to rest to make it warm for the wild fowl early in the morning. The morning came with a dull, cold and leaden colored sky. The preliminaries were arranged and we surrounded the lake. At a given signal the trouble began. At the first round the geese rose, made a few circles about the lake and left for some more quiet resting place. We got no shot at them. Our bag of ducks amounted to over sixty. After getting them all wild we left them, took breakfast and resumed our journey homeward. The water in this lake was very poor for drinking and culinary purposes. It was very shallow for twenty or thirty rods all about the shores. We could only

get decent water by wading in that distance. The excrement from the wild fowl polluted it near the shores. Jamaica ginger did not help it. We had a large supply of ginger along, and always used it when obliged to use slough water for drinking. I can bear testimony to its usefulness, as we had no sickness during our whole trip. Another pleasant day's ride over the prairies brought us to our last camp upon the Maple River. Immediately opposite our camp we found a new beaver dam, and had a fine opportunity to examine the work of these animals. They had been working there that day. The cuttings were all new, the dam was eighteen or twenty inches high at the breast, and set back the water about ten rods. After a long day's drive and good shooting through the day, as usual, we arrived about dark at Wheatland upon the N. P. road. This is the farm of Mr. Back, our guide. He has several hundred acres under cultivation. Supper was prepared for the party in the house. After thirteen days' angling it seemed very convenient to sit once more at a well-spread table. Packed tent and the other traps in morning, for the last time, and sent them to Fargo. Wheatland is a thrifty little town within sight of the Cass and Cheney Farms, two of the largest in the Territory. Back is going to build a hotel next season. It will be a good post for sportsmen to stop at. Wheatland is about twenty-seven miles west of Fargo, and lies upon the edge of the Red River Valley, with a view for miles in every direction. We left after breakfast, with our teams, for the Cass and Cheney Farms. They lie side by side along the railroad, and are, as I before remarked, two of the largest farms in the country. The Cass had under cultivation this year in wheat 3,850 acres. It raised from 75,000 to 80,000 bushels of wheat—about 22 bushels to the acre—besides 5,500 bushels of oats and 6,500 bushels of barley for fall. They intend to sow 6,000 acres in 1879. The Cheney Farm produced in 1878 about 42,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 of barley, and 6,000 of oats. They sowed 2,240 acres, and have broken 3,200 for 1879.

The afternoon train landed us in Fargo. The whole trip was most pleasant and enjoyable. We got no large game. We shot all the grouse and ducks we wished for, and could have killed more by hunting them up. But there was no use of hunting, even in a land of plenty. Dacotah offers fine sport for the hunter, it is easy of access, easy to travel over, and game is abundant, large and small. A trip to the territory for hunting, information, pleasure, or all combined, is one of the most satisfactory journeys one can take. When you consider that within the present decade the ground we traveled over was inhabited only by the red man, the transformation seems wonderful. As we passed over the plains we had evidence that the buffalo once lived there, by his bleached bones lying scattered over the ground. But man, the former occupant, had left no trace.

Traveling over this rich and fertile country in the latter part of August, one sees the powerful and ingenious reaping machine, controlled by a pair of horses and driver, with its strong arms doing the work of twenty men—reaping, binding and throwing off a ripened sheaf at every turn of its driving wheel. A little later comes the steam thesher, calling with its shrill whistle its attendants to aid. The smoke of its burning can be seen wherever the land has been cultured. Its work done, it is put aside, the gangs of plowmen take the fields with two or three horses to each plow, in gangs of twenty-five or thirty, raising a cloud of dust as they plod day after day along their miles of furrows, and the blackened loam is upturned again, to lie through the frosts and cold of winter till the seed time comes again, when the seeder with its long fingers lays the seed under the surface. The summer sun comes upon it, and in a few days rich and green lines show themselves. In time there are waving fields, and, after a few weeks more, ripened grain. The statements made by Jay Cooke & Co., concerning the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad when they were "shoving the bonds" of the company, we used to consider fabulous. In my opinion, not one line of the picture they painted was overdrawn or too highly colored. The Red River Valley is one of the largest and richest valleys which the sun shines upon. It is the best possible location for a man in moderate circumstances having, say from $800 to $1,000 or a little more to start with. The Grandin farm shows what has been, what is being done and can be done in that country. In September, 1873, when Jay Cooke & Co. suspended, the banking house of Grandin Bros., Tidioute, Pa., had $83,000 on deposit with them. The first dividend from the Cooke estate was declared in Nothern Pacific bonds. The creditor could take all in those or wait the final winding up. The Grandins took their whole dividend in bonds, changed them into stock of the road, took land for the stocks, and in 1876 raised their first crop from the land. Their farm is situated thirty-five miles below Fargo upon the Red River in Traill County. In 1878 there were cultivated 4,000 acres, and raised: wheat, 70,000 bushels; oats, 13,250 bushels; barley, 5,750 bushels; potatoes, 2,000 bushels; turnips, 3,000 bushels; hay, 1,200 tons. They use 55 plows, 60 harrows, 24 seeders, 28 self-binders, 6 steam threshers 40 wagons, 108 horses and mules. The buildings are: four graneries, with a capacity of 125,000 bushels; three large barns, three dwelling houses for superintendent and foremen; two boarding houses, one lodging house, one steam mill for grinding feed, office, blacksmith shop, harness shop, machinery hall, 60x63 feet; stores, wagon sheds, two wind-mills for raising water from the Red River, pipe lines for conducting it over the farm, and telephones all over the premises; one steamboat 120 horse power; three large barges and one elevator at Fargo. They employ while plowing 75 men during harvesting about 250 men. The wonderful and perfected machine in use dispenses with man labor, and the horse and mule give way to the steam engine. This farm and the Cass and Cheney farms are all under the superintendence of Oliver Dalrymple. He is the commander-in-chief and manages his business generally and in detail with all the care and economy which should be utilized in managing a great work like this. The amount of land in the Grandin farm is 39,000 acres. About twenty-five miles north of the wheat farm, in the spring of 1878, they started a cattle farm consisting of 37,700 acres. They have it stocked with 175 head of fine blooded cattle, which they brought from Kentucky and Missouri, and sheep from Canada. They put up for use this winter 750 tons of hay. Stock-raising is a new enterprise in that locality. Of course, in the winter, the cattle have to be well stabbled and cared for, and the barns are built in a spot well protected by timber and ravine. If during the sporting season any of your readers visit Dacotah, I will say to them, you will be satiated if you will stay long enough, and return so built up in health, so improved in appearance, that the dogs you left at home will not know you, and the doctors will look at you and complain of hard times.

Pierson Isle.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

THE CAPTIVE OWL.

A Waif from Trinity Church Yard.

"Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tower,
The moping owl does to the moon complain,
Of such as, wandering near her secret bower,
Molest her ancient solitary reign."

Gray's Elegy.

"Now the hermit owlet peeps
From the barn or twisted brake,
And the blue mist slowly creeps
Curling on the silver lake."

Cunningham's Pastoral.

In the old castles of England and Ireland, whose very turrets are covered with ivy, the accumulation of ages, the owl holds his hermitage pre-eminent, fearless of legendary spirits which have for centuries made the schoolboy's heart to quake, especially those situated within the confines of church-yards or burying places. No doubt but that the poet was seized with inspiration when, in the churchyard where the ivy twined around the crumbling tombs as the moon peered above the neighboring hills, nought else heard he save the owl's complaint disturbing the breathless quictude of the soft, dewy, silvery evening.

In this country where as yet everything is new, the owl seems content with such accommodations as may be found in the trunks of decayed trees, in out-of-the-way places, under the eaves of old barns, and in the crevices of rocks. Many have I seen fluttering in the fast waning sunlight, and many nights have I listened with attentive ear to the long, quivering hoot of at least a half dozen in chorus. Just as the shades of twilight begin to obscure the surrounding woods, and as the heedless entreaties of the whip-poor-will have died away, then you may listen for him, and, if there be a swamp near by, there will he most assuredly be.

As the owl is a nocturnal feeder I have long wished to satisfy my curiosity in witnessing the open attack of this bird upon its prey; and only too eagerly did I embrace an opportunity which offered a short time since to become the possessor of a live specimen. It was captured, or, as Tom says, "I ketched him beyond there in Thrinity church yeard," and was brought to me by the above-named worthy, as a present of what he called a "braud faced burd."

Upon examination it proved to be the Acadian owl (*Strix acadia*, Nutt), and evidently a young bird, having indulged excessively in one of its peculiar habits, *i. e.*, of coming into the very midst of civilization. After the lapse of three or four days he became quite tame and reconciled to his confinement, but refused every kind of provender except mice. Having ample scope (a large hall-room) in which to exercise his wings, his peculiar faculties for catching his victim struck me with no little amazement. With a slow, descending flight he would leave his perch, pounce upon his victim, seize it in one claw, fly to his perch again, and at once begin to tear away the back of the neck, killing his prey instantly. So noiseless were his wings while in motion that a tiger or a cat could not possibly have sprung upon their prey more stealthily.

Twice I heard him hoot, both times just as the dawn began to break; his note corresponds exactly with that described by the inimitable Audubon. It consists of two notes, one louder than the other, from which he is known in the Eastern States as the "saw-whet." When approached within nearer than a respectful distance he becomes very much excited, and would set up a series of knockings not unlike that of the yellow-billed cuckoo.

I am inclined to the belief that the digestion of this bird is very weak, for the reason that after picking off all the fleshy part of a mouse he would swallow the entire remains, but only to spew (?) them up again in the form of a large black lump. At the sight of a gas jet or the flare of a lamp he swooned through fright, and twice I picked him up for dead, but he revived shortly again. When the mice were dead, I almost always laid them on the top of the half window, or in the crotch of his perch, which he would leave upon my entering the room, for no other reason than to give me an opportunity to leave him a mouse.

The little prisoner possessed such an amount of reason that when he thought he had given me sufficient time to leave the mouse in the usual place, he would fly back to the perch, look in the crotch, then turn his little round eyes down to the window top, and if no mouse was to be seen, I was the next thing to be stared at, never failing to receive my full share of scowls. But, alas! our fond attachment was soon severed. For two months had we two enjoyed the most intimate friendship—

"We knew each other well."

Mice became so scarce that five and ten cents per head failed to supply the market demand. For three days did he fast, though I tempted his appetite with nearly everything which I thought would entice him to eat. But everything proved fruitless. Fearing he would die, as he began to pine, and thinking he might forage up something on his own hook had he his freedom, I let him go, after showing him to a friend.

Never so sorry was I to part with anything as I was with my little "braud-faced burd." On moonlight nights the owl is in his glory, and in the aggregate I think the farmer owes him a little; and should he unintentionally carry his moonlight frolics into the "wee sma' hours" of the morning, sunlight overtakes him, and you find him sitting bewildered on the top of a snake fence, do not shoot him. Ere the melancholy days come he will watch the corn stack and the buckwheat heap, and woe betide the shrew or field mouse that attempts the removal of one grain or one triangular seed.

Harry Penwood.

DUCK SHOOTING IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 13, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

It has been my good fortune, at various times in my shooting career, to meet with many pleasant adventures, genial sportsmen and excellent shooting, and my recollections of such are bright spots in my memory; but on a recent occasion, when duck shooting in the Suisno marshes, my lines fell in more pleasant places, and were connected with associations of a more than usually pleasing character.

During the month of December last I received a very kind invitation for a day's shooting from a friend who resides in Benicia, about thirty miles from this city. Willie is one of three brothers, and all are as genial, pleasant gentlemen as it has been my good luck to come in as genial, pleasant gentlemen as it has been my good luck to come in contact with. They are passionately fond of shooting, excellent shots, and know every portion of the country they reside in where game is to be found. Their specialty, however, is duck shooting, and within a very short distance of Benicia is to be had such shooting at all the variety of birds found in California inland waters, as I believe no other portion of the State affords. Such was the locality in which I was invited to spend my holiday, and I eagerly accepted the invitation. I spent a couple of nights at my home loading shells for my No. 12, 7 lb. 2 oz. gun, my favorite for every kind of shooting, although no doubt many of your readers fond of duck shooting will smile at the idea of attempting to shoot ducks with a 7 lb. 2 oz. 12 gun. I loaded about 200 shells; charges used, 1 oz. No. 6 chilled shot, a portion with No. 5 do., 3¼ drachms FG Hazard's sea-shooting brand of powder. The 3 P. M. train for Martinez, a little town lying opposite Benicia, and separated from it by the Straits of Carquinez, found me on board, and taking a seat in the smoking car, with a good cigar and a copy of the Forest and Stream received that morning, I managed to spend very pleasantly the couple of hours required to make the trip. Arriving at Martinez, an express wagon conveyed my traps on board the ferry-boat *Carquinez;* and a run—by the way a very slow one—of half an hour, found me at the Benicia wharf, and my kind friends awaiting my arrival with a covered wagon, in which I was conveyed to the Solano Hotel, kept and managed by Fred, one of the brothers. After a very excellent dinner, which I enjoyed right well after my ride, for the air was very chilly and appetizing, I retired to the sitting-room of the hotel, where a bright coal fire was burning cheerfully, and around it the brothers and myself discussed the prospects for the morrow. Everything pointed favorably for a successful day; the bulk of the ducks were in the sloughs and creeks, driven there by the very cold weather—cold for California I can certainly state; and then to looking up my companion's guns, loading shells, getting gum boots thoroughly tried, etc. It was agreed that Willie should scull me on the creeks next day, and Louis, who would go with us in the wagon to where the ducking boat was located, would go after snipe, which were quite numerous in the locality, taking his chances also at the ducks which would occasionally come over him, started from the creek by our shooting. All being in readiness for an early departure next morning, we retired at 10:30 P. M., and at 5 A. M., sharp, I was awakened by the rattling and bizzing of an alarm clock in the adjoining room, and presently Willie tapped at my door, to find me up and partially dressed. My inquiries as to state of the weather were satisfactory, it being clear, very cold, with heavy frost, and, as Willie stated with much elation, "just the day for sculling!"

Fifteen minutes later found me on my way down stairs, "armed and equipped as the law (sportsman's law) directs," to find a bright fire blazing in the grate, and a grateful odor coming from the direction of the kitchen announced the cooking of an early breakfast. Louis soon made his appearance, also prepared for his day's tramp among the snipe, and in five minutes more four of us, including a friend, and a right jolly fellow, too, who was to pilot us in the wagon to our point of debarkation, were seated around a table, supplied with such an array of good things to tempt a shooter as to surprise me, considering the earliness of the hour and the time taken to prepare the food in—thanks to Charley, however, the efficient steward of the hotel, who is always on hand when wanted. It does not take long for duck shooters to dispatch a meal when the prospect of good shooting is ahead and the necessity exists to be on hand as early as possible in your duck ground, and 5:45 A. M. found us "all aboard," and Jeff, a first-class retriever used by Louis, snugly stowed away under the back seat of the wagon, and away we go!

We were soon at the boat, but only half warmed, and arranging guns, cartridges and luncheon in their places, we (Willie and I) step in, shove off, and commence the sport of the day. Louis moves off in an opposite direction toward the snipe ground, and, before we proceed a hundred yards or get a shot, we hear a double report, and make pretty sure that, bar accident, a couple of snipe have taken their last flight. As we progress, a small bunch of teal jump out of range, but alight again about a hundred yards away; and, as we make our first abrupt turn in the creek, up springs two more teal, and attempt to join their companions ahead, but I drop them both with a quick bang! bang! before they have gone twenty yards. At reports of my gun up spring, on every side of us, large bunches of teal, quite a number of mallards and pin-tails, and several flocks of widgeon, all, however, out of shot, and after flying around for a few minutes settle again—some ahead of us in the creek, and others in the by places. At almost every turn in the creek up would get a couple or flock of teal or pair of mallard or pin-tails, and the shooting becomes quite lively; and as I am quite at home at this kind of shooting, I begin to make a respectable bag of the different varieties of ducks named. When we had sculled about two miles we counted up about forty birds, and, as our feet had become quite benumbed, we went ashore near a shallow pond to stretch our legs and warm up. A snipe, much to my surprise, got up close to my feet, and after flying around a short distance dropped within thirty yards. Although having but No. 5 or 6 shot, Willie and myself started after the bird, thinking there might be more of its kind; and although the ground was frozen hard, the snipe jumped up all around us, and as they laid well we bagged about twenty with our large shot in half an hour.

We then returned to the boat thoroughly warmed up, and proceeded with the sculling, adding duck after duck to our score. The day passed away only too rapidly, and about 4 P. M. we observed the pin-tail ducks were leading into a pond in the direction we were going. So, landing, we took each a stand in a bunch of tule, and wound up the day by killing about twenty pintails and four or five mallards. We then took to our boat, and, by a bright and early moon, pulled to our place of departure, where Louis and Good met us and assisted to get the ducks and traps to the wagon. Our total bag was 103 ducks, all kinds, the largest proportion being teal, all in excellent condition, and twenty Wilson's snipe; not jacksnipe, as many of our American sportsmen persist in calling *Scolopax wilsonii*, as to my knowledge no such bird as the jacksnipe is to be found on the American continent. We are soon at the wagon with ducks, guns, etc., and then in ourselves, anxious to be home, with the prospect of a good warm dinner awaiting us; and a rapid ride of three-fourths of an hour found us at the hotel, with Fred and our mutual friends, H. in particular, standing at the door to welcome the hunters back, with such inquiries as, "Well, what luck, boys; left any to breed for next season, etc." We find the big fire still burning, and are glad to be seated around it for a few minutes to bring the warmth back to our hands and feet. The toilets are soon made, and we find ourselves, as in the morning, four in number, around the dinner table, discussing the events and shots of the day, and myself hoping to have just such another before the season closed.

I can sincerely state that this day's duck shooting was the most delightful in all its surroundings I have ever experienced—plenty of birds, pleasant companionship, and, barring the intense cold in the morning, the weather was all that could be wished for. It was truly a "red letter" day in my career as a sportsman. After spending an agreeable evening with my companions, I retired to enjoy a good night's rest, and next morning I took the 7:30 train for this city arriving here at 9 o'clock, in plenty of time for business, feeling thoroughly refreshed in mind and body, and hoping for a repetition of my day's sport at no distant time.

Anglo Californian.

—H. P. Hubbard, of New Haven, Conn., has published a second list of leading newspapers. Mr. Hubbard's system o conducting his advertising agency gives great satisfaction to both advertisers and publishers.

Fish Culture.

AMERICAN FISH CULTURIST'S ASSOCIATION.

THE eighth annual meeting of the Fish Cultural Association met at the Directors' room of the Fulton Market Fishmongers' Association at 11 o'clock on Thursday, the President, Hon. Robt. B. Roosevelt, in the chair; Barnet Phillips, Secretary. Mr. Roosevelt, in his opening address, referred to the progress made in the cultivation of fish and the spread of information acquired on the general subject of ichthyology; referred to the desirability of a uniform nomenclature, and to what has been accomplished by the U. S. Fish Commission, the new species discovered within the past and previous years, and what the State Fish Commissioners have accomplished in their special capacities. His review of these interesting questions showed his full comprehension of the subject and his intelligent appreciation of the necessities of the future.

The minutes of the meeting of last year and the treasurer's report were then read. About thirty-five new members were elected. The reading of the following interesting papers followed:

A. B. Sproule—Cultivation of trout in streams and rapid water.

M. A. Clapham—Salt water food for trout.

A. F. Clapp—Fishways.

H. D. McGovern—Parasites. This subject elicited much discussion and information, Messrs. Mather, Fuller and Green participating. The meeting adjourned until the afternoon.

In the interval Mr. S. M. Johnson, of Boston, exhibited lobster spawners. His opinion, obtained from close observation, was that the spawning of lobsters was distributed throughout the greater part of the year. The period which an individual carries her spawn is about three months.

Mr. F. Latasa, of 35 Broadway, exhibited some beautiful specimens of silk worm gut obtained from the moth.

Mr. Blackford suggested that some measure be devised to effectually protect trout and yet not expose the innocent dealer. The market men refuse shipments of fish.

In the afternoon Mr. Hallock read his scheme for Uniform Game Laws, which the association resolved went far to simplify the present heterogeneous and complicated laws of the various States.

On motion of Mr. Blackford a committee of three was appointed to secure protection to innocent fish sellers as well as protection to fish. Under the present confusion of many game laws for different States, dealers were often liable to penalties for having fish in possession out of season without knowing that they were violating the law.

Mr. Blackford also read a very interesting paper on White-bait, which was followed by a paper by J. Annin on "Hard and Soft Water for Hatching Purposes;" one by Seth Green on "Food Fish," and one by L. M. Johnson on "Lobsters: Their Supply, and the Necessity for Their Protection." Wednesday was occupied by additional papers, all of which, with those of Tuesday, will appear in our columns in due course of time as fast as we can find space for them.

The Association is in a very healthy state, and growing rapidly in membership and usefulness.

The fish dinner last evening was as unique in its way as the procession coming out of the dolphin's mouth at the Arian ball the other night. Judging from the variety and extent of the *menu*, how fishified the association must be, and what a brain power in the land!

Annual Report of the Fish Commissioners of the State of Virginia, for the Year 1878.

SOME conception of the magnitude of Virginia's revived fishing interests may be gained from the estimate of Col. McDonald as presented in his annual report now before us, that the annual value of the products of the James River and its tributaries, above tide, would, at present prices, have amounted to many times the entire annual receipt for tolls of the present investment of over twelve millions of dollars in the James River and Kanawha Canal. The value of the depleted fisheries of the entire State assumes great magnitude when we consider the extent of the river and tidal systems; and the securing of efficient legislation with enforcement of the laws become of proportionate importance.

The present report shows an encouraging degree of progress in the work of restocking the waters. The breeding of the California salmon has been continued, there being, at the time of writing, 300,000 fry in the Lexington hatching house, ready for distribution in the headwaters of the Shenandoah, Rappahannock and James Rivers; 90,000 having been already deposited in the last. The results of this work will be shown in 1880 when its success, which there is every reason to expect, will be made manifest and the salmon industry assumes importance.

Readers of the FOREST AND STREAM are familiar with the rapid decrease of shad in the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers. The attention of the Commissioners has been especially devoted to replenishing this supply, and the State joined with Maryland and North Carolina in the erection of an extensive breeding establishment at the head of Albemarle sound. The result of the operations there was the deposit in Virginia waters of 1,120,000 young shad. But the capacity of the Avoca breeding house was insufficient to meet the demand and a second establishment was erected at Tobago Bay, where 1,960,000 fry were turned into the Rappahannock. An additional 500,000 from the Susquehanna station were placed in the Shenandoah and Rivanna Rivers.

The New River has been stocked with black bass; many other streams of the State which have been stocked in past years already yield good returns and prove an attraction for anglers from distant States. Col. McDonald proposes to introduce the red-eye perch and the Southern chub so soon as the proposed central hatching house and ponds afford the necessary facilities. The European carp will also receive a large share of deserved attention, as its fecundity and merits as a food fish specially commend its culture. The report wisely recommends that a law be passed prohibiting from sunset Friday evening until sunrise Monday morning during the fishing season all nets and other appliances for capturing fish. An appropriation is asked for the construction and operation of a central hatching house at some point to be selected by the commissioners. Virginia has not yet taken efficient measures for overcoming the obstacles in her streams to the free passage of fish. The adoption of the McDonald fishway, which we have already described at length, is the solution of this difficulty. When the dams, canals and falls are equipped with these the fish will have unobstructed passage to the spawning grounds of the upper waters.

How Fresh Fish are Supplied for the Interior Lakes of Michigan.

A VISIT TO THE STATE HATCHERY IN DETROIT.

Lovers of piscatorial pleasures can no longer wait for the slow process by which the thousand lakes and streams of our fertile State are stocked with the finny tribes, and the men who, when they were boys, fished in the crystal streams of New England, catching the wary brook trout and spearing the salmon of the Northern lakes, find but sorry sport in angling for the slow and stupid "bullheads," and the small specimens of fish that are indigenous to Michigan waters. An improved stock is wanted. The increased demand for fish in the great markets of the West can but poorly be supplied from the East, one necessary qualification of this article of food being its freshness. From all these causes there has come about a wonderful demand for trout and salmon and whitefish and grayling, with which to stock our own numerous lakes and rivers—a demand which nothing but artificial assistance could supply.

One of the best conducted and most successful of the fish hatcheries in the United States is in Michigan, with its headquarters in this city. This is under the immediate supervision of Mr. O. M. Chase, a former pupil of Seth Green, and for many years a practical enthusiast on the subject. An unpretentious frame one-story building on Atwater street, with blue curtains, with no outward indication of the millions of lives within, is the scene of operations. The room is filled with a series of tanks, into and out from which the water runs incessantly. In these tanks are set crates, or boxes, containing tier upon tier of eggs in trays. The water, cold as when it left the river, runs continually in at the bottom and out at the top, and thus the eggs are kept cool, and are in a condition as nearly as possible like that they would occupy at the bottom of the river, with the additional advantage of having no hungry fish to prey upon them. Each day the trays are placed in a long shallow trough, and those eggs which show that the embryo occupant has given up the ghost are picked out by experienced hands.

The incipient fish—whitefish alone are hatched here—is not large. Five hundred and twelve of them can occupy a cubic inch, without treading on each others' toes or elbowing each other with their fins. Without going into elaborate statistics, there are about 16 bushels of eggs at the Detroit hatchery, representing 16,000,000 eggs, each one of which contains the germ of a fish that may some day weigh 12 pounds. These eggs are obtained in November at the Belle Isle fisheries, being taken from the captured fish, which spawn in that month. They are then taken directly to the hatchery, and there they remain till March, where the eggs hatch, nothing being done except to keep them in the cool running water, the defunct ones being picked out daily. The live egg is transparent; at this stage, in December, the fish being plainly visible, lying curled up in the egg, its eyes being the most prominent portions, looking almost as large as all the rest of the fish taken together, and being jet black. The least trace of a milky-white color in the egg shows that its occupant is doomed, and out it comes from the rest, the faintest touch of discoloration being seen immediately by the trained eyes of the "pickers." If not taken out, in a day or two a fungus growth of hairs covers the "dead" egg, and it fastens to those around it, killing them. Thus one left in the center, of a tray of live healthy eggs, would in time, destroy them all. Only a few thousand out of the 16,000,000 are daily picked out, and the percentage which ultimately hatches is about 90.

This year's lot Mr. Chase considers better than ever before. In February, the beating of the heart can be distinctly seen. In March the fish hatch, coming up by thousands through the wire screen tops of the trays, and swimming over into large tanks provided for the purpose. They are then about the size of a cambric needle, and five-eighths of an inch long. They eat nothing for some time, a sac of nourishment being attached to each one, which is not absorbed for some days. As soon as they begin to hatch, they are placed in cans, and delivered at the lakes where they are to be "planted." They require deep water, and a gravel bottom.

An improvement in the way of an automatic "picker" has been invented by Mr. Chase. It consists of a glass jar, into which the eggs, to the number of 140,000, are placed. A pipe descending to the bottom keeps a small stream of water constantly flowing in from below, and the eggs are by the current kept moving, the dead ones rising to the top and floating off. By these jars the labor of attending to the eggs is much reduced, and Mr. Chase is introducing more of them each year.

The other hatchery is at Pokagon, Cass County, and various kinds of fish are hatched there. The time required to hatch whitefish is longer than that required for most other kinds, many fish spawning in the spring and their eggs hatching in a few days. The great length of time the whitefish eggs remain in the water of the rivers makes it possible for only a small percentage to hatch, as other fish feed upon the eggs. Their multiplication would be extremely slow, if it were not for this means of hatching them.

Four persons can easily attend to all the eggs, constant watching and patience and long experience being, however, required to bring a lot of eggs successfully through the season.—*Detroit Free Press.*

TO STATE FISH COMMISSIONERS.—The Kirtland Society of Natural Sciences, of Cleveland, Ohio, would be glad to receive the reports of the fish commissioners of the various States. They have already in their library all of the reports up to 1877.

TENNESSEE.—Fish Commissioner George F. Ackers, has introduced into the Tennessee Legislature a bill prohibiting, for a term of six years, the capture or killing of any fish in waters above navigation by any means other than angling. Provisions are also made for suitable fishways.

MICHIGAN.—Thirty thousand salmon fry have been deposited in the River Raisin, and an equal number in the Saginaw.

WISCONSIN—*Madison.*—The following gentlemen were nominated and confirmed as State Fish Commissioners for the ensuing year: James V. Jones, of Winnebago County; Wm. Welch, of Daivs County; John E. Antisdale, of Millwaukee County. $8,000 was voted by the Legislature, now in session, for the propagation of fish. ROVER.

—We judge of the amount of natural food in a stream, and consequently of its ability to sustain trout by examining the bottom and the water-plants. If plenty of caddis worms, snails, crustaceans and larvæ are found, we know that the stream will afford food according as these are more or less abundant. The mud from the bottom will often show small red worms which are larvæ of the small fly known as *Chironomus*, and which, in the mature state, hover over the water, and at which the trout often jump.

Natural History.

LIST OF THE BIRDS OF NOVA SCOTIA —Land Birds.

BY J. MATTHEW JONES.

PRESUMING that the subject of the geographical distribution of birds over the North American continent is considered interesting at the present time, I am induced to offer this list of the birds of Nova Scotia for insertion in FOREST AND STREAM.

Our maritime province, as the atlas will show, stands boldly out into the North Atlantic, on the extreme north-east of the continent, and is only joined by a very narrow isthmus to it, being bounded on every side—save that of the connecting link—by the waters of the briny deep. It lies in the track of those aquatic migrants which pass annually from the northern breeding haunts in Newfoundland and the distant Labrador, to their winter resorts amidst the savannahs and swamps of Guiana and Cayenne, via Bermuda, and the West India Islands. These make Nova Scotia their transient resting-place, and afford our sportsmen, during the months of September and October, pastime in every marsh and on every part of our coast. But, as appears to be the case on the shores of the Northeastern States, these migrants are becoming less numerous every year, and the "migratory hosts," which even satiated the murderous propensities of our sporting forefathers, are things of the past. The fat and tasty wild pigeon with which Nova Scotia housewives used formerly to make the most toothsome of pasties is now quite a rarity; and even the golden plover, which within the last fifteen years came each August, and for a fortnight or more literally swarmed on every open common throughout the land, is now represented by a few flocks of stragglers. And so it is with the many species of sea-duck, not a tithe of which, compared with the numbers that visited us even ten years ago, frequent our bays and harbors during the winter months.

Can any kind reader of FOREST AND STREAM throw light upon this extraordinary change in the habits of North American migratory birds, or give a clue to the new route by which they proceed to the more temperate regions of the south?

In the preparation of this list I have received the kind assistance of Dr. Bernard Gilpin, late President of the Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Sciences; also of Mr. Andrew Downs, the veteran ornithologist of Nova Scotia, whose love for the feathered denizens of his adopted country is always pleasingly manifested toward any one seeking information on this the chosen study of his lifetime. To Mr. Thomas Egan, taxidermist, of this city, I am also indebted for valuable information in respect of some rare species which have passed through his hands.

1. *Turdus migratorius*, L., Migratory Thrush, Robin.—This bird, which is extremely common everywhere throughout the Province from April to October, does not wholly forsake it in winter, a few remaining and occasionally to be seen about the settlements at that season. In forward springs, when the weather is mild, flocks of robins are observed about Halifax as early as the first week in March; but sometimes one or more snow storms occur about the close of the month, accompanied by great reduction of temperature, when numbers of these birds are found dead. In the winter of 1864-5, which was unusually mild, numbers remained in the province, and as early as February were heard singing, and on March 1 hundreds of these birds were congregated together in the swamp thickets, singing loudly, as in May or June. In ordinary seasons, however, they generally appear on our fields during the last days of March, when the genial warmth of the sun's rays lays bare patches of green, about which they hop and search for the earliest insect and still more welcome earthworm. They usually begin to sing about the first week in April, and every one knows how pleasant it is after a long and tedious winter to hear their well-known notes. Toward evening on some warm day, as the sun declines in the west and gilds the summit of each lofty tree, these harbingers of fruitful summer time, elevated on the topmost sprays, pour forth their welcome lays, gladdening the hearts of old and young. Their breeding time usually commences about the second week in May, and they almost always choose the cleft of a tree or branch, where they build their substantial nests of small twigs and grass, lined with mud. These birds appear to dislike cold, damp weather, and present a forlorn appearance indeed on a foggy, drizzling morning in spring. At such times they may be observed in flocks together, perched upon the upper branches of the leafless maple trees in a crouched position and with plumage ruffled out, giving vent to an occasional attempt at song.

2. *T. pallasii*, Cab., Hermit Thrush.—Very common on our

Atlantic seaboard, and usually appearing on their vernal migration about the last week of April.

3. *T. swainsoni*, Cab., Olive-backed Thrush.—Not common.

4. *T. mustelinus*, Gm., Wood Thrush.—Rather rare on the coast, but met with occasionally in the interior, especially in the wild forest. At Stewiacke, Colchester Co., Mr. William Winton has procured nest and eggs.

5. *Mimus carolinensis* (L.), Gr., Cat Bird.—More common in the interior than on the sea coast. Arrives from the South about the end of May.

6. *Sialia sialis*, (L.) Hald., Blue Bird.—Rare.

7. *Regulus calendula* (L.), Licht., Ruby-crowned Kinglet—Not uncommon.

8. *R. satrapa*, Licht., Gold-crested Kinglet.—Common throughout the year.

9. *Parus atricapillus* L., Black-capped Chickadee.—Very common, especially in the spruce woods in winter, where they may be always seen in small flocks, and sometimes accompanied by a few gold-crests, busily searching among the trunks and branches for insects. This is truly a bird of winter, and, small though it be, the coldest blast which blows or the heaviest storm which rages through the forest fails to stay its daily progress in search of food. Often and often, when traversing the deep woods in midwinter, overtaken by a blinding snowstorm, have I encountered a flock of these busy little birds and stayed awhile to watch their motions. How they managed to hold on to the branches and carefully reach every nook and cranny while the fury of the gale bent the stalwart stems like willow wands, was always a mystery to me. Yet they never flinched from their posts, but held their ground and flitted from tree to tree, sounding their wild and plaintive notes in perfect harmony with the wind dirge that Nature sang.

10. *P. hudsonius*, Forst., Hudson's Bay Tit.—Rather common, and frequently observed with the gold-crests and common chickadees.

11. *Sitta carolinensis*, Gm., White-bellied Nuthatch.—Common during some winters, but rare in others.

12. *S. Canadensis*, L., Red-bellied Nuthatch.—Common, especially during the winter months.

13. *S. pusilla*, Latb., Brown-headed Nuthatch.—Very rare.

14. *Certhia familiaris*, L., Brown Creeper.—Common throughout the year.

15. *Anorthura troglodytes* (L.), Cs., Winter Wren.—Although a rare bird, it is known to breed in the province.

16. *Eremophila alpestris* (Forst.), Boie, Shore Lark.—Very common in winter, more particularly on the coast. They generally arrive from the north about the beginning of November, and frequent the low grass lands contiguous to the shore in flocks, where they love to search among the half-rotted kelp for food. In the month of February, which is our coldest and most inclement month, I have shot specimens and found them to be very fat, so that they must find plenty of food of some kind to keep them in such good condition.

17. *Anthus ludovicianus* (Gm.), Licht., Titlark.—Common.

18. *Mniotilta varia* (L.), V., Black and White Creeper—This interesting little bird is often met with in company with some of the early warblers in the groves of young hardwoods by the side of lake or stream. It is a perfect creeper in habit, surveying the holes of the trees for insects in the way peculiar to the race.

19. *Parula americana* (L.), Bp., Blue Yellow-backed Warbler.—This cannot be considered a common species, although in inland districts where the country is clothed with a vigorous growth of rock maple and beech, its pleasant note is often heard in early summer.

20. *Helminthophaga rufficapilla* (Wils.), Bd., Nashville Warbler.—Rarely seen.

21. *Dendroica æstiva* (Gm.), Bd., Summer Warbler.—This familiar little bird is extremely common everywhere, coming to our very doors to search among the leaves of the trees and shrubs for insects, of which it must consume immense quantities while feeding its young.

22. *D. virens* (Gm.), Bd., Black-throated Green Warbler.—Common; usually found in groves of spruce and pine.

23. *D. cærulescens* (L.), Bd., Black-throated Blue Warbler.—Very rare.

24. (?) *D. cærulea* (Wils.), Bd., Cerulean Warbler.—Coues gives "N. S." as a habitat of this species, but I have never heard of its capture in the province.

25. *D. coronata* (L.), Gr., Yellow-rumped Warbler.—One of our commonest summer visitants. It is the first of its race to visit us in spring, and the sound of its well-known notes, from the depths of the spruce grove, is pleasant indeed to him who looks forward anxiously for the first sure sign of coming summer.

26. *D. blackburniæ* (Gm.), Bd., Blackburnian Warbler.—This bird must be considered rare in the province, especially on the sea coast. Mr. Andrew Downs has observed it in the hardwood hills about Grand Lake.

27. *D. striata* (Forst.), Bd., Black-poll Warbler.—The only specimen I have had an opportunity of examining was one (male) shot by Mr. Thomas Egan, taxidermist, Halifax, the last week of May, 1876.

28. *D. castanea* (Wils.), Bd., Bay-breasted Warbler.—Not common.

29. *D. pennsylvanica* (L.), Bd., Chestnut-sided Warbler.—Very common.

30. *D. maculosa* (Gm.), Bd., Black-and-yellow Warbler.—Abundant.

31. *D. tigrina* (Gm.), Bd., Cape May Warbler.—Very rare; only a few specimens have been obtained.

32. *D. palmarum* (Gm.), Bd., Yellow Red-poll Warbler.—Not common.

33. *Seiurus aurocapillus* (L.), Sw., Gold-crowned Thrush.—To observe the habits of this shy and solitary bird the recesses of the forest must be visited, where, seated for awhile on some mossy bank which overhangs a purling brook o'ershadowed by the sombre foliage of the hemlock spruce, its plaintive note will soon fall upon the ear, and the modest plumage of the bird itself will be observed as it flits slowly among the lower branches of the neighboring trees. Its curious oven-shaped nest, always built upon the ground, is rarely found; but one in the collection of Mr. Downs, which he procured on the shores of Bedford Basin some years ago, formed externally of dead leaves, is an extremely pretty object.

34. *S. noveboracensis* (Gm.), Nutt., Water Thrush.—Common.

35. *S. ludovicianus* (V.), Bp., Large-billed Water Thrush.—Common. More frequently seen at the close of summer when on its migration South.

36. *Geothlypis trichas* (L.), Cab., Maryland Yellow-throat.—Very common.

37. *G. philadelphia* (Wils.), Bd., Mourning Warbler.—Rare.

38. *Myiodioctes pusillus* (Wils.), B.p, Green Black-capped Fly-catching Warbler.—Not uncommon.

39. *M. Canadensis* (L.), Aud., Canadian Fly-catching Warbler.—Common.

40. *Setophaga ruticilla* (L.), Sw., Redstart.—About the first week in May this gaily plumaged little bird is observed flitting from tree to tree in the spruce and birch copses. It seems to prefer the vicinity of the settlements, and frequently builds its nest near dwellings.

41. *Pyranga rubra* (L.), V., Scarlet Tanager.—Very rare, but Mr. Egan has received both male and female for preservation.

[*To be continued.*]

THE HABITS AND BREEDING OF THE SEA LION IN CAPTIVITY.

IN the early part of June, 1877, I went, sent by the Zoological Society of Cincinnati, to Chicago to receive some black sea lions (*Zalophus gillespiei*) which had arrived there from the southern coast of California. On my arrival I found that the female had calved on the previous night, therefore thought it best to lie over for a day in order that the young might acquire a little extra strength to bear the fatigue of the railway journey to Cincinnati. They all arrived in the Garden in fine condition, but had to be kept in their shipping crates for the first few days, until an old beaver pond could be arranged as temporary quarters for them, while the large basin intended for their permanent home could be built. During this time, on account of a heavy freshet in the Ohio River, the water in the pond became quite muddy, which affected them so much that they were unable to retain their food, invariably vomiting up their fish some one or two hours after feeding. By giving small doses of Rochelle salts for a few days, all recovered, but the calf died from a violent attack of *cholera infantum*, caused no doubt by its mother's milk being affected by the muddy water.

A short time before the calf was taken sick my attention was attracted to the peculiar appearance of the mother on emerging from the water after taking her customary bath. She was completely covered with a whitish oleagenous substance, about the consistency of semi-fluid lard, which seemed to ooze out all over her. As soon as she got into the crate with the young one, she commenced rolling, so that in a short time the young one and the inside of the crate were completely covered with it. The calf seemed to enjoy it hugely, and rolled about until his coat glistened as if he had just left the hands of a first-class tonsorial artist. It instantly struck me that his mother had been preparing him for the water, and I immediately tested the matter by taking him out and placing him on the edge of the pond, when in a few moments he began to paddle about in the water, something he had never before attempted, although he had been almost daily placed in the same position.

As soon as the large basin was completed, and they were transfered to it, I had a fine opportunity of observing the tyrannical attentions of the male toward the female during rutting season. He constantly swam back and forth along the partition, which separated him from another male, frequently endeavoring to get through, splintering and tearing the rails with his powerful canine teeth. If the female attempted to approach the division she was immediately forcibly driven back, when he would redouble his efforts to get through, barking and roaring as if beside himself with rage. This would be kept up until late at night, when the female was allowed to go into the house situated in the centre of the basin, when he would follow and place himself immediately in the doorway so as to prevent her egress. He never seemed to sleep soundly, as he invariably kept up a series of grunts and muffled roars, as if he were fighting his battles over again in his sleep. I would frequently annoy him by stealing up softly and then suddenly scraping the gravel with my foot, when he would instantly start up, plunge into the basin, swim rapidly back and forth, barking with all his might, until he was satisfied there was no interloper about, when he would sullenly return to his post and gradually drop off again into his troubled sleep. Frequently at night the two males would climb to the roof of the house, and in their efforts to get at each other through the partition, would raise such a din that persons living at quite a distance from the Garden would frequently ask me the cause of the uproar.

At the end of some two months there was a change, when the female commenced playing and coquetting with the male, frequently pinching him so sharply as to make him snarl with pain, and if he seemed to be much out of humor she would soothe him by swimming up and giving him a good old-fashioned conjugal kiss. Finally they quieted down to the humdrum of regular wedded life, and early in October I noticed that the female was suffering from a violent catarrh, which gradually disappeared, followed by a dry cough, particularly at night. It was in March when I first thought she showed signs of pregnancy, and in May, from her appearance when out of the water, I became convinced of it. On June 25 the young one was born, making the period of gestation as nearly as I could judge about ten months, and it was some days before the mother would allow me to handle it, and when I did succeed in so doing it was always at the risk of getting a nip, as he was certainly the most ill-tempered, snarling little brute with which a dry nurse could be vexed. I soon found out that there was but one way of handling him with impunity, and that was by suddenly catching him just back of the flippers and quickly lifting him clear of the floor, when he would snap and struggle for a few moments and then quietly give up. I frequently took him out of the house for the purpose of showing him to friends, and for the first three or four weeks he never made the slightest attempt to get into the water, although I invariably placed him on the lip outside of the door and loosed my hold in order that he could be fully seen. During this period the mother was let out for a bath twice daily, and after she had played about as long as she wished she would swim up to the closed door, rear up on the sill and bellow until she was allowed to get in to her calf. Invariably in the morning, so soon as I would start across the bridge in order to turn her out, the male would swim up to the door and await her appearance, always exacting his morning kiss before he would allow her to plunge into the water. After playing with her for a few minutes he would commence sentry duty, back and forth along the partition, occasionally making fierce rushes if the other approached too near to it.

In the meanwhile, as the young one never showed the slightest inclination to go into the water, in spite of frequent opportunities to do so, I began to watch for a second appearance of the oleaginous matter. During the fifth week after birth, on going into the house one morning, I found marks of grease in every direction, and the youngster shone as if he had just emerged from an oil tank. Taking a bucket, I filled it with water, placed it in his way, and he immediately stuck his head to the bottom of it. Fearing an accident, as the water in the basin only reached within about a foot of the top of the lip surrounding the house, I had the carpenter construct a small, shallow, wooden tank inside the larger one, with a sloping platform leading into it. So soon as the door was opened connecting with it he followed his mother, and in a short time was having high jinks swimming and diving to his full bent. When he tired he would quietly rest in the water with his head lying across his mother's neck, or he would scramble up on the platform, stretch himself, have a short nap, and then commence his play again. So soon as I thought he had gained sufficient strength the small tank was removed, and he was allowed the run of the larger one, when his wonderful swimming powers came into full play. I have frequently seen him dash off with such velocity that the water would part and fly from each side of his neck with a fairly hissing sound. Again he would dive, and then suddenly make a succession of salmon-like leaps with such rapidity that I could easily imagine with what little difficulty he would be able to capture the swiftest of fish. One of the favorite ways of amusing himself was by taking a chip—several of which were always kept in the basin—out on the lip, lying on his back, and playing with it with front flippers and mouth, almost precisely as an infant would act with a common rattle. At first he was rather shy of the old male, but gradually took the greatest delight in swimming about with, and trying to induce him to join in a game of romps; but the old fellow was proof against all his wiles, and always good naturedly endeavored to get rid of him.

I noticed that the female's cough disappeared immediately after the birth of the young one; but about the middle of August both her appetite and actions became variable, some days feeding and seeming lively as usual, on others she would either take but little or entirely refuse her food. She gradually grew worse until September 8, when, on going to the basin in the morning, I missed her, and found the male busily engaged in diving just at one particular spot. He finally succeeded in bringing the body to the surface, and when the keeper attempted to remove it he repeatedly charged, and it was only by great care and watchfulness that they avoided being bitten. On dissection it was found that *tuberculosis*, that scourge of all zoological collections, was the cause of her death.

The young one did not seem to notice the loss of his mother until about twenty-four hours after her death, when he commenced to sulk, and obstinately refused to eat, in spite of every effort and stratagem to induce him to do so. He gradually wasted away, and finally died of starvation on October 16, having viciously attempted to bite me a few hours before his death. The old male grieved so over the loss of his mate that for some time I was afraid we would lose him also, and at the end of about six weeks he became so thin that I thought it best to remove him to a small tank in-doors. Since, he has been improving slowly up to within ten days, since when he shows a marked improvement. FRANK J. THOMPSON.

Zoological Garden, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN SPARROWLAND.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Arma virumque cano! Tired as your readers doubtless are of carnage, I would not harrow their feelings needlessly; but as long as the dreadful din of arms and the shouting go on, they cannot be indifferent spectators of the gory drama. The latest from the seat of war in Sparrowland is an ambushed attack made on the innocent undersigned in a Bostonese paper, and I am currently supposed to have been knocked down, dragged out, and left a prey to the vultures and all the dogs, while the will of the Beacon street Jove was being accomplished. The article to which I allude was so temperate and so nearly courteous—so slightly Breweresque, in fact—and wore such a specious air of fair argument, that I doubted when I heard it attributed to Dr. Brewer. So I wrote to him, begging to be informed whether or not he was the author of "Conclusive Testimony," that being the title of the screed in question. His curt reply was that he had "no response to make." The points are these: The name of the English sparrow appears in a list of sixty species of birds observed to occur in the grounds of the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn; an article contributed to the *Nuttall Bulletin* by my nephew, Mr. G. H. Coues, for the general accuracy of which, as well as for the ability of observation of my nephew, I made myself witness. Hence these tears! For it is "conclusive testimony" that the English sparrow does not molest native birds. So my anonymous logician reasons. With a burst of syllogistic joy, and a hop, skip and jump, he is in the columns of a newspaper; he has me on the hip, and I may now "take a back seat." But did he stop to reflect how many more species, more numerously represented, might have been found on the spot; that those occurring were there in spite of the obnoxious sparrows? Did it not occur to him that by parity of reason he might triumphantly declare that hawks and owls never molest small birds? There are a number of these birds of prey in the list.

The fact is, Mr. Coues had omitted the English sparrow from the list, as not being a native bird, simply referring to its presence at the end of his communication, and I, in looking over his press-proofs, inserted it in the list with the rest.

Let us beg further space to propose a conundrum. It came to me while I was lately examining the noble elms of my native New England, and has haunted me ever since. It may be grouped with the standing questions: "Do quail withhold their scent?" "Do snakes swallow their young?" "Do trout, flop," etc. It is this: Whereas, English sparrows were imported to save our trees from insect pests; and, whereas, the birds, according to pyrgitomaniacal testimony, do this work thoroughly; why, then, do the deluded Bostonese girdle the trunks of their elms with circular tar-tureens? It is expensive, troublesome, useless and nasty. Let the tarry tins be removed; give the sparrows a fair chance to do their duty; let the worms crawl up to be instantly devoured, for otherwise these innocent birds, which, having imported, we are bound to protect, might perish of hunger. Never mind the ill conditioned croakers and obstinate fossils who say that coal-tar is the only efficacious preventive. Do not let the city foresters any more go at large with scrapers, and other infernal engines of destruction, to kill the worms we need to feed our dear little sparrows with. Bostonese confidence in sparrows is refreshing—it is truly Napoleonic!

ELLIOTT COUES.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

SOMERSET, O., Jan. 13, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I send to-day by mail two of the parasites taken from the ruffed grouse. The smaller of the two I have had in alcohol three years, the other only a few weeks.

"Straight-Bore" gives an excellent description of the fly, especially its disposition to get into the hair and beard of the sportsman after he has killed its natural protector.

But I am a little skeptical as to his assertion that the fly takes wing when the bird does, keeps up with it, and then again enters the feathers when the grouse alights. How does he know this? Surely the wildness of the grouse and its swiftness of flight would make it impossible to see the fly while in motion, and is it not more reasonable to suppose that the insect remains in the feathers of the bird during its flight, and thus makes the same trip in the same time? I am inclined to think that an old grouse darting through the thickets and brushwood would be apt to leave Mr. Bug behind.

C. H. HOPE.

"Left Shoulder" inquires how I know the partridge fly rides with the bird or leaves the bird and flies by the side of it? For myself, I am free to confess I have never seen this, but I was informed of it by Messrs. Mayland Smith, J. Helms, and others, whom I believe to be credible witnesses, that they had on several occasions seen them accompany the birds in their flight, and also that they had seen the flies on the fresh excrement of the bird on which they appeared to be feeding. It is not claimed that the fly leaves the bird in its flight and follows it, but that the flies that are detached from the bird, buzzing around, perhaps, follow it. With the sixteen or eighteen birds dressed in my family this fall, my attention was not called to any unusual marks on them, though flies attended most of them when shot. The gentlemen named live in the mountains, twelve hundred feet or more above the level of the sea, in a rarified atmosphere, where partridges are around them summer and winter, and Mr. Smith is remarkable for acuteness of vision and observation.

STRAIGHT-BORE.

We have received the specimens of the fly forwarded by Mr. Hope, and beg leave to thank him for them. They are similar to the one recently described in these columns.

AN OWL'S FOOD.—*Sunnuit, Union Co., N. J., Jan. 25.—Editor Forest and Stream:* To-day, while hunting in a pine wood near this town, I obtained an Acadian owl. Upon dissecting it I found that its stomach contained a flying squirrel which had been swallowed whole and but slightly digested. Is it not remarkable that so small a bird should swallow an animal of this size? GEO. LAWRENCE NICHOLAS.

A large prey for so small a bird to capture. We have had many captive owls which treated their victims in several different ways. Usually they would seize the rat or mouse by the back of the neck, kill it and then tear it to pieces, bu sometimes, when hungry, they would swallow it whole and then go to sleep, often with the tail of the animal sticking out of the side of the mouth.

MELANISM.—*St. Johnsville, Me., Feb. 7.—Editor Forest and Stream:* While out rabbit hunting recently in the wilds north of this village I shot and killed two black rabbits. Since it is the first known ever to have been seen in this vicinity I desire to know if there are any other instances where wild black rabbits—black as a coal—have been captured. They are the same as the common white rabbit except their color. They are regarded as quite a curiosity here.

JAMES SNECK.

An instance of melanism we presume. Such cases are rare, however, and we do not remember to have heard of one in this particular species. Black tame rabbits are common enough, but black wild ones are "sceee," *nigroque similllim cygno.*

NEW QUESTIONS IN NATURAL HISTORY.—Here are some subjects for the consideration of our Southern readers, which have been suggested by an Ohio correspondent:

Mr. Editor: Now that the scent of the quail, and what he can do with it, and how the partridge drums are both settled, and inasmuch as we are all satisfied that the trout takes his food by the mouth instead of by the tail, would it not be well to start on some new investigation in natural history? For instance, will some of the many correspondents and readers of FOREST AND STREAM please inform us in what way the muskrat opens the shell of the fresh water clam, or how the 'coon makes a good meal in the same way off the raccoon oyster? The discussion on the former subjects have given us much new and interesting information regarding the history of the animals concerned. Now suppose we try our hand on the muskrat and 'coon. Respectfully,

Cleveland, O., Feb. 17. DR. E. STERLING.

MORE MONGREL GEESE.—*Nashville, Jan.* 6.—Mr. Phelmer M'Green, of Jefferson Co., Miss., had a wild goose, whose wing he had broken, in his yard, which associated with his flock of domestic geese for years. She was never supposed to be mated. After a number of years, however, she laid a nest of eggs and sat upon them, but did not succeed in hatching out any young ones. The following year she was watched, and when found to be laying again, her own eggs were substituted for others from a tame goose. Of this lot she hatched out one, which proved to be a gander, with which she subsequently mated, and from this alliance she laid and hatched out several broods of young, which had the marks of the two distinct breeds. The offspring did not breed, but showed more characteristics of the wild than of the tame goose.

J. D. H.

ANIMALS RECEIVED AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, PHILADELPHIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 22.—One pig-tailed monkey, *Macacus nemestrinus;* one Canada goose, *Branta canadensis;* one common seal, *Phoca vitulina*—all purchased. Two opossums, *Didelphys virginiana,* presented by A. K. Pyle, Phila.; seven dingos, *Canis dingo,* born in Gardens; one broad-winged hawk, *Buteo pennsylvanicus,* presented; one amphisma, *Amphisma mexana,* presented by Dr. G. E. Manigault, Charleston, S. C.; one bald eagle, *Haliœtus leucocephalus,* presented by Harry Whiteside, Philadelphia; one mink, *Mustela vison,* presented by Miss Cora Amadower, Glassboro, N. J.; one brown lizard, *Rumeces fasciatus,* presented by R. A. Rosenbaum, Georgetown, Del.

ARTHUR E. BROWN, Gen'l Supt.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

TEXAS, THE POOR MAN'S REFUGE.

PAINTED POST RANCH, February 10, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Texas utters a welcome call to those who will come and seek refuge in her wide-spreading arms, and are willing to earn and eat their bread by the sweat of their brows. She never fails to pay the debt of toil, nor does she reward her hirelings with stinting fingers. For the poor and needy of the land there have been eighty million acres of land reserved, and under the Homestead act any married man who owns no land in the State can gain possession of 320 acres with but the cost of surveying and paying the patent fees, which are prohibited by law to exceed $20. Single men half the quantity, and, considering the productive qualities of the land, one can readily see that it is within the power of every man who is willing to work to gain a living for himself and family, and that without groveling in the dust of humiliation, or hovering round like a flock of starving animals to catch the scrapings from the board of plenty, as men have to do earning a living in or around money centres. The laws are made in Texas for the people and by the people, disregarding as much as possible capitalists and moneyed corporations, placing the poor man on a stand where he has his rights, and can demand them. Fifty million acres of public domain have been set aside for the maintenance of public schools, each county being allowed four leagues of land which cannot be rented, sold or in any way disposed of except for that purpose, showing that ample provision has been made for a permanent and perpetual common-school system, which will be ample for every child in the State without any direct taxation for that purpose. No man can say, "'Tis not the place for me!" for though in consideration of the fact that it is a comparatively new State, and all branches of trade are not represented as in some older and more thickly settled ones, yet the spirit of enterprise and the desire to get along ought to give rise to a willingness to change the tenor of his way, and if needs be to take up a new branch of industry.

Texas might be called a small world in itself, for indeed it possesses all varieties of climate, soil and production, and any man, no matter how poor, can come here armed with the determination to win, and in time gain possession, and have the advantage of any or all of them. As a matter of course all the advantages and varieties do not confine themselves in any one spot, nor do I ever expect to find such a combination outside of Paradise. In the choice of a home in Texas a man should decide distinctly what sort of business or occupation he wishes to pursue, and endeavor to choose the section of country most suitable, and one promising the greatest amount of success to his choice. If farming be the desired object, the northern, eastern, or middle portion of the State will be found most acceptable, high rolling prairie with no obstacle save the expenditure of labor to guarantee crops of all descriptions. The southern part of the State is also capable of producing fine crops, but owing to the dry seasons prevailing in that locality, it is deemed advisable to irrigate, which requires more capital than otherwise. The chief productions of the above-mentioned divisions are: Cotton, corn, wheat, potatoes, sweet and common oats, rye, millet, beans, and in fact all varieties of vegetables, grains and fruits of northern climes; while in the southern portion nearly all kinds of tropical fruits and vegetables may be grown with comparative success. It is said the average sugar production of Fort Bend County is ten hogsheads per acre, and that is only one of the many counties capable of doing likewise. In conjunction with farming, it may be found a source of great profit to invest a small sum in breeding cattle. Institute an individual brand, and turn them out on the vast and almost boundless prairie to increase and enrich the owner, with no trouble attached but the yearly breeding of calves. The annual increase of a herd of cattle is 33⅓ per cent., allowing for ordinary casualties, so that in three years the original has doubled, after which the young ones begin to bring forth their increase, when compound interest is realized. In the North the hard winters render it necessary to feed cattle six months in the year, while here they find a bountiful supply of food throughout the year on the prairie, and from the time of their birth never see the inside of an inclosure except in breeding season. Cattle in Texas, as in all parts of the world, are transformable into cash at any and all times, hence it is equal to a bank account, and can be drawn upon at will. The average yield of wheat is from 15 to 25 bushels per acre, making a fine sample of flour, and being superior to northern wheat, from the fact of its being of a drier nature, and will, when converted into flour, keep sweet a much longer time than any other wheat. Of late years the export of Texas wheat to South America has assumed enormous proportions, thus making a constant and live market for that grain. Corn ranges from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, and sometimes as high as 50 or 60, and is sold from 35 to 50 cents per bushel. Potatoes, oats and all other productions yield well, especially those of a semi-tropical nature, all of which find a ready market. Of cotton, it will be useless to say more than that the quantity varies according to soil and location, but from half a bale to a bale is the common yield. In regard to its value and demand, suffice to say that it is a staple article, consequently always saleable, and the price controlled by the market. If cattle raising be the main object, there is but little choice in location, as the rich and luxuriant grasses that everywhere abound, sufficient for countless myriads of cattle or horses, make the State a vast pasture, and leaves but one obstacle in selection of a ranch, that being to avoid proximity to farming districts. The most suitable locality for the culture of sheep and wool is in the southwest portion of the State, where the country is hilly, the soil of a dry gravelly nature, grasses short and nutricious, and shrubbery of a low growth on which the sheep feed and also gain protection from the keen winds of winter. Sheep, alike with cattle, are never housed or fed in Texas. The climate is truly salubrious, being neither insufferably hot in summer nor intensely cold in winter. The entire summer is made comparatively pleasant by a never-ceasing Gulf breeze, relieving the extreme heat that might otherwise be felt, and there is not a night in summer that sleep cannot be made enjoyable if there is a south door or window in the room. As a test of its healthful properties, it is but necessary to look at the natives, and decide that as it is said graveyards are mockeries, as people dry up and blow away rather than give the undertaker the satisfaction of saying they died. It is needless for me to linger longer on the advantages offered by Texas, as the above will serve to intimate her willingness and capabilities in offering homes and fortunes to the public. This, then, I would respectfully tender as an answer to the perplexing question, "What can be done for a suffering people?" J. G.

EFFECT OF COLD ON ORANGES.—*Mr. Editor:* Not long since I noticed an inquiry in FOREST AND STREAM as to how much cold orange trees can endure. I inclose an excerpt from the Charleston *News,* showing that we have had real hard winter weather in South Carolina this winter. Nevertheless my orange trees have not suffered a cent's worth, young or old. The same temperature back from the salt water, where the air is fresh, would kill the trees at once. It seems noteworthy that they should have colder weather along the Gulf and in Florida than we have had here. In Mobile, 6 deg. above zero; in Florida, 20 deg. to 24 deg. reported all about, while in this place the lowest noted was 26 deg. at 8 o'clock A. M. C. G. KENDALL.

Port Royal, S. C., Feb. 18, 1879.

The thermometer, Feb. 3, indicated 16 deg. above zero at six o'clock in Charleston. The following is a record of the minimum range of the thermometer there for seven years, taken at 8 A. M. each day:

	Deg.		Deg
1873. January 19	22	1876. December 2	26
1873. December 31	28	1875. December 19	25
1874. January 16	29	1877. January 2	28
1876. December 18	24	1878. January 6	30
1876. January 14	24	1879. January 4	23

THE LARGEST LEMON.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I notice in the FOREST AND STREAM of December 12 that your special correspondent from Texas, who signed himself "N. A. T.," thinks that Texas has grown the largest lemon. Now I think Florida carries off the palm for the largest lemon. When I came from there in 1876 I brought a Sicily lemon which measured fifteen by fifteen and one-half inches in circumference and weighed twenty-nine and a quarter ounces. It was grown by Mr. John G. Webb in Manatee County, on the shore of Little Sarsota Bay. J. G. BRONSON.

Vernon Centre, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1879.

The Kennel.

A NEW METHOD FOR PREVENTING BARKING.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

You gave in a former issue your remedy for stopping dogs from barking at night, stating the whip as your preference. A correspondent in last issue, in objecting to such a prevention, presents a point that to me appears well taken; for who wishes, when the thermometer indicates zero, to several times in the night jump out of a snug depression in a warm bed, seek the kennel, and pour out one's wrath most unmercifully on poor Touser, for one, at 3 o'clock in the morning, would not be likely to use that discretion which I will call justice tempered with mercy. This plan, however, at first thought, would seem at least to have this efficacy; it would give the dog's master a most refreshing airing, as he would sniff the morning breeze, and taste that sweet ambrosia that is supposed to lurk thereon. Our professor, however, used to call it malaria, of which the atoms, molecules and other inorganic matter were only dispelled by the sunlight. All scientists agree that it is the heavy atmosphere at break of morn that carries in suspension the most miasma. You will therefore observe that your plan, with its many other defects, has the important one of being unwholesome. Dr. Hall, in his valuable work entitled "How to Live," is very emphatic in his condemnation of disturbed and irregular rest. I have no doubt every one of your adult readers can call to mind the sudden pain caused by sudden waking, and the sleepless hours caused by rising and merely walking two or three paces for a drink of water. This exercise, however slight, immediately stimulates the mental organs to action. Now, the remedy which I will present further on does not avoid waking, but I do claim that it is an amelioration.

Your correspondent in last number, while condemning your suggestions, offers one of his own. Although it is an improvement, it also has many defects. For convenience of comparison I will designate it the "elevator plan"—a sort of hoisting apparatus, with lever attachment, by which he proposes to take man's most faithful, forgiving and obedient friend and servant, lift him up by a "choke and spike," suspend him in mid-air indefinitely, which would surely be the result if the line should become accidentally fastened. I therefore protest against his system on the ground of cruelty, and any reader who has sufficient wisdom and humanity to fill the shell of a filbert will coincide with this view.

Now, Mr. Editor, prompted by a humane impulse, I invented a plan of my own, which is superior, I think, to either of those mentioned above. I refer to my "ELECTRIC METHOD." The main points of superiority are briefly these: Infallibility, as it never fails; instantaneous action, as it has the speed of the electric spark; harmlessness and non-limitation as to distance. The kennel may be placed at the trout pond, down in the back field, or miles away, and be as effective as though the kennel was at one's door. Of course if miles away, the telephonic attachment must be used in order to convey the dog's bark to the sleeper, and the automatic alarm to insure his waking. The tones of the alarm are quite low and indistinct at first, but they gradually increase to the requisite volume. This arrangement was introduced to prevent that sudden waking referred to in the hygienic paragraph in the forepart of this treatise.

Directions.—Place on your dog a steel collar; on the inside should be several platinum nobbels, or bosses, with blunt points penetrating through the coat to insure connection. Fasten to the collar a copper wire, which you convey to the chamber window. With a two-inch auger you bore a hole through the window casing; then take an ordinary long-necked black bottle, which can be found in any sportsman's trunk, and they are always empty when at home. If there should be a miraculous absence of such vessels in the baggage, I would recommend looking under the denser part of the arbor vitæ, on the front lawn; then, with your seven karat diamond ring (which every sportsman wears) you cut off the bottle neck and insert it in the auger hole. Thus you obtain perfect insulation. Pass the wire through this to a battery, which should be a powerful one—say, one mule power. This might be placed under the bed to be out of the way. Con-

nect this with an ordinary telegraphic key, which screw to the headboard, not too high, but within easy reach. Beside this key drive a nail upon which to hang your telephone. The automatic alarm should be suspended directly under the pinnacle of the canopy. This alarm is shaped not so conically as a bell, nor is it the flat disk of the Chinese gong, but is a happy medium between the two, while it preserves all the sonorous tones of both instruments. Its diameter should be about 2 feet 9 inches measured on the transverse, and but 1 foot 3 inches on the vertical axis. This instrument is called the Lar-mo-gong. Primary accent on second syllable (mo), secondary accent on first syllable, while last syllable should be almost silent. It is from the classic Greek.

Now, Mr. Editor, let Towser's master retire to his gentle couch for sweet repose. He adjusts his night-cap and snuffs out the candle by inverting it in the candle-stick, when he smoothly glides into fairy land, dreaming of spring, gentle spring—ethereal mildness! When, lo! the dog barks! The gong sounds. He awakes. Without rising, he places the telephone to his lips, giving in harsh tones the command, "Stop!"—transfers telephone to the ear, then works the key vigorously, which transmits to Towser a series of electric shocks, while he listens through the telephone for the clawing, pawing, and ground and lofty tumbling that is going on in front of his dog coop *manibus pedibusque*. He repeats this "magnetic treatment;" for two applications in one night are deemed sufficient. As mentioned before, it is perfectly harmless, while the reaction is delightfully refreshing and is much safer than the automatic, dinamio-injector, a contrivance fastened on the kennel for the purpose of injecting powerful anesthetics, dynamite being the propelling power. I am now experimenting with a view to a division of the electric current, in order that one set of instruments may suffice for an unlimited number of dogs. All my endeavors to apply the method to cats have thus far been a failure, owing to their migratory habits, so that, as regards them, the old-fashioned "Lay plan" will continue in vogue.

I have not filed in the Patent Office at Washington my "I forbid," or *caveat*, as it is called, and do not intend so doing, for the reason that I am only actuated by a desire to afford relief to the largest mass of suffering humanity, which the machine would not reach were it patented. *Valeat quantum, valere potest.* Respectfully, BALMY SLEEP.

A FOX HUNT.

WOODSVILLE, N. H., Feb. 9, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Having read in your issue of Jan 23 an account of a Pennsylvania fox hunt, I will give you an account of a New Hampshire fox hunt, the parties to which, though not so gaudily uniformed, were more successful. Last Friday afternoon, after the storm had ceased, Rev. J. N. Rich and Deacon Hunter, of Gilford Village, and Capt. F. L. Gilman, of Charlestown, Mass., temporarily sojourning at the Village, went down to their fishing-grounds on Lake Winnipesaukee, and began bobbing for trout. They had been there but a short time when they saw a fox making his way from Welch toward Davis Island, across the ice between Lock's and Timber Island. The fishing-grounds were off from, and a little east of, Thompson's shore, and the fox was about half a mile from the fishermen when they first saw him. The Captain had with him his breech-loading gun and four shells loaded with fine partridge shot, and he and the parson started in chase of the fox with the parson's horse and sleigh. The parson plied the whip like a jockey, and the horse struck out like a racer. The distance was rapidly lessened, and they were within twenty rods of the fox before he saw them. Then he changed his course and made for Timber Island, about two miles distant, at the same time increasing his speed. The parson's horse just spread himself in the wake of that fox, and to do the parson himself justice, it can be safely stated that he did not spare his whip, nor forget his text. He did forget his mittens, though, and came very near freezing his hands. It was an exciting race, and it was evident that the horse was gaining, as the ten inches of snow seriously impeded the progress of the fox, although having but little effect upon the speed of the horse. The Deacon, from the fishing grounds, was watching the progress of the campaign with great anxiety. Most of the time he was bobbing for trout about ten feet from any hole, and being a good musician, his reel beat perfect time for "Old Hundred." On they sped and when within about sixty yards of the fox the Captain rose up, took careful aim as he could, and sent a charge of shot after the fox. Then the parson's horse, not having been trained to that sort of sport, rose in rebellion, down went the Captain, with the small of his back balancing on the back of the sleigh, and it was doubtful for some time whether his centre of gravity would be determined outside or in; but the parson lent a helping hand, and landed the Captain finally in the bottom of the sleigh. The three remaining charges were fired, the fur flew, and one of the fox's legs was crippled so as to be useless, and his tail swung off a few points to the north. The excited Captain leaped from the sleigh, and engaged in a foot-race after the crippled animal. It was a pretty even race, and after running a quarter of a mile he concluded he was too fat for that kind of exercise. But the fox was so badly discouraged that they could drive him before the horse in any direction they wished, so they headed him toward the fishing-grounds to give the Deacon a chance for his share of the fun. But when about half way back a dog came in sight, and they directed his attention to the fox. A short fight followed, in which the dog came off second best; and to save the life of the dog the Captain knocked the fox on the head with the butt of his gun. It was a beautiful male fox, and weighed nine and a half pounds. ELCHO.

THE PITTSBURGH DOG SHOW.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 15, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

To your correspondent who so effectually disguises himself as "Fair Play," in issue of 13th inst., I am indebted for certain corrections and criticisms, some of which I beg leave to acknowledge and explain—others to refute. As regards the St. Bernard dog Bruno's weight: He is right, and the report was wrong; whether the error was mine or the compositor's, I cannot say. A memorandum before me now gives the weight as 125 pounds, which was Bruno's weight as placarded.

For the dog referred to (entered by Mr. Givens), together with some others, I could find no name exhibited, either upon the books of the society or on his kennel; therefore I left it blank in my written report. The printed one differs from the original in that the word puppy is inserted in the blank space, and for which I am not responsible.

I know so little about dogs (on the show bench) that what I said about Mr. Gregg's Nellie should not be worthy the acrimonious mention he bestows upon it were it not that for saying what I did, I had better authority than my own ignorance, and perhaps as good as "Fair Play's." I refer to Mr. John Davidson, of Monroe, Mich.

I agree with him in thinking that dogs from imported sire and dam should be classed as imported; so does the owner of Thunder; but that under the regulations of the Pittsburgh Dog Show they are not so classed is evident by the fact that one of them, Thunder, won as a native. Consequently, there was nothing queer about it. And furthermore, the management are not noted for being connected with queer transactions. I and others whom I have talked with upon the subject entirely agree with "F. P." in the reforms he recommends.

Very respectfully, GEO. K. ANDREWS

P. S. The fact that I have signed my proper name coupled with another one, that I am rather timid and withal not very large, may explain to "Fair Play" one reason why I have tried to abstain from using the regulation ordnance of pen nghts of this ilk. A.

A REQUEST.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Will you kindly let me, through your columns, ask the secretaries of bench shows to be held during the year 1879 to favor me with a copy of their respective prize lists and catalogues, the latter marked officially with the winners. I want the information for Vol. II. of the Kennel Club Stud Book, which will be issued early in 1880, and which will contain records of all the shows and trials of the year 1879.

Respectfully, JNO. W. MUNSON, Sec'y.

POINTS FOR JUDGING DOGS.—We would say in reply to many inquiries that the price of the pamphlet containing "'Stonehenge's' Points for Judging Dogs" is 50 cents.

CANINE CONSCIENCE.—A correspondent of the London *Spectator* relates the following anecdote, which causes one to wonder whether dogs have consciences. In fact at times such remarkable instances of what is more than either sagacity or instinct occur that we are almost tempted to acknowledge that there may be something of truth in the Buddhist doctrine of transmigration:

A young fox terrier, about eight months old, took a great fancy to a small brush, of Indian workmanship, lying on the drawing-room table. It had been punished more than once for jumping on the table and taking it. On one occasion the little dog was left alone in the room accidentally. On my return it jumpted to greet me as usual, and I said, "Have you been a good little dog while you have been left alone?" Immediately it put its tail between its legs and slunk off into an adjoining room and brought back the little brush in its mouth from where it had hidden it. I was much struck with what appeared to me a remarkable instance of a dog possessing a conscience, and a few months afterward finding it again alone in the room I asked the same question, while patting it. At once I saw it had been up to some mischief, for with the same look of shame it walked slowly to one of the windows, where it lay down with its nose pointing to a letter bitten and torn into shreds. On a third occasion it showed me where it had strewn a number of little tickets about the floor, for doing which it had been reproved previously. I cannot account for these facts except by supposing the dog must have a conscience.

DOGS AND DOG SHOWS.—Dog shows have existed in this country for a few years, but at first they were either on a limited or qualified scale, or adjuncts of other exhibitions, as at the late Centennial, where the dog show was a side issue of a general live stock show arranged under open sheds, with acres of mud or dust to traverse in order to see them. Consequently, though this show was fair in some regards, the conditions were a drawback to any enthusiasm. It remained for the Westminster Kennel Club, of New York, to develop and concentrate the interest in these exhibitions. Rather it was the enterprise of Mr. Tileston, of FOREST AND STREAM, under the auspices of this club and backed by the substantial aid of Mr. Lincoln as Superintendent, who has since acted in that position at nearly every successful exhibition in this country. Their first show, in the Spring of 1877, was a hazardous experiment involving a ruinous outlay, but the gentleman had pluck, with a confidence that if a strong representation of the best types of "everybody's friend" were gathered together, everybody would go to see them. So, dogs of all breeds were gathered by the hundreds and well arranged for inspection in the spacious Gilmore's Garden. Their judgment was justified by the result. The garden was crowded by thousands, and no opera or ball ever attracted a more distinguished gathering of fashion and wealth than this dog show. The exhibition proved a substantial financial success and established dog shows among the permanent institutions, besides encouraging the management for a more comprehensive show, with an enlarged premium list for 1878. Their next show, which is appointed to open at Gilmore's Garden April 8, will be still more comprehensive. A very valuable premium list is being arranged, and an unusually large entry list is expected. Many representative dogs have been imported expressly for it. The Westminster Kennel Club Show will be followed by large shows in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The influence of dog shows is the same as that of stock and poultry associations. It stimulates an interest in improving breeds and keeping them pure. As it costs no more to provide for a well-bred horse or cow, so the mongrel of low degree costs as much to keep as the well-bred dog, without giving nearly the equivalent in companionship and intelligence.—*Easton Express.*

RETRIEVING GREYHOUNDS.—*Brookville, Kan., Feb. 17.—Editor Forest and Stream:* Seeing in your issue of January 30 a letter from "C. B.," headed "A New Retriever," I thought I would give your readers my experience with greyhounds. I have a pack of twenty-five at present, and among the number I have two that will retrieve jack rabbits as well as any dog I ever saw. In chicken shooting season I have had them sneak out behind me out of sight until the first shot, and then they would dash past the setter and go straight to the dead bird and bring it in as well as could be done by a retriever. I have had them carry a jack rabbit fully two miles from where they caught it back to me. I was out with them one day, and they started a wolf, and ran it about a mile before they caught it close to the edge of a stream, and in the fight that always follows the capture of a wolf they had broken the ice with which the stream was lightly crusted, so that when the dogs left him he was forty yards from the shore, lodged against the ice. How to get him out without getting wet was the next question. Some one asked if the dogs would not go in and get him, so I pointed to the wolf, and told the dogs to go get it; and to my surprise and satisfaction one of the greyhounds went into the water and brought the wolf to shore, but he could not lift it from the shallow water at the bank. Considering that the day was cold and the water freezing I think this good; for I have seen setters refuse water when crusted with ice. I have raised and always keep a number of greyhounds, and I find they have more intelligence than they are given credit for. I could give some amusing incidents illustrating this, but I have already taxed your valuable space too much. At some other time I may give you an account of my wolf, antelope and jack rabbit hunts, which may prove interesting to some of your many readers. J. F. G.

We shall be most pleased to hear further from our correspondent as to his experience with his greyhounds.

ACCIDENT TO A PACK OF FOX HOUNDS.—It was a sad accident that befell the Roscommon staghounds while lately hunting a red hind specially procured from Yorkshire. The meet took place at Boyle, and the run led in the direction of Cavetown. Roscommon abounds in small lakes, upon which, at the time of the grievous disaster, the ice still remained. At Cavetown the hind was sorely pressed, and, following her natural instincts, betook herself to the large lake in the vicinity of this town, and slipped forward till she reached the middle of the lake, and then turned round to give battle to her pursuers. The hounds were soon upon the poor beast, and, attacking her on all sides, pulled her down on to the ice, which, unable to bear the weight, gave way, and precipitated both pursuers and pursued into the freezing waters. Every possible effort was made by the spectators of the catastrophe to extricate the floundering pack, but, owning to the thinness of the ice, with poor result. Only eight of the thirty hounds constituting the pack were rescued.—*London Truth.*

ABSURDITIES.—Our contemporary, the Chicago *Field*, characterizes as absurd some remarks lately published in the *Turf, Field and Farm* upon the breeding of setters. The only absurd thing in this regard is the fact of the *Field* asserting itself as a critic upon dog breeding or dog matters.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

—Mr. Chas. A. Reed, of this city, claims the name Mallard for his retrieving spaniel by Andrews' Sport out of Adrich's Nellie.

—Mr. J. Otis Fellows, of Hornellsville, N. Y., claims the name of Kittie O'Neil for his red and white Irish setter puppy by Horace Smith's Buck out of Edward Lohman's Quail II., whelped Nov. 20, 1878.

—Mr. William Vie, of St. Louis, Mo., claims the name of "United States Kennel" for his breeding kennel. The same gentleman desires us to announce that he has sold his puppies by France out of Zita as follows: One each to G. R. Craig, Baltimore; E. L. Israie, New Orleans, La.; J. McWorth, Canton, Mo.; and W. Hughtsbury, St. Louis, Mo. Also two to G. S. Thrall, New Harmony, Ind.

—It was Mr. H. K. McCoy, of Baltimore, who claimed the name of Chance for his dog in a recent issue, instead of McLane as printed.

—Mr. J. V. D. Walker, of Jamaica, L. I., claims the name Shooter for his black-and-tan setter one year old, by Dr. Atin's Glen out of Pettit's Nelly; she by Jerome's Shot out of Capt. Bennett's Bonny.

—Mr. Geo. H. Thomson, of Philadelphia, in claiming the name of Diogenes recently for his setter, should have stated that he was by Mr. Fassitt's Dash out of Mr. Furness' Psyche.

—Mr. G. Langran, of Yonkers, N. Y., claims the name Marquis of Lorne for red Irish setter pup, with white feet and breast, whelped November 23, 1878, out of Nell II., by Elcho.

—Mr. J. Otis Fellows' cocker bitch Fannie (No. 302 F. & S. Register) whelped five puppies—three dogs and two gyps—Feb. 8. They are said to be the finest ever seen in this part of the State (Hornellsville).

—Mr. W. S. Timberlake's (of St. Paul) bitch, Lady Cypress (Carlowitz-Lucy), winner at last St. Paul show, whelped on the 8th instant twelve puppies, by Druid. Three have since died, leaving nine; six black and white, two lemon and white, and one liver and white. Six dogs and three bitches.

—Mr. A. Fuller's native setter bitch Fannie, bred to C. S. Boutcher's Bismarck Don of Easton, on Feb. 13 whelped six dogs and four gyp puppies.

Mr. E. F. Mercilliott, of this city, has sold his setter dog Ned, by Morford's Quail out of champion Grace, to Mr. Jas. Lewey, Esq., Rochester, N. Y.

—Mr. J. J. Snellenburg, of New Brighton, Pa., has purchased from L. H. Smith, Strathroy, Canada, his Laverack setter bitch Peeress and will breed her to Thunder.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

WHERE TO GO FOR GAME.—Correspondents who send us specific questions as to where to find best localities for game and fish are referred to our game columns. All the news that comes to us is there given. By keeping themselves informed from this source our friends will save themselves and us much trouble. Read the paper.

HUGO, Colorado.—See answer to another inquirer about wild rice.

MAC, Mercer, Penna.—The cause of your dog's death was undoubtedly a severe fit.

J. W. H., Mexico, Mo.—Address the *American Bicycling Journal*, Devonshire st., Boston.

Canvas Back, Cleveland.—For plans or model of sharpie address Thos. Clapham, Roslyn, L. I.

B. and P., Utica, N. Y.—For Hyde Clip address Brainerd & Steele, jewelers, 9 Maiden Lane, New York.

C. C. R., Cleveland.—Use inside ballast for wide centreboard model. See lecture of A. Carey Smith, Esq., this issue.

JIM, Indianapolis.—Send your address to Mr. H. W. St. John, Mtna Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

H. S.—Can a pistol-grip gun stock be bent to drop more successfully? Ans. Yes; but do not let it get wet afterwards.

A. C. R., San Jose, Cal.—*Les bottes sauvage* in English means savage boots, or savage's boots. See advertisement in another column.

A. S., Windsor.—We can only suggest that you give your dog a total change of diet, and for a week give her every day two capsules of tar.

H. E. L., Hannibal, Mo.—From your description we doubt if your dog is a well-bred setter and question whether he can be cured of his gun shyness.

COLUMBUS.—Will you kindly inform me in your next issue the best place to buy fancy pigeons? Ans. Address H. V. Crawford, 120 Hudson st., N. Y.

G. H. K., Hummelstown.—If a wounded bird flies to a fence out of bounds and returns thence within bounds, it may not be gathered as a dead bird. Once out, always out.

J. D., Milwaukee.—Please give the name of some party or parties who own, breed, or deal in King Charles or Blenheim spaniels? Ans. No person dealing in these dogs to our knowledge.

DOG R. L., Baltimore.—E. S. Wanmaker, of Statesville, N. C., will break your dog for you for $100, or sell you a broken dog for $75. You can procure a broken dog, but not a retriever, for $50.

WHIST, New Haven, Conn.—Please inform me by what system is whist played among the leading whist clubs of the country? Ans. The system now is to lead trumps and follow with short suit.

FREDERIC, Sing Sing.—Woodruff Scientific Expedition starts May 8, James O. Woodruff, Director. Headquarters, St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. Send to him for pamphlet and further information.

H. M., Guilford, Conn.—My cocker spaniel bitch was in heat Nov. 21, 1878. When will she be in season again? Ans. She comes in again in June or July; the period varies from six to eight months.

N. M. S., Bridgeton.—Can send you 14 back numbers containing articles on boat building on receipt of $1.40. For sharpies see last numbers containing letters on same. For canoes address our advertisers.

H. H., New Haven.—Will you please give me the dimensions for a regulation Creedmoor target, 100 ft. range? Ans. The N. R. A. rules provide only the target with 8in. bull's-eye for all distances at or below 300 yds.

W. S., Newark, N. J.—Where can I get some of Mr. Green's barbless hooks; also where Hall & Sons fish lines are sold? Ans. Fish hooks, apply to Seth Green, 15 Mortimer st., Rochester; for lines apply to any tackle shop.

G. C. A., St. Paul, Minn.—At what price can I purchase a fine thoroughbred Irish spaniel pup—a dog—and where? Ans. We do not know of any for sale, but you might write to J. H. Whitman, Chicago, who breeds them.

F. N. B., Newton Centre, Mass.—Where can I get a good English mastiff puppy to bring up with young children, and what do they cost? There are none in the market here. Ans. We doubt if you can find one without advertising.

T. T. S., Rochester, N. Y.—I want a few nice specimens of "Canada" or "Spruce grouse"—dead birds for mounting. Where can I get them? Ans. Seldom seen in our markets. Might get them in Montreal, Quebec, or St. Johns, P. Q.

C. A. R., New York.—1. I have a spaniel that I wish to enter in the bench show in this city in April; what are the conditions of entering? 2. What is the price of your book on "Bench Show Points of Dogs?" Ans. 1. The premium list, containing rules, can be had on application at this office. 2. 50 cents.

J. M. S., Bridgeport.—Can you tell me where I can get a complete treatise on dog breaking, the book for judging dogs referred to in last week's F. & S., and a guide to trout and fly fishing; also the prices? Ans. The first and last you can find in Hallock's "Sportsman's Gazetteer;" price $3. The price for the "Points for Judging" is 50 cents. Both are sent from this office.

N. H. P., Chicago, Ill.—In your issue of Feb. 13 I notice that your Kennel Editor has compiled from "Stonehenge's" latest edition of "Dogs of the British Islands" the scales of points for judging all varieties of dogs at bench shows. If you had mentioned the price of the pamphlet I should have sent it, as I would like to have one. Ans. The price of the pamphlet is 50 cents.

INQUIRER, Rockwood, Canada.—1. Can you give me a recipe for waterproof pants made with socks on for wading? 2. Also for a canvas canoe. 3. Are brass shells as good as paper for breech-loading shotguns? Ans. 1. See rubber cement, "Sportsman's Gazetteer." 2. See "Sportsman's Gazetteer." 3. Yes; we would recommend them. If you are going beyond reach of dealers in ammunition.

SUBSCRIBER, Birmingham, Conn.—Please inform me as to some of the fine points which characterize a full blooded pointer, and also recommend some book on the training and raising of pointers? Ans. No book devoted to the training and raising of pointers. Hallock's "Sportsman's Gazetteer" and the "Bench Show Points" will give you the information you desire. Both can be had at this office.

FROST, Lynn.—I have an old model Ballard cal. 44 straight shell, 80 grs. powder 220 grs. lead. Can I have it chambered for a 44 Winchester, model 73, and have good results in shooting? The gun shoots well, but I would like to increase the range and flatten the trajectory which I think can be done by the use of this cartridge. Please give your judgment in next paper. Ans. The change would not be advisable.

T. A. S., Macon, Mo.—For wild rice culture see our issues of Dec. 26, 1878, and Jan. 30, 1879. The seed may be sown in the spring or fall. It will grow in water one inch in depth and in water much deeper. The maximum depth is not yet determined. If the seed does not sink soak it until it does. Send to A. M. Valentine, Janesville, Wis., and secure your supply in advance. The experiments with rice have been very successful.

MINE, Baltimore.—1. Is there any medicine which will not injure a a setter bitch that will make her go in heat? 2. Can you tell me a cure for a wart on the end of my dog's tail? 3. Does the white on the breast of a setter ruin him for a bench show? 4. What is the price of Hallock's "Gazetteer?" Ans. 1. Tincture of cantharides in doses of 5 drops is recommended by "Dinks," but we do not approve of its use. 2. Remove it carefully with a knife, and touch the place with nitrate of silver. 3. No. 4. $3.

W. H. W., Philadelphia.—A and B agree to shoot a pigeon match at five birds, Rhode Island rules governing. B putting a bird in trap for A to shoot at, permitted it to escape; A killed it, but not counted of course. On coming to the score a second time to shoot, he called "Pull," and his gun snapped. Upon examination it was found not to be loaded. B claims it should be scored a miss; A claims he should have another bird to shoot at. Ans. It is a lost bird for A, and he is not entitled to another.

S. Y. H., Chestnut Hill.—1. What are the points of a thoroughbred St. Bernard, especially the color? 2. Where can one be purchased at a reasonable price near Philadelphia? Ans. 1. The colors of St. Bernards vary greatly; red and white, fawn and white, brindled and white, orange tawny, and sometimes all white. We have not space for the points, but you will find them all in "Stonehenge's" Scale of Points, which will be sent from this office on receipt of 50 cents. 2. You may get a puppy by addressing Le Roy Z. Collins, Lancaster, Mass., or Burdett Loomis, Hartford, Conn.

N. E. W., Newark, N. J.—To make bird-lime: Boil linseed oil of the best quality until it becomes thick and glutinous. Should be boiled in an earthen pot in the open air for two or three hours. If boiled in an iron vessel it takes fire, and is useless for this purpose. The pot must also have a tight fitting cover. Then set away the oil thus prepared in a tin box or cup, with a tight fitting cover. To use it, select dry sticks eight inches long, and as thick as a straw. Drive a stake into the ground, and fasten these small sticks into it by inserting them into cuts in the side. Then place a "call bird" to attract the other birds.

W. J., Fort Scott, Kan.—In your next issue state where Gen. Jubal A. Early lives. A and B play a game of Cassino; there is a four on the table and one deuce; A plays an ace on the deuce, and builds it three; B plays an ace on the tray that A built and calls it a four, and lays the four that was on the table with the one that he built, and calls it a pair of fours—all at the same time; and when he plays next time he takes it in, and B claims that it cannot be done. Ans. Gen. Early's home is in Lynchburg. B can, we think, build on A's built up tray, making it a four, and add thereto the four spot on the table. Rules prevailing in localities, however, usually govern in this game at cards.

J. F. M., Lewistown.—1. Is it customary to crop the tails of setters; if so, how? 2. I have given my pup (nine months old) santonine (one grain each day for three days, and ½ oz. castor oil the fourth day) as you recommended in a January number. As it does not seem to do him any good should I give him areca nut? How much at a time, and how often; and should I give him oil after taking it? Ans. 1. It is generally better to wait before docking a setter's tail until he has attained his growth, then if it is too long it can be taken off to the proper length. 2. Give him 2 grs. for each pound of his weight, following it in four hours with the castor oil.

H. K. J., Frankford, Pa.—Can you give me any information in regard to a book called "The Trout Fisher's Guide," by T. W. Danson, Pittsburg, Pa., 1850? It is noticed in T. Westwood's general catalogue of angling books, and in R. Blakey's "Historical Sketches of Angling Literature," London, 1856, and he quotes a poem from it on the "Salmon Fly," page 286. This poem F. Francis, in his book, "By Lake and River," London, 1874, page 131, quotes also, and attributes it to a well-known Tweedside angler. 2. Is the edition of J. Cypress, Jr.'s, works, advertised in your columns, a new one, or the edition, in two volumes, of 1842, with a preface by H. W. Herbert? Ans. 1. The book is very scarce—a great rarity. The only way to procure it would be to leave an order with some dealer in New York, who might pick it up at an auction sale. J. Sabin & Sons, 84 Nassau st., might find it for you. 2. We can secure a J. Cypress, Jr., edition of 1842, for $3. The original edition is very scarce.

T. M. P., New York.—As an engineer you are probably aware that action and reaction are always equal. Water being a yielding medium any pressure brought to bear against it will cause the column affected to flow in the direction of the pressure. The greater the pressure the more rapid will be the flow. With the screw or paddle the same holds good. The speed with which the water is driven astern is an exact measure of the efficiency of the propeller, and is the same for any and every type of propeller that is exerting the same amount of pressure. You might have known that "slip in line of the keel" referred to slip sent aft, or away from the vessel, not forward, consequently your citation of a wheel wholly immersed with slip in all directions and no motion to the vessel does not apply. You must not confound theoretical slip with practical slip. The latter should more practically be called "loss of power" and is due not to the yielding of the water, but to "churning," "friction," ineffectiveness of the hub, etc. The loss of this latter kind is often lumped by practical men under the term "slip," but is very different in its nature from the slip we had reference to in our article. For authority see Scott Russell, Froude and London *Engineering*. Before showing such anxiety to find fault be sure you have a good head of steam, or you may get caught on the centre at the first turn.

L. W. A., Portland.—The Seawanhaka Y. C. has legalized spinnakers, and you may see them on some of the club's yachts the coming season. The following will serve as a description. The spinnaker consists of a large triangular sail of light material, and is used in going free on the side opposite to the mainsail, or on the weather side, if wind not dead aft. The head is hoisted by halliards to the masthead, or to the topmast head if a large one be used. The sheet is trimmed down to the deck at the mast, and the third clew is hauled out by an out haul traveling on a light spar known as the spinnaker, or lower boom. This boom is shipped amidships by a goose-neck to a band around the waste in smaller vessels, but in larger ones often to a strap in the chains. It is "topped" as desired by a topping lift from masthead to eye in band near end of boom, and "guyed" fore and aft by the "forward guy," leading from same iron strap as topping lift to snatch-block on rail forward, or at bowsprit end when standing bowsprits are in use, as in schooners. "After guy" leads aft to the quarter, or to the waist on schooners. When not in use the spinnaker boom is hauled alongside and secured, or is topped "up and down" the mast. The sails are used only with the wind aft or quartering, are easily handled, and very effective. All cruising or racing cutters abroad carry them, and most schooners have spinnakers for both fore and main. We believe they will rapidly come into use with us. The tack or out-haul of the spinnaker is often carried forward out to bowsprit end, when the sail, if set to leeward, will make a substitute for balloon-jib or jibtopsail.

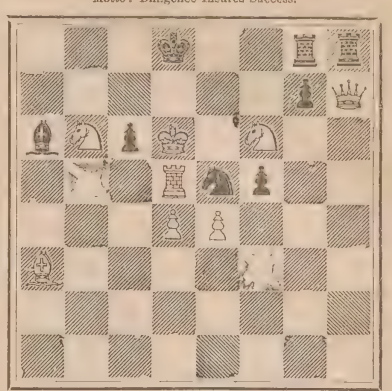
BIG TOPMAST, Buffalo.—For a racing rig of a 23ft. jib and mainsail boat use the following proportions, though it must be said that with shifting ballast, it is next to impossible to give any standard data, as all depends upon the number of sand bags carried and the distance and readiness a smart crew can "rig out." We hope to see shifting ballast abolished before long. This pernicious custom only holds in New York waters, in other places it has about been given up. Our advice to Lake yachtsmen is not to fall into the folly of shifting ballast and thereby destroy all value of model, making races a mere question of brute force and foolhardiness. The New York racer of the sand-bag type will carry as follows: Hoist, 55 per cent. of water line; boom, 125 per cent.; gaff, 52 per cent. of boom and luff of jib, 150 per cent. of water line. Use 6oz. duck, double bighted. Cruising rig, 25 per cent. less area. See back numbers of FOREST AND STREAM for more information. When going on a cruise, take provisions according to pallate and facilities, not forgetting laxatives in the way of fruit. Fishing gear is always useful. In boatswain's department, scrubbing gear, spare blocks and gear, sister hooks, leaders, bolt canvas, needles and twine, slush, marlingspike, seizing stuff, swabs, hatchet, nails and such other material as local experience demands, especially relating to ground tackle. In navigator's department take lead and line, deck lantern, wick and oil, sidelights, anchor light, charts, spy glass, log book, binnacle, matches in close metal case, life preservers, and patent log for long cruising; also fog-horn and colors. Library according to taste, including sailing directions, and, as a matter of course, all the latest copies of FOREST AND STREAM, shift of clothes, long togs for the girls ashore, oil skins and pea jacket. Finally, we have a prior claim to your *nom de plume*, being the "only original." B. T.

The Game of Chess.

NOTICE.—Chess exchanges, communications and solutions should be addressed "Chess Editor FOREST AND STREAM, P. O. box 54, Wolcottville, Conn."

Problem No. 45.

Motto: Diligence Insures Success.



White to play and give mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS—NO. 42.

1—Q-Q B7	1—Kt—B, R, P or
2—Mates	Q moves

Game No. 103.—DANISH GAMBIT.

The following game, which we extract from the *Nordisk Skaktidende*, apart from its intrinsic merits, is interesting, as having been played by Godthaab in Greenland, and as being the first from that distant country which has appeared in print:

White. B. Sorensen.	Black. C. J. S.	White. B. Sorensen.	Black. C. J. S.
1—P-K4	1—P-K4	13—K R-K	13—P-K B3 (f)
2—P-Q4	2—P tks P	14—Kt-Q4	14—K-B2
3—P-Q B3	3—P tks P	15—P-K Kt4 (g)	15—P-R Kt4
4—B-Q Kt4	4—P tks P (a)	16—Kt-K4	16—B P tks R
5—Q B tks P	5—B-Kt5 ch	17—Kt-K6	17—Q-Q2
6—Kt-B3	6—Kt-Q B3	18—P-K B4	18—P tks P (h)
7—Kt-B3	7—P-Q3 (b)	19—R-B	19—Kt tks Q P (j)
8—Q-Kt3	8—B-K3 (c)	20—Kt tks K B P	20—Q R-K B
9—B-Q6 (d)	9—K Kt-K2	21—Kt tks Kt ch	21—K-K
10—Castles Q R	10—B tks Kt	22—R-K sq	22—K-Q
11—B tks B	11—B tks B (e)	23—Q tks P	23—R-B2
12—P tks B	12—Kt-K4	24—Kt-Kt4 and wins (k)	

NOTES.

(a) The most prudent course here is to play 4—Kt-K B3, for if these 5—Kt tks P, 6—Kt-Q B3; 6—Kt-K B3, 6—B-Kt5; 7—P-K5, 7—P-Q4, with a good game. And if 5—P-K5, 5—P-Q4; 6—B-Kt5 ch, 6—B-Q2; 7—B tks B ch; 7—K Kt tks B; 8—Kt or Q tks P, 8—P-Q B3, and Black has a Pawn ahead with a safe game.

(b) Mr. Sorensen justly remarks that "Kt-K B3 is here a necessary link in the chain of the defence." The text move is decidedly inferior

(c) Q-K2 would have been answered by Castles, but if followed by B tks Kt and Kt-K B3, it appears to us to be the correct play.

(d) Much stronger than winning the proffered Pawn.

(e) We should have preferred Castling at once. This capture leaves the Q Kt no good square to go to, and makes him speedily a mark for attack.

(f) Weak. Castles is again, perhaps, the best move, though in any case Black would not have an enviable position.

(g) With the intention, apparently, of playing the P-R5, and thus still further cramping his adversary's movements.

(h) White's play from this point—and indeed throughout the game—is of a very superior order.

(i) It is a question whether Kt-B4 would have been any better. Black cannot prevent the opening of the B's file to the Rook.

(j) This costs a piece, but there was no move to prevent some loss.

(k) Better than B-R5, to which Black could reply by Q-B; whereas if he now makes that move, there follows Kt-B6 ch and Q-Kt5, etc.—*Chess Players' Chronicle.*

CURSORY JOTTINGS.

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB—*New York, Feb.* 22.—Second annual banquet at Cafe Logeling, 49 Bowery. Distribution of the club tournament prizes:

	Games Played.	Games Won.	Percentage.
Chas Mohle.....1st prize.....	43	35	81.4
L Bloch.....2d "	46	36½	79.35
D Graham Baird 3d "	44	34	77.27
J W Baird.....4th "	44	33	75

The fifth prize, for best game, not yet awarded. Toasts—"Manhattan Chess Club," L. G. Hellwitz, President; "The Day We Celebrate," Rev. Mr. Bingham, U. S. N.; "The Present Chess Champion of America," Capt. McKenzie; and others, responded to by Adolph Mohle, Esq., Limbeck, J. Trumbull Smith, De Visser, L. Cohn; "The Press," Mr. Kunkel; Allen, Delmar, Lemb. Mr. Baird (Graham) challenged Mr. Mohle, the first prize winner, to play a match of seven games for $25, draws to count one-half. Mr. Mohle has accepted this challenge, and the match will be played within three months.

—In the Lowenthal Problem Tourney No. 1, conducted by the *Westminster Papers*, the prize winners are: 1, Mr. H. J. C. Andrews, London; 2, J. W. Abbott, London; 3, James Menzies, London; best two-mover, H. J. C. Andrews; best three-mover, J. W. Abbott, of London. Among the competitors we notice the name of Mr. A. P. Barnes, of N. Y.—the only American. Two of the competing sets were entered by ladies—Mademoiselle Clem, of France, and Sophie Schelt, of Germany. The foreigners, including the three above mentioned, numbered only five. We have not found time to weigh the value of each set, and cannot therefore express an opinion as to the judgment of the judges and the umpire, the latter of which was called upon to decide only as to the second and third prize sets. The mere fact that London carried off all the prizes should not excite suspicion, or impugn the honesty of the judges and umpire. Had this, however, been the case in an American tourney, our European friends might have looked upon the award differently. In this connection we beg leave to inquire whose set was superior to that contributed by Mr. Loyd to the late A. C. and P. Association Tourney? Mr. H. J. C. Andrews is awarded the *Papers'* prize for solutions and reviews. We do not for a moment doubt but what this prominent and recondite critic and solver is entitled thereto nevertheless his criticisms (if our recollection does not mislead us) on his own problems may have influenced the judges of the tourney, who were ignorant of the names of the competitors.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1879.

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EDITORIAL REPRISALS.—The editor of the Chicago *Field* has mailed us in advance three printed columns of flat denial or controversion of nearly every statement contained in Mr. Hallock's published account of the origin of the Minnesota Field Trials controversy, accompanied by an autograph letter, in which he assumes that our sense of justice and fair play will induce us to publish it. Now, we do not feel justified in imposing Dr. Rowe's stuff and twaddle upon our readers. Those who have interested themselves sufficiently in the wrangle to be inquisitive will find it in the next Chicago *Field* as we are promised. We have always endeavored to publish a clean paper, and do not care to smirch it now. Besides, the two papers have nothing in common, either as to character or contents, and we will not burden our patient constituency with what would prove distasteful and unprofitable to them.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.—The Fourth Annual Report of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, shows that during the year 351 cases have been prosecuted, and 304 convictions secured. The Society has placed 619 children in various homes and institutions, and temporary relief has been given to 286 children. An important branch of this work is the rescuing of Italian children, who are held in virtual slavery by the padrones, and the efforts of the Society are directed towards abolishing their traffic in the child slaves. The Report states that the cause of fully two-thirds of the suffering and abuse of children is intemperance. Five new societies have been organized in other states, and the influence of the New York Society is felt abroad. We take pleasure in commending its objects and work.

SPORTSMAN'S PHILOSOPHY.—The editor of a Western paper being threatened with assassination if he published an article put in the objectionable matter the next morning with the explanation that he would "just as lief die now, when fishing was out of season, as at any other time of the year." The San Francisco *News Letter* has discovered an impecunious fellow considerably out of pocket and at elbows, who carries a gun case stuffed with wood—a sort of dummy—and he explains: "You see, they think a fellow is going hunting, so my seedy clothes pass muster."

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AN OFF-HAND LEAGUE.

THERE are now a dozen or more rifle clubs about New York City, each of them either nominally or actually organized for the promotion of off-hand practice, and during the season a large amount of work is gone through with. In addition to the private club matches, the formal competitions between one and another of the clubs would fill a liberal report, and those friendly rivalries are productive of no end of genuine sport. To systematize the season's enjoyment, to give a certain degree of order and completion to the working out of that indefinite problem—who are the best team? we would suggest the formation of a short-range club league or confederation. Precisely how broad or how restricted its platform of agreements should be in our opinion, we are not now prepared to indicate; but the principal idea should be to arrange such a scheme of matches for out-door work during the season, that each club should meet each other club under precisely the same conditions, and then by a survival-of-the-fittest process the best men would have amply shown their superiority before the year closed. The merits of this plan would be that each team would set about accomplishing precisely the same task, that the gauge for judging each would be the same, and that the final winners would have shown their excellency beyond all cavil or hint of fluke. The number of men per team, the number of rounds per man, questions of rifles, sighting shots, and the order of shooting, with the ranges, could be settled after it had been determined to try such a league. Now is the time for such formation, and there would seem to be no better opportunity than at the gathering of off-hand shooters which the FOREST AND STREAM Tournament will bring together.

The subject is at least worth a fair and careful consideration, for in its successful carrying out is the surety of a great fund of profitable contention. The league need be an organization of no expense; markers and range costs would be no more in the case of a match than at ordinary practice; and in such a series of contests, where the control is in the hands of the shooters and not of outside non-shooting "Directors," there could hardly fail to be an entire absence of wrangle and protest. Such leagues have worked well in other field sports, and, if kept clear of the taints of professionalism and the other disturbing elements which our amateur shoulder-shooters recognize, as well as the honor of coming out victorious in so severe a contest as the league matches would be, could not but attract the very best effort of all our marksmen.

ARCHERY'S DISAPPOINTMENTS AND FREAKS.

IT would be base presumption for us to undertake to treat of archery from any other standpoint than that of a tyro; but it does not require very long practice to find out that its "witchery" is that of a coquette who retains her admirers in her toils by alternate smiles and frowns; whose attractions are unequalled but whose moods are rather uncertain.

One of the commonest causes of disappointment is too much anticipation. If there is one thing that seems easier than another to one who has never tried, it is to hit a four-foot target at any moderate range, and the first time one witnesses any bow-shooting he is apt to be more or less sarcastic, and to think, and perhaps to say, that he could do a great deal better than that himself, and not half try. When he does try he is somewhat dismayed at the number of things he finds out in the first five minutes; but unless he is different from the average human being, he will still retain his first impression, only admitting that he has not quite got the knack of it yet.

The idea is deeply rooted in the human breast that skill in archery is a trick which may be caught in a moment by a favorite of fortune, such as most of us are. No beginner would be surprised at equalling the score of a Fisher or a Palairet, and the more of a beginner he was the less astonished he would be. Hovering ever close to him is the phantom of a discovery which in one supreme moment shall turn his dreams to realities. He expects to catch it every day, to blunder on some trick of holding, drawing, aiming, loosing; a talisman hid through the ages awaiting him, and which shall turn all things to gold—and he will find it too. Ever and anon as he tries some new plan his heart will bound high with the hope that he has struck it at last, but when he next puts his finger on it, behold! it is not there.

But this state of things is one to which there are many apparent exceptions. Archery, again like a coquette, has a way of often bestowing her brightest smiles on new acquaintances The beginner who makes an astonishing score is not an uncommon phenomenon, and it is mortifying to one who has by patience reached a somewhat satisfactory score to see it nearly or quite equalled by one who "had never taken a bow in his hand before"—but let him be patient. The big scores of beginners have a way of not holding out, and the old simile of the rocket and the stick thereof will be wanted pretty soon. It is a thing which we do not profess to understand, but which we have often seen—a most marked falling off in achievment after the first few days or perhaps weeks; a period of discouragement which we fear has lost to the world many a real archer. But this point safely passed, the aspirant becomes an archer. Whether good or bad, he is still an archer, one who has taken to himself his art for better or worse, and is not to be separated from it. It would be hard to picture to one who has not felt it the utter absorption of such a one while practicing. All human cares and hopes, loves and hates fade from memory, save only those of the hour. For the time the target's circumference incloses his world of things hoped for—though his world of things reached is apt to be far more extensive. A succession of bad shots leaves existence a hollow mockery, and only by a centre hit or two can he be reassured that life is not an empty dream.

Remembering this, and remembering too that at fifty or sixty yards distance it is often, perhaps generally, difficult to see just where an arrow hits, try to realize the feelings of Aspirant when his arrows have flown, one by one, apparently straight and true; when regularly after each has come to his ears that most musical of all sounds, the thud of the arrow on the plaited straw; when he springs forward doing all kinds of sums in nines and sevens in his head the while, and sees ominous spots appear on the outside of the target. Maybe they are strains or rents! Not so; at each step sickening doubt grows into dreadful certainty that his sums must all be done in ones and threes.

Aggravating, too, is the willful spirit that sometimes seems to possess a bow that will not hold steady and arrows that will not go straight; when neither wrath nor prayer will avail to coax or drive a single arrow anywhere near the centre. The first goes to the right, the second to the left, a third falls short, a fourth sails over. With an effort to which the taking of a city were a light matter, Aspirant bites off short the "winged words" that spring to his lips, and succeeds in shooting a fifth carefully and calmly, only to see it glance a rueful wreck from the target stand, while the broad face of target seems to wrinkle in scoffing smiles. This kind of thing generally happens either just after one has made an especially good score or when there is an unusual number of spectators; and the utter exasperation it causes can best be expressed in words of Trojan Pandarus spoken four thousand years ago, after failing in a couple of fair shots: "Now, if I return home safely may some enemy strike off my head if I, having broken this bow, do not with these hands cast it into the fire." Humanity is indeed alike in all the ages.

Once, not long ago, there was an archer. He had made enough progress to practice at forty yards with some little success. He encountered a few friends who, just beginning, were practicing at twenty paces at a two-foot target. They courteously invited him to join them and show them how. Loftily he accepted, wondering whether he should be able to bear their admiration modestly enough, and, not knowing enough to change his range, readily shot every individual arrow too high—made the poorest score of the lot—and retired feeling about eighteen inches high. We know all about his feelings; we decline to state why.

We could give the author of the delightful essay on the "Total Depravity of Inanimate Things" some new points; for never was there anything, animate or inanimate, more given over to original sin than an arrow. The manner in which they will succeed in hiding themselves when that seems impossible would be admirable if it was not so aggravating. We have known them to deliberately turn off on the ground at a right angle, to seek a loose but apparently inaccessible board, and even turn once more to be sure to get completely under it. We have known them to glide smoothly through holes barely big enough to pass them to get into a hen house. The trick of seeking any particularly thick tuft of grass in the neighborhood of the target is getting rather stale now; we always look first for them there. Good arrows were not to be lightly lost last season, when they were so scarce; but when time was precious, as it generally was, the necessity of the whole body of archers suspending operations to pace and re-pace over all the regions round about was very, very exasperating, all the more so as no one dared grumble, knowing well that his own arrow might be the missing one next round; and to find the lost arrow in a spot already searched twenty times would have been mortifying had we not generally been in too much of a hurry to recommence shooting to have any feelings at all. Sometimes, however, it could not be found until some one stepped on it.

This last sentence naturally leads to the thought of breaking bows. But this is too solemn a subject to be spoken of lightly. It is not a disappointment; it is a disaster. O, reader! in the day when such a misfortune is yours, as you ruefully gaze on the two tips and one string, which is all that remains to you of your pet bow that lay so caressingly in your hand—that sprung so joyfully at your touch;—in that day may you have kind archer friends near you who have themselves known trouble and with whom you may mourn your loss, and who will not deride when you speak of the lost bow as of a lost baby; and let us wish all success to those whose ingenuity and deftness promise well that the sad, sad tales of last season shall be repeated less often in the future.

But too long have we spoken of disappointments. Let none be discouraged thereby, for it is only when pleasure is high that sorrow is deep. Let those who would here write of the pleasures of archery take good heed to be worthy of their subject; for even Thompson can scarcely truly paint (and he would be the first to own it) the delight of seeing arrow after arrow fly swift and straight as materialized thoughts to the centre of the target—the delight of the time when the arrows seem to obey your will rather than your aim. To the archer of the right spirit, such moments should not be few nor far between; and as kind Providence has ordained that the remembrance of pleasant things is easiest and most vivid, the memories of your true archer shall be all rosy and golden.

TYRO.

CO-OPERATIVE GAME LAWS.

A SIMPLIFIED PLAN FOR UNIFORMITY OF CLOSE SEASONS.—LEGISLATION MADE EASY.

HEREWITH is given a comparative table of existing Close Seasons for the principal kinds of Game and Fish in those States of the Union east of the Rocky Mountains where protective laws exist, so that the reader can determine at a glance just what particular bird, animal, or fish is excepted, or prohibited from being caught or killed, at any given month in the year. He who examines carefully cannot fail to see how strangely the laws conflict, even in States which are contiguous and homogeneous in their flora and fauna. The times and seasons often vary several weeks in localities lying within the same geographical zone and between the same parallels of latitude:

STATE.	DEER.	RUFFED GROUSE.	QUAIL.	PRAIRIE FOWL.	WOODCOCK.	WILD TURKEY.	TROUT.	BLACK BASS.
Alabama	Sept. 15 a April 15		Oct. 1 a April 1			Sept. 15 a April 1		
Colorado	Sept. 1 a Jan. 1	Oct. 1 a Nov. 15		Oct. 1 a Nov. 15				
Connecticut		Oct. 1 a Jan. 1	Oct. 1 a Jan. 1		Oct. 1 a Jan. 1		April 15 a July 1	July 1 a May 31
Delaware, K & S		{Nov. 1 a Feb. 15	{Nov. 1 a Feb. 15					
Delaware, N		{Nov. 1 a Jan. 1	{Nov. 1 a Jan. 1		July 1 a Jan. 1			
Florida	Sept. 1 a April 1					Sept. 1 a April 1		
Illinois	Oct. 1 a Feb. 1	Oct. 1 a Feb. 1	Nov. 1 a Feb. 1	Sept. 1 a Jan. 15	Sept. 1 a Jan. 1	Oct. 1 a Feb. 1		
Indiana	Oct. 1 a Jan. 1		Nov. 1 a Jan. 1	Oct. 1 a Feb. 1	July 1 a Jan. 1	Sept. 1 a March 1		
Iowa	Sept. 1 a Jan. 1	Oct. 1 a Jan. 1	Oct. 1 a Jan. 1	Sept. 1 a Dec. 1	July 10 a Jan 1	Oct. 1 a Jan. 1		
Kansas		Prohibited	Sept. 30 a Jan. 1	July 31 a Feb. 1	Prohibited	Prohibited		June 1 a April 1
Kentucky	Sept. 1 a March 1		Oct. 30 a Feb. 1		Aug. 16 a Feb. 1	Sept. 1 a Feb. 1		
Louisiana	Aug. 1 a Feb. 1		Sept. 15 a April 1			Sept. 1 a April 1		
Maine	Oct. 1 a Jan. 1	Sept. 1 a Dec. 1			Sept. 1 a Dec. 1		Feb. 1 a Sept. 21	July 1 a April 1
Maryland		Aug. 15 a Jan. 1	Nov. 1 a Dec. 24		June 15 a Feb. 1			
Massachusetts	No shooting	Sept. 1 a Jan. 1	Nov. 1 a Jan. 1		Sept. 1 a Jan. 1		April 1 a Oct. 1	July 1 a Dec. 1
Michigan, L. P.	Sept. 15 a Dec. 15	Sept. 1 a Jan. 1	Oct. 1 a Jan. 1	Sept. 1 a Jan. 1	July 5 a Jan. 1	Oct. 1 a Jan. 1	May 1 a Sept. 1	
U. P	Aug. 1 a Nov. 15							
Minnesota	Nov. 1 a Dec. 15	Sept. 1 a Nov. 30	Sept. 1 a Nov. 30	Aug. 14 a Sept. 30	July 3 a Oct. 31		April 1 a Sept. 30	
Mississippi	Sept. 15 a March 15		Sept. 15 a March 15					
Missouri	Sept. 1 a Jan. 15	Oct. 15 a Feb. 1	Oct. 15 a Feb. 1	Aug. 15 a Feb. 1	July 1 a Jan. 10	Sept. 15 a March 1		
Nebraska	Oct. 1 a Jan. 1							
New Hampshire	Aug. 1 a Jan. 1	Aug. 1 a Feb. 1	Aug. 1 a Feb. 1		July 4 a Feb. 1		April 30 a Sept. 1	June 30 a May 1
New Jersey	Oct. 15 a Dec. 1	Nov. 1 a Jan. 1	Nov. 1 a Jan. 1	Prohibited	July 4 a Jan. 1		March 1 a Oct. 1	July 1 a April 1
New York	Sept. 1 a Jan. 1	Sept. 1 a Jan. 1	Nov. 1 a Jan. 1		Aug. 1 a Jan. 1		April 1 a Sept. 1	May 20 a Jan. 1
North Carolina			Oct. 1 a April 1				Oct. 15 a Dec. 30	
Ohio	Sept. 20 a Nov. 1	Sept. 1 a Jan. 1	Nov. 1 a Jan. 1	Nov. 1 a Jan. 1	July 4 a Jan. 1	Oct. 1 a April 1	Nov. 1 a Jan. 15	
Pennsylvania	Oct. 1 a Dec. 1	Oct. 1 a Jan. 1	Oct. 15 a Jan 1	Oct. 1 a Jan. 1	July 4 a Jan. 1	Oct. 15 a Jan. 1	April 1 a Aug. 1	June 1 a Jan. 1
South Carolina	Aug. 1 a Jan. 1		Oct. 15 a April 1		Oct. 15 a April 1	Oct. 15 a April 1		
Tennessee	Sept. 1 a March 1	Sept. 15 a March 1	Sept. 15 a Feb. 1		Sept. 15 a March 1	Sept. 15 a May 1		
Vermont		Sept. 1 a March 1			Aug. 1 a March 1		May 1 a Sept. 1	July 1 a May 15
Virginia	Aug. 15 a Jan. 1	Sept. 1 a Feb. 1	Oct. 15 a Jan. 1	Sept. 1 a Feb. 1	Sept. 1 a Feb. 1	Sept. 1 a Feb. 1		
West Virginia	July 15 a Jan. 15	Sept. 1 a Feb. 1	Oct. 15 a Jan. 1	Sept. 1 a Feb. 1				
Wisconsin	Sept. 15 to Jan. 1	Aug. 25 a Jan. 1	Aug. 25 a Jan. 1	Aug. 25 a Jan. 1	Aug. 25 a Jan. 1		April 15 a Sept. 15	
Wyoming	Aug. 15 a Jan. 15	Aug. 15 a March 1	Aug. 15 a March 1	Aug. 15 a March 1				

Take the season for red deer (*C. virginianus*), which is the most widely distributed game animal we have, and we find in twenty-six States no less than nineteen different limitations; in six States there are no restrictions whatever; in Massachusetts there is a temporary total prohibition; and in Michigan there are two distinct sets of laws with a variation of six weeks between the close times which they prescribe! In no more than three States are the seasons uniform. The earliest open season begins July 15th, in West Virginia; the latest expires April 15th, in Alabama. Virtually there are but three close months in the year, if one wishes to hunt persistently, although no single State asks more than six months privilege for itself. As respects quail, matters are very little better. Quail are found in almost every State in the Union. In twenty-nine States there are seventeen different limitations. The seasons correspond in five States, from November 1st to January 1st. In three other States the season is from October 1st to January 1st; in three from October 15th to January 1st; and in two (Alabama and North Carolina) from October 1st to April 1st. In Florida there is no prohibitory law, while little Delaware is protected by two sets of laws, with a variation of six weeks in their limits! The earliest open season begins August 1st and the latest closes April 1st. Virtually there are but four close months for Quail. Ruffed grouse is a bird also very widely distributed. Of twenty-two States there are only four in which the laws are uniform, and there are seventeen different limitations. In six States where they are found, there are no restrictions, and in one (Kansas) there is total temporary prohibition. The earliest open season begins August 1st and the latest closes March 1st. Virtually there are but seven months close season for Ruffed Grouse. In the case of Pinnated Grouse there are only two States in which the seasons correspond; there are fourteen different limitations, and one temporary total prohibition. In twenty-three States where there are close seasons for Woodcock, there are seventeen different limitations, and no more than three States in which the seasons are uniform. The earliest open date is June 15th and the latest April 1st, thus leaving but two months and a half of strictly close season. In sixteen States where there are close seasons for Wild Turkey, there are fourteen different limitations, and only two States in which the season is uniform. The earliest open date is September 1st and the latest May 1st, leaving only four months of strictly close season.

It is apparent enough what opportunity these discrepancies give to those who desire to evade the laws, either in the killing or selling of game, while to the well-disposed and most earnest advocates of protection the jumble of heterogeneous and interminable legislation renders it almost impossible to keep in mind, or even determine, when and where any particular kind of game is in season or out of season. More than this, within the general law of individual States are hundreds of special provisions, excepting this pond and that stream, and this county and that township, so that there are prohibited districts, and close seasons within close seasons, which render the confusion worse confounded. Too much legislation and too much "protection" are likely to render nugatory the efforts of all who seek the general welfare. Obviously the only remedy lies in co-operative legislation and a simplified code. Nature makes the way plain. She has singularly defined her geographical zones and designated the animal and organic life dwelling within them. She has distributed the red deer throughout the length and breadth of our land from its northern to its southern boundary, and from the shores of New England on the east to the great plains of the west. The habitat of the ruffed grouse falls within he same limits, except that it is curtailed on the south by a line drawn along the 34th parallel of latitude. The same boundaries define the habitat of the quail, except that it is cut off on the north by a line drawn through the 44th parallel. The zones occupied by the wild turkey and pinnated grouse are more restricted, and by so much the more easy to legislate for. The range of the woodcock is identical with that of the red deer: it covers the entire country.

These six varieties, so ennumerated, constitute the chief and choicest game creatures of the country, and when we have provided proper close seasons for them, the heft of necessary legislation is accomplished. What we require is one general uniform enactment to govern them all. By a singular coincidence of natural laws, the breeding season of each variety occurs in April and May; by the 1st of September the fawns are able to care for themselves, and the birds are for the most part in full plumage and strong of wing. Then the legitimate shooting season begins. It is true that between the extremes of latitude there is great diversity of climate and length of season. In Florida spring begins in February, while at the far north winter is prolonged until May. Singularly enough, however, these climatic differences do not greatly affect the breeding seasons, except that in the south, under the semi-tropical warmth, nature is more prolific, and two broods are common.

If we refer to the Table of Close Seasons as they now exist on the statutes of the respective States, we will perceive that in six Southern States and in six Northern States the open season for deer begins on or near the 1st of September; in four Southern States and two Northern, it begins earlier; in seven Northern States it begins later. There seems to be no fixed rule of guidance, as if the laws were based strictly upon climatic conditions. The preponderance of opinion is in favor of September. Again, in four Southern States, and eleven Northern States, the season ends on or near the 1st of January; in four Southern and one Northern, it ends later; in three Northern States it ends earlier. The preponderance of opinion is largely in favor of January 1st. By a recorded vote of the legislatures, therefore, the proper limits of deer shooting are included between the dates of 1st September and 1st January. Why not, then, make the season uniform throughout the country, and the law a unit?

As to Ruffed Grouse: The open season begins on or near Sept. 1st in nine Northern and four Southern States; in five Northern and two Southern States it is later. The vote is largely in favor of Sept. 1st. In fourteen States the season ends on or near the 1st of January. The limits of the close season for ruffed grouse are therefore defined to be from Sept. 1st to Jan. 1st. Then why not make the season uniform throughout?

For Quail: The open season begins on or near Sept. 1st in seven States; in nineteen States it begins on Oct. 1st or later. The season ends on or near the 1st of January in fifteen States; in eleven States it ends later, and in one, earlier. The opinion is in favor of October 1st and January 1st as the limits. Why not make the law a unit?

For Pinnated Grouse: The open season begins on or near Sept. 1st in ten States; in four States it is later. The season ends on or near January 1st in five States; in three States it ends earlier, and in six later. The average opinion places the limits at Sept. 1st and Jan. 1st. Then why not make the season uniform throughout?

For Wild Turkeys: The open season begins on or near Sept. 1st in eight States; in seven States it is later. The season ends on or near Jan. 1st in four States; in eleven States it is later. The preponderance of opinion would place the limits between Sept. 1st and Feb. 1st. The season should be made uniform throughout?

As to Woodcock: Ten States favor July shooting, and eleven oppose all shooting until about the first of September. Evidently there is a debatable question here. Thirteen States restrict the season to January 1st; in two the season ends sooner, and in six it ends later. The opinion is in favor of January 1st.

In summary, we learn that, as respects the kinds of game enumerated, public opinion, conveyed through the Legislatures of thirty-two States, favors the period included between Sept. 1st and Jan. 1st as the close season for deer, ruffed and pinnated grouse, and woodcock, with a proviso for July shooting on woodcock; the period included between Oct. 1st and Jan. 1st as the close season for quail; and the period included between Sept. 1st and Feb. 1st as the close season for turkeys. So far so good. We have now succeeded in circumscribing the widely diverse limitations shown in the Table of Close Seasons within a very narrow compass. If we can secure complete uniformity, so as to restrict the shooting season to the four months ending Jan. 1st, the code will be sufficiently simple. To do so, however, some compromise is necessary. If it be objected that in the northernmost States the quail have not all fully matured by the 1st of September, while at the South they are well grown; or that, when they and the deer are snowed under in Minnesota in January, they still afford uninterrupted sport in Florida and the Southern tier of States; we must bear in mind that we are laboring for the common good, and that some concessions are expedient and imperative. Let the season for quail open uniformly on the 1st of September so as to correspond with the open season for deer and ruffed grouse? What if the birds be not full grown in the northernmost part of the country? A legal restriction on September shooting will not save them, because the gunners who are after grouse will not withstand the temptation to shoot when the quail rise. We are at work for the common good of the grea test number—and therefore, to secure the required uniformity on *all* kinds of game, we must make concessions as to the quail, and place the beginning of the open season on Sept. 1st. In the southern and middle tiers of States the birds are all full grown at that date. And for wild turkeys; why not close it on January 1st instead of on February 1st, albeit Turkeys are in good condition until the later date. Our object is to unify the seasons, and if a man is permitted to range the woods with a gun after turkeys when the season on all other game is closed, who will guarantee that he will not shoot ruffed grouse or deer should they come in his way? Nothing is gained by keeping the season open during February. The argument in favor of separate close seasons for the two extremes of latitude should not be permitted to obtain. We must consider that any exception in favor of any locality or kind of game leaves a wide loop-hole of escape for any man who wishes to evade the laws. Make the close season uniform throughout the country and let it apply to all kinds of game, and the man who is found abroad in the interval with dog, gun, and hunting paraphernalia, will have a hard job to acquit himself of deliberate intent to break the law.

With regard to Fishes, the discrepancies in the laws are just as striking, but the way to uniform legislation is even more clear. Fortunately there are but two leading varieties of fish which require consideration, viz., the speckled trout and the black bass. Upon investigation we find that the habitat of the trout is identical with that of ruffed grouse, while the habitat of the black bass corresponds with that of the red deer. The range of the trout is from New England west to the Mississippi River, and between the 34th and 44th parallels of latitude; the range of the black bass is as wide as the bounda of our territory. The trout spawns in the fall and the bl a

bass in the spring. The close season for trout is naturally between the dates of April 1st and Sept. 1st; the close season for bass is included in the months of May and June. There is no reason why the laws to govern should not be made uniform throughout all the States.

Rabbits and squirrels do not legitimately belong to game to be protected. On the contrary, they are quite difficult to exterminate. Wild fowl and migratory birds need no general protective law. It would come within the prerogative of States to enact a temporary total prohibition when such a measure became necessary; to make local laws to protect wild fowl on their feeding-grounds; to prescribe the methods by which game and fish shall be taken, etc. To the Pacific coast the law of the East could not apply, for the seasons and climates are different. Local laws would obtain for moose, caribou, buffalo, rail, pigeons, and several varieties of fish like the true salmon, grayling, and land-locked salmon, which are found only in circumscribed districts. Nevertheless, with a general uniform law on deer, grouse, quail, woodcock, and turkey, the great object of complete protection to game would be secured. Different laws for contiguous States are irrational, and as at present constituted are actually aiding to drive out and exterminate the game instead of preserving it, because by discriminating in favor of one State as against another, slaughter is not only stimulated in the exempted State, but clandestine shooting is encouraged in the closed State by the open market permitted therein after the expiration of the open season. To render prohibitory laws efficacious, game should not be permitted on sale for more than two weeks after the season ends. All game killed within the legitimate term can be easily marketed within the time specified.

In accordance with the foregoing scheme of co-operation, we recommend to the Legislatures of the respective States the passage of the following amendment to existing laws:

1. No person shall kill any wild deer, ruffed grouse (known as partridge and pheasant), pinnated grouse (known as prairie chicken), quail (known at the South as partridge), wild turkeys, or woodcock, within the limits of this State at any time except during the months of September, October, November, and December.

2. No person shall kill any fish known as speckled trout, brook trout, and mountain trout within the limits of this State between the 1st day of September and the 1st day of April, nor any black bass during the months of May and June.

3. No wild deer, ruffed grouse, pinnated grouse, quail, wild turkeys, or woodcock, shall be permitted on sale in market or elsewhere after Jan. 15th, under penalty of $25 for each individual creature so sold or exposed for sale.

4. No trout shall be permitted to be sold between March and September, or black bass during May and June, under penalty of $25 for each fish so sold or exposed for sale.

5. Trapping shall be permitted in open season.

These conditions being satisfied, enforcement of the laws will be much facilitated, especially as regards those provisions which apply to the sale and transportation of game, trespass, and the rights of land owners and fluvial proprietors. If sportsmen do not shoot out of season the farmers will not endeavor to anticipate their visits by killing the game before the law is up, and if the sale of game is prohibited after Jan. 15th a stop will be put to both trapping and shooting in ample time to save enough seed for the game crop of the following year.

By a singular coincidence we have received from H. H. Thompson, Cashier of the Erie Railroad, a batch of suggestions which he will see have been anticipated by the comprehensive scheme of co-operative game laws which was brought before the American Fishcultural Association on Tuesday by the editor of this paper, and is reproduced in our columns this week. With all due respect to the value of his communication and to his sagacity and foresight, he will perceive that its publication would be unnecessary.

HALF A LOAF—*Boston, Mass., Feb. 15.—Editor Forest and Stream:* There is an old saying to the effect that "half a loaf is better than no bread," of which I have been reminded by two editorial articles of yours on the subject of a proposed alteration of the game laws of Massachusetts, the animus of which I at first could not understand. That the game laws of this State, as they now stand, are defective, and that even such as they are they cannot be enforced is a truth patent to everybody, but how to correct the evil is not so clear. There is something required in drawing up a draft of a law, besides framing it, so as to accomplish what you desire, and that is to have it of such a nature that there shall be some remote possibility of the law-makers adopting it. In New York you may be lucky enough to have the land-owners, farmers, game dealers, etc., such noble and honorable men as to be anxious to have the laws just such as the sportsmen wish them to be, without any regard to their own interest. I am, of course, aware that their interests and ours are identical, viz., the increase of game, but they cannot be made to see it; but in this State we are not so lucky, and the only objection which I would raise against the law advocated by the Fish and Game Association, which you indorse, is the rather important one, that there is no more chance of getting such a law as that through the Massachusetts Legislature than there would be to make shooting a bird, otherwise than on the wing, a States Prison offense.

The changes proposed, which you criticize so severely, were the result of a very hard and earnest work, chiefly by a gentleman who is thoroughly conversant with the matter, who has been several times before the House on this subject, who has in the past had palpable proof of the influence of the large game dealers as a body, and who, after having gone through much labor, called a meeting of all persons interested in the matter, the result being a large meeting of prominent sportsmen. The various clauses were talked over and ventilated, and a committee was appointed to bring the matter before the House. Nobody had an idea that the result was a perfect one, but we did think that it was the best possible one under the circumstances, and had it not been for the, to me, unaccountable opposition there was good reason to hope that it would pass. Under it, at least, we could convict violators, which at present cannot be done. We made a close season for woodcock and partridges, the possession of these birds out of season being sufficient to convict. The dealers were allowed to sell frozen grouse and quail out of season, which must have come from the West. I, individually, do not approve of this, but I am convinced that it cannot be prevented.

It will also be a long time before any law can be passed which will make it criminal for a farmer's boy to snare partridges in the old man's wood lot. However, it is all over now practically, opposition from where one would least expect it and a rush of other proposed changes of law in order to have a finger in the pie has had such an effect that nothing will be done, and we shall go on for some time longer under the good old law, by which if a man shoots out of season, and by any miracle any body takes it up, he may "forfeit" a few dollars, if he happens to have them in his pocket, but as he generally does not, why of course he can't "forfeit" what he has not got, so he gets off scot free.

I have scribbled much more than I meant to, as I only wanted to show that the law proposed, which meets your disfavor, was not drawn up in a hurry without reflection, and that its proposers did not have in view the depopulating of the neighboring States of their quail, nor did they wish to encourage the snaring of partridges as your article would lead one to infer. MIC MAC.

We have already so fully given our reasons for supporting the bill proposed by the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association that a repetition of them is needless; and if, as is urged, the passage of that bill be an impossibility, further discussion of it is out of place. We agree with "Mic Mac" that the half loaf is better than no bread, and having lost the whole loaf, it is now in order for our Massachusetts friends to clamor for the fragments. It is a deplorable picture here presented: an inefficient and unjust law is urged because citizens cannot be compelled to respect a law which is proper. The short-sighted policy of game dealers may carry the day now, but it is a policy which must eventually prove suicidal. It may be suggested also that the sportsmen of Massachusetts, who represent no mean part of the intelligence and capital of the Commonwealth, have some rights which are as much to be respected as those of other people. We have not believed that these proposed measures are simply the unreflecting efforts of enthusiasts. If they are such, as a matter of course, they will be summarily frowned down at the State House, and the trapping of birds and the sale of game illegally captured in other States will go on.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME.—The officers for 1878-9 are: Pres., B. F. Dorrance, Wilkes-Barre; First Vice-Pres., B. W. Richards, Philadelphia; Second Vice-Pres., D. W. Seller, Harrisburg; Third Vice-Pres., J. B. Reed, New Brighton; Fourth Vice-Pres., R. M. Linsey, Scranton; Rec. Sec'y, W. W. Dorris, Huntingdon; Cor. Sec'y, J. Ross Thompson, Erie; Treas., W. C. McCrum, Pittsburgh. Com. on Rules, Regulations and Game Laws—J. Ross Thompson, Erie; B. W. Richards, Philadelphia; Jno. C. Brown, Pittsburgh. Com. on Fish Laws—Jno. E. Reyburn, Philadelphia; M. Hargden Brooks, Greenville; Dr. W. E. Fundenburg, Pittsburgh.

TEXAS STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The second annual convention will be held at Waco, May 7. It is especially desired by the friends of game protection that all who are interested in the cause should communicate with the secretary of the association, Mr. P. B. Watson, Houston, or a game law will be proposed at that meeting. A four days' shooting will be held under the auspices of the Waco and Tatham clubs.

ILLINOIS STATE SPORTSMAN'S ASSOCIATION—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At a meeting of the above association held at Springfield, February 12, upward of twenty well-known sportsmen were in attendance. The meeting was presided over by M. V. Lincoln, of Peoria. The matter brought before the association was of importance, and the session a harmonious one. Amendments to the game law were considered and discussed. It was the sense of the meeting that the shooting of quail should begin on Sept. 1, instead of August 15, and continue until October 15, instead of November, as now. The shooting of prairie chickens, it is proposed, shall begin on August 15, and cease on December 1, instead of January 1, as now. A committee was appointed to draft amendments to the law, and at a late session the committee reported in favor of Mr. Crooker's bills in the House for the preservation of fish. Resolutions were also adopted, asking the earnest co-operation of all farmers and sportsmen to advance by influence and legislation the protection of game and song birds and food fishes, and requesting members of the Legislature to favor all just legislation to the end that the fine fields and streams of Illinois may be in the future preserved and stocked. The meeting adjourned to meet at Peoria, June 17. ROVER.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 20, 1879.

LEASING AND STOCKING STREAMS—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of Feb. 13, certain of Mr. Seth Green's correspondents complain in relation to the game and fish laws, notably of the action of land owners on streams that have been stocked with fishes. A suggestion upon this matter of stocking streams may not be out of place. That is for one or more persons to lease the right to stock and take fishes from a given stream for a term of years of the land-owners, and, if they please, reserve the right to the land-owners to take fishes for their family use, and no other; then obtain a special law applicable thereto. The lessee or lessees then can control the streams and allow fishing at such times as is deemed proper. I have a stream leased as above which is protected by special law. Thus far the plan works well. NATHANIEL HOBBS.

The Rifle.

THE FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN TOURNAMENT

For the Short-Range Championship of 1879

First prize to be ten monogram medals, presented by the FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN. Open to teams from any organized rifle club.

Conditions—Teams—Each team shall consist of ten men. The teams participating must be composed of members of the various clubs which they represent. Rifles—Limited to ten pounds in weight; minimum pull of trigger, three pounds; 22-100 cal. Teams may furnish their own rifles and ammunition, or use those at the gallery, as they may desire. Number of Shots—Ten by each competitor. Sighting Shots—Two shots will be allowed each competitor. Position—Off-hand. Targets—200-yards targets, according to the regulations of the N. R. A., reduced in proportion to the range at the gallery. Practice—No practice allowed on the day of the match. Entrance Fee—Ten dollars to be paid at the office of the FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN, No. 111 Fulton street, N. Y. The match to be governed by the rules of the N. R. A. relating to teams.

In accordance with the conditions previously announced, the captains of the several teams met at Conlin's gallery on the evening of the 22d and proceeded to carry out the minor details of the match. Dr. Dudley was chosen chairman and Mr. Donaldson, of the New York Club, secretary. There were representatives from the Seppenfeldt, Hellwig, Empire, South Brooklyn, Newark Amateur, Catholic Institute of Newark, New York Club (two teams), Zettler Club (two teams). Some considerable surprise was manifested at the absence of the Yorkville men, the Irish-Americans, the Centennial Club, the Scotch Americans, the several regimental clubs, and Col. Gilon ought certainly, it was thought by all, put in an appearance with his crack shooters from the 9th Assembly District of the 5th Senatorial District. On the matter of referees, it was agreed that each club should select a member—not a shooter on the team—to act as referee, and that the two referees of each evening should select an umpire, not of either club. This will relieve anybody of the task of acting as referee through the entire session.

It was voted that the entry list be closed finally at 9 o'clock on the evening of March 6th, when the captains are to meet to draw for the order of shooting the strings. The match to open on March 10th.

The small medals now in process of manufacture promise to be choice bits of artistic work, and their motto—"Vede Vidi Vici"—is very appropriate. The Winchester Arms Company will place a novelty on the prize list in their new Express rifle.

THE MASSACHUSETTS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—If the foreign riflemen who think of coming across the border or across the sea to make a trial for the possession of the "Palma" wish to know precisely what they may expect to meet in the way of scores, there is no better guide than the report first issued by the Massachusetts Rifle Association of the work accomplished at Walnut Hill during the past year. In shooting over the Elcho ranges, a score below 200 does not appear as a winning one. In off-hand work averages run above centres, while in mid-range perfection is again and again shown, and even where carton targets are employed the average runs above the bull's-eye line. The report throughout shows not only a most flattering progress, but puts the present condition of the association in a more satisfactory light. The matches are as various as can be, and the results are presented in a compact and perspicuous form.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Medford, Feb. 22.*—There was a special attraction at the Bellevue Range to-day in the fact that two matches were in progress. The competing teams were each on their own range, and on Bellevue the effort of the riflemen was for scores to be used in the matches lately made with the Bergen Point Rifle Club, of Bayonne, N. J., and the Lake View Rifle Club, of Chicago, Ill. The conditions of the match with the Chicago club are as follows: Teams to consist of eight men each; rounds, ten; position, off-hand; distance, 200 yards; rifle, any within the regulation rules; one sighting shot allowed previous to firing on the score. Each association to shoot on their own grounds and the result to be forwarded to the other by mail. The following are the scores made by the members of the Medford Club:

R. Sawyer, 44; H. K. Richardson, 43; C. H. Russell, 43; H. S. Harris, 43; H. H. D. Cushing, 41; J. R. Teele, 39; H. Withington, 38; J. H. Eames, 35; Total, 324.

At the conclusion of the above match the club began its score to be used in the match with the New Jersey club. The conditions are the same as those of the above named, except teams consisted of ten men and two sighting shot were allowed previous to scoring. Appended is the score:

H. K. Richardson, 46; H. S. Harris, 43; R. Sawyer, 43; J. H. Eames, 43; H. H. D. Cushing, 43; H. Withington, 42; C. H. Russel, 42; W. G. Tousey, 40; J. R. Teele, 39; W. P. Metcalf, 36; total, 416. The Bergen Point men telegraphed a total of 423. During the day at the renewed competition in the Winter Shed match, there were 78 entries. The following are some of the best scores made: First class—H. K. Richardson, 33; H. K. Richardson, re-entry, 33; C. H. Russell, 32; C. H. Russel, re-entry, 31; J. H. Eames, 31; J. H. Eames, re-entry, 31; R. Sawyer, 31. Second class—J. R. Teele, 32; J. R. Teele, re-entry, 31; J. Barker, 31; W. G. Tousey, 31. Third class—E. F. Kendricks, 29; E. F. Kendricks, re-entry, 27.

Boston, Mammoth Rifle Gallery, Feb. 22.—The regular monthly prize shoot is progressing finely, and as the month is drawing to a close some excellent shooting is shown. The standing of the several competitors is as follows (150 feet, rounds 5, possible 40):

L F Newton	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	39	Wm S Arnaud	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	35
E W Archer	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	38	D S Hickey	4	2	4	5	5	5	5	5	35
Geo Lamb	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	38	Geo E Everett	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	35
E S Tobey, Jr	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	38	Robert Thomas	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	35
H A Pickering	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	37	J Myers	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	35
W H Harrison	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	37	L Marchant	5	4	4	5	3	5	4	5	35
W H Johnson	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	36	A B Archer	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	34
C C Barrett	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	36	Geo E Rice	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	34
W Bradford	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	36	E C Spofford	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	34
P H Hartshorn	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	36	H F Heinzen	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	5	34
W H Restarick	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	36	W H Mabury	4	4	5	5	5	3	4	4	34
R J Restarick	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	35	B H Smith	3	5	4	4	4	5	3	4	34
J J Dunne	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	35										

Walnut Hill.—There were 111 entries on Washington's Birthday for the Maynard rifle contest at 200 yds. Good weather favored, and the top scores were fully up to the average of the association. The leading ones are appended:

J A Lowell	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—48
H Tyler	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—47
W H Jackson	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—47
J N Frye	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—46
E W Law	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5—45
C U Meiggs	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—45
D Kirkwood	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—45
W Charles	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—45
E Bennett	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—44
S B Edwards	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—44
D G Durgin	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—44
J T R Scheefer	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—43
L W Blake	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—42
E W Archer	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—40

MEDFORD AMATEURS.—The third of the winter-shed class meetings of the Medford Amateur Rifle Team occurred Wednesday, Feb. 19, at Bellevue Range, at which time, notwithstanding there was a severe snow storm prevailing, the following scores were made:

First Class.

H Withington	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—32
H Withington (re-entry)	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—31
H H D Cushing	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—32
H H D Cushing (re-entry)	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—31
R Sawyer	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—31
R Sawyer (re-entry)	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—30
J H Eames	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—31
J H Eames (re-entry)	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—29
H H Davis	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—30
H H Davis (re-entry)	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—30

Second Class.

J Barker	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—30
J Thomas	5	4	5	4	5	4	3—30

Third Class.

G B Gill	5	5	5	5	5	3	4—32
G H Howe	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—30

The fourth meeting took place Saturday, Feb. 22:

First Class.

H K Richardson	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—33
H K Richardson (re-entry)	5	3	4	5	5	4	5—32
C H Russell	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—32
C H Russell (re-entry)	4	4	4	5	5	5	4—31
J H Eames	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—31
J H Eames (re-entry)	5	4	5	4	4	4	5—31
R Sawyer	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—31

Second Class.

J R Teele	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—32
J R Teele (re-entry)	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—31
J Barker	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—31
W G Tousey	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—31

Third Class.

E F Kendrick	4	5	5	3	4	4	4—29
E F Kendrick (re-entry)	4	4	3	4	4	3	5—27

At 10 o'clock, Feb. 22, the shooting in the Bergen Point match came off with the following score:

Bergen Point Rifle Association.

J T B Collins	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—44
J F Rathyen	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—44
Thos Conroy	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—43
H J Stilson	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—43
Dr Dart	5	5	4	4	5	3	4—43
A Vredenburg	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—42
H Meigs, Jr	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—42
Fred Schilling	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
J O Simmonds	4	3	4	4	4	4	5—41
A Duane	4	4	4	4	3	4	4—40—423

Medford Team Bergen Point Match.

H K Richardson	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—46
H S Harris	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—43
R Sawyer	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—43
J H Eames	4	4	5	5	3	4	4—43
H H D Cushing	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—42
H Withington	4	4	5	5	3	4	4—42
C H Russell	5	5	4	4	4	5	4—42
W G Tousey	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—40
J R Teele	4	4	5	4	3	3	4—39
W P Metcalf	4	4	5	4	3	4	4—38—416

At 2 P. M. occurred the shooting in match with Chicago team with the following results:

Medford Team—Chicago Match.

H K Richardson	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—43
R Sawyer	5	4	5	4	4	3	5—44
C H Russell	4	4	5	3	4	4	5—42
H S Harris	3	4	5	4	4	3	5—42
H H D Cushing	4	4	4	5	3	4	4—41
J R Teele	5	4	4	4	4	3	4—40
H Withington	3	4	4	5	3	4	4—38
J H Eames	4	5	4	3	4	0	4—34—324

—The annual meeting of the Riverside Rifle and Gun Club, Pittsfield, Mass., was held February 21, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Dr. Wentworth; First Vice-Pres., R. P. Burbank; Second Vice-Pres., H. R. Pierson; Third Vice-Pres., F. P. Farrington; Sec'y, F. H. Leonard; Treas., W. W. Tracy; Capt., J. H. Wood.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport.*—The officers of the Fourth Regiment, C. N. G., resolved in January last to present to Capt. S. C. Kingman, Inspector of Target Practice, some token of their appreciation of his efforts to improve and encourage marksmanship in the regiment. At the ball of the Sedgewick Guards, held here on the evening of the 21st, Col. Crofutt presented the badge made for the committee by Hayes of Newark. It is a suspended telescope, from which hangs by links a long-range rifle. From this two crossed swords are suspended by a heavy chain, immediately under which is a medal of the Roman style, in the centre of which is a target on an onyx. At the top is the inscription, "4th Regiment," and at the bottom the letters "C. N. G." On the back is the following inscription: "Presented to Captain S. C. Kingman, I. T. P., by the officers of the 4th Regiment, Feb. 22, 1879." The badge is a beauty and the recipient may justly be proud of it. Capt. Kingman has been making a tour of the companies of the regiment scattered through the southwestern portion of the State, and has been giving instruction in aiming and position drill. He reports that he has been well received and that good attention is paid by the members and officers of the command.

NEW YORK—*Morrisania, Feb.* 22.—Match at 200 yards; Creedmoor target:

Alder	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5—46
Donaldson	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4—45
Fenling	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—45
Todd	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—45
Howlett	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—45
Davids	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—44
Dunlap	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5—44
Davis	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—44
Horton	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—44
Fisher	3	5	5	4	5	5	4	4—44
O'Donnell	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	5—44
Joiner	4	5	4	3	4	4	5	5—44
V Daly	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	4—41
Gourlay	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—39
Case	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	4—39
Robinson	3	4	5	3	3	3	5	4—38
Frank	2	0	4	3	4	4	5	4—35

The average of the seven New York Club men who took part in the contest was 43 6-7ths; the average of the six men of the Empire Rifle Club was 42⅔ds.

NEW YORK RIFLE CLUB.—A valuable gold badge, presented by E. T. Davis, was finally won February 20, 1879, by A. J. Howlett. The trophy was shot for at the club's weekly shoots, held at Conlin's Gallery, Thursday evening. The competitions were open to the members of the N. Y. R. A., to be handicapped according to the club's adopted system of handicapping. The trophy to be won three times, not necessarily consecutively, before becoming the winner's property. Shooting to be done with .22-cal. rifle. Position, off-hand; targets, 200 and 300 yards; targets proportionately reduced for the range; rounds, ten shots per target; rules of the N. R. A. to govern. Highest possible score 100. The winners' scores throughout the entire series of competitions are evidences of skill for a rifleman to feel proud of, while the record of a large percentage of the contestants indicate but little difference in the degree of proficiency between the winners and the losers. The following is a list of the names and scores of the winners of the different competitions for the trophy:

		200 yards	300 yards.	Tl.
Nov.	21, 1878	A J Howlett	49	46	95
"	28	W H Dunlap	48	46	94
Dec.	5	Fredk Conlin	48	46	94
"	12	F G Foligraff	47	47	94
"	19	P Lorillard, Jr	46	43	89
"	26	N O'Donnell	47	47	94
Jan.	2, 1879	T Fitz	48	46	95
"	9	A J Howlett	47	49	96
"	16	T Fitz	48	47	96
"	23	J H Meeker	46	44	90
"	30	S P Wells	45	47	92
Feb.	6	F J Donaldson	47	45	92
"	13	H D Biydenburgh	48	47	95
"	20	A J Howlett	50	47	97

SEPPENFELDT RIFLE CLUB—*New York, Feb.* 20.—Creedmoor rules; possible 50:

John W Adams	47	John Haas	43
John Schutz	41	E B Douglas	43
M Kern	46	C M Davis	43
John Rist	36	Ch D Celen	42
Ed Hoozmann	15	Ca Laing	39
P Brennan	33	E G Maguire	39
Wm Seppenfeldt, Jr	45	W J Leary	39
Isaac Garrison	45	J Chambers	39
J Egan	44	O Decker	39
John McCoy	44	J Hoagland	37
Th Regan	43	H Rathenburg	34
G C Walters	43		

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB—Weekly match; Creedmoor target reduced to gallery distance; Feb. 11; possible 50:

M L Riggs	48	B Zettler	45
D Miller	48	H Oehl	45
W Klein	47	G A Schurman	45
M B Engel	46	J Levy	44
J Dahl	46	F Patterson	42
M Dorrler	46	D Culhane	42
R Zimmerman	47	C Reese	39
C G Zettler	46	L Frenet	40
N D Ward	47	F Farbarus	40
J Regles	46		

C. VOLLERS, Sec.

RIFLE CLUB ELECTION.—At a general meeting of the New York City Schuetzen Corps, held on the 13th inst., at Germania Assembly Rooms, an election of officers took place with the following result: Captain, John F. Gerdes; Secretary, F. W. Schumacker; Financial Secretary, W. Brueckmann; Treasurer, H. W. Cordts; Custodian, Arch. Watts; Ord. Sergeant, J. E. Meyer; Quartermaster, Gust. Hy. Gerdes; Shooting Masters, John W. Schneider, Wm. Raub; Fin. Committee, Hy. Bischoff, G. F. Wahrenberger, John Schacht; Collector, A. Siebert. The shooting festival of the above Corps will be held July 14 and 15 at Jones' Wood.

THE GALLERY RECORD.—The best recorded short range gallery score has just been made by Mr. Fred. Alder, of this city, who, at Hillwig's gallery, last Monday evening, out of forty consecutive shots made thirty-nine bull's-eyes. The position was off-hand; the rifle a Ballard, and the ammunition that of the Winchester Arms Company, where the two targets are now on exhibition.

TROJAN RIFLE CLUB.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Trojan Rifle Club have established headquarters and a 75-foot gallery at 88 Congress street, where visiting marksmen will be always welcome. Excellent scores have been made at the gallery, the best of which we give in detail: 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—49. We use a Ballard rifle .22 cal.; 1-inch bull's-eye. On Thursday, Feb. 6, at the Vail Avenue Range, 200 yards, German ring target, with a muzzle-loading rifle, Mr. N. W. Irving made the following remarkable score, which we give in the order it was shot: 25 24 23 23 25 24 24 18 20 25—233. On Feb. 13 occurred our monthly competition with the following results: Geo. Grammell, 198; T. H. Dutcher, 195; H. Durfee, 192; O. Dexter, 190; P. Tobin, 189; Geo. Polock, 189; Dr. Bousted, 186. T. H.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1879.

Washington, Feb. 22.—The Columbia Rifle Association shot a series of all-comers' matches to-day over the range at Benning's Station. The first of the series was a contest at the 200 and 300 yards targets, which resulted in a tie of 49 between Mr. James B. Burnside and Mr. J. M. Partello, the former making 23 and 26 and the latter 28 and 21 at the two targets respectively. The medal was awarded to Mr. Burnside, as his score was the greater at the further target. Mr. Partello easily won the medal for shooting at the 500 and 600 yards targets, his score being 34 and 33, a total of 67 out of a possible 70. The record at the long-range targets, as far as made, was as follows:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	Total.
J M T Partello	73	69	142
Col J O P Burnside	72	64	136
J P Lauritzen	64	61	125
Dr Scott	63	61	124

Complete darkness interrupted the shooting here, and prevented the firing at the 1,000 yards range, which will be taken up next week. The day was gloomy and cloudy, and during the firing at long-range hail and snow fell. At the close of this last contest Mr. Partello was six points ahead of his nearest competitor for the long-range prize.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago, Feb.* 15.—Rifle club of the George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R.; regular weekly shoot at the 200-yard range. A new supremacy badge was presented to be shot for, the winner to hold it until the next weekly competition. The wind was strong and gusty at 2 o'clock; the score was as follows:

Frank Hyde	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—43
S M Tyrrell	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—43
J A Shafer	5	4	5	3	4	5	4	4—42
W H Chenoweth	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—42
D H Freeman	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	5—41
J A Freeman	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—40
J M Ordway	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	5—39
J C Borcherdt	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	3—39
J C Morse	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	3—38
L H Drew	4	3	4	4	3	2	4	5—35

As Mr. Hyde did not belong to the club, comrade Tyrrell wears the badge during the coming week. LU.

CHICAGO VS. MEDFORD.—*Chicago, Feb.* 22.—The Lake View Rifle Club in its match with the Medford, Mass., Club to-day made the following score at 200 yards:

James A Colehour	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—42
W H Chenoweth	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—42
L. Drury	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—5—42
H C Bradley	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—41
J E Tice	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
J Macauley	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	5—40
C Cutts	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—39
J W Foster	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3—39

—George H. Thomas Rifle Club, Northwestern Rifle Range, second competition for supremacy badge; 200 yds.; wind strong at 6:30; score:

Tyrrell	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—46
D B Freeman	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—44
Kellogg	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4—5—40
J A Freeman	4	5	3	5	5	4	4	3—4—40
Birchardt	5	3	6	4	3	4	4	3—4—38
Clark	4	4	5	2	4	4	0	4—4—35

LU.

MICHIGAN—*East Saginaw, Feb.* 15.—Fifteenth weekly practice of the East Saginaw Amateur Rifle Club; 200-yard target reduced, possible 50:

Capt W J Shaw	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—4—46
C C Yawkey	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—4—42
R F Corbyn	3	5	4	4	5	3	4	4—4—39
J H Houry	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	3—4—39

J. H. H., Sec.

—Mr. A. H. Weston, Assistant Secretary of the National Rifle Association, has prepared a work which is now in the hands of Harper Bros. for publication. It is not a rifle manual, but it treats fully of a subject which Mr. Weston, from his experience of a number of years as the conductor of matches and meetings at Creedmoor, is fully able to give authoritative information upon. It will treat of the organization of rifle clubs and the laying out of ranges; the varieties of targets and their construction, and the management of matches. It is to be very full in detail, and from the thousands of letters which have poured into the National Rifle Association, the author has had a very clear idea of the sort of information needed.

GUN SIGHTS.—In reply to "A. J. H." in issue of Jan. 30, 1879, I would say that William Malcolm & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., formerly manufactured the best rifle telescopes in the world, adapted to either breech-loader or muzzle-loader. The prices range between $30 and $55, according to finish. I have used them both for hunting and target practice, and they leave nothing to be desired. DE FORREST.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY

Hares, brown and gray. Wild duck, geese, brant, etc.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks and Wild Fowl.

"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand piper, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf birds, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group *Limacolæ* or Shore Birds.

WILD RICE.—We call the attention of numerous corres pondents to the advertisement of wild rice seed for sale. No time should be lost in securing a supply for spring planting.

DUCK DECOYS.—As the duck season is close at hand, decoys come into request. Those who wish to provide themselves will find an excellent article advertised in our paper by H. A. Stevens, of Westboro, New York.

A NEW BALL FOR TRAP SHOOTING.—To the making of new inventions there is no end; the best in use are destined to be superseded by something better. This is in accordance with the law of progress. In the great struggle for precedence and ascendency men cannot long remain stationary or idle. Success can only be reached and secured by constant watchfulness and work. The improvements that have been made in balls and traps since the introduction of the first patterns, are very great, but none are so marked and ingenious as that which we bring before our readers in our advertising columns this week. The features of this ball are such positive indications when hit; as make disputes unnecessary; tampering with the balls, and consequent fraud, impossible; no objectionable debris of glass or other material. We have simply a wooden globe which is covered with a chemical paper or fulminate. The slightest concussion upon the paper releases a most conspicuous smoke, which indicates the hit. The paper takes fire and is consumed during its fall to the ground, leaving the bare wooden globe ready for another covering of chemical paper. Of course the ball can be used until it is shot to pieces, when it must be replaced by another. We cannot imagine anything more perfect for open air shooting. It will have to be proved whether the large volumes of smoke emitted from the balls will not make their use objectionable for indoor practice. We copy from a circular placed in our hands by the inventor, Mr. C. V. Boughton, of Titusville, Pa.:

1. It is unmistakable in its results, even though hit with a single shot, as it throws from it a puff of smoke about the size of a man's body, and dividing itself into three parts, viz.: The wooden ball and two burning paper caps, which are entirely consumed by the time they reach the ground.

2. They leave no broken glass upon the ground to injure cattle, horses, etc., but can be used upon your lawns without leaving any marks when your shooting is done.

3. It only requires about twenty wooden balls to shoot a match of 1,000 or more, as they are thrown back to the traps and recapped; thereby saving carriage.

4. One thousand of these balls—that is, covers—are packed in a box about 15 inches square, instead of taking four barrels as in the case of glass balls, thereby saving trouble, breakage and freight.

5. These balls require no judge or umpire in the closest contests, as they will not ignite by falling upon the grass, but if hit in the air, with even a single No. 10 shot, will show signs that no gentleman can dispute, as the smoke is so vivid to all (the shooter included) that it leaves no chance for a dispute as to the result.

These balls have been tested upon long distances with the following result:

The longest distance that "Paine's thin feather-filled ball" was broken was 70 yards. At 90 yards it was cracked, but not broken. The explosive ball worked perfectly at a distance of 100 yards. These balls were all placed on the top of a stake. Tests show that about one-fourth of the glass balls are really hit but not broken.

Each ball is made of two colors, and the effect in the air is very pleasing.

These balls will be ready for shipment the coming season,

and the prices will range about the same as glass balls. They will be packed in boxes of two sizes; small size 500, large size 1,000.

Sample boxes containing enough balls for practice, $1, with full directions and prices; 500 balls, $3.25; 1,000 balls, $6.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo, Feb.* 15.—Ducks, such as whistlers, old squaws and mergansers, popularly known in this city as flying fish, are plenty in the river, but the hunters say they are hard to approach. UNCAS.

SOUTH BROOKLYN.—At a meeting of the S. B. Sportsmen's Club, held on Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, 1879, the following members were elected as officers: Fr. Schecker, Pres.; John Morony, Vice-Pres.; Paul A. Bassinger, Sec.; Gus. Boysen, Treas.

SENECA GUN CLUB.—The Seneca Gun Club, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., propose if possible to secure the next New York State Sportsmen's Convention for their town. The officers of the club are: Horace Silsby, President; James F. Lawrence, Vice-President; C. H. Williams, Secretary; M. Hoag, Treasurer; J. G. Story, R. P. Lathrop and W. P. Elwell, Executive Committee.

Chatham Village, Feb. 20.—Myself and a neighbor have seventeen fox skins as trophies of the chase this season, and one wild cat's skin. We have excellent hounds. W. G. S.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Lilesville, Feb.* 18.—The winter with us has been a severe one, with several sleets and snows, and the mercury away down in the units now and then. But none of the "spells" have been of sufficient duration to be hurtful to game. Twenty-two years ago snow lay on the ground for three weeks, and many of the furred and feathered tribes perished. We are now awaiting the Northern migration of snipe and woodcock. E. R. L.

Monroe, Feb. 18.—The prospects for our next fall shooting are most excellent. The Legislature now in session has passed a law making it a fine of $10 to kill a partridge (quail) or break up a nest of the same. The close season begins the 18th of April, and expires 15th October of each year. Heretofore hundreds of birds have been annually destroyed by boys and negroes robbing their nests. In an afternoon's hunt the dog found six large covies, which I think would average thirty birds. Glass ball shooting with rifle has been somewhat popular here. A Mr. Smith at a recent shoot broke 35 out of 50 shot at, using a .22-cal. rifle. A few wild turkeys have been noticed in the neighborhood, but hunting them is rather poor sport, as the fun is generally in the hunting and not in finding or killing. We, down here, use black powder, and find it very efficient. AVERY.

HARRISON COUNTY GUN CLUB.—The Secretary of the Harrison County Gun Club, of Marshall, Texas, is Mr. J. N. Goodey.

OHIO—*Carrollton, Feb.* 17.—The farmers throughout our county generally are feeding the quail, and from what I gather from them we will have an abundance here next year.
M. S.

ILLINOIS.—Captain Bogardus reports the prospects for quail shooting in Southern Illinois very good, as the birds in that section were not killed by the severe snows.

Lacon, Ill., Feb. 16—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Our quails are not all frozen. I saved all mine, except what the hawks got. Our hedges are a first class protection for them, and if they are not disturbed when there is snow on the ground and cattle run in the fields, they generally get through. Our laws should say that there should be no shooting of quail when there is snow on the ground, or in any way disturbing them, except it be to feed them. Such a law would here be ample protection. There is no sport in tracking up a covey of quail in the snow and murdering them. It is simply murder. One charge kills all, for those that are not killed or wounded are scattered, and freeze or starve. I started a covey to-day of eleven that six weeks ago, at the beginning of our fifteen inches of snow, had fourteen, and this covey had, I think, the poorest show of any one on my 800 acres. In the meantime we have had 26 deg. and 20 deg. often. So you see that if left alone they can live in snow and cold. Yours truly, O. B. WIER.

CALIFORNIA—*Santa Barbara, Feb.* 1.—We have for our game here, hidden back well in the mountains, the grizzly bear; but that animal is seldom troubled by our hunters. Deer is the principal large game, and many is the one that is killed. There seems to be two kinds of them here, one the mule deer. They are very scarce and are seldom killed. The other kind is the common deer, and they seldom weigh over 100lbs. They abound in great numbers in the Coast Range Mountains that run down the coast behind our town. During the fall and winter months nearly every kind of water fowl visits a large lagoon and the surrounding marsh that is situated some eight miles from town. We have splendid sport among them at times. Wild pigeons visit us in the spring. They differ from the pigeon of the Eastern States, being much larger, and they have bright yellow legs and bill. (If I am rightly informed, they differ in this.) We also have two varieties of quail, the mountain and valley quail. The mountain quail are much larger, and differ in color from the Eastern bird. They are a bluish slate color on the back and white mottled brown underneath, and have a large plume of black feathers falling down the back. The valley quail are smaller than the others, though nearly the same color, but their tuft is shorter and bends forward. Both varieties are very handsome birds. Wilson snipe are killed here during the rainy season, but not in large numbers. E. C. T.

PENETRATION.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In regard to the question of J. S. in your issue of Jan. 9, I think that both your correspondent and yourself misunderstand the sentence in Parkers' circular, by "better distribution." Parkers mean closer and more regular pattern, which is of course attained by decreasing the powder or increasing the shot. You are right, and Parkers are also right, for two such eminent authorities could hardly differ on so plain a question.
C. H. Hope.

SHOTGUN WADS—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have read with great pleasure the *Field* report of a series of experiments tending to show the best mode of loading B. L. shotguns. It appears that there is no standard for the length of cone, this varying from ⅛ to 3-16 of an inch. Now, the *Field* endeavors to prove that in order to insure good shooting the wad or wads over the powder must fit tight and be a trifle thicker than the length of cone, and if this is not carried out, erratic pattern and bad penetration are the result. To get at the inside form of my gun barrels, I drove in tight wads to about five inches from the break-off, filled them with melted tallow, and I find that the cones of my four barrels are each 3-16 long. I can therefore use ordinary thick felt wads over powder. Had I found the cones of my gun ¾ or even ½ inch long, I should have been annoyed; ammunition is expensive enough without resorting to an inch of wadding. Again, the cartridge should fit the chamber and yet be exactly of the gauge of the barrel. I have some cartridges on my table that are very thick; still they fit the chamber of my gun and are of a gauge somewhat smaller, owing to the great thickness of paper. I cannot make a good pattern with these, and I firmly believe that the wads used in the cartridges do not fill out the barrel sufficiently to keep the gas generated on firing separate and apart from the shot. Both guns and cartridges are by eminent makers. Perhaps you may think I am splitting straws; but I would like to know why a good gun should at times make such bad pattern and worse penetration when the cartridges used are, or are supposed to be, of the same quality, and it seems probable that the thickness of the wad has all to do with this. Should my remarks lead to any inquiry I shall be pleased. Yours truly, TANTRAMAR.
Sackville, N. B., Feb. 13, 1879.

GUN PATTERNS—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I read in your issue of last week of a man putting 300 pellets in a 30-inch circle at 40 yards, 1¼ oz. No. 8 shot, heaping measure, so I thought I could beat it. I have a Clabrough gun 7¼lbs. weight, 12-gauge, choke-bore, that with the same amount of No. 8 shot, I put 324 pellets in a 30-inch circle, 40 yards, and put three shot inside a 2-inch circle; and with same gun, distance and circle, put 456 No. 9 shot, and five in 2-inch centre, and only used 1oz. at that. E. L. SEELEY.

COSMOLINE AS A RUST PREVENTIVE—*Mr. Editor:* I can fully indorse the article known to the drug trade as Cosmoline as a rust preventive and lubricator for guns. Something over a year ago I noticed a jar of it in a drug store, and out of curiosity I read of its claimed origin and uses over the name of a well-known, reliable wholesale drug house. They warranted it to be free from water and acids and free from any affinity for oxygen, a mineral fat produced by the distillation of petroleum. These, if true, were the qualities that should be possessed by a rust preventive. I have tried it thoroughly in competition with Eaton's Rust Preventative, as he names it, and blue mercurial ointment, and am more than satisfied with it. It has no smell or bad odor, and is but little changed by ordinary heat and cold; is cheap and agreeable to use; its wax renders joints impervious to water, and it is good for all parts of the gun. Especially is it desirable as an application to darken the wood and render it waterproof. Now, if the mercury adds any to the rust-preventing qualities of suet as a rust preventive, why would not it, made into an unguent with this cosmoline, be the best thing of all?
Lacon, Ill. BYRNE.

RUST PREVENTIVE.—A Texas correspondent, "T. C. D." of Houston, writes that he has found cosmoline, or vasiline, a very effective rust preventive for use where the guns are affected by the damp salt air of the sea.

DITTMAR POWDER.—*Conshohocken, Pa., Feb.* 17.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At a trap shoot on Saturday a muzzle-loading gun loaded with Dittmar powder was blown entirely to pieces, severely injuring both the shooter and trap puller. The arm so badly demolished was a comparatively cheap American gun, purchased for genuine twist barrels. It has been in constant use for five years, with a charge of 4 drs. black powder; and what lays the blame most conclusively to the Dittmar's score is the fact that this was the only charge ever fired from it. No blame can be attached to overcharging, as only 3½ drs. by measure were used. Why this powder in some localities should answer all purposes so admirably and in others prove both dangerous on the one hand and worthless from exposure to slight dampness on the other, we are at a loss to understand. If Mr. Dittmar can succeed in remedying these difficulties his powder will prove a valuable adjunct to the sportsman's outfit, as all will admit its superiority in the slight recoil and almost entire absence of smoke. H. G. J. H.

A CHASE FOR THE ANTELOPE—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have been a constant reader of your paper since we (F. and S. and myself) were youngsters together. It has been my familiar friend and visitor through all the varying phases of a wandering life, and has been equally welcome at my house in old Michigan, in the lonely cabin in the Black Hills of Dakota, or by the camp fire amid the cotton woods of the Big Cheyenne and its tributaries; and I have often thought that I would take an old friend's privilege and write you some account of the glorious sport we used to have on the frontier. I now inclose a letter I have just received from a friend at Brule Agency. It is the plain, straightforward story of one of the best fellows and most conscientious sportsmen that I have ever met. My friend writes as follows from Lower Brule Agency under date of Jan. 19. J. W. M.
Ypsilante, Mich., Feb. 1, 1879.

I am having all the sport that I can stand. We have a stable full of horses, and I have only to say that I want one and he is always saddled and at the door before I am ready. I have been hunting antelope considerably lately. When I get tired of making out papers, I take rifle and horse and go up the river about five miles, cross and get upon the high prairie, and then the fun begins.

There is no still hunting with us; it is horseflesh against antelope speed. There is just a spice of danger in it too, for the prairie, as you know, is in places completely honeycombed with badger holes, dog towns, etc., and with horses going at a dead run and mad with excitement, a fellow may reasonably expect to get his "blarsted neck broke, you know." One plan of hunting, when we discover the game on the open prairie, is to make a surround: that is, there are usually four of us, and as soon as game is sighted, one dismounts and hobbles his horse. The others make a wide detour and fill up the other three points. Then some one shows himself, and the antelope are off like the wind. Now is the time for the dash. The game is making for a certain point, and if your horse is fleet enough you may get there in time for a shot, or at least turn them back for some of the others. I killed my first one this way about a week ago. I ran my horse about half a mile. Don't know whether the horse was running away or not. Dog towns, gopher holes, snowdrifts and wash-outs were passed in safety, and I don't think that horse touched the ground but once after he started, and I rode him from his ears to his crouper and back again. The brute stopped finally (from want of breath, I think), and I dismounted and ran to a little ridge and saw a band of ten coming like the wind. They passed within 200 yards, and at the second shot from the "Model" (the officers' Model Springfield Rifle), one of the band gave a convulsive leap, ran about 100 yards and fell. I left an Indian to butcher the one I had killed and started for the rest, but at the first run an Indian's horse put his foot in a badger hole and went down, and the poor red man made at the rate of 9,000 revolutions to the minute and went down also and tore up the ground for about a rod after he struck. I asked him if that was the way he usually dismounted, but he said he was "heap sick" and didn't want to talk, and I don't think he lied about it. * * * Fraternally yours, DIX.

MORE ODD FREAKS.—One incident calls up another, and t stories go round. Here are two letters from attentive readers:
BOSTON, Jan. 15, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Upon reading in your paper the account of a gentleman's shooting two partridges by waiting for one to fly in the line of another sitting on a tree, I thought I would relate a little experience of my own, as follows: I was out hunting in the Umbagog Lake Region two years ago, in the fall, and going along in an old wood road I put up a partridge. I fired and brought him down, took him and tied a string to one of his legs, and hung him on a tree by the side of the road perfectly dead, as I supposed, and went along in search of more. After I had been gone about an hour or so, I came back to the place where I had hung the bird. I laid my gun and three or four other birds that I had gathered down on the ground and went for that bird; but he was not there. This rather astonished me. I first thought I had made a mistake in the place, but in looking around I discovered the bird in the brakes about three rods from the tree. I immediately went for him, but he got up and went off as strong as any bird that I ever saw fly, and, for aught I know, is going yet with the piece of white string streaming out behind.

One other little affair I will relate: Last fall I was hunting in the same country, and, hearing some crows call, I returned the call, and on their coming over my head in the woods I shot one and saw him fall in some brakes; but, after hunting for him some time, I gave it up. A week after, as I was on the shore of the lake, I saw a crow moving around on the shore with a broken wing. He made a big noise and put for the woods, and I after him. His noise brought another crow to see what the trouble was, and I shot him, breaking his wing; and he also put for the woods, and to do my best I could not get sight of either of them to get another shot, although I could hear them calling to each other, but, owing to the thickness of the underbrush and fallen trees, I could not see them, and, much to my regret, I had to leave them to get out of the scrape that I had got them into as best they could.
B. L. F.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 17, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I noticed in your last issue a short article entitled, "An Odd Freak," in which our friend "Hix" seems to have some doubt as to its occurrence. He inquired through curiosity of each reader of the incident whether anything of the kind has happened in their experience. I doubt whether that happened precisely as he states—not on the part of the bird, but on the part of the shooter—for I have hunted quail and pheasants a great deal, but have never arrived at that state of perfection which requires one to sight along a gun barrel with one eye and around the field with the other to see if there is another bird approaching in line with the one he first sighted. Birds often cross each other in flight, and I have often seen one bird of some kind alight on a tree or bush and another follow and endeavor to alight on the exact spot, and in so doing compel the first to shift its quarters. They often follow each other's example, and this may have been the case in "Odd Freaks."

I will here relate an incident which occurred to me while hunting with a party of friends, four in number. We had driven a covey of quail on their first flight, and one of our party, not accustomed to hunting, was seated on a large stump for the purpose of resting. The birds settled close by him somewhat scattered. He gave us the signal to come up, which we did. We got a nice point on the part of the dogs, and it was agreed that I should take the first bird that arose. It proved to be a single one, which flew at an elevation of three feet from the ground. While in the act of pulling trigger it passed directly over another, which also arose and attained the same height just as the gun was discharged. The consequence was, I bagged both birds through no extra good management on my part. On another occasion I was hunting with a friend. We marked two birds down close together, and, thinking they would lie, we concluded as it was on our line of march not to disturb them until we had got through with the rest of the covey, and on approaching the spot my dog stood, and, knowing there were two birds, my friend being on the right, I told him to take the right bird. On flushing the birds my bird drove straight away, while his started more to the right. Although it had flown in a more circuitous route, its flight must have been more rapid, as it succeeded in joining in behind my bird just as my gun was discharged, which proved fatal to both, one striking the other when they reached the ground. It was not by quick perception or steadiness of nerve that I accomplished the feat, for I don't claim any great amount of either, but simply because his bird flew right where I was going to shoot. SNIPE.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

HOW PERKINS HUNTED THE TURKEY.

PERKINS recently became inspired with a great desire to kill a wild turkey. Last fall the negroes reported a large flock near his house; so he determined to watch the flock late in the evening, while they were seeking their roost, and then sneak down by the trees before dawn and shoot them as soon as 'twas light. After many fruitless searches, he discovered the chosen resting-place of a noble gobbler, and returned home in a very excited frame of mind. Perkins is not an expert shot, though "some" on ducks and squirrels. To make perfectly sure of his game, he decided to take both shotgun and rifle—to try a sitting shot with the rifle, and if that failed, a flying shot with the shotgun. Accordingly, the first faint blush of dawn found him doubly armed and in proper position near the tree. The outlines of the turkey were faintly discerned. First he raised his rifle, sighted carefully, and almost drew the trigger; then changed his mind, laid it down and took up the shotgun. This was discarded in its turn, and by the time he had reached a final decision the turkey was wide awake and sidling along the limb, uneasily craning its long neck to ascertain the cause of the trouble. At last Perkins made up his mind; he seized the rifle and taking a hasty aim, fired. The noise of a rapid flight followed the crack, and before he had time to think of his shot-

gun, the frightened turkey had sailed over his head and buried itself in the friendly recesses of the forest.

Perkins returned home cast down but not discouraged. The next evening found him again peering around after turkeys. Several more evenings passed, when finally in a quarter of the woods with which he was not familiar, he again succeeded in locating the roost of a turkey. As he turned toward home, he had some misgivings as to his ability to recognize the place next morning; but nevertheless he sallied out early with his trusty shotgun, and, sure enough, missed the place—how, we cannot tell. He thought he had gone all right, for he found a turkey unsuspicious and roosting low. Presently he fired. At the sound of the gun the heavy bird fell fluttering to the ground. Perkins was rushing up to wring his neck with the but end of the gun, when he was suddenly brought to a stand by an injured voice exclaiming: "Golly, boss! what make you shoot de ole woman's Christmas turkey? I tell you what, she'll be powerful mad—you better b'lieve she will!"

It is charity to drop the curtain on the scene which followed. Perkins returned home *sans* turkey, a wiser, sadder and a poorer man. A nature less hopeful than his would have been utterly crushed by this second failure; not so. No, Perkins had too much of the blood of '76. One foggy, muggy, lowering morning last November, he slung his old double-barrel over his shoulder, and resolutely strode into the mist. Behold him under the fateful tree! Far up above, by the dim light we can faintly discern the outlines of some large, dark bird. He raises the deadly tube and fires. At the report the bird moved uneasily; then he raised his large wings and flapped. Perkins was too much excited to discriminate. His knowledge of natural history went back on him; or the light was too dim for him to notice the disproportion between the wings and the body, or to see the broad band of dusky white extending from the body all along the under edge of each wing. He sent a second charge after the first; the bird fell heavily to the ground, and he hastily seized it to find—alas! why is it our painful task to chronicle another failure? The bird that Perkins had so foully murdered there in the early dawn of that cold, comfortless November morning was indeed known by the name of turkey; but turkey was only his front or Christian name, so to speak. The family name of that unhappy bird was "Buzzard!"

Perkins has now given up the pursuit of turkeys, and when he goes to town no longer visits his accustomed haunts, where the lovers of sport are wont to congregate. WILL.

FLORIDA DOVE SHOOTING.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 11, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The lakes in the vicinity are numerous and well-filled with wild ducks, so last Monday a party of five started out for a shooting bout among them, prepared to kill every "quack, quack," that showed his eye-ball. On approaching a lake we would scatter and hide in the thickets along the shore. One of us generally obtained a shot at the ducks in the water, and when they rose and circled about we all managed to get a pop at them. As there were men in the party who could hit anything within range, we did not return to our one o'clock dinner with an empty bag. Those who have never sat down to a similar meal cannot understand the allurement in a hunting entertainment, with one's shooting companions, tired by a long walk. After three o'clock we shouldered our guns, and went to a pond near by for a whack at the ducks as the sun went down. On the way a covey of partridges was flushed, and three birds were bagged. A few doves flew across our path, and several of them were added to the bag. When we reached the destined lake the brush had been burned about its borders, so before we got within gun shot the ducks flew up, one flock after the other, and they passed away without our getting a bang at them. One stray fellow that came nearer was brought down in a handsome manner. When a man makes a big bag he boasts of it—he never speaks of the many times he failed to get a feather. I will be more candid, and confess that one duck was all we carried home that evening. Instead of going to bed early, as weary men should, we went to a party and danced until I thought I knew exactly how O'Leary feels after one of his pedestrian contests. Tuesday morning we were to accompany a friend to his shooting box ten miles from town, but as none of us had recovered from the previous day's fatigue, we postponed the journey for the afternoon. It was four o'clock when we climbed into the wagon, and dark on arriving at our destination. We shot from the vehicle on the way enough doves for breakfast the next morning. Our cook, who had been sent down the day before to make things comfortable, soon gave us a smoking hot supper. A friend who lives on a plantation a mile distant dropped in after supper, and we had such a jolly time that it was one o'clock before he bade us good night. The next morning, after getting up but one covey of partridges on a mile of ground, we came to a large cotton field edged with pine trees. I never saw so many doves before as I did in that field. The party spread out, each took a stand, and we spent the whole morning shooting as fast as we loaded. On leaving in the afternoon the birds were still flying around, tempting a fellow to try a long shot at them. They are a shy bird, and it takes considerable shooting to make a large bag. We did the necessary firing, and the bag was filled accordingly. Our neighbor, hearing "the Fourth of July" which we had kept up all morning, arrived on the field of slaughter, and later took us to his house for dinner. When four o'clock struck we were putting away the turkey, venison and bird pie in the most sportsmanlike manner possible. In the evening we got into our wagon, which was driven by one of the party, whom we consider "the most reckless driver in Florida." As we swept up to our house the driver, true to his reputation, made a sharp turn, tumbled us all on the bottom of the conveyance, broke one of the seats, and as we first supposed, mashed a little darkey whom we had on the floor: he was dug out of the debris. The history of the next day is but a repetition of the previous one, excepting that for fear of exterminating the doves we turned our attention to partridges, and when we left the following day the coveys were pretty well thinned out. The weather becoming bad, we packed our traps and started for town in a soaking rain, the wagon full of game, and everybody well satisfied with their trip. V. M. H.

PIGEON MATCHES.

TORONTO GUN CLUB—*Toronto, Feb.* 15.—Monthly shoot, Wednesday, Feb. 12; 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary:

E Perryman	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
R Morrison	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—6
W Kennedy	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8
A McGregor	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
T Taylor	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
J Kennedy	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
H Miller	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
D Smith	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—7
J Young	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—7
W Villiers	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0—5
T Winfield	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—6
Joe Taylor	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
Sam Staneland	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
H Watson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10

J. B. GRAHAM, Sec.

MAINE—*Augusta, Feb.* 19.—Shoot at Granite Hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, for a gold badge and the championship of the State, at glass ball shooting; open to any member of organized clubs of the State; 12 yards rise, 1¼ ozs. shot. The balls when shot at were from 20 to 24 yards distance; traps, steel springs, very variable, throwing some of the balls so low it was almost impossible to get on to them before they touched the floor in the double trap shooting:

Peaks Island Gun Club.

Jas B Jones	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—12

Cushnoc Heights Gun Club.

H A Thorndike	0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0—11
J L Colcord	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—7
R C Clement	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—11
E W Moore	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
J Higgins	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—14
J L Fish	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—12
C O Tibbets	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—16
H F Farnham	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—17

Lewiston Gun Club.

E W Coburn	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—15
S Shaw	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—15
C H Hebbard	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—14
F R Whitney	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—17

Androscoggin Sporting Club.

J K Gibbs	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
E E Pomroy	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—12
C W Curtis	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
C F Nason	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
A E Frost	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0—16
M Burleigh	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—15

Nason won badge with four straight on shoot off; Farnham and Whitney divided first money; Tibbetts won second, Coburn third.

NEW YORK—*Eastchester.*—At S. Odell's; pigeon match:

B Dick	1 0 0 0 1—2	T Stevenson	1 1 1 1 0—4
G Colburn	1 1 1 1 1—5	G Moller	1 0 0 1 1—3
J Courtes	0 0 1 1 1—3	E Diamond	0 0 0 1 1—2
Mr Stevenson	1 1 1 1 1—5	Mr Soneborn	1 1 0 0 0—2
Mr Husted	0 0 1 1 1—3— 18	Mr Vanderhoff	1 0 1 0 1—3— 14

After the match a sweepstake of 15 birds each was shot while the snow was falling fast, making shooting extremely difficult:

Mr Soneborn	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
E Diamond	0 1 0 0 0 1
Mr Stevenson	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1

Buffalo, Feb. 18.—Audubon Club shoot for Sutter medal; 5 snow birds and 5 pigeons each; weather clear and cold; sun very bright on the snow; ground traps; birds, 18 yards; pigeons, 24 yards:

J P Fisher	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0—7
G Fleischman	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—5
Dr Longnecker	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
Geo R Vine	1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—7
Wm H Jaeger	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1—7
Chas Suckow	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
B M Schultz	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—5
J Beir, Jr	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—7
A W Eggert	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—6
Thos Collins	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—6
Jas Rafferty	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—7
Chas Heinold	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—7
F Reigleman	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
S A Roberts	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—6
J Franklin, Jr	0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1—5
Wm Sheibert	0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0—4

Feb. 21.—Twenty-five snow birds each; ground traps, 20 yards; clear and cold:

Jas Rafferty	1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—16
Thos Collins	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—19

Feb. 22.—Queen City Club shoot for club medal; ten birds each, ground traps, 21 yards; weather moderate; wind fresh and raw:

B Tolsma	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
C A Kolb	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0— 7
E Kener	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1— 6
G W Smith	0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1— 6
C Gerber, Jr	0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0— 3
Chas Oehmig	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Phil Voltz	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1— 7
Chas Weiss	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0— 8
Peter Bruener	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1— 7

All things considered, this is about the best shooting of the season here. UNCAS.

Brooklyn Driving Park, Feb. 22.—Match between Messrs. King and L. H. Smith, 20 single birds from H and T traps and fifteen doubles from plunge traps, twenty-five yards rise. In the single-bird shooting King led, killing 15 out of 20 against Smith's 11 out of 20. In shooting the double birds King killed 19 out of 24 and Smith 18 out of 26, when he withdrew, the score standing: King, killed 34, missed 10; Smith, killed 29, missed 17.

MINER ROD AND GUN CLUB.—The Miner Rod and Gun Club, of which Mr. Harry Miner, of theatrical fame and popularity, is the President; Maj. George Aery, Treas.; Mr. John B. Voskamp, Sec., and Mr. Michael Egbert, Purveyor, have a comfortably furnished club room at 165 and 167 Bowery, and grounds at Springfield, L. I. Last week, Thursday, some of the members had a shoot. The day was unpropitious, snowing and very cold, and none but thorough sportsmen ventured out. The following is the score of that day's shooting at 25 yds. rise:

Harry Miner	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—8
George Aery	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—8
J T Davis	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—8
Wm Steers	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—7

Mr. Miner and Aery then shot at 10 birds each for $25 a side, of which the following is the score:

Miner	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—9	Aery	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—8

In the evening, at their headquarters, a splendid badge of fine design with a pigeon with spread wings on top was presented to Mr. Miner with a neat little speech by Mr. Wallace, accompaning the same was a most flattering letter. The "Wallace Medal" is to be won three times by one person when it becomes his property.

NEW JERSEY—*Erb's Shooting Ground, near Newark, Feb.* 22.—Private sweepstakes, to shoot at 30 birds each, 21 yards rise, from H and T traps, using both barrels and 1⅛ ozs. of shot:

"Wood"—1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—22.

Bell—1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—21.

Zerega—1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—17.

PALISADE AND JERSEY HEIGHTS GUN CLUB.—A very enjoyable affair was had at the capacious and comfortable grounds of the Palisade Gun Club, West Hoboken, on Wednesday, Feb. 19. A challenge having been sent by the Palisades to the Jersey City Heights Gun Club, to shoot a match for glory and the championship, was promptly accepted, and the boys were on hand. The challenge read: Ten men each club, to shoot at 20 glass balls each, 18 yards rise, Bogardus traps and rules. Disappointment awaited the Heights boys almost at the start, for on reaching the ground their redoubtable captain and one of their most reliable shots was discovered to be not among them. Had he forebodings of a fearful defeat, and, Achilles like, was sulking in his tent? or had he forgotten; this most momentous of days? After waiting an hour and a half and the captain not appearing, the match proceeded with but nine men each side, with the following score as the result:

Jersey City Heights Gun Club.

Eaton	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—17
Dr Burdett	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—16
Harrison	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0—13
Dr Fowl	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—15
McAndrews	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
Heddon	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1—12
T H Smith	0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—11
W Hughes	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—13
Dr Cummins	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—16—129

Palisade Gun Club.

O Hess	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0—16
Collins	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0—14
L Jennings	1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1— 9
I Corbett	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—17
H von Lengerke	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—14
Dr Talson	1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0— 8
J Joutras	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0—12
J Von Lengerke	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—17
L Palmer	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—12—119

Judges—Capt. Johnson, of J. C. H. G. C.; G. Graef, of Palisade G. C. Referee—E. Templeton, Long Branch G. C.
Scorers—W. Payne, Palisade G. C.; F. Crouse, J. C. H. G. C.

A glaring sun on the fresh snow, and the white background of the bulkhead, tended toward a lower score on both sides than perhaps might have been made. The Palisade is a first-class club, composed (with that prince of good fellows, A. Anderson, as their president) of some of the best sporting material of the country, and the way they treat their guests, as well as take a defeat, prove them to be thorough gentlemen, as well as genuine sportsmen. The uncertainty of a shooter's nerve or form was never more emphatically shown than in this contest, for H. von Lengerke and Dr. Talson, of the Palisade, who had been depended upon (from their past and daily record) by their associates for eighteen broken balls out of twenty, went to pieces themselves. The same of Harrison, Smith and Hughes, of the J. C. H. G. C.; but the latter it is but justice to say had but recently arisen from a severe attack of pneumonia, and was far from strong. In the case of the others, over anxiety to win probably threw them off their equilibrium. We noticed the jolly face of P——, of the *Turf*, bobbing around among the spectators, taking notes, chaffing "Justice," or, as we suspected, putting up a job on Payne. Look out for fun when you see P. around. Three hearty cheers having been given for the Palisade Club, and returned with a will by them, a challenge for a return match was accepted, to be shot on the grounds of the J. C. H. G. C., at West End (Marion), probably on Saturday the 15th prox., and there came to a close the first of what we trust will be many of the good times between the clubs. JACOBSTAFF.

PHILADELPHIA—*Feb.* 22.—Match between Thomas Pierce and Louis Baumeister; both new hands at the trap; the following is the score:

Pierce	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—23
Baumeister	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—22

L. B.

TOWANDA ROD AND GUN CLUB.—*Towanda, Pa., Feb.* 22.—Match today at pigeons; 20 yds. rise; 80 yds. boundary; Bogardus rules. The day was bad for good scores as there was a heavy snow squall throughout the shooting:

W A Chamberlin	0 0 1 * 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
E F Smith	1 0 * 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
P E Alden	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1—7
Geo Dayton	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1—7
S S Blodgett	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0—6

E.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Feb.* 24.—The following pigeon matches were shot here on the 22d inst. Much interest was manifested in the shooting, as Messrs. Engle, Kenly and Wirtsner, the crack shots of Baltimore, came over to take the "starch" out of our boys.

First match; 5 pigeons each, 26 yards rise, $5 entrance; $30 to first, and $15 to second:

Mills	1 1 * 1 1—4	Ferguson	1 0 1 0 0—2
Wagner	0 0 1 1 0—2	Jones	0 1 1 0 0—2
McCutchen	0 1 0 1 0—2	Mayhew	0 0 0 0 0—0
Engle	1 0 1 1 1—4	Williams	0 1 1 1 0—3

Mills and Engle divided; Williams took second.

Second match; 3 birds, 26 yards rise, $3 entrance; prizes, $14 and $7

Engle	1 1 1—3	Mills	0 1 1—2
Jones	1 0 1—2	Wimsatt	0 0 0—0
Wirtsner	0 1 0—1	Ferguson	1 0 0—1
Wagner	0 1 1—2		

Mills won second.

Third match; conditions as above:

Mills	1 1 1—3	Jones	1 0 1—2
Engle	0 0 1—1	Williams	0 0 0—0
Wirtsner	1 0 1—2	Wagner	0 0 0—0

Wirtsner won second with three straight. W. F. J.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, Feb.* 19.—Major Taylor, of Louisville, was expected in this city to-day. He is said to be the bearer of a challenge from fifteen Kentucky gentlemen to an equal number from this State to shoot a match at pigeons the day before the spring meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club for a purse of $2,500.

Nashville, Feb. 19.—Several glass ball matches took place to-day, Bogardus rules, Betterlich traps. First match, M. Ragio beat M. Horne by a score of five out of ten balls, Mr. H. getting but one. Second match, a handicap sweepstakes, three balls each. Messrs. Mitchell and Buckholz got three each; the shoot-off was won by Mitchell. Third match, same as above. Mitchell, Horne and Buckholz tied on three; Mitchell won the shoot-off with four straight balls. Fifth match, Mr. Ragio beat Mr. Horne by breaking two out of five balls. The sixth match was at double birds. Buckholz was the winner, beating both Mitchell and Carter.

Feb. 22.—In the match at the fair grounds to-day for the gun presented by John A. Nichols, of Syracuse, N. Y., there were fifteen entries; 10 birds each, plunge traps, 18 yds. rise. G. C. Campbell, of Maury County, was the winner. Sweepstakes followed, the first match being won by Watkins and Mitchell, who divided on a tie of four straight each. In the second match Jones, Mitchell, Watson and Kirkman tied on five, and Jones won shoot-off. The third match was won by Watkins and Mitchell, who tied on three, and divided. The fourth and fifth matches were won by Watkins. J. D. H.

THE GULF CITY GUN CLUB—*Mobile, Ala., Feb.* 12.—Regular monthly contest for gold medal; 18 yards rise, three revolving traps screened:

Carre	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—20
Vass	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—18
Scales	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—16
Bush	0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
Holt	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
Fry	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—14
Tunstall	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—13
Goodall	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—13
Gimond	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—11
Priester	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1— 9
Alexander	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0— 6
Sheffield	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1— 6
Nason	0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0— 4
Bizzell	0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 4

OHIO—*Vienna, Feb.* 22.—Match between Mr. H. Evans and James Roy at six birds each; ground trap, Ohio rules:

Evans	1 1 1 0 1 1—5	Roy	1 1 0 1 1 1—5

No birds to shoot off tie.

Sweepstakes at glass balls; 5 balls each; Bogardus rules:

Roy	1 1 1 1 1—5	Evans	1 1 0 1 1—4
Hardley	1 1 1 1 1—5	Lloyd	1 0 1 1 1—4

Ties shot off, miss and out:

Roy	1 1 1 0—3	Evans	0—0
Hardley	1 1 1 1—4	Lloyd	1—1

MICHIGAN.—In the first match of 1879 for the State Championship Medal, at Detroit, Feb. 20, J. V. D. Eldridge won with 15 birds straight, Frank Wherry killing 14.

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

Yachting and Boating.

FORE-FOOT.

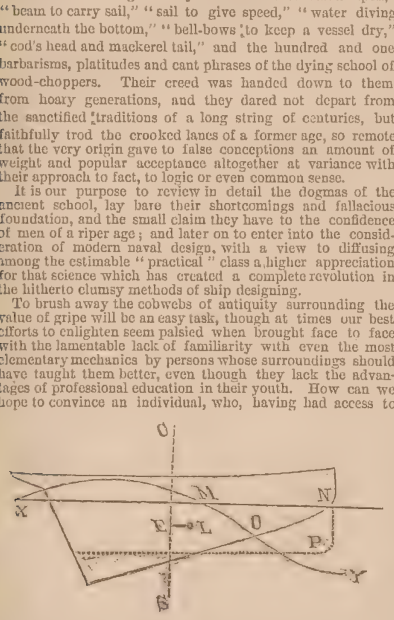
"CAN'T go to windward, hasn't got any fore-foot." This is a very common dictum universally met with among the "practical" fraternity and the many followers of their faith. The average individual who has "loafed it" a little around his father's shipyard, picking up chips for the fire "to hum," and once in a while overheard the ancient knights of the adze ponderously discussing about the dangers of going to sea without a fore-foot, is especially inclined to a firm belief that never a vessel could screw out to windward unless supplied with the regulation allowance of gripe and a little extra besides. His profoundly wise look as he, with owl-like wisdom and patronizing air, condescends to answer

a seeker of the truth: "Why, bless you boy, without lots of fore-foot there'd be nothing for her to hold on with," is something we have met with time and again, and the same individual is one of a kind our readers have no doubt come across as well. But the shining lights of the thumb-rule persuasion have finally had to succumb in this instance as in many others. Their cherished hobby concerning ample fore-foot is swept away before the irresistible march of science, with the equally crude, undigested, and absolutely meaningless vagaries, which have been accumulating in the shape of "practical" lore of ye ancient builders ever since the days when bold Noah is said to have gone down to the seas in a drygood's box—family, cattle and all the world besides.

"Fore-foot" has gone to join "bottom to stand upon," "beam to carry sail," "sail to give speed," "water diving underneath the bottom," "bell-bows to keep a vessel dry," "cod's head and mackerel tail," and the hundred and one barbarisms, platitudes and cant phrases of the dying school of wood-choppers. Their creed was handed down to them from hoary generations, and they dared not depart from the sanctified traditions of a long string of centuries, but faithfully trod the crooked lanes of a former age, so remote that the very origin gave to false conceptions an amount of weight and popular acceptance altogether at variance with their approach to fact, to logic or even common sense.

It is our purpose to review in detail the dogmas of the ancient school, lay bare their shortcomings and fallacious foundation, and the small claim they have to the confidence of men of a riper age; and later on to enter into the consideration of modern naval design, with a view to diffusing among the estimable "practical" class a higher appreciation for that science which has created a complete revolution in the hitherto clumsy methods of ship designing.

To brush away the cobwebs of antiquity surrounding the value of gripe will be an easy task, though at times our best efforts to enlighten seem palsied when brought face to face with the lamentable lack of familiarity with even the most elementary mechanics by persons whose surroundings should have taught them better, even though they lack the advantages of professional education in their youth. How can we hope to convince an individual, who, having had access to



shipyards all his life-time, gravely announces that after mature investigation—and ignorant of his own ignorance, he proclaims himself a critic!—he has come to the conclusion that there is no such thing as a permanent centre of lateral resistance, but that when the jib is set a ship's head pays off, and when the mainsail is hoisted, it does not. Profound announcement—*ergo*, it is self-evident that the centre of lateral resistance shifts from one end to the other and, accepted laws of mechanics notwithstanding, it is therefore sheer nonsense to assign a definite position to the centre! *Vraiment, c'est ennuyant ca!* For such there is no hope, they are incurable. But let us pass them by as unworthy further notice.

For sake of illustrating why a yacht not only may be, but other things being equal, always must be more weatherly without any fore-foot than one of equal lateral resistance but with a portion of her area incorporated in the shape of gripe, let us consider the annexed figure. It represents a vessel with all her fore-foot cut away, her keel running down at a sharp angle to meet the heel of the post. Let L be the "effective centre of lateral resistance," and the dotted line C S a perpendicular through the "effective centre of effort" of the sails. We use the word "effective" advisedly in contradistinction to the "geometrical" centres, for under the varying conditions of heel and trim of canvas, these centres will depart somewhat from their designed position at the upright. It is apparent that the vessel will have a tendency to "come up," or luff, with a force equal to the arm E L x the effective pressure on the canvas. In practice this tendency—well named "ardency" by our French cousins—is met by weather helm. At every casing of helm or wheel the yacht will luff out in obedience to the statical couple aforesaid, and will be continually "eating" to windward.

Now let her find her way out to sea or into lumpy water, and her weatherliness in opposition to the boat of large gripe will become very marked. Let the line X Y indicate a wave slope; the yacht in going through each sea will then decrease the immersed area of longitudinal section by only a comparative small piece, M N O. The centre L will shift aft to an amount dependent upon the area of M N O, the distance of its centre of figure from L. If, on the contrary, we had, in deference to the old school, carried the vessel's stem down plumb, or nearly so, in a manner shown by the dotted line, it is evident that in driving through a sea an area larger than M N O by the piece N O P would have been lifted from the water, and for the time being go for naught in holding the ship to her course. Not only would the emersed area be larger, but its centre would also be further forward, sending, in consequence, the centre of lateral resistance of the remaining wet section much further aft than in the case first considered. As the distance between E and L in a well designed vessel should always be small, L might actually be sent aft of E and the statical couple be reversed, the tendency of the vessel then being to fall off or ease away to leeward. The more rapidly she rises and falls to the sea, the more would she drop off, for it is impossible to counteract her every motion by a jerk of the helm. Should such an attempt be made it would be as fatal to potting a cup as her leewardly tendencies when left to their own device. In a long steady swell the yacht may be "met" to advantage by a spoke now and then, but in a lop such coaching is out of question. With these remarks the whole question of weatherliness, so far as gripe has anything to do with it, has, we trust, been made clear to all. The greater weatherliness of a vessel with round up forward, is due to the simple fact that she shifts her centre of lateral resistance to a less extent in pitching in a seaway than her sister supplied with a more liberal allowance of gripe.

Those who have a *penchant* for practical evidence of the advisability of cutting up forward are referred to the performances of *America*, *Comet*, *Olytie*, *Clio*, *Viking* (sloop), at home, and abroad to such famous wind jammers as *Miranda*, *Seabelle*, and the incomparable *Jullanar*, whose weatherliness could not possibly be improved.

Let us hear no more about "fore-foot to hold on with."

WINTER LECTURES OF THE SEA-WANHAKA YACHT CLUB.—No. 1.

By A. Cabry Smith, Esq., S. Y. C., N. Y. Y. C.

ON KEELS AND THEIR CONSTRUCTION.

As the keels of vessels are chiefly the means of getting lateral resistance, it would at first sight seem that the more keel immersed the better; but when we examine more closely into the laws of fluids, it will be found that such is not necessarily the case. The problem, strictly stated, is how to make the least surface do the most work. For surface friction is an important fraction in the resistance of a vessel, hence the need of keeping keel surface to the lowest limit consistent with weatherly qualities. Experiment also shows that when the water once has been parted, the effective lateral resistance grows less and less as one approaches the after end of the boat. This is borne out by Bland with small models, and proof is not wanting in vessels of full size. In general, laws similar to those governing the water lines would seem to be most beneficial to lateral resistance combined with as small surface as possible; an easy entrance with the greatest width aft of midships and a full round curve aft. Since we want to hang a rudder to the after end, it is customary to keep the sternpost plumb or nearly so.

It is still held by a good many that a deep fore-foot is needed to make a vessel "hang on" in a seaway; but experience does not show this; the old *America* has scarcely any fore-foot and she is, perhaps, the most weatherly keel boat we have. The English yawl *Jullanar* is another conspicuous illustration, and shows very plainly the possibility of combining great weatherliness without fore-foot. She draws only 14in. forward and 13ft. 9in. aft, with the sternpost about 15ft. from the after end of water-line. The immersed area compared with the depth by length of water-line is very small, yet her record proves her to be the most weatherly in a seaway of the entire British racing fleet, while she is also very quick in stays, a matter of consequence in short working. The same result can be obtained by reducing the draught forward and rounding up the keel aft, leaving the sternpost perpendicular. Such an outline brings the centre of lateral resistance well aft and allows us to carry less bowsprit, an advantage which will not be questioned. This form of keel holds good even in shallow centreboard boats, the *Comet* and *Olio* having almost no fore-foot, and both are remarkable for weatherly qualities.

In relation to the practical construction of keels, it may be said that they have been made as thin as possible and deep. This is a good form for speed, but very weak in construction, except perhaps in small boats. When a vessel with a thin and deep keel takes the ground away from a dry dock, it is very unpleasant, and yet most keel boats are built in this manner. Where a keel is thin, there is little hold for the floor timbers, and if the garboard strake is as thick as it should be there is only little wood to cut the rabbet into. As all bolts must be driven near the centre line, there is very little solid wood left to put in fresh ones in the event of repairs being needed, and a deep keel, if thin, is always in danger of being twisted off, should the vessel get aground. If it is intended to carry lead on the keel it must be made very thick or with ample "siding," and in large vessels must not project much below the planking. The cutter *Vindex* had lead put on her keel and it certainly was a great help to her, making her stand up better and without perceptibly changing her behavior otherwise. The *Volante* has likewise lead outside, and she is certainly a very able and safe craft, and can go on a cruise quite as well as a larger vessel. The English cutter *Alarm* was originally ballasted with shot and cement inside, and was not able to hold her own with the new cutters. Her ballast was ripped out and lead put on her keel as well as inside, whereupon she was once more able to cope with the best of the racing cutters. The *Alarm* is not a very narrow boat, but about the proportions of the *Sappho*. Lead on the outside of a wide shallow boat will always lead to disappointment, making her very rigid and uneasy in rough water.

We will now consider the construction of the keel for a yacht of 40ft. water-line. For so small a vessel it can readily be obtained in one piece, and should have a siding of nearly 12in., with 2ft. 6in. below the plank. The strength of such a keel will sustain the weight of the boat. If it is proposed to put lead on, it must lay against the main keel, and the ends should terminate in a scarph shape, so that a bolt can be put through both keel and lead. Metal pieces should also overlap the joint on each side and be bolted through.

The forward end of the keel, or "fore-foot," may round up so much that we cannot get a piece to work to the whole crook, so we must have recourse to an additional piece on top of the main keel, to which the stem is finally tailed on; or we may find a knee that will work long enough to do away with the additional keel piece. When the keel is set up, the position of the frames is marked, so that all fastenings through the keel may be evenly spread. There should be one "through bolt" between each frame, a short or "blunt-bolt" 3in. diam. through the heel of each futtuck, and a 1¼in. bolt through the floor timber, keel and lead, set up with a nut and washer. In this way the fastening is evenly spaced, and bolts are put through the whole length of the keel to the best advantage and economy. These bolts may be of plain iron, or galvanized, though rarely so, as in a good job, if well driven, they will last a long time. The object of using such large bolts through the lead is owing to the fact that lead wastes away the iron. If the boat is to be coppered, the outside ends of the bolts must be well-plugged with wooden plugs dipped in white lead to prevent contact with the copper and consequent corrosion of the bolt-heads.

Concerning the fitting of the garboard, it may be said that a great deal of a vessel's strength depends upon the manner of fitting it. It should, in the vessel now under consideration, run at least 6in. from the top of the keel, and the rabbet should be made to take a 2in. plank, though the latter may be tapered to 1¼in. at the end. For about one-third the length amidships it is well to drive "edge bolts" through the garboard and into the keel. As we go forward and aft, the garboard should be through bolted from outside to outside and the bolts riveted; this makes a strong union between all the parts.

In narrow or deep-throated vessels, it is almost impossible to get timber to "work" for the floors, in which case iron floors or hooks are made use of. This is the common practice in British cutters. The keelson can then be dispensed with, as it takes up a great deal of room where it is desirable to stow ballast; or, if employed, a part of it may be of lead, the large bolts going through from lead outside to top of keelson or floor timber, as the case may be, and secured by nuts and washers as before. With such construction we have a boat that will stand any work and be uncapsizable. At sea this is a great comfort to know.

For a larger vessel, say a schooner of 80ft. on the water-line, a popular size of craft for foreign cruising, the following will be fair proportions:

As it will not be possible to get the keel in one length, we are obliged to scarph shorter pieces together, keeping the scarphs clear of the mast steps. Siding of keel 12in. and not over 4ft. below the rabbet. If lead is to be carried, the siding should be increased to 15in. Without lead, the keel will be built up of three pieces, the upper two nearly alike and the lower in the nature of a shoe, which may come off without damage to the hull in the event of taking the ground. When the pilot-boat *Negus* went on the rocks some time ago, the keel was nearly ground off her up to the plank, and yet she came off without other injury, the oakum not even having started enough to cause a leak. Scarphs in the different thicknesses of keel must be shifted and not come underneath one another. The timber should be as hard as possible to hold the many fastenings without split or wear. The scarphs about 8ft. long. Where the keel rounds up forward it may be necessary to add another tier to the keel, and the stem will finally be secured to that by a "box-scarph," though often being merely bolted through and depending on an apron inside for effective joint. When simply tailed on, a seat of about 12ft. should be provided for it. The frame-stations being marked off, the bolts to hold the keel together are driven, say ⅞ or 1in. diam. When the frames are up in place there will be one bolt through the heel of each futtuck and one down through keelson, floor timber, and through the first piece of keel. The rabbet should run from 6 to 9in. below the top of keel, and be deep enough to take 3in. stuff. When the garboard is sprung into place, spike enough to hold it to floors and treenail the rest. Forward and aft bolt gar boards through from side to side, and the buts "square-bolted" through and through, clinching on either side of ceiling. A keelson is run from the apron forward aft to the post, being often worked in as part of the dead wood. Floor beams for cabins should be of fair size and well secured to the side by knees. Iron staunchions, screw-bolted at head and foot, will serve to hold deck and keel together and prevent straining where much ballast is carried. Effective tying of the deck will prevent opening in the beams and save the joiner-work. Lead should be put next the second tier of the keel and form a portion of the shoe. The bolts holding it ought to be 1¼in. thick, and secured as before described. The lead should be in one piece and not weigh more than six tons, though in England it has become customary to carry much more in their best vessels.

A keel boat to get the full benefit from her keel, should be narrow and of good depth; this form enables us to get along with a small rig and yet sail well. When inclined with a strong wind, shallow keel boats are apt to fall to leeward and lose in that way; a deep keel may be put on, but it is very weak and ineffective.

To "A Yachtsman" and Others.—With a little reflection you might have answered your queries for yourselves. We cannot afford either the time or space to condescend to notice scurrilous personalities. Our mission is to advocate the interests of the yachting community, to spread a knowledge of naval design and cultivate a taste for seamanship; not to engage in mere personal recrimination. Our columns will attest this fact as well as our ability to hold our own with persons not even conversant with the principles of the common lever. The Billingsgate you refer to is unworthy our notice. It is merely a bid for free advertising, and will fail to fetch its mark. Your queries do you little credit, as you ought to be able to distinguish without our aid between abusive invective and sound argument.

THE SHARPIE TO WINDWARD.

Roslin, L. I., Feb. 14, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I notice in this week's number of your paper a letter with heading of "Deep Draught vs. Light Draught," also the editorial comments, in which latter it is hinted that although the sharpie is a very good boat for smooth water sailing and, in so far as safety is concerned, well enough in rough weather, still she cannot be depended on for working to windward rapidly in a heavy sea.

Now, it is just here that I wish to put in a word. Men who have spent years of their life sailing sharpies in all sorts of weather state, and are willing to prove, that these boats are more seaworthy than any, and can turn to windward when other craft, of whatever type, have either to turn tail and run or lie to.

I very much suspect it is the old story of Theory vs. Practice, but whatever be the trouble I would suggest that it were well to "prove the pudding" in the usual way, if for no better reason than to brush fog from the eyes of just a few yachtsmen who appear to be "all at sea" in more ways than one.

I am at the present time building a sharpie, on experimental lines, and if the captain of any cutter, or deep-keel yacht is anxious to prove a shaky theory I will be most happy to give him a turn to windward and home in any kind of weather, and the rougher it be the more sanguine am I of demonstrating that fifteen inches is better than fifteen feet, in the way of draught.

The only restrictions I should wish to name would be nothing but fore and aft sails and but two men in each boat. T. C.

The proposition of "T. C." to match the sharpie against a deep-keel boat in a steep sea is a fair and laudable one. We trust a series of such matches may be arranged with the *Petrel*, of New York, or some equally smart keel-boat from the East. If "T. C." is correct in his estimate of the sharpie's abilities to windward, the sooner the public can be made to understand them the better for all concerned.

LIGHT DRAUHGT OR DEEP DRAUGHT?

ROCHESTER, Feb. 15, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I am in favor of light draught yachts. I have one that I have sailed in 13 regattas where there were from 10 to 20 yachts in each race. I have taken 11 first prizes and one second, and carried away my mast once. She can go where any other boat of her size can go. I won in a race when I was the only boat that made the course, and there were larger and deep-water boats in the race. It blew a gale of wind, and the other yachts broke down, or cut and run. I took the first prize in that race and the other yachts sailed the race over for the second. My boat is 20 keel, 21ft. over all, 8ft. 4ins. beam, bow and sternpost, 3ft. 5ins. deep; depth in the centre, 34 ins.; dead rise, 8ins.; length of centreboard, 8ft.; width, 5ft. made of wrought iron and weighs 410 pounds. Her boom is 10ft. out board, hoist of jib, 25ft.; foot of jib, 15ft.; hoist of mainsail, 24ft.; gaff pecked up to a line of the luff of the jib. I never have carried anything but live ballast. This is her racing suit. Her cruising suit has 20ft. hoist. She is clinker built, keel and keelson of oak and siding butternut. She is 10 years old and the oak is getting rotten, while the butternut is sound. I shall put in a new keel and keelson. She was built by John Dana, of Rochester, N. Y. SETH GREEN.

THE GAEL-SUNBEAM MATCHES.

BOSTON, Feb. 17, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Relating to Mr. Peabody's reply to my former letter I have only to say that if my memory is correct Mr. Peabody told me that he allowed for a collection of seaweed on his perfect patent log; such having been the case there must have been guess work. He says, "the *Dolphin* had run one hour and fifteen minutes, being short of coal." He must speak from "hearsay," as the *Dolphin* was known to race the steam yacht *Mischief* to Boston. Instead of running E. by N. we sailed N. E. by E. half E.; the wind was S. W. by W. half W. If he is correct as to time why did he start our race when we required a five-knot breeze?

Unfortunately, "our practical navigator" is somewhere in the region of the West Indies and unable to answer for himself.

When we arrived at our starting point they (the judges) were busy at the buoy and we sailed by. When they blew the preparatory whistles we proceeded to tauten our sails; during that operation we drifted some, but not the distance he claims, and were in a good position for the word go.

I see no reason why a buoy could not be placed in the shoal waters of Massachusetts Bay; it has been done often enough in deeper waters under more adverse circumstances, therefore Mr. Peabody's "comment on such yachtsmanship is unnecessary" falls to the ground.

We did not start our first trial for three hours after the appointed time. Why should the judges rule to start us one day at 12 o'clock and the next time call the race off because it was 10 o'clock and we not at the light? We got there early enough and they could, if they wanted to. The articles signed by us and *Gael's* people distinctly say that both boats should be at the appointed place on the appointed day, or shall forfeit the money. We have not handled their money and have not even seen the stakes, even after a written request that they should be held until new judges should be chosen.

The referee was not authorized to refund the money except by mutual consent of both parties. It certainly was in violation of all sporting rules. I make no apology for what I said. If any one wants proof of my words I have professionals and amateurs who will go on the stand at any time. The public has been misled by statements that "*Gael* was entitled to the prize" on the first trial, also that it was by mutual consent of both participants "the race was given up." Only from strong regard for the people that backed *Sunbeam* with their good wishes, and by personal request, have I put the matter in print. W. S. NICKERSON.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN FEBRUARY.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachinotu carolinus*	Grouper, *Epinephelpus nigritus.*
Drum (two species), Family *Sciænidæ.*	Trout (black bass), *Centrorpristis atrarius.*
Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*	Striped Bass, or Rockfish, *Roccus lineatus.*
Sea Bass, *Sciænops ocellatus.*	Tailorfish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*	Black Bass, *Micropterus salmoides*
Snapper, *Lutjanus blackfordii.*	*M. pallidus.*

FISH IN MARKET—RETAIL PRICES.—Bass, 25 cents; smelts, 15; bluefish, 12½; salmon, 35; mackerel, 20; shad, 75 to $1.25; white perch, 15; green turtle, 12½; frostfish, 8; halibut, 18; haddock, 8; codfish, 6 to 8; blackfish, 15; herring, 5; flounders, 10; eels, 18 lobsters, 10; scallops, 35 per quart; whitefish, 18; pickerell 15; red snapper, 18; smoked haddock, 12½; smoked salmon, 15; dry cod, 7; hard crabs, 30 cents per doz., soft crabs, $1.25 per doz.

HEADS OR TAILS?—We have quite a number of communications anent the absorbing but now somewhat trite question of How a Trout takes the Fly, which we should be pleased to give space to if we believed that they threw any additional light upon what has already been said; but having reached a conclusion of the matter, we feel obliged to decline the publication in deference to more important demands upon our columns.

SALMO SYMMETRICA.—We referred in a recent issue of FOREST AND STREAM to the trout peculiar to Lake Winnipiseogee in New Hampshire. Mr. E. M. Messenger, of Boston, calls our attention to a statement made in Hallock's "Sportsman's Gazetteer" to the effect that the same fish is found in Lake Monadnock, in the same State, which he disputes, and says:

"I believe this is not the case. The only trout found in Lake Monadnock is the *S. fontinalis*, of beautiful curved outline and brilliant markings and somewhat peculiar habits, they being taken in early spring, but seldom or never taken or seen later than the 10th of June. The lake is fed entirely from bottom springs, and in the middle of dry summer has an overflow through quite a large stream."

Samuel Webber, Esq., one of the New Hampshire Fish Commissioners, says of the trout of the Winnipiseogee and Monadnock lakes:

"The former is only *Salmo confinis* of a more brilliant complexion than usual from the extraordinarily pure water and white sand bottom of the lake; the latter in the same way being a bleached variety of *Salmo fontinalis*, having its exact counterpart in the trout in Greensboro Pond in Northern Vermont. These seldom exceed two pounds in weight, while the Winnipiseogee fish runs up to sixteen or twenty pounds, though not often caught so large, owing to persistent spearing on the spawning beds and other barbarities, which we are trying to stop."

The classification of the *Salmo symmetrica* in the ichthyology of the "Sportsman's Gazetteer" is sustained by the U. S. Commissioners of Fish and Fisheries' reports for 1872-3, pages 157-9 and 372. Respecting the characteristics of the Winnipiseogee trout, which are likely to be confounded with *S. confinis*, it is recognized by its very slender form, by lacking teeth on the central furrow of its tongue, and those of other parts of the mouth being disposed in single rows, and by the more anterior position of the dorsal fin. The trout of Monadnock Lake are dwarfs compared to those of Winnipiseogee, and their markings are very different. It is not at all strange that any observer other than a scientist, should consider them an entirely different fish, and more nearly allied to the brook trout *S. fontinalis* than to the lake trout (*S. confinis*), yet we are constrained to accept the classification of Prof. Baird, from whom we quote as follows: "These fish proved to belong to the group of lake trout, probably closely related to what Dr. Prescott calls *Salmo symmetrica.*"

HOW ENGLISH TROUT DO IT.—The London *Illustrated Sporting News*, remarking upon the discussion going on in American journals concerning the fashion in which a trout takes the fly, very modestly remarks about the method of striking with the tail:

"Naturally, English trout are not so cunning, and here, when a fly is offered to tempt the appetite of a trout, he goes for it in a more straightforward and comprehensible manner."

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—During the past week 26 fishing arrivals have been reported at this port, 4 from Newfoundland with 1,520 bbls. fresh herring, 405 bbls. salt herring and 307 turbot; 11 from the Banks, with 340,000 lbs. fresh halibut; and 11 from Georges, with 220,000 lbs. codfish and 20,000 lbs. halibut.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Feb. 21.*

SALMON FOOD.—There can be no doubt as to salmon being as fond of worms, minnows, loach, or collcys (as they call them in Ireland) and shrimps as trout. I have caught and killed salmon fry in the Arrow, Herefordshire, from 2 to 4 oz. with minnow, and there are 20 salmon killed in the river Lea (Cork) with a big bunch of worms or a colley or shrimp to one that will rise at and take a fly. The number of fish in this river last season was enormous, and a nice dance they led me. In one reach I could see fifty fish from ten to fifteen pounds each jump out and in the water in every five minutes, and on my first day, I feel sure I saw 1,000 salmon rise, and could not get one to touch my fly. With such a stock what must be the millions of fry in that stream in May? I believe they feed on their own fry to an enormous extent. One of the oldest fishermen told me they never rise at the fly well until the fry have left the river for the sea. In five days I never knew a fish killed with fly; but one morning saw Mr. Haines, the Cork jeweller, have five, averaging ten pound each, on the bank from one stand—all killed with the bunch of worms. This was on Lord Baudin's water near Doornisky station.—*W. J. Bullock in London Fishing Gazette.*

THE BIG TROUT OF RANGELEY.

BETHEL, Me., Jan. 11, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—Reading a very interesting reply to P. M. Marshall, Esq., of Boston, on trout fishing at Rangeley Lakes, by H. O. Stanly, Esq., of Hixfield, Maine, one of the Commissioners of Fisheries of this State, in the last issue of the Lewiston *Journal*, reminds me of the figures given me by that gentleman some months ago of the weight of trout taken last year and this, after close time, for the purpose of collecting spawn for their hatching house at the foot of Rangeley Lake.

I will give several days' fishing with fly and reel as Mr. Stanley gave them to me. He says: "I finished my hatching house Oct. 2, 1877, and commenced taking trout and eggs in the afternoon. I kept no record of less than two and one-half pounds. Oct. 2, 5 trout averaging 3 lbs.; Oct. 3, 21 trout 4 lbs.; Oct. 4, 16 trout averaging 5 lbs.; Oct. 5, 17 trout averaging 5½ lbs.; Oct. 6, 15 trout averaging 5½ lbs.; Oct. 8, 6 trout averaging 6 lbs.; Oct. 9, 7 trout averaging 3 lbs., making in all 413 lbs. in seven days. Of these one weighed 9½ lbs., one 8½ lbs., one 8 lbs., and one 7½ lbs. All of the above trout were taken at the outlet of Rangeley Lake. In the fall of 1878 (last fall) he fished at Upper Dam, foot of Mooslamaguntic Lake, but does not give the days of the month, but says he caught 72 trout weighing 349 lbs., and at the outlet of Rangeley 63 fish weighing 289 lbs., in all 135 fish; aggregate weight, 638 lbs.; average, 4⅔ lbs. each. Of these two weighed 10 lbs. each, over four weighed 9 lbs. each, five weighed 8 lbs. each and four weighed 7 lbs. each. They made no account of any weighing less than two pounds this year, and made the following remarks: "Trout were very plenty and I could just as well have taken double the number if we had had room for them in the hatching house. We turned in 100,000 blue-back eggs and 500,000 trout eggs—all we had room for." And he further says, in Lewiston *Journal* of Feb. 13, 1879, that 95 per cent. of these eggs hatch and mature and are turned into the lakes. Mr. Stanley writes me that he thinks trout are steadily increasing in these waters, and, under the present laws, in a very few years we may expect to enjoy fine sport and abundant supply for home consumption.

I can well remember the time, some twenty years ago, when it was very common to take one hundred pounds of red spotted trout in one-half day's fishing; but since that time taking with grapnel, spears and nets became the order of the day, and the fish were rapidly diminished. I recollect seeing at a fisherman's camp one October morning in 1854 one hundred trout which had been speared the night before, weighing six hundred pounds. An eight-pound trout was a common affair, and even now is becoming quite possible.

J. G. RICH.

BASS FISHING ON THE ST. JOHNS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: PALATKA, Fla., Feb. 11, 1879.

I wish to give you a report of a day's fishing in this vicinity for the benefit of those of your readers who propose to come this way in the approaching inclement season in your section, and who may thus be stimulated to bring along their rods and tackle to aid in passing time agreeably, and thus avoiding *ennui*, the bane of many invalids and tourists. The fishing season, that is, for black bass (called trout here by the residents), has just fairly commenced. Three gentlemen sojourning at the Putnam House—Dr. Hoffman, Mr. Beers and Mr. Lawrence—went up yesterday to Dunn's Creek, nine miles from here, in a rowboat, and returned in the evening. The day was rainy, and they got a good wetting, but not all of "fisherman's luck," for they brought home the finest string of fish I ever saw taken by a private party of such small dimensions. The aggregate weight was 110 lbs.; the two largest, 7 and 8 lbs. They were taken with the spinner and live bait, but mostly with the latter; and if these had not become exhausted prematurely, they might have added many more pounds to their score. They used the rod. The excitement must have been great, as the bait would hardly touch the water before it would be snapped up by the hungry fish, and the water was lively with their constant "bucking." This creek is a remarkable fishing ground, and success rarely fails to reward the genuine disciple of Walton. Later in the season, when the alligators, the turtles, and the large aquatic birds of various kinds are more abundant, the sport may be varied, or if it lags, may be supplemented by the rifle or shotgun. It is a most romantic stream, and well worth a visit even without the accompaniment of sport. It winds in the usual tortuous course of all our southern streams, and in all its ancient wildness, there being almost no clearings on it, for eight or nine miles through a dense tropical swamp, when you suddenly emerge into a broad and beautiful sheet of water, many miles in length and breadth, originally termed Drum's, now Crescent Lake. This is a type of scenery which is met with in various parts of East Florida. Very soon the fishing will be good within a few minutes' row from the hotels on the sand bars, either for trolling or still fishing. A time-honored method of taking these fish on the river, practiced by the natives, is "bobbing," and there is no reason why they should not take the fly, as this is rude fly fishing. Mr. Ned Orvis proposes to give them a chance at some of his uncle's famous flies when the season arrives, concerning the result of which experiment you may hear from me. This reminds me that, three years ago, the late Dr. Lindley (who lost his life in succoring the yellow fever sufferers last summer), my father and I went up to Salt Creek, on Lake George, to camp for the night and fish. Late in the afternoon my father, while waiting at the mouth of the creek for us to procure live bait, found a strip of old muslin on the ground, and attaching a piece to his hook, and with a light bass rod cast it over the opposite side of the narrow stream, and playing it on the surface by walking along the sandy shore, soon had the satisfaction of reeling in a five-pounder. A negro coming along with an old red cotton band on his hat, he reinforced the white with the red and in less than an hour had landed eleven fine specimens.

W. K. LENTE.

Rational Pastimes.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.—The second annual assault at arms of the New York Athletic Club was held at Booth's Theatre last Friday and Saturday evenings. The first event of Friday was a boxing match between William Childs, of the Nautilus Boat Club, and E. Edwards McClinchy. In fencing with foils Louis Greenwald defeated Charles Fettig, both of the New York Turnverein. In a broadsword contest Greenwald won by five hits to Fettig's three. Richard Hayde defeated Peter McGill, of the Seawanhaka Boat Club, in collar and elbow wrestling. James Quigly, of the Scottish-American Athletic Club, defeated Thomas F. Adams, and H. E. Schopp, of New Brighton, Staten Island, won a victory over James Pilkerton, of the Seawanhaka B. C. James Lynch, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, and R. Bowne, Jr., of the Elizabeth Athletic Club, sparred, the judges awarding the prize to the latter. In a similar contest Thomas Powell, Jr., defeated Oliver G. Bates, of the Harlem A. C., and W. F. Banham, of the Harlem A. C., was awarded the victory over Stephen Blondell. Edwards and Cash then put on the gloves and gave an interesting exhibition, which closed the evening's programme.

In the final bout with foils between Louis Greenwald and Charles Koch the latter won with a score of five points to one. In the final bout of the heavy-weight sparrers, James Pilkerton and Joseph Dennison faced each other, and Dennison was awarded the decision. In the light-weight sparring Bowne defeated Banham, Powell won over John Knox, and in the final match between Powell and Bowne the latter won the victory. Fettig defeated Koch with the single sticks, and won the final bout with Greenwald. In collar and elbow wrestling Hayde and George McNichol came together for the final bout, the former winning. Koch defeated Fettig in the final broadsword contest, and James Quigly was awarded the prize in Greco-Roman wrestling. The feather-weights then appeared for the sparring match, which proved the event of the evening, L. A. Berte, of the Harlem A. C., being defeated by A. C. Williams, of the New York A. C.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS COMING.—Arrangements are in hand for the visit of three English cricket teams to this country during the present year. The first to come will be Lord Harris's twelve, now playing in Australia. This team will leave that country in April and will arrive at San Francisco in May, and from that time until the last of June will play through the States and Canada. Its games with the New York and Philadelphia clubs promise to be very interesting. The team plays an American eleven in Philadelphia about the 15th of June. The next team to visit the States will be the amateur eleven of the Lascelles Club, and as this club has practiced base-ball in England lately it will play with some of our amateur as well as professional nines, including the college teams of Yale, Harvard and Princeton. The third team will be a professional one under Daft, and will come over late in September. The play of the Philadelphians against the Australians last October has aroused quite a desire to visit America among the English clubs.

BERTHA VON HILLERN.—Miss Bertha Von Hillern, who has won much fame as well as a very snug sum of money by her walking exhibitions throughout the country, has, it seems, permanently retired from public exhibitions. She is now studying in Boston under the protection of two of her lady admirers, who, according to a Boston paper, "have undertaken to make their *protege* a credit to her sex." That means to instil Boston cultuah into her, we presume.

ANOTHER SIX DAYS' WALK.—The next walk for the Astley belt will begin at Gilmore's Garden, this city, March 10. The contestants will be Daniel O'Leary; Rowell, of England; John Ennis, of Chicago, and Harriman.

FIERY SERPENTS.—A curious and thrilling spectacle was witnessed Sunday evening by persons who were early at the scene of the burning of McDade's ice-house on the bay. It was caused by the escape of probably hundreds of snakes, which seemed to wiggle and crawl and bound directly out of the flames, and to then run for the bay, creating a continuous splash, splash, splash, as one after another of the reptiles went headlong into the water. The whole country for a mile around was light as day. The snakes seemed to come from every nook and corner of the building, and, writhing in agony from the intense heat, instinctively made directly for the bay, and, maimed and burned, as many of them undoubtedly were, they plunged in promiscuously, the larger ones—some of them of tremendous size—throwing great volumes of water high into the air. The watchman at one of the other ice-houses says that when he first saw the flames they enveloped nearly the entire building. He ran to the door and attempted to enter, but was driven back by the fire and smoke. Nothing whatever could be done to save the ice-house. It had no doubt been set on fire by tramps, several of whom were subsequently found lying near the ruins, fast asleep. One of these very graphically describes the rush of snakes from the burning building, which was a sight as terrible as it was wonderful. Out of the doorway, through the roof, in the midst of dense volumes of smoke they came by scores; large snakes and small, of almost every species known to this latitude, their eyes extended and their forked tongues darting defiance at the blaze, they actually raced through the air for a place of safety. They hissed with madness and pounded the earth with their tails in fury, and seemed to screech in the agony they experienced in coming through the fire The number of them appeared to be endless, until the whole structure was so fully consumed that no more could escape from it, if any there were. Great rattlesnakes, blow-snakes, moccasins, garter-snakes, water-snakes of every possible description and age were huddled and hustled together as they came forth, apparently borne by the flames. The creeping things were horrible to behold. No one dared attempt to kill them after they had passed successfully through such a furnace. Wild with rage and tossing venom into the fire, which seemed only to increase in volume, they coiled upon the ground with arched necks ready to strike the foe that approached them. Some of them even seemed to stand upon the edge of the ice-house, as if bidding defiance to the devouring elements, and to lick up the flames with their tongues before giving up what had been their home. It is declared upon good authority that some of these reptiles were ten feet in length, with bodies of enormous size, which made large swaths on the earth when they crawled; and as to their number, no one could give a more accurate idea than that there were hundreds. One of the largest, of a bright green and gold color, which was rendered beautifully brilliant by the fire-light, appeared through the side of the house, which was in full blaze, bearing in its mouth two of its young; and scales fell from its body like hailstones as it hurried away, uttering tones of torture as it proceeded. Some of the snakes took refuge in a large pile of lumber near the ice-house, underneath which several dead carcasses were found when the lumber was removed to a place of safety. The house was built with thin boards, by which a vacant space was made in the siding, creating an air-chamber; and it is supposed that the snakes had taken possession of this for a home. The tramps who endeavored to stay in the ice house Sunday night probably discovered some of the snakes, and attempted to smoke them out, but the effort resulted in the destruction of the building.

ARIZONA'S STONE WELLS.—A wonderful place is Tinajas, about 30 miles southwest of Mission camp. The mountains have one face of hard, smooth granite. All the water falling upon this basin has to flow through nine tanks, one above the other. The lower tanks are of easy access, and are often drained of their contents by men and animals traveling between Yuma and Sonora. The upper tanks are approached only by circuitous and difficult climbing over rocks. To one standing below they afford no indication of their existence, nor does climbing the smooth, steep mountain side seem possible to one unacquainted with the way to it. In the upper tanks water has never been known to fail. To this water comes game of all kinds in great numbers from the great waterless country around Tinajas. Antelope, mountain sheep and deer of several kinds, come in herds. Rabbits and hares are as plenty as anywhere, and are prey for many coyotes and beautiful little rock foxes. One would think that all this game would be thinned out by the Papago Indians who inhabit the country. But these Indians are superstitious and avoid Tinajas with abject horror. Within two miles of this water are certainly 150 graves, and probably more, each marked by rows of stone laid in the form of a cross. Scores of men, famished for water, have expended their last strength in reaching Tinajas, only to find the lower tanks dry, and, ignorant of the upper ones, have lain down in despair to die. The remains have been buried by later travelers, and the graves marked, Mexican fashion, by a cross of stones. During the rush to the gold fields of California, cholera attacked travelers on the road from Mexico, as it did American immigrants along the Platte, pestilence combined with thirst to gather corpses at Tinajas. Recollections of bleaching bones and grinning skulls protect the game from Papago arrows and flint-locks. After passing through its usual fermentation the water becomes clear and pure as any in the world; it comes from the clouds only, and, flowing into the tanks over insoluble granite, it carries no mineral matter. Every heavy rain pours a whirling torrent through the tanks, washing them out to the very bottom—no organic matter stays behind. The number and variety of birds here is marvelous, many of them appearing to be of new and undescribed species. At morning and evening the din of their song, confined by the sides of the mountains, is almost deafening. All around Tinajas is the remarkable vegetation of the desert; near its tanks are many and curious plants nourished by their moisture. The place is one of much interest.—*Arizona Sentinel.*

TOO MUCH HORSE FLESH.—Professor T. P. Wilson has found out why civilization is a failure. It is because there is too much horse flesh. In the course of a lecture delivered in Cincinnati one night last week, he remarked that the cities of America have reached their last milestone of progress. There has not been, he added, a practical improvement in those cities for twenty-five years. Not that they are not growing larger, but that there has not been an advance in the benefits and pleasures of city life. Chicago spends millions of dollars in mending her streets, and the newest pavement is the worst. "What," asks the Professor, "are horses or carriages or drays doing in the streets at all? They simply carry persons or goods, and everything must be subservient to the horse. Take all the horses and drays out of the streets, and there will be room enough for rapid transit. It costs 10 cents to ride in a 'bus on Broadway; about one in a thousand ride; the rest go on foot. Think what a revenue 1 cent from every person would give, and yet we are paying 4 cents more than we should, in consequence of having to support the horse. The way we make our cities now is to take some horses and build houses around them. Our cities are geometrically right but esthetically wrong. Why are our cities built straight? So that the horse may have place. The use of the horse in all our large cities is a blunder. By a better power we can move people for three-fifths less than we pay now, and in less than half the time." What the Professor gravely proposes to do is to take away the horses, pave the cities with asphalt or gravel, cover the streets with green grass, ornament them with shade trees and flowers, have cars running on steel rails, do all the work of transportation with a new motive power in one-half the time and for one fifth of the money, consume all the smoke, and render American cities the gardens of the world. The Professor is undoubtedly the most sanguine man of his generation.—*Tribune.*

GOVERNOR HAMPTON'S CAT.—Governor Hampton has a remarkable Maltese cat—very large, very intelligent, very fond of his master. When the Governor was in his health, Tom was his constant companion in his daily walks about the yard, and would occasionally accompany him on longer rambles through the adjacent woods. It made but little difference to Tom that his master was mounted on such occasions. Nothing daunted, he would trudge along at his horse's heels for hours together, perfectly satisfied so long as he could "keep up" or even keep his owner in sight. The Governor's election to office was a severe blow to his queer follower, as it involved a daily separation which was eminently distasteful to him, but, like the sensible animal that he is, he finally reconciled his own affections to the claims of public expediency, and contented himself each morning with escorting his Excellency to the gate, at some distance from the house, when he would bid him a sad, if silent, good-by, and return to the house until evening. The Governor always observed as regular hours as possible in the discharge of his duties at the State House, and generally returned to his home about the same time every evening. This regularity Tom seems to have remembered for his own benefit, as he proceeded to avail himself of it to the extent of hurrying back each afternoon a little before the appointed time to the gate, where he ever and anxiously remained to welcome his too-long absent friend on his return. During the Governor's illness Tom has been a constant and evidently sympathizing attendant.

A PARROT'S PIETY.—Capt. James Etchberger vouches for the following bird story. About thirty years ago, when in Honduras, in command of the bark Eldorado, his wife, then accompanying him, was presented with a parrot, a sprightly bird and a fluent discourser in the Spanish language.

The bird was brought to this city, where, after being domiciled in the household of the Captain's family, it soon acquired a knowledge of the English tongue. The next-door neighbor of the Captain was a garrulous woman—an incessant scold—forever quarreling with some one or something.

Polly, being allowed full liberty, was pleased to take an airing on the yard fence, and in a short time had learned to mimic the scolding neighbor to perfection, and finally became aggressive. Polly not infrequently rued her impertinence by being knocked off the fence with a broomstick.

This brought forth a torrent of abuse from her injured feelings upon the head of her assailant. Finally the bird's language became so abusive that the Captain was obliged to send it away, and Polly was transferred to a good Christian family in the country, where in course of time she reformed, and became to some extent a bird of edifying piety.

Some time ago, while she was sunning herself in the garden, a large hawk swooped down and bore the distressful parrot off as a prize. Her recent religious training came to her assistance, as at the top of her voice she shrieked, "O Lord, save me! O Lord, save me!"

The hawk became so terrified at the unexpected cry, that he dropped his intended dinner and soared away in the distance.

Polly still survives her attempted abduction.

RATS.—To discourage rats that burrow under walls, don't tamp the holes with broken glass bottles, which will merely incite them to dig new holes, but put a shovel full of dry sand over each hole. The rats soon come up through this, but in doing so let half the sand into the burrow, which, unlike earth, they cannot either force or carry up again, and by repeating this at every fresh-opened place their runs become quite filled up, and they make up your foundations again.

—If you get frost-bitten, extract the frost by the application of ice-water till the frozen part is pliable, avoiding all artificial heat; then apply a salve made of equal parts of hog's lard and gunpowder, rubbed together until it forms a paste, and very soon the frozen parts will be well.

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Total cash assets, as per Insurance Commissioner's report.....$14,466,920 53
Total surplus as per Insurance Commissioner's report 1,621,078 83

Benjamin F. Stevens, President.
J. M. Gibbens, Secretary

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KENNY & RATCLIFFE.....New York City.
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E. F. EMERSON.....Nashua, N. H.
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These beautiful organs are remarkable alike for purity of tone and perfect mechanism. Their cases are all richly finished in Solid Black Walnut. We sell a better instrument at a lower price than any other house in the United States.

Waters' Pianos Grand, Square and Upright, are the BEST MADE, the Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability unsurpassed. Warranted for SIX YEARS. Extremely Low for Cash or on Installments. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. AGENTS WANTED. Catalogues Mailed. Second-hand Pianos and Organs at GREAT BARGAINS. HORACE WATERS & SONS, manufacturers and dealers, 40 East Fourteenth Street, New York.

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The oldest, larg[illegible]st perfect manufactory in the U. S

OVER 58,000 NOW IN USE.

Two New Styles Just Out.

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BOUGHTON'S PATENT EXPLOSIVE TARGET BALL FOR TRAP SHOOTING.

NO GLASS.

NO DISPUTES!

UNMISTAKABLE!

THE BALL AS IT APPEARS AFTER BEING HIT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.

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Open to Load.

FOX'S PATENT BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN.

WONDERFULLY SIMPLE, WONDERFULLY STRONG.

There never was a gun easier to handle, easier to clean, less liable to get loose or out of order, or one so good for the money. Prices range from $50 to $300.

WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Send stamp for circular to

The American Arms Co.

BOSTON, MASS.

DETACHING BARRELS.

ATTACHING BARRELS.

The Celebrated "ABBEY" REEL.

No. 2-0, SALMON SIZE,	$25 00
No. 1-0, GRILSE,	18 00
No. 1, SEA TROUT,	$10 50
No. 2, MAINE TROUT,	9 50
No. 3, BROOK TROUT, large,	8 50
No. 4, BROOK TROUT, medium,	7 50
No. 5, BROOK TROUT, small,	7 50

Fac-Simile of No. 4.

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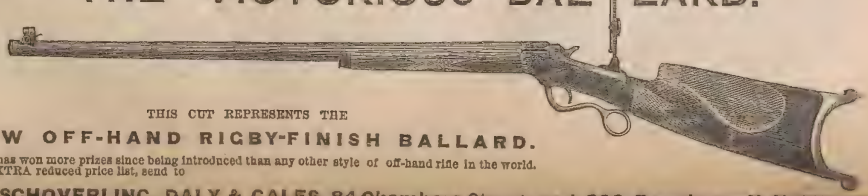
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE NAME OF ABBEY & IMBRIE STAMPED ON THE DISK.

THE VICTORIOUS BALLARD.



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SAPANULE—Nature's ally—the best friend to man and beast. A preparation that is antagonistic to Inflammation. Congestion, Soreness and Fever cannot exist where this popular lotion is applied. For animals that are hard worked it is a sure restorative. For wounds, cuts, bruises, sprains, contusions, sores, new or old, it is a prompt and infallible cure. For all skin diseases and abrasions its healing and cleansing power is wonderful. SAPANULE is an admirable article for the bath and toilet. Used in foot and sponge baths, it will bring immediate relief from all pain or soreness in feet or limbs. SAPANULE takes all soreness out of bunions and corns, and is a sure cure for chilblains. Owners of dogs will find that by washing their dogs in Sapanule and water will remove any unpleasant odor, leaving the coat clean and silky.

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SPRATT'S PATENT

MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES

Twenty-one Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals awarded, including Medal of English Kennel Club, and of Westminster Kennel Club, New York.

None are genuine unless so stamped.

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For sale in cases of 112 pounds.

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AUTHOR OF THE

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begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen in America that he purchases and sends out dogs of any desired breed, fit for the highest competition.

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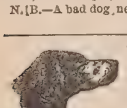

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Setters and Pointers Boarded, Broken, etc.
Young Dogs handled with skill and judgment.
Address,
H. C. GLOVER,
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Splendid kennel accommodations; dogs have daily access to salt water. oct10 tf

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RATTLER—In the Stud.—Blue belton, Llewellin setter, winner of three bench prizes, by champion Rob Roy, winner of five English field trials, out of the pure Laverack bitch, Pickles. Will serve bitches at $20. Litters warranted. Inquire of L. F. WHITMAN, Detroit, Mich. jan2 tf

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DART in the stud. Liver and white COCKER SPANIEL, from imported stock. No better in this country. R. T. GREEN, Jersey City, N. J.

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J. F. MARSTERS, Manufacturer of FINE ARCHERY GOODS.

Lancewood Bows, plush handle, horn tip, beautiful finish. No. B, 4½ feet, $2.50; No. C, 5 feet, $3; No. D, 5½ feet, $3.50; No. E, 6 feet, $4.

Lancewood Bows, rosewood finished backs, elegant. No. 21, 4½ feet, $3; No. 22, 5 foot, $3.50; No. 23½, 5½ feet, $4; No. 24, 6 feet, $5.

Regular Club Arrows, improved. No. 5, horn nock, 25 inches, $2.25 per doz.; 28 inches, $2.50 per doz.

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Snakewood Coated Arrows, 25 or 28 inches, $9 per doz.

Straw Targets, 18 inches, $1.75; 24 inches, $2.50; 30 inches $3.50; 36 inches, $4; 42 inches, $5; 48 inches, $6, each.

Target Stands, made of oblong iron to avoid damage of arrows, $2.50 each.

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Grease boxes, filled ready for use, 25c., each; with screw covers, 50c.

Green Tassels, 50c. each.

Selected material for amateurs—Lancewood for 5-foot bow, 75c. each; 6-foot, $1; heavy for 50 pound bow, $1.50. Arrow sticks, rounded, 30 inches long, 25 cents per dozen. Steel arrow points, 50 cents per dozen. Brass arrow points, 25 cents per dozen.

Horn Tips, 50 cents per pair. Celluloid Bow Tips in white, coral, amber or agate, 75 cents per pair. Very handsome Feathers, 15 cents per dozen. Books on Archery, 25 cents. Green Baize Bow Covers, 75 cents each, all lengths. Snakewood-backed Bows, all lengths and weights, on hand and to order. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Any small goods will be sent by mail on receipt of price.

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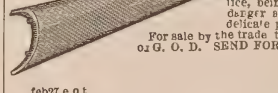
Goods sent to all parts C. O. D. and 128 Nassau Street, N. Y.



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A practical substitute for Fire Arms and Target Practice, being accurate and as easily operated. There is no report or danger attending its use, or any auxiliaries required. It has no delicate parts to get out of order or wear out.

For sale by the trade throughout the United States. Sent upon receipt of price or G. O. D. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

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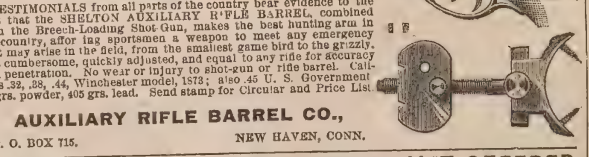
feb27 e o t

Shelton's Auxiliary Rifle

AND

COMBINATION SIGHT TO BREECH-LOADING SHOT-GUNS.



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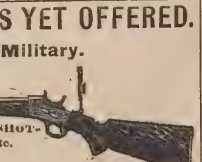

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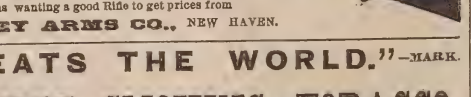

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TRADE—"BEATS THE WORLD."—MARK.

OLD JUDGE SMOKING TOBACCO.

The Only Tobacco Ever Manufactured that Does not Bite the Tongue.

"OLD JUDGE" CIGARETTES.

Manufactured under Letters Patent granted Charles G. Emery, March 5, 1878, by which the rice paper used as wrappers is so prepared that the unpleasant odor and injurious effect of the OIL OF CREOSOTE thrown off when burning is completely neutralized or destroyed, and the paper made saliva proof to prevent its breaking or melting in the mouth. The great advantage and importance of this invention will at once be recognized by all smokers, and its truth demonstrated by the first "Old Judge" Cigarettes they once be recognized by all smokers, and its truth demonstrated by the first "Old Judge" Cigarettes they once smoke. Neither will they require a printed certificate from any eminent Professor of Chemistry to convince them they have heretofore, in smoking cigarettes made of PURE RICE PAPER, been inhaling one of the deadliest poisons known.

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Fleas! Fleas! Worms! Worms

STEADMAN'S FLEA POWDER for DOGS

A Bane to Fleas—A Boon to Dogs.

This Powder is guaranteed to kill fleas on dogs or any other animals, or money returned. It is put up in patent boxes with sliding pepper box top, which greatly facilitates its use. Simple and efficacious.

Price 50 cents by mail, Postpaid

ARECA NUT FOR WORMS IN DOG

A CERTAIN REMEDY

Put up in boxes containing a dozen powders, with full directions for use.

Price 50 cents per Box by mail.

Both the above are recommended by ROD AND GUN and FOREST AND STREAM.

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Breeding Kennel
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I keep only cockers of the finest strains. Sell only young stock. I guarantee satisfaction and safe delivery to every customer. These beautiful and intelligent dogs cannot be beaten for ruffed grouse and woodcock shooting and retrieving. Correspondents inclosing stamp will get printed pedigrees, circular, testimonials, etc. jl0 tf

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WANTED TO EXCHANGE—10-bore Clabrough Gun (breech-loading) for same gauge Parker gun, almost new, in splendid condition, would like to hear from all who may desire to profitably exchange. Address FRANK FAILING, Neil House, Columbus, O. feb27 1t

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LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, MAY, 27, 1878.—Ferryboats leave New York from James Slip (daily except Sundays) 30 minutes, and from Thirty-fourth street, East River (daily) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains, and from South Wall street, Fulton and Catharine ferries (dail) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from Depot, corner Flatbush and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, etc., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, etc., 9:30 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Babylon, etc., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5 and 6 P. M. For Port Jefferson, etc., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, etc., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4.30 and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, at 8:30 and 10:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, etc., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and 12:15 night, and from Long Island City only 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. SUNDAYS—For Port Jefferson, Patchogue, etc., 9 A. M. Babylon, etc., 6 and 7 P. M. Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, etc., as per time tables. Ticket offices in New York at 261 Broadway, corner Warren street, at James Slip and Thirty-fourth street ferries, at the offices of "The Long Island Express," 3 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington street and 79 Fourth street. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
S. SPENCER, Gen'l Sup't.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent. je6 tf

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DIRECT STEAMERS TO

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Fridays—Feb. 21, and March 7 and 21.

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Railroad and steamboat connections made at each port for all points in the State.

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also reach the best localities for

GUNNING AND FISHING

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Dec14-1y

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NIGHT LINE.—The Continental leaves New York at 11 P. M., arriving in New Haven in time for the early morning trains.

Merchandise forwarded by daily Express Freight train from New Haven through to Massachusetts, Vermont, Western New Hampshire, Northern New York and Canada. Apply at Office on Pier or to RICHARD PECK, General Agents.

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Sherman House,

(CLARK AND RANDOLPH),

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Rates reduced to $3 per day for all rooms above the parlor floor, without baths.

Rooms with baths, $3.50, $4, and $4.50 per day.

ALVIN HULBERT, Prop'r.

We challenge any Hotel in the World to show as large and as elegantly furnished rooms as those of the SHERMAN. je20 tf

Wild Fowl Shooting.

SPRINGVILLE HOUSE OR SPORTSMEN'S RETREAT, SHINNECOCK BAY, L. I.,

By a practical gunner and an old bayman. Has always on hand the best of boats, batteries, etc., with the largest rig of trained wild-geese decoys on the coast. The best ground in the vicinity of New York for bay snipe shooting of all varieties. Special attention given by himself to his guests, and satisfaction guaranteed. Address WM. N. LANE, Good Ground, L. I. Nov8 tf

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The longest Rifle Range in the city. For Sharpshooters only.

Gunpowder.

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HAZARD POWDER CO

MANUFACTURERS OF

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Nos. 1 (fine) to 6 (coarse). Unsurpassed in point of strength and cleanliness. Packed in square canisters of 1 lb. *only.*

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Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 and 5 lb. canisters and 6¼ and 12½ lb. kegs. Burns *slowly* and very clean, shooting remarkably close and with *great penetration.* For field, forest or water shooting, it ranks any other brand, and it is equally serviceable for muzzle or breech-loaders.

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FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25, 12½ and 6¼ lbs, and cans of 5 lbs. FFFG is also packed in 1 and ½ lb. canisters. Burns strong and *moist.* The FFFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard *Rifle* powder of the country.

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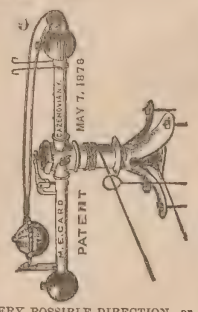

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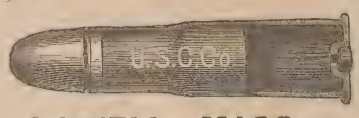

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AMERICAN STANDARD--EAGLE BRAND.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS ON TIN-COATED SHOT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

Having been asked by many of your readers as to the merits of TIN-COATED SOFT SHOT, I desire to say that I consider it the best shot I have ever used. I have given it a very severe test, having shot my 6,000 ball match, Jan. 8 and 9, with it. In that match I used two sets of double barrels, one of 10 and the other 12-bore, and each single barrel was discharged 1,500 times without being once cleaned. The inne surface of the barrels is bright and free from scratches, although in shooting I used them until they became so hot that they would not bear handling. I cannot imagine any case of ordinary use which could so severely test the cleanliness and perfection of the tin-coating and its freedom from injury by any heat which could ever result from continuous discharges of the gun. A. H. BOGARDUS.

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The rifle powder is also without a rival. The standing challenge to test this powder against any other has never been accepted. Many riflemen throughout the country have been successful with the powder, as, for instance, Mr. E. B. Souther, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, won last year two gold medals, two silver medals, two revolvers, and four other prizes in using the DITTMAR RIFLE POWDER.

Greater facilities and greater demand have enabled us to reduce the price of the powder considerably, and the fact that the Government Armory at Springfield is making now all kinds of testing machinery for us will enable us to produce always a uniform, and in every way reliable, article.

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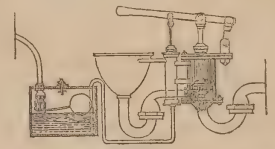

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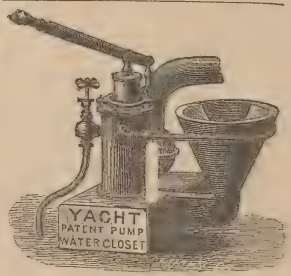

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6 months, $2; 3 months, $1.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1879.

Volume 12—No. 5.
No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

TRUTH LIES TO WINDWARD STILL.

MY boat is on a treacherous sea,
My boat is very frail,—
A painted toy on a boundless deep,
Yet it drifts not with the gale;
For on its mast, its swaying mast,
I have hoisted a snowy sail.

And snugly lies she on the wind,
It were rash to bear away,
For winds are transient and life is brief,
And my voyage?—I dare not say
How far to windward gleams the land
In the light of the eye of day!

A mist conceals the daylight land,
A mist that is all about;
But I must not lower my snowy sail
Nor yield to a hopeless doubt.
No! not if I shut the blue and gold
Of the starlit midnight out!

Nor though no beacon greet my eye,
Nor spire on towering hill,
Though not a buoy mark the way,
I can find it if I will;
For well I know, where'er I go,
Truth lies to windward still.

And so I cannot furl my sail
Though the sea with hills be strewn,
I must sail or drift, for no cable here
Can help me hold my own;
And amid the boiling waves of life
A calm is a thing unknown.

My boat will never reach the shore—
Poor fool! I fondly dreamed
That the daylight land lay near at hand,
Just beyond the mist it seemed.
Yet still I follow my zig-zag course
And I find that I only dreamed.

And other hands shall guide the helm,
And others shall watch like me
The broken waves as they drown her bow,
And in torrents roll off a-lee,
And others be drenched by the frighted foam
That flies from an angry sea.

But the boat will never reach the shore
Let mortal do what he will,
Let him toil from the morn till the noon come again,
Let him double his utmost skill;
When all is done—let him rest! let him rest!
Lo! Truth lies to Windward Still!

—*Boston Journal.*

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

Adventures in the Rangeley Lake Region.

THE snow held off until quite late last fall in our lake region, but the first good time for still-hunting found me at the Upper Dam.

With my Ballard rifle in good working order, my cartridge-box full and a cold biscuit in my pocket, I left camp by daylight in the morning. I had been gone about three hours, when I struck the largest deer track, I think, that I ever saw. It had been made that morning. I took it up, cautiously going slow and looking sharp, never moving ahead a rod without looking over the next ten; now down on one knee, then on the other, looking here, there and everywhere, behind every tree, rock and old windfall.

At last, as it generally proves in still-hunting, I made the deer out in rather an unexpected way. He was lying down on low ground, and the first thing that attracted my attention was his huge antlers, which I could just see over the top of a large pine log, not six rods away. I had hardly time to cock my rifle before he rose to his feet. And such a sight! I see him still in my mind, as he stood there with his broadside toward me, his handsome head high in the air; his scraggy antlers looking like a dry cedar top; his large mule ears stuck forward; his nostrils expanded and his eyes wide open, staring in the woods to the left of me.

I raised my rifle to my shoulder, took a slow, and what I thought was a sure aim, and fired. He didn't fall—no, sir; nor drop on to one knee, nor even stagger; but just hoisted his tail in the air, blew his whistle so you would have known that steam was up had you been a half mile away, and took himself off out of sight in about three seconds.

I don't remember of saying anything worse than: "Cuss the luck! I have done something smart this time; overshot the biggest buck in the country, not six rods off! First one of the season, too; might as well shoulder my rifle and go home; shan't get another crack this season; miss the first one and you are sure not to get another chance." These were the ideas that ran through my head while I was reloading my rifle. But I didn't give way to my disappointment five minutes, for I was soon creeping along as though nothing had happened. I didn't look for blood, for experience had taught me that a deer never went out of sight with his tail up that had just had a .44 bullet shot through him. I was soon convinced that if I got another shot I would have to work for it. I looked at my watch; it wanted a quarter of eleven. I took out my biscuit and ate it, and then started in good earnest. Where the growth was open and I could see for a good way ahead, I would almost run; but where it was thick, and the deer, instead of going straight, would zig-zag a little, I slowed my pace.

I crossed several fresh tracks, and once had a good shot at a doe; but thinking the old buck was close by, and not caring much for the doe, I let the chance slip. Does looked small to me then; I was after something that had antlers, and I kept after that something, until on drawing my watch I was surprised to see that it was three o'clock, and I was obliged to throw up the game for that day.

Now, the first thing thought of after giving up the idea of shooting the biggest buck in the country was to get to camp as soon as possible. I had about two hours of daylight left, and a good eight miles of mountain, swamp and underbrush between me and it. I threw off my cartridge-box and coat, and climbed the tallest spruce tree there was handy, to get my exact bearings. I set my compass, took a hasty look at the needle and then at the surrounding country, scrambled down, whipped on my coat and cartridge-box, took a starting look at my compass, and struck out. S.W. was the course. I kept my compass in my hand, and set it as I went; by so doing I lost no time, and was sure to make a straight course; and the way I went over the underbrush and old logs was a caution to belated travelers. It was dark when I reached the top of the hill north of the camp, but I had no trouble in following back my tracks of the morning. A good hot supper did not come amiss, and before a red-hot stove that evening I told the adventures and disappointments of the day.

The hands on the old clock soon got around to nine, and we doused the glim. After breakfast next morning I again climbed the ridge in hope the deer would work back a little nearer camp. At ten o'clock I was on a buck track that had been made but a few hours, but he went through all of the worst going there was in the country, and finally the approach of night forced me to leave the track and turn my steps toward camp again. Another well-relished supper, a few questions about my luck, a story or two, eight hours of refreshing sleep, and it was again time to turn out. "Now, fellows," said I, at the breakfast table, "it is the third day, and you need not be surprised if I bring in something." I felt as though I should not hunt in vain, notwithstanding the bad luck I had the two previous days, and I did not, for at two o'clock I again drew a bead on a buck. He was standing behind an old spruce tree that had blown down, and I could hardly see him through the boughs. He was twelve or fifteen rods off; I knelt down, rested my elbow on one knee and fired. The deer disappeared from sight. I slid a cartridge into my rifle and then began to look around to see if he was anywhere to be seen, but he was not. I went to the place where he stood when I fired. There were his tracks where he stood, and those he made when he bounded away. I picked up a little wad of hair, but nowhere could I find any blood. I examined the hair and saw that it was cut out by a bullet, but I thought that also went against me, for instead of hitting him square I must have just shaved his back. I was almost ready to give way to despair and believe the old adage about missing the first shot. I started along on the track determined to make sure that I had not hit him. I followed about ten rods, and could hardly believe my eyes when I saw my deer. He was lying stretched out at full length and stone dead. I looked on him with admiration for a few moments, and then as I had no time to waste I took my sheath knife, skinned his neck whole and unjointed the back bone way up to his head, and of course saved his head. I soon had his carcass hanging from a limb. It was quite a job to dress him off. I had shot him through the body, and he made up for not bleeding outside by filling himself full inside. After dressing him I washed my knife and hands in snow, shouldered the head and skin and started for camp. I got there before dark without working very hard, and that night they did not joke me any. I made arrangements with Tom to let Boardman go with me and get the meat the next day. I thought we would get the venison the easiest to take a boat and row up the lake near the island, then leave our boat and strike across the country.

I took my rifle along, not with the idea of doing any hunting, but thinking perhaps something might come in our way, and Boardman took an old navy revolver. It was a dark, misty morning and rained quite hard as we went skipping along up through Trout Cove, Boardman pulling a good lively stroke with the oars and I keeping pace with the paddle. We had eight miles of boating to do, and that was by far the pleasantest part of our journey, as we soon found out after leaving the boat, for with the water running a stream off from every tree we were wet to the skin. The snow was three or four inches deep and fast melting. When we had been from the boat an hour or two we came upon two very fresh doe tracks; they were going very near our direction, so we concluded to try them. It was splendid weather for business, but not much for fun. The snow was so full of water we could go very still. I was ahead and Boardman a rod or two behind, when I caught sight of one of the does. She was standing front toward me with her head turned to one side. I clapped my rifle to my shoulder, took a good aim at the bow of her neck and fired. She disappeared from sight. I ran toward the place where I saw her last, loading as I went in hope of getting a shot at her mate. There was quite a high knoll a little to the left of where she had stood.

As I ran toward the knoll I saw a deer about half way up the side, standing still. I could not tell whether she was the one I had fired at first or not; but I blazed away, and whichever one it was I was satisfied I had fixed her that time, for she dropped without making a bound. I shoved in another cartridge, took a sharp look around, and then started for the knoll again. As I stepped up the side of it I caught sight of Boardman a little way from me, walking also as if he was stepping on eggs and his life depended on his breaking one, his hand behind him on the but of his revolver, which was still in its sheath, and with red-hot, premeditated murder glowing in his eyes. I think the deer which stood just over the knoll must have got a glimpse of her would-be assassin's phiz by the way she snorted, for she fairly made the woods ring. Boardman gave a jump as if lightning had struck him, and landed with his heels deep in the ground a full yard apart. His body was bent forward as his left hand held his coat-tail high in air, while his right pulled and twiched at his revolver, which seemed to have grown to its sheath all of a sudden. I laughed ready to split, as I ran over the knoll in hopes of getting a flying shot, but the deer was out of sight. I followed a short distance, and then gave her up. We had more on our hands now than we had got daylight for, and so hastened on to the dead deer and took her inwards out. Both of my shots had hit her, and the first one would have secured her. We left her where she was and started again for the venison of the day before. It was past noon when we got to it. We divided it up into two packs and struck for the lake again, reaching it after three hours of hard lugging and walking.

We laid our loads down and started off for the deer we had killed in the forenoon. We found her, put a string through her under jaw, one ahead of the other, and started with her. For the first half mile the job was easy, as the growth was open and the land descending; then we came to thick spruce "horse-locks," or ridges, with alder swamps between, and three or four inches of water. With night setting down upon us our fix was not pleasant. Nevertheless we got our deer through to the lake, but it was so dark when we got there that we could hardly tell ground from water. Our boat was three-fourths of a mile above us; so I tied my white handkerchief to a bush above the spot where we laid the carcass, and then got a bearing by the top of a friendly pine, which stood on one of the islands, and the top of Baldhead Mountain, which rose high toward the clouds from the further side of the lake. We then started for the boat. It was a great relief not to have the deer to drag; but the way we tumbled and crept through the thick bushes and over rocks and old logs was not like walking down Broadway. Probably many of the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM have been in the same predicament. To them I will say, "You know how it is yourself!" But to those who never were there I'd advise "Don't get there," for if you have the sweet disposition of an angel, the patience of Job, and a suit of black broadcloth on, you would spoil the whole in going half a mile.

But Boardman and I had nothing to spoil, and what we did have wouldn't have kept much longer, I guess, if we had not run against the boat when we did. We turned it over and tumbled into it—wet, stiff and hungry, but not cold. I took the oars and Board. the paddle this time. We first went up the lake for the first deer, and had no trouble in finding it, as we left it at the mouth of a little brook, and its rippling sounds guided us.

After getting it aboard safely, we pulled down the lake, until we reached the place where we had marked the second deer; then we worked along slowly and kept our eyes riveted on the top of our tree. When it came just in range of our landmark on the top of the mountain, we turned our boat and rowed directly ashore, keeping the two objects just in line. When the bow struck I got ashore and felt around for a minute, and was on the point of telling Board. that we had not hit just right, when I put my hand on my handkerchief that I had tied up for a sign. I could have seen it just as well had I kept it in my pocket. We soon had the deer aboard, and again shoved out into the darkness; this time we were cold as well as stiff and hungry. The day had been very warm and wet, but the night had set in dry and cold; but after we were fairly on the homestretch, I don't think we could have bettered our time if we had been in a race with a thousand dollars in the pool; and an eight-mile stretch gives a fellow a chance to try his third wind as well as his second. When we reached the point above the camp we both agreed that it was a mighty pleasant sight to see the light streaming out of the front window.

Perhaps the old camp has sometimes looked a little rough to some of our city sportsmen, but the White House at Washington never looked pleasanter to any in-going President after a close election. Tom and Peter weighed our venison. The doe weighed an even hundred pounds; the meat of the buck one hundred and fifteen. Of this Board. had socked out sixty-two pounds and I fifty-three. Thus ended my first .ill.1 1 1 of last fall.

I have reason to believe that the "Old Star," as the big buck is now known, still exists, as I saw his track about a week after this occurrence. No doubt he is now yarded with four or five of his trusty followers on the south side of some mountain, probably not ten miles from where I am writing. A pleasant winter to him! I wish him no ill-luck, but it makes me sad to think that those royal antlers are doomed to soon be bleaching and mouldering in the forest. If he would only run down to the corner of our camp some dark night and hook them on to the gate, and then pull back he would get rid of them just as well as he would to rub them off against a rock maple tree.

I have scribbled this little experience off for Forest and Stream, as many of the friends that I meet every summer at our lakes are readers of that paper. It may recall to their minds some of the pleasant times we have had together with rifle and fly rod. F. C. Barker.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

A COLONIAL MANOR-HOUSE.

Last fall I made a flying trip a hundred or two miles from this city to visit a friend in Johnstown, Fulton Co., New York and thence into the woods of course. Perhaps you know Johnstown is a beautiful borough, possessing somewhat a romantic origin. It derived its name from and was founded by Sir Wm. Johnson, in 1760. The same year he erected an elegant villa on the site of Castle Cumberland, which is now known as Broad Albin. He also built a rustic lodge near by on the beautiful Sacandoga River. In 1763 he built "Johnson Hall" (or mansion), which was flanked by two forts built of stone, with subterranean passages connecting with the Hall, as a protection from hostile Indians. The Indians formed a strong affection for Sir William, and his mansion was a place of annual rendezvous for them. Their great councils were held there. On one occasion, 600 warriors gathered there in council. All the assemblages, however, were by invitation.

Sir William fitted up and furnished the upper part of his magnificent mansion for a Masonic lodge room, and frequently various field sports were improvised, to which his tenantry and the yeomanry of the surrounding country were invited and welcomed. The "Hall," now 115 years old, shows but very slight marks of time. This beautiful old mansion is now the inheritance of Hon. J. E. Wells, who has emblished it with an observatory and bay windows, finished with antique panel work corresponding to the other parts of the building. The halls are 15x40 feet, and the stair-rail still shows the marks of the Indians' tomahawks, which were a sign to Indians who should come there that the Hall was never to be burned.

The Indians were always loud in their expressions of praise of the "great man." They said, "Sir William never deceive Indian," and they gave him, unasked, a royal token of their confidence and affection; they presented to him as a gift, 6,600 acres of the land lying on the north side of the Mohawk, which gift was confirmed to him by a patent royal, granted from King George. This distinguished gentleman also built the Episcopal Church of the town, which now stands as a monument of his religious faith, in the grounds of which his mortal remains repose, unheeding the progress of events as the centuries march along.

We noticed likewise another relic of the times of Sir William. The court-house of the town was erected 110 years ago, built of brick brought from Holland. But excuse my wandering so far from my simple purpose of telling you about my little adventure in hunting, for we greenhorns love to say our say as well as others. In Johnstown there is a jolly, happy-hearted druggist, and a Dominie just about of the same stripe. But that druggist has a fine team of Canadian ponies that brought us to our destination in good time, some 14 miles, into about the worst section of hunting ground we ever saw. All the primeval forest under the weight, perhaps, of all the years since the Flood, had fallen in every possible direction, and lay rotten, or rotting, making it, together with a thick undergrowth of brush, briars and running vines almost impassable for man or dog to get through. It really seemed a "sell." But after a splendid lunch, and bagging one ruffed grouse, we headed toward civilization once more. The next day, however, we turned our course in another direction, and were compensated with a fine day's sport, bagging nine ruffed grouse, six gray squirrels and one woodcock. But for what cause we could not divine, the game was scattered over a large extent of country, only one or two birds at most were found together.

But the object of this note is to say, or what lead to this writing is, the painful fact as related to us, that no regard, or very little, is paid in that section to the game laws of the State, and at the rate everybody is shooting, in a few years the sportsman's dog and gun will be of no interest nor value.

New York, Feb., 1879. On The Wing.

Fish Culture.

The Salmon of New England.—Cognizant of the prolonged and intelligent efforts which have been made during the past decade to restore the *Salmo salar* to his ancient habitat in the New England rivers, many persons have anxiously looked and inquired for results. Where this precious food once flourished, a half century ago, in the plenitude of natural abundance, hardly a representative could be found when the good work began. The Connecticut and the Merrimack, and nearly all the streams of Maine, were wholly depleted. The Penobscot and the Kennebec afforded a few delicious specimens every year; but such were taken in nets. The Union and the Dennis were the only streams where an angler could capture a salmon with rod and fly subsequent to the year 1860. In 1859 we faithfully whipped the Aroostook River at the Falls where old man Russell had previously captured scores, up to three years before that date; and we tried the stream above, near the now thriving town of Presque Isle; but nary a fin could we raise. The last of the salmon had departed, with the last Mohegan. Subsequently the subject of fish culture came to be agitated, and then the States took hold of the matter, and operating through their chosen Fish Commissioners, have since accomplished much. Last year Connecticut River salmon were not a rarity in our markets, and Kennebec salmon were the favorite grade at fancy prices.

On the 26th of February, last month, there was a joint convention of all the New England Commissioners, with the exception of those of Rhode Island, who did not attend, at which the full story of their successful achievements was told, as far as information could serve. Imperfect fishways, which salmon could not readily ascend, and innumerable gill nets, seemed to be the principal obstacles to desired complete success. There had also not been full harmonious co-operation between the States common to one river. However, salmon which Massachusetts had put into the headwaters of the Connecticut River, had come up the river the past year and been caught, so that there is no way of showing what treatment is necessary in the upper waters. The run of salmon in the Merrimack last year was regarded as proof that they run up to spawn only every other year. Salmon have been seen below the Holyoke dam, but it is not known whether they passed up. The fishway is suitable for the passage of fish; the only question is whether they can find the entrance. It was said that salmon never turn down stream to find a passage around an obstruction, but struggle to get up the main channel. The fishway at Lawrence was not a success till the mouth was changed and put at the foot of the dam. It was suggested that such a change is necessary at Holyoke.

The fishway on the Penobscot at Bangor is thirty feet high, and the entrance is imperfect, owing to a high rock. But the fishway works well, and when examinations have been made salmon and alewives have been found in the compartments. After July 15, when the nets of fishermen are removed by law, salmon go up in great numbers. It is hoped to extend the current further down stream that the fish may more easily find the fishway. The bottom of the fishway is made of stones, which are found to be much more favorable to the fish than the smooth current which runs over planks. The Bangor fishway is spiral. It is perfectly easy for the weakest fish to go up such fishways as that at Lawrence.

After mature discussion a vote was finally passed to instruct the Legislatures of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut that it was the opinion of the Commissioners of said States that the taking of salmon in the waters thereof should be totally prohibited until July 1882, or a period of four months more than three years. This would be a most judicious interdiction. A similar act was passed in Nova Scotia in 1874 with regard to moose, and the effect thereof was proved by the great increase in the stock. Where a protective enactment is absolutely needed, in order to have effect, it should be absolutely prohibitive; otherwise it will avail nothing. We trust the several legislatures will make the desired law.

The following miscellaneous business was enacted before the meeting of commissioners adjourned:

It was voted to continue Mr. Powers in the position of superintendent of the New Hampshire hatching-house, at Plymouth, N. H.

It was regarded feasible to put salmon in the Westfield river, and re-establish its character as a salmon river.

A New Hampshire commissioner said that his State was perfectly willing to co-operate in re-establishing the salmon fishery in the Connecticut, but a Vermont commissioner stated positively that his State would not do anything till the salmon were seen at Bellows Falls. Show them a salmon there and they will then talk about co-operation.

Mr. Thomas Ellis, of Rochester, Mass., exhibited a model of a fishway. It was in several compartments in a straight line, but was open to the objections to present fishways, that the mouth is too far below the dam.

In regard to distributing salmon through other States, from Bucksport, Me., it was decided to hold further communication between the commissioners. It was stated that in Southport, Conn., salmon which were put into Mill River (a very small stream) in 1873 had come back in 1877 grown to a large size.

It was decided to take no action in regard to land-locked salmon. A general feeling was manifest that the inland fishery interest will make but little progress this year, owing to the lack of appropriations by the several legislatures.

THE LOBSTER FISHERY AND HOW TO PROTECT IT.

Read before the American Fish Cultural Association Feb. 26.

BY S. W. JOHNSON OF BROOKLYN.

This, like all questions having for their object the best method of economizing and preserving our supply of sea food, has become not only of great interest, but of great importance; and the discussion of such topics is looked upon with increasing interest from year to year as the necessity for a law in relation to them becomes more apparent. With these facts in view, I esteem it a privilege to accept the invitation of the secretary of this Association to consider briefly the causes of a very apparent decrease in the size of lobsters offered for sale in our markets.

The first question seems to be—What relation the supply bears to the demand, and the ability of the former to meet the latter, in the future as well as the present.

In looking for a reasonable solution of this problem, an inquiry concerning the means taken to provide the supply now, as compared with those taken in former years, might properly be prefaced by a statement of the fact that not as many lobsters are consumed now as formerly. A few years ago, fifty or sixty traps per man were considered a good number, while at the present time from seventy-five to ninety are used, and even with this addition it requires twice the number of men to catch the same amount of lobsters. These facts seem to show the danger of depletion in our efforts to keep up the supply, even if size and quality are disregarded.

It may be fairly estimated that from twenty-eight to thirty millions of lobsters are taken annually off the coast of New England, aggregating in weight not far from fifteen thousand tons. These figures may be considered only important here when taken in connection with the ability of the source of supply to furnish this amount without endangering its perpetuity. This calamity, however, I think most likely to ensue unless some proper restrictions are enforced, limiting this continual drain. When we compare the lobsters seen in the market to-day with those of former years, the danger becomes still more evident; and if this decrease in size goes on, the industry will, in a short time, become of little or no importance.

The reply to the oft-repeated question—Why do we not get larger lobsters?—must be, We catch them faster than they can grow; the smaller the lobsters we retain, the smaller will they become in the future, and as a natural consequence, if we continue indiscriminate fishing, practical extermination must follow. This ground I am anxious to maintain, and wish to have some remedy applied to obviate the evil, still, however, permitting a partial supply.

Before going further I would here give you a brief description of the process by which the lobster discards its old shell and assumes a new one:

Having grown to fill the old shell, a new one begins to form under it, at first no more than a film, which, gradually thickening, becomes in appearance not unlike India-rubber. The line seen running lengthwise of a lobster's back indicates the opening point which, when opened, room is provided for the extraction of the tail, together with the legs and bony structure of the body. Next comes the interesting, but apparently difficult, operation of drawing the large claws through the small joints by which they are connected to the large body or trunk; but this is accomplished by a beautiful yet simple provision of nature, viz., the decay of a portion of the shell, thereby forming a larger aperture. The place is indicated by an oval spot, seen on the inside of the first joint of the arm. This done, the animal is free from its shell and bony structure; for, let me state, the bones assisting in the working of joints are also withdrawn from the flesh, leaving him helpless and as if dead, the beating of the heart being the only visible sign of life. In a few days, however, the new shell is hard enough to permit the seeking of food, which is done with great eagerness.

But more especially to the result of this process would I call your attention. From actual observation I have found that a lobster measuring 10½in. in length will, after shedding, have increased to 12in.; but if we make the comparison in weight, it may be better understood. For instance, a lobster of 10½in. will weigh 1¼lb., while one of 12in. on an average of 2½lbs., or double its former weight, which will add to its market value in the same proportion, or 100 per cent. Now if a lobster sheds its shell once a year, which is approximately true, I think it shows that by establishing a reasonable standard of length (which must not be so high that it would prohibit fishing; neither so low that a sufficient age for reproduction may not have been attained) we may in time get back that which we have so foolishly sacrificed.

Lobsters of a less length than 10½in. *have* been found bearing eggs, but by careful observation and inquiry I have found the exceptions to be very rare. Therefore this standard could not be safely fixed *under* that length, but should, on the contrary, be as much above it as possible; still, not so high at first as to cause hardship to the fishermen, while from time to time an advancement might be made, as the supply of the required length increased and more nearly met the demand.

Having pointed out the necessity of such a law, and indicated the best modes of its application, it only remains to be shown how it may be made effective.

I think it is an established fact that protective measures can only be carried out in the open market, where the possession of unlawful fish or game is *prima facia* evidence of guilt. Such a law has been in full force in Massachusetts since 1874, but the possibility of finding a market outside the State has been a barrier to the best results; and just so long as there is any place where lobsters may be indiscriminately sold, we cannot justly judge of its efficiency. I am fully aware that in advocating a measure of this kind opposition will arise, which must be met and answered in the most tolerant spirit; for fancied rights of individuals are not always in accordance with the reasonable demands of the public good.

The first opponents of the law for the protection of lobsters in Massachusetts were the fishermen, whose testimony at the same time was the best evidence given of the necessity of such a law. These, however, after a trial of one year, not only became reconciled to it, but even its strongest advocates, and realize year by year more fully the wisdom of the measure they so bitterly opposed.

There has been one circumstance noticed which I think quite significant, viz., that the first year the law went into effect one-fourth of the whole number caught were obliged to be thrown back on account of their insufficient size, which proportion has gradually diminished until at present scarcely more than one in ten is discarded. The State of Maine, which possesses the largest lobster-producing grounds on the coast, has from time to time passed laws for the protection of the lobster fishery, but has had a powerful and important interest in opposition to a limit which no other State has, the size being of less importance for canning purposes than for other consumption. This year, however, a law has been enacted by which the canners are obliged to confine their operations to four months of the year, while for the remaining eight months a limit of 10½in. is required, and, I think, may be looked upon as a great step in advance of any law previously passed. This movement was made by the fishermen in the form of petitions to the Legislature, numerously signed, and from one end of the State to the other. Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut each have laws practically corresponding to each other, while New York, without a law which might so much assist in protecting the other States, only helps on an illegal and wasteful practice.

UTILITY OF FISH CULTURE.

MR. EDITOR: I read in your issue of the 30th ult., your just criticism on the wonderful predictions of an astute Virginia editor. "*Mirabile dictu*" should be the motto on his coat of arms. Only fancy fish so plentiful as to become the sole food of our agricultural population! Some clever genius should set to work to invent a plan to cause the fish to run straight from the water to the pot, the frying-pan or the gridiron, lest the next generation should starve. If too lazy to till the ground, they certainly will not take the trouble to catch fish for their dinner. Talk of the Golden Age after that!

The witty French poet, Boileau, one wrote the following bitter satire on the whole human race:

"Tout homme est fou, et pour n'ent pas voir—
Il faudrait etre seul, et casser son miroir."

Well, sir, once—that is nearly forty years ago—when writing an article to order, to oblige my friend Simmonds, of the *Colonial Magazine*, published in that small *village* called London, I was mad enough to quote the aforesaid satirical lines; and fearing that some folk not versed in the Gallic tongue might wish both Boileau and myself down the crater of Etna, Vesuvius or Stromboli—places to give a wide berth to, more especially when they become excited, as I have seen them—I thought I had better make it plain by undertaking the translation; and after spending a whole long winter's night, wasting half a quire of foolscap and sundry wax lights, in trying to reduce my version to two lines also, I had to give it up and content myself with the following:

Madness, proud man, 's thy universal fate,
What e'er thy birth, thy talent or estate;
And he who would no living madman see,
Must break his mirror and a hermit be.

There is an old Latin proverb, which is, I think, applicable to the present case: *Nihil tam absurdum, quod non dictum sit ab aliquo philosophorum.* The meaning whereof is, I believe, "There is no absurdity which has not been maintained by some philosopher." The only objection that I have hitherto heard to the present system of fish culture, so successfully developed in Canada and the United States, is from persons who assert that the whole is a fraud and a bill of expense to the State, from which no benefit can ever be derived. Facts are stubborn things, and the results already achieved are too well known to need comment. But, quoth Hudibras,

"A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still."

Perce-Gaspè, Feb. 21, 1879. PHILIP VIBERT.

PROGRESS.—How this fish farming has grown since the fall of 1848, when I saw Ressigue, with his trout eggs from the Voger Mountains, France, in company with M. Coste, hatching the eggs in the Observatory, at Paris, and who can tell to what it will extend in the next decade?

Yours truly, DR. E. STERLING.

HERRING SPAWN.

PERCE-GASPE, Feb. 19, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In reply to Spencer F. Baird's remarks relative to the fish spawn washed upon Bonaventure Beach I have not the slightest doubt that it is herring spawn and no other. In proof of which I beg to call the learned Professor's attention to the following facts:

1. When the immense shoals of herring arrive in June they are full of roe—fat and splendid eating; but when they leave, having spawned, they are poor and not worth curing.

2. The herring when spawning appear instinctively to make for the landwash, and I have seen them so thick along the Bonaventure beach for a distance of three to four miles that you could neither row nor pull one of the fishermen's flats through the dense mass—extending from three to four acres out from high water mark. And it is precisely at this period that the wind-row, so to speak, is formed.

3. The spawn when washed ashore is that of the herring in size and appearance—increasing in bulk on the fine, warm sand; the two black specks, which are plainly visible to the naked eye, appearing only a few days before the night-tide which washes away the entire mass.

I shall endeavor to send a bottle containing a portion of each to Professor Baird in the spring. Sincerely yours, PHILIP VIBERT.

Natural History.

THE FLESH OF THE SAGE GROUSE.

FREEPORT, Ill., Jan. 10, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Just a word or two, by your leave, pertaining to the sage grouse controversy, from an old plainsman. Engaged upon the survey and establishment of the southern and western boundaries of Wyoming Territory during the summers of 1873 and '74, I had ample opportunities of testing the qualities of the sage grouse as a table bird. In 1873 we were in the field from April to October, and hardly a day passed when we were in the sage country that we did not have sage grouse, or as more commonly known "sage hens," served up in some kind of style. Much of the southern boundary, established that summer, runs through a country most favorable indeed for these birds, especially that portion immediately west of the "Rockies," known as the Red Desert, which is one vast sage plain of a hundred miles in width, extending from the western foot of the Rockies to the eastern foot of the Escalante Mountains. In this region sage was almost the only vegetation, even grass being very scarce, and the name, Red Desert, is exceedingly appropriate. Depending largely upon the "resources of the country" for fresh meat (a result of our army education), and the sage grouse being almost the only kind of game we found in this terrible desert, and being tame and easily bagged, we made use of large numbers of them. The next year we ran through a somewhat better country, but found abundance of sage and sage grouse, and I am free to say that I regard this bird as one of the very best of the game birds of the plains, and, so far as my experience goes, entirely devoid of any sage, bitter or unpleasant taste. In 1865, as a member of Gen. P. E. Conners' staff, I participated in the Powder River Indian Expedition, and traveled from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Laramie, and thence in a northwesterly direction to the headwaters of the Powder River, across the divide to Tongue River, and down Tongue River to the Yellowstone. Our experience with the sage grouse through this country was identical with that I have related above, and I fully agree upon this matter with the opinion expressed by Col. R. M. Dodge in his splendid work, "The Plains of the Great West and their Inhabitants." Col. Dodge is a thorough sportsman and a very intelligent gentleman, and as he was for many years on duty on the plains, his book being a compilation of what came under his own immediate observation, should be considered excellent authority. Speaking of the sage grouse, or Cock of the Plains, he says:

"There is a strong prejudice against this grouse, on the ground that its flesh is said to taste strongly of the sage, which is its principal food in winter. My experience is that this is simply imagination. I have never been able to discover such a taste, and I have eaten them at all seasons of the year. I must admit, however, that when I have shot them in winter I have so far yielded to the popular prejudice as to remove the crop at once. At all seasons of the year they feed, as other birds do, on insects—principally grasshoppers—and I have frequently opened crops which were distended to the utmost with these plagues. To my taste, there is no bird (except the field plover) so perfectly delicious as the young sage grouse during the month of August. It is juicy, tender and delicate as a spring chicken, besides having the richest game flavor." TRANSIT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The question as to the edible qualities of the sage grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) is being agitated through your columns. I have shot and eaten many of these birds throughout the West, and must add my indorsement to your opinion on the subject. It is well known that a game bird's flesh is influenced in its flavor by the food it eats, and the same species may differ widely in its gastronomic recommendations when taken in different localities. The famed canvas back, shot where its favorite food is wanting, or at seasons when it is not accessible, is no better than, nor as good as, the mallard, which is omnivorous. This is applicable also, I think, to certain fish. The flesh of pond-fed trout, when they are confined to one diet, is very distinct in taste from that of the wild fish, etc. The sage grouse feed largely upon the leaves and blossoms of the shrub from which they take their name. After a certain age this constant diet infuses into their flesh a pungent, sagey taste, more or less noticeable in proportion as other food is procurable. The young birds cannot and do not immediately feed upon the sage, but vary their diet with insects, or any seeds that they may be able to procure. Late in the season, however, these having disappeared, they are perforce driven to the sage, which soon affects their flesh in the manner alluded to. To compare the edible qualities of the sage grouse, young or old, to those of our eastern or western ruffed grouse seems to me most absurd. As a game bird the sage grouse are way down on the list; their flight is clumsy, they are easily bagged, and when cooked are under no circumstances excellent, and, in my opinion, generally very poor eating. The ptarmigan, mountain and dusky grouse of the Rocky Mountains are far ahead of the Cock of the Plains; and all must yield to the superiority of ruffed grouse, Eastern or Western varieties. INCOG.

The discussion of this question seems to us utterly unprofitable, for from the nature of the case we can obtain no facts upon the subject. Each correspondent's views will differ according to his taste, and in consequence we can have nothing but a series of opinions. What is one man's meat may be another's poison. What would our readers say if we should print a number of contributions in favor of or against the flavor of the onion?

CURIOUS FACTS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 6, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I noticed an article in a local paper here yesterday, stating that a gentleman, while out hunting in Calaway Co., a county adjoining this, in the month of January, found a quail's nest with fifteen or sixteen eggs, and the mother bird sitting on the nest. After she flew off the nest he examined it carefully, the bunch of grass covering it being filled with ice and frozen solid, leaving just space enough under it for the bird and her nest, and a place for exit. A few days after finding it he and other parties went to examine it again. This time they found the bird still sitting on the nest, but frozen to death. A portion of the eggs had been hatched, but the young were also frozen. Was this not a very singular occurrence? I should have been somewhat skeptical in regard to it if I had not met with very nearly a similar case while out quail shooting four years ago this winter, in company with a venerable sportsman, Mr. Pratt, of this place. Our dogs made a point. We flushed a single bird after considerable kicking around in the grass and snow, and found she had been sitting on her nest containing three apparently fresh eggs; but, alas! she never returned to finish her maternal duties. It was too late when we found the cause of her reluctant flight.

During the cold weather and deep snow of four years ago this winter, I was eye-witness to an attack on a rabbit by a lot of crows, in which the latter came off victorious. I was going duck hunting one morning (the ducks staid with us all that winter), and in passing through a strip of timber near my destination, my attention was drawn to a congregation of crows. I supposed from the noise they were making that they had found some belated owl, and were having a good time at his expense. After a little investigation, however, I heard the cry of a rabbit in the general medley of noises, and drawing still closer, watched the proceedings. The crows had apparently found the rabbit in its form, and, either driven by hunger, or knowing its helpless condition in the deep snow, had made a combined attack, flying at it in rapid succession, each giving it a vigorous peck. The poor animal was floundering about in the snow, perfectly confused, and at each successful thrust of its tormentors it uttered its pitiful cry. I went to it, and picked it up without difficulty, and found that both its eyes had been picked out. It was bleeding badly, and the snow where it had been was covered with its blood. I was unable to find any wound other than those made by the crows. I knocked it on the head, leaving it for the crows to breakfast on, thinking it might divert their attention for a short time from any ducks that I might kill or cripple and not retrieve immediately. Many a fine fat mallard and canvas-back have I lost in this way.

H. C. MUNGER.

POACHERS AND PIRATES.—The Cork correspondent of the London *Times* tells this story of a hoax recently perpetrated about a pirate ship off the Irish coast:

The gunboat Goshawk has been for some time past engaged in protecting the fisheries at Blackrock, near Cork, and it is supposed that, in order to carry out their illegal practices, some fishermen circulated the rumor that a pirate vessel was off the harbor. The intelligence being conveyed to Lloyd's, the gunboat was ordered out to look after this phantom depredator, with the result already known. In the meantime the poachers, it is stated, made large hauls. It will be remembered that about two years ago a hoax resulted in sending the Goshawk on a perilous trip to Vigo Bay, the fishermen of Cork harbor benefiting considerably by her absence.

MILES' ALE.—For as good ale as a man needs for his refreshment, try a sample at Miles' Brewery, 55-9 Chrystie street.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

SHEEP CULTURE IN TEXAS.

EAGLE RANCH, Throckmorton Co., Texas.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Last May I left New Jersey with a friend for Texas, with a view of starting a sheep ranch, if on looking over the country we liked the climate, the people and the prospect generally. After a pleasant trip of four days we arrived at Ft. Worth, a city of probably 7,000 inhabitants, and at present the terminus of the Texas & Pacific Railway. We remained here a week, procuring our outfit, which consisted of four ponies, blankets, cooking utensils, provisions, a shelter tent and a man to act as guide and cook. One of the ponies carried our baggage.

Our first stop was at Ft. Griffin, a frontier post garrisoned by a company of the 10th Regt., commanded by Capt. Lincoln. The town claims to have four hundred inhabitants, has quite good stores and a good hotel, "The Planters'." The principal trade of the town is with the buffalo hunters, who outfit here. We remained here nearly two weeks looking over the country, were very much pleased and selected a location. This accomplished, we laid in a fresh stock of provisions and resumed our ride turning our faces southward, our objective point being San Antonio, 355 miles distant, where we expected to purchase our stock.

We had very pleasant weather, saw plenty of game, antelope, etc., but only shot enough to keep our larder supplied. The country in general we found very beautiful, rolling and well watered. We reached San Antonio in fifteen days, having been in all twenty-five days in the saddle. We went into camp at San Pedro Springs, and leaving it in charge of our guide took up our quarters at Hord's Hotel; found it a very fine house. I passed a week very pleasantly and looking over the quaint old town found much to interest a stranger. The historic Alamo, originally a church and convent, but being converted into a fortress by the Texan patriots during their struggle for independence, became a modern Thermopylæ, not one of its heroic defenders escaping to tell the tale of disaster. The adobe wall which once surrounded it is gone, and the inclosure forms part of what is now the Alamo Plaza.

The Alamo itself is used as a warehouse. It should be purchased by the State and kept forever as the fittest monument to the brave hearts whose blood consecrated its walls. I say fittest, although a shaft has been erected, bearing a legend which stirs our blood now as "Remember the Alamo;" Remember Goliad," did that of the avengers of San Jacinto. The Thermopylæ had its messenger of defeat, the Alamo had none."

San Antonio is improving rapidly, many fine houses and substantial blocks of stores having been lately built. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow, and the sidewalks roughly paved. Now and again you see a quaint old Mexican house, with adobe walls and roof. The walls rising above the roof form a parapet, which next the street is pierced with holes every five or six feet, from which wooden gutters extend over the sidewalk, to carry off the rain. The San Antonio River, a rapid stream, runs through the city. A short distance above a large portion of its flow is divided, and the water being conducted through the streets into the country, causes a luxuriant growth of vegetables, fruits and flowers. Fruits we found very abundant; delicious melons at a few cents. The climate is warm, but there is generally a good air blowing up from the Gulf which makes it pleasant, and the nights are always cool. The banks of the river, which now and again deepen into quiet pools, are lined with a luxuriant growth of cannas and colodiums, whose forms are seen mirrored in the crystal waters below.

At the foot of nearly every garden is a little bathing house, a simple affair, only a light wooden frame-work, supported on some empty barrels and covered with muslin. A few miles below the city are the old Roman Catholic Missions of La Concepcion, San Jose, San Juan and De Espada. La Concepcion is in much the best state of preservation. Of San Jose there is nothing left but the lofty facade, with its wealth of superbly sculptured colossal figures, interspersed with cherubs and exquisite scroll work, and a small chapel under what was the bell tower. Here we found an old Mexican woman telling her beads. The stately roof, beneath which once knelt a crowd of dusky Indian worshipers, now lies a mass of ruins. On every side are the remains of irrigating canals, which wind in and out among what were once lovely gardens and fruitful fields. San Jose and De Espada are scarcely more than ruins, and of comparatively little interest.

After looking over a number of flocks of sheep for sale, we finally selected one of 2,400 head of "improved Mexicans," secured two herders, bought a wagon to carry camp equipage and provisions, and on June 30 started our flock toward their future home. They reached the ranch August 15—a long, weary drive. I did not go up with them, but returned home via Galveston, taking passage in the steamer *San Antonio* for New York. In September I returned, bringing with me a car-load of thoroughbred Spanish Merino ewes and rams.

We are located on Elm Creek, a few miles above its junction with the Brazos River, in Throckmorton County, twenty-five miles from Fort Griffin, which is our nearest post office, although we have the promise of one at Williamsburgh, a town of two houses, three miles from here. I am delighted with the country. The creek is a clear running stream, full of the finest fish—plenty of bass, as they call them here (although not the black bass of the North), weighing from five to six pounds. Ducks are very abundant. Wild turkey and antelope are seen nearly every day. A few years ago the buffalo were here in countless herds; now only a stray one comes along. As I write, two antelope and a deer fill our larder. This country is well adapted to stock of all kinds, the short, nutricious, curling, mesquite grass forming abundant pasturage, curling on the ground in the fall into natural layers, and remaining green at the roots all winter. It is a sad mistake, however, to think that sheep in Texas, or at least in Northern Texas, require no shelter or feed during the winter. It is true that several years may pass without there being any absolute necessity for it, but now and again will come such a winter as we are now experiencing, when they must have it or die. We at once began building correls of stone, with sheds along one side and across the ends. A terrible norther, accompanied by rain and sleet, came up before the sheds were entirely finished, and in the morning we found 125 dead sheep in one correl smothered and trampled to death in their frantic efforts to escape the pittiless storm, there not being enough shed room for all. In another correl, entirely open, we lost but twenty-five.

Hay can be put up very cheaply, as there is abundance of grass in the creek bottom that will make fine hay, and grain of all kinds can be raised without difficulty, as the soil is fertile.

If any reader of the FOREST AND STREAM has an idea of going into sheep-raising in Northern Texas, and calculates on getting along without any feeding, he will find his mistake, and before long will be a wiser and poorer man. Most winters it will be but a matter of feeding for a day or two at a time during a storm in preference to have them exposed to its fury, thereby insuring an increased length and evenness of staple in the wool, and greater strength and vitality in the lambs.

With Mexican sheep, shearing about 2½ pounds to the fleece, the loss of a month's growth, consequent on the chilling effects of a wet norther, amounts to but a few ounces; but which the flock shears, as it should, six pounds per head, the loss amounts to probably three-quarters of a pound, as I imagine wool grows more rapidly during winter, and the monthly average being evidently half a pound. At present the ground is covered with snow six or seven inches deep, and has been for a week. It is the third time it has occurred this winter, and the suffering of all kinds of stock is terrible. One party near Griffin has but 300 left out of 1,300 head of sheep. We have plenty of corn, but unfortunately have been until to-day without any hay; as a consequence, with the best care, our losses have been heavy.

So long as they could get at the grass they could get along with corn in addition, but now that the ground is covered with snow, to expect sheep to make a living, pawing for dry grass, is asking too much.

As an old Indian said the other day, it is "Heap bad weather—heap cold." I am convinced that sheep-raising will pay in Texas, but to manage a ranch successfully requires plenty of pluck and energy, for there is little fun and a great deal of work. Shed all your corrals, cut plenty of hay, raise corn and oats, then when the snow comes, or even a wet norther, keep your sheep in and feed them, and you will then be able to get along without swearing at the country or seeing your $50 rams dying daily, can sit by your fire and let the wind howl without feeling that it is singing the requiem of dying sheep.

The worst trouble we have with sheep, and one that cannot be avoided, is the screw worm. A sheep having a cut or sore, which no matter how slight, is liable to the attack of the fly, causes the sores, and in a flock of thousands it is difficult to detect those affected until pretty far gone. The scab is also very troublesome, as it spreads very rapidly, and soon ruins a flock. It is not, however, very difficult to check. A dip in a strong decoction of tobacco does the business, but unless the sheep are removed at once to a clean range or corral it is of little use. The foot-rot seems to be unknown here, as none of our sheep ever had it, and one or two were quite lame when they left Ohio.

Wolves are very plenty, as they are in all the frontier counties of Texas, but by having corrals four or five feet high there is no danger. A wolf don't care to jump into an inclosure when he can't see his way out. We have had but one sheep killed in the corral, and in that instance the wolf crawled in under the fence. Of course it was one of our $50 rams; probably thought he would enjoy pure Merino blood better than that of a $2 Mexican.

Our Merino sheep have done very well, much better in fact than the Mexicans, or rather half bloods, which compose the bulk of our flock, but we find that they must be herded by themselves as the native sheep graze so fast that the others are worn out running after them. We hope to have a fine lot of thoroughbred rams for sale next fall; see no necessity of sending to Ohio or Vermont for them when they can be raised here.

We are only about 75 miles south of the Fort Sill Comanche and Apache Reservation, and although everything is quiet and no trouble anticipated, yet if we had a fine lot of ponies I should not be surprised to see them turn up some day. It's very hard for an Apache to resist such temptation. We all carry our revolvers (more for ornament than use), and I never leave home without my Winchester. When one is lost and has to make a camp of it the wolves howl much less discordantly for their companionship.

I shot a fine wolf New Year's morning out of the door of the house. I have made the acquaintance of the officers stationed at Fort Griffin, and it is needless to say I found them gentlemen. The country is quiet, and I see no necessity for a decent man getting into any trouble. A very small jail accommodation suffices, as it is much easier to hang a horse thief than to be at the expense of boarding him. The country would soon be overrun with horse theives and scalawags generally if it were not for the Rangers, a fine company under command of Lieutenant Arrington, a thorough officer and a good fellow; is stationed near Fort Griffin, ready to go, when called upon, at a few moments' notice after any horse that is stolen. Each man is armed with a pair of revolvers and a Winchester carbine. They have no use for Indians, and would soon clean them out if permitted. I know whereof I write in relation to the Rangers, as I recently had occasion to require their services in a chase after a horse thief, riding with them eighty miles in twenty hours.

To give your readers an idea of the abundance of game, a short time ago while sitting writting I looked up and saw out of the window, about one hundred yards off, a large flock of wild turkies. I picked up my gun and stole around the house, but before I could accomplish this something frightened them and they were off. I shot as they ran but failed to get any.

January 14.—Our winter is over; weather as pleasant as April in Pennsylvania, though there is still ice on the creek in quiet nooks (has been four inches thick). This morning I started after the mules, and as usual took my rifle along. I had gone but a short distance when I came upon a deer quietly feeding. It ran into some bushes on the bank of the creek. Getting off my horse and following quietly, I saw it about 50 yards off, got down on one knee and aimed for the shoulder. The moment the gun cracked it gave a convulsive bound six or seven feet into the air and ran across the creek. Following for about fifty yards, I found it quite dead. The ball had passed through the heart. It was so large I was unable to manage it alone and was obliged to go for assistance. While we were busy skinning it one of our herders came in with a fine antelope slung across his pony.

If any reader of the FOREST AND STREAM should visit Texas and find himself at Fort Griffin we will be pleased to have him visit us and will cheerfully give him all the information we possess. He will find us by following the Fort Sill trail to the crossing of Elm Creek. H.

NURSERYMEN'S AGENTS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At the annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society recently held at Madison, resolutions were adopted demanding that nurserymen be held responsible for the acts of their agents; that the planters should require of all who solicit their orders unquestionable proof that they are authorized agents of some reliable nurserymen, and that such nurserymen are able and willing to meet the representations of their agents; and that allegations of scarcity, or extraordinary excellence, or exorbitant prices, should be taken as *prima facie* evidences of fraud. ROVER.

The Kennel.

NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

WE print below the rules and regulations under which the third annual dog show in this city will be held, also classification and list of premiums. There are some changes in the rules this year which will commend themselves to exhibitors. The latter will be furnished with seven tickets free of charge, and the three-judge system will probably be adopted at least in sporting classes:

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

This bench show will be held under the rules as adopted by the Philadelphia and Westminster Kennel Clubs, as follows:

1. The term dog where used in these rules is general in its application, and includes bitches and puppies, unless they are otherwise mentioned. The term puppy is restricted to dogs under one year of age.

2. Every person who enters a dog for exhibition must be his *bona fide* owner (or the duly authorized agent of his owner) at the time of closing the entries, and must identify in the entry by his name, and if known, his age, and also if known, the names of his sire and dam. If the name of a dog who has won a first prize has been changed, his name at the time of his winning any and every such prize and the place thereof, as well as his present name, must be given. If the names of his sire and dam are not known, he must be entered "pedigree unknown."

3. If a dog shall be entered without being identified, as directed in rule 2, he will thereby be disqualified from competition, and shall forfeit all entry fees, and any prize which may have been awarded to him.

4. Puppies may compete in grown classes, except in classes where they are specially excluded, and will be judged as if matured.

5. A dog which has, when a puppy, won a first prize in a puppy class, is not thereby disqualified from competition in a class where first prize winners are excluded.

6. A dog to compete in a champion class must have won a first prize in an open class at Springfield, New York, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston 78, Detroit, St. Paul or Pittsburgh, and a dog having won a first prize at any show held as above cannot compete in an open class when there is a champion class for his kind, but must compete in such champion class.

7. A dog affected with mange or other contagious disease is disqualified from exhibition, and on the veterinarian of the show giving his certificate to that effect to the committee of management, shall be immediately excluded or removed from the show, and shall forfeit any prize which may have been awarded to him.

8. The scales of points given in the third edition of the "Dogs of the British Islands," by J. H. Walsh (Stonehenge, will be used by the judges, when necessary, in judging the dogs.

9. In any class where there is only one dog entered for competition, if he possesses sufficient excellence to deserve a prize, the judges will award to him the prize which he is deserving of, whether it be first, second or third; and they are not to award a prize in any class where no dog possesses sufficient excellence to entitle him to a prize. In case two dogs in the same class possess equal merit, and one has an authenticated pedigree and the other has not, the dog with the pedigree will be preferred in awarding the prize.

10. The decision of the judges will be final in all cases, except where mistake, fraud, misrepresentation or collusion can be shown; in any such case the committee of appeal must decide all questions, except those of merit, and the dogs may be rejudged.

11. Any protest as to the qualification of a dog for competition must be made before the close of the show, and may be investigated at the time or within ten days thereafter. A charge of fraudulent entry or false description must be made within one month after the close of the show, and may be investigated within two months after the charge is made. All protests and charges must be made in writing and lodged with the committee of management.

12. Any person who has misconducted himself in any way in connection with dogs, dog shows or field trials, is thereby disqualified from exhibiting any dog at the show.

13. The committee of management shall have the right to exclude or remove any dog from the show for any cause appearing to the committee sufficient.

REGULATIONS.

In addition to the above the following rules and regulations will be strictly enforced:

1. No dog belonging to the Westminster Kennel Club will be entered for a premium; but members have the privilege of entering their own dogs.

2. It must be distinctly understood by all exhibitors that the managers will not be responsible for loss or damage to any dog exhibited, whether the result of accident or any other cause.

3. It is desired that with each entry the exhibitor will state the price at which he is willing to sell his dog, a prohibitory price being, of course, permitted.

4. An entry fee of $2 will be charged for each animal entered, and no additional fee will be charged for entries for special prizes. The entry fee must in all cases accompany the entry, and includes care and feed for dogs during the exhibition.

5. Such special prizes as may be offered will follow the awards in the general classes.

6. All entries must be made on blanks furnished by the club, and can be had on application to the superintendent at his office, 117 Fulton Street.

7. The entries close on Tuesday, March 28, and as soon thereafter as practicable each exhibitor will receive a ticket of identification and a numbered tag corresponding with the stall number of his dog. When the dog is brought to the exhibition hall the tag must be attached to his collar, and his owner must show his ticket of identification before the animal will be received. Therefore exhibitors are requested not to lose their tags, nor to put them on the dogs, when practicable, until a few moments before they are presented at the door, and, in case of dogs coming by express, their tags must be firmly nailed to the crates.

8. Each exhibitor will receive a separate ticket of identification for every animal entered, which must be carefully preserved, as no dog will be permitted to pass out of the building at night until his owner deposits five dollars and surrenders his ticket to the check clerk.

9. Exhibitors will be permitted to take home their dogs every evening after ten o'clock upon leaving a deposit of five dollars with the check clerk and surrendering their identification tickets, both of which will be returned on the reproducing of the dog in the morning before nine o'clock. If prize winners should be taken out and not returned, the prizes will be forfeited.

10. All dogs must be removed and returned by the Twenty-seventh street entrance.

11. Exhibitors need not accompany their dogs. They can be sent direct to the exhibition hall, and direction cards, printed for this purpose, will be furnished by the superintendent. All dogs will be promptly returned to their owners, or otherwise disposed of as they may direct at the close of the exhibition.

12. The managers will use due diligence for the care and safety of all dogs exhibited, watchmen being on duty both night and day.

13. The members of the committee and managers will be in constant attendance, and especial attention will be given to the care of pet dogs, commodious boxes with wire netting being provided for the same. Each of these boxes will have a hasp and staple attached, so that the owners may, if they see fit, keep their dogs under padlock and key.

14. The managers will meet every morning and afternoon to receive complaints. Cases for the committee of appeal will be submitted through the managers. All communications must be made in writing and deposited in a box at the managers' office provided for the same.

15. No dog will be received unless supplied with a suitable collar and chain.

16. Bitches with pup, and small pups weaned, will be provided with suitable pens, if application is made at time of *entry*.

17. Should exhibitors abroad desire to compete, they are reminded that dogs cannot be landed at this port without payment of duties, unless they are accompanied by a certificate from the U. S. Consul at port of shipment, declaring that they are exported for breeding purposes.

18. No dogs will be received before 7 A. M. Monday, the 7th, or after 8 A. M. Tuesday, the 8th. All dogs will be received at the Madison avenue entrance.

19. The show will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. each day.

20. The judging will commence promptly each morning at 10 o'clock and continue until 1 o'clock, and also from 2 P. M. until 6 P. M. During these hours no dog must be taken out of his stall, not even by his owner; and if any dog is not found in his stall when called by the judges, the judging will proceed without him. This rule will be rigidly enforced, in order that the judging be not retarded. Owners are requested to be near their dogs, and when the class is called, to bring their animals into the judging ring. Owners who cannot be present should notify the superintendent, that their dogs may be taken in the ring for them.

21. Ribbons will be attached to the stalls of prize-winners as soon as practicable after the awards have been made.

22. Railway arrangements for the transportation of dogs are in course of completion with all railway companies centering in New York, and will be duly announced.

23. Each exhibitor will be furnished with a season ticket free; no attendants' tickets will be issued, except as season tickets, which will be sold at the usual rates.

24. All disputed questions in any way connected with the judging, will be referred to and decided by a committee composed of three members of the Philadelphia Kennel Club and three members of the Westminster Kennel Club, who will act as a Board of Appeals.

PREMIUM LIST.

Class 1—Mastiffs.—Dogs, 1st, $20; 2d, $10; 3d, silver medal.

Class 2—Mastiffs.—Bitches, 1st, $20; 2d, $10; 3d, silver medal.

Class 3—Mastiff Puppies.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 4—Rough-coated St. Bernard Dogs.—1st, $20; 2d, $10; 3d, silver medal.

Class 5—Rough-coated St. Bernard Bitches.—1st, $20; 2d, $10; 3d, silver medal.

Class 6—Smooth-coated St. Bernard Dogs.—1st, $20; 2d, $10; 3d, silver medal.

Class 7—Smooth-coated St. Bernard Bitches.—1st, $20; 2d, $10; 3d, silver medal.

Class 8—St. Bernard Puppies.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; second, silver medal.

Class 9—Newfoundland Dogs and Bitches, 1st, $20; 2d, silver medal.

Class 10—Newfoundland Puppies.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, silver medal.

Class 11—Siberian or Ulm.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.

Class 12—Greyhounds.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.

Class 13—Deerhounds—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.

Class 14—Champion Pointers over 55 lbs.—Dogs (see rule No. 6), 1st, $35.

Class 15—Champion Pointers over 50 lbs.—Bitches (see rule No. 6), 1st, $35.

Class 16—Pointers over 55 lbs.—Dogs, 1st, $30; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.

Class 17—Pointers over 50 lbs.—Bitches, 1st, $30; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.

Class 18—Champion Pointers under 55 lbs.—Dogs (see rule No. 6), 1st, $35.

Class 19—Champion Pointers under 50 lbs.—Bitches (see rule No. 6), 1st, $35.

Class 20—Pointers under 55 lbs.—Dogs, 1st, $30; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.

Class 21—Pointers under 50 lbs.—Bitches, 1st, $30; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.

Class 22—Pointer Puppies over 6 and under 12 months old.—Dogs, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 23—Pointer Puppies over 6 and under 12 months old.—Bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 24—Pointer Puppies under 6 months—Dogs, 1st, silver medal.

Class 25—Pointer Puppies under 6 months.—Bitches, 1st, silver medal.

Class 26—Champion English Setters.—Dogs (see rule No. 6), 1st, $35.

Class 27—Champion English Setters.—Bitches (see rule No. 6), 1st, $35.

Class 28—English Setters—Dogs, 1st, $30; 2d, $20.

Class 29—English Setters.—Bitches, 1st, $30; 2d, $20.

Class 30—English Setter Puppies over 6 months.—Dogs, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 31—English Setter Puppies over 6 months.—Bitches, 1st, $10, 2d, silver medal.

Class 32—English Setter Puppies under 6 months.—Dogs, 1st, silver medal.

Class 33—English Setter Puppies under 6 months.—Bitches, 1st, silver medal.

In classes 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, a white spot or frill will be allowed, but a black, white and tan dog must go in the English setter class.

Class 34—Champion Black and Tan Setters.—Dogs (see rule No. 6), 1st, $35.

Class 35—Champion Black and Tan Setters.—Bitches (see rule No. 6), 1st, $35.

Class 36—Black and Tan Setters.—Dogs, 1st, $30, 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.

Class 37—Black and Tan Setters—Bitches, 1st, $30; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.

Class 38—Black and Tan Setter Puppies over 6 months—Dogs, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 39—Black and Tan Setter Puppies over 6 months.—Bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 40—Black and Tan Setter Puppies under 6 months.—Dogs, 1st, silver medal.

Class 41—Black and Tan or Setter Puppies under 6 months.—Bitches, 1st, silver medal.

Class 42—Champion Red Setters—Dogs (see rule No. 6), 1st, $35

Class 43—Champion Red Setters.—Bitches (see rule No. 6), 1st $35.

Class 44—Red Irish Setters,—Dogs, 1st, $30; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.

Class 46—Red Irish Setter Puppies over 6 months.—Dogs, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 47—Red Irish Setter Puppies over 6 months.—Bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 48—Red Irish Setter Puppies under 6 months.—Dogs, 1st, silver medal.

Class 49—Red Irish Setter Puppies under 6 months.—Bitches, 1st, silver medal.

Class 50—Champion Red and White Setters.—Dogs (see rule No. 6), 1st, $35.

Class 51—Champion Red and White Setters.—Bitches (see rule No. 6), 1st, $35.

Class 52—Red and White Setters.—Dogs, 1st, $30; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.

Class 53—Red and White Setters—Bitches, 1st, $30; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.

Class 54—Red and White Setter Puppies over 6 months.—Dogs, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 55—Red and White Setter Puppies over 6 months.—Bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 56—Red and White Setter Puppies under 6 months.—Dogs, 1st, silver medal.

Class 57—Red and White Setter Puppies under 6 months.—Bitches, 1st, silver medal.

Class 58—Chesapeake Bay Dogs or Bitches.—1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.

Class 59—Irish Water Spaniels.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.

Class 60—Clumber Spaniels—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.

Class 61.—Cocker or Field Spaniels.—Dogs, 1st, $15; 2d, $10; 3d, silver medal.

Class 62—Cocker or Field Spaniels—Bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, $10; 3d, silver medal.

Class 63—Cocker or Field Spaniels, Puppies.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, silver medal.

Class 64—Foxhounds.—Dogs or bitches, best couple, $20; 2d, $10; 3d, silver medal.

Class 65—Beagles.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, $10; 3d, silver medal.

Class 66—Daschunds.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, $10; 3d, silver medal.

Class 67—Fox Terriers.—Dogs, 1st, $20; 2d, silver medal.

Class 68—Fox Terriers.—Bitches, 1st, $20; 2d, silver medal.

Class 69—Fox Terrier Puppies.—Dogs, 1st, silver medal.

Class 70—Fox Terrier Puppies.—Bitches, 1st, silver medal.

Class 71—Collies.—Dogs, 1st, $15; 2d, $10; 3d, silver medal.

Class 72—Collies.—Bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, $10; 3d, silver medal.

Class 73—Collie Puppies.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, silver medal.

Class 74—Dalmatian or Coach Dogs.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 75—Bull Dogs.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $20; 2d, silver medal.

Class 76—Bull Terriers.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $20; 2d, silver medal.

Class 77—Bull Terrier Puppies.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, silver medal.

Class 78—Skye Terriers—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, $10; 3d, silver medal.

Class 79—Pugs.—Dogs, 1st, $20; 2d, silver medal.

Class 80—Pugs.—Bitches. 1st, $20; 2d, silver medal.

Class 81—Pug Puppies.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, silver medal.

Class 82—Scotch Terriers.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 83—Black and Tan Terriers over 5 lbs.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.

Class 84—Dandy Dinmont Terriers.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.

Class 85—Yorkshire Terriers, Blue and Tan, over 5 lbs.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, $10; 3d, silver medal.

Class 86—Yorkshire Terriers, Blue and Tan, not exceeding 5 lbs.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, $10; 3d, silver medal.

Class 87—Toy Terriers, other than Yorkshirs.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.

Class 88—Blenheim Spaniels.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 89—King Charles Spaniels.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 90—Japanese Spaniels.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 91—Italian Greyhound.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 92—Miscellaneous Class.—Dogs or bitches not specified in the above classification, 1st, $15; 2d, $10; 3d, silver medal.

Entries close March 28.

CHAS LINCOLN, Supt.,
P. O. Box 1740. 117 Fulton St., N. Y.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

BENCH SHOWS.

HAVE they been beneficial in improving the canine race? To a great extent I think they have, as it has largely drawn attention to the loose manner with which breeding generally was being conducted, and has stimulated a greater action and renewed exertion to improve what was really good while at the same time it has brought together the best looking specimens in the country, and by comparison the inferior ones have been cast aside and those of superior merit secured It has also stimulated an honorable rivalry among breeders from which good result must be realized, unless this rivalry is carried to such an extent as to engender ill feelings among brother sportsmen. And those who do not accept the theory of the advocates of some particular strain have in some instances been personally abused for their ideas. Such things should not exist, and every man who attempts to improve any strain either by more careful or systematic breeding should be encouraged. Let them try experiments the result of which no person can foretell, as it may result in producing something extra good; and the result of such experiments acts as a guide to others who are skeptical and do not like to take the chances of a miscalculation. There has been at great expense some of England's finest stock imported into this country, both the Llewellin and Laverack setters. By breeding them pure for those who rely upon pedigree, and by crossing them with our old favorite strains, time will tell which is the better way to keep up and improve the breeds, but we must breed with judgment. Particular attention must be paid to the results we desire to accomplish. If to produce an extra field dog a different course may be required than if our aim is to produce only a bench show winner, where the handsome though worthless animal may win the larger share of the prizes. I think it will be conceded that inbreeding naturally impairs the intellect and physical stamina of a breed, yet renders them more beautiful in many respects to look at, so long as they live, which when it is carried to a great extent, is not for a long time. This great desire to breed to prize winners has not thus far been satisfactory in all cases, but I infer it is to a lack of judgment in not considering carefully all the mental and physical faculties of both sire and dam and their former progeny.

When breeders shall more carefully consider these points, I think instead of producing litters, a larger portion of which die young, there will be an improvement, and instead of breeding those physically weak we shall breed stronger and healthier litters, which can withstand a majority of diseases to which all canines are subject. Let us have no contentions as to the merits of one breed over another. Both may be good, and discussions will not change the minds of practical parties on the subject; but by all means give each breed a chance to compete at bench shows. Do not attempt to force the native and imported to compete in same class, but let the imported have a class by themselves, and include in that class all the progeny where they are by imported parents, or the progeny of the same on *both* sides. Let the natives have a class that shall include nothing but natives, or those bred either from native sire or dam, then we shall be able to plainly see whether a cross between the native or imported can in time even equal or surpass the imported stock. When the native stock shall be so far improved as to be able to hold its own in any class, then I would advocate one class; but that time has not yet come. Still I would be glad to see a sweepstake prize open to any strain, judged by the same standard, in which all English setters might compete on equal terms. I believe this would still further stimulate breeders to improvement. There is occasional complaint that by the judging at bench shows one gets a very incorrect idea, or, in fact, no idea at all, what constitutes a winner, as prizes are awarded to dogs of so many different forms. I should barely expect such remarks except from the superficial observer, as almost any dog with a fine head and coat catches the eye at once; but to the judge who has to consider as well the feet, legs, tail, loins, shoulders, etc., as the head and coat, it is entirely a different thing. Each part is credited with a certain number of points, consequently the dog with inferior head and coat may win over his competitor with the beautiful head, etc. I have noticed this in several shows at which I have been present, and heard the judge unjustly censured on account of it. I have heard of dogs whose tails were scimetar shaped and carried high winning prizes much to the disgust of some parties who would point to that tail as a sure cause why he should not have won; but if for a moment they would have considered that but five points were allowed for tail in a total of 100, they might, on examination, have more carefully satisfied themselves that the judgment was correct as given by the judge, and not have abused him unjustly. To make our bench shows and field trials of benefit to sportsmen generally, they must be conducted on honorable principles, and all be equally well treated. They should not be the cause of personal contentions and abuse amongst sportsmen, but all should meet on friendly terms and strive for the improvement of the canine race, having for their motto, "Let the best dog win," no matter by whom or how bred so that he wins on his merits.

SHAMROCK.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Not in the lifetime of the oldest dog alive has there been, throughout the length and breadth of our land, so severe a winter as that we now flatter ourselves we have got to the tail end of. For well nigh a month the ground has seemed sheathed in steel, and snow-clad; thermometers haven't had heart enough to rise much above zero, the wind has come steadily out of the East and the sun has never once shown face from behind the dull and leaden sky. Our hopes for better things now lie in the fact that for the last eight-and-forty hours we have been buried in a wet-blanket mist as dense as the jokes in the London weeklies, or the skulls of those who tell them.

But what a time skaters have had! While away up North people have, as a rule, dispensed with wheels to traps entirely and gone in for the good old-fashioned sleigh—the only improvement to which I could suggest would be the employment of dogs instead of horses. Oh! wouldn't my Hurricane Bob and my youthful Briton tool a sledge along just! Talking of skating, by the way, reminds me of the fate of the Roscommon hounds, who took to the ice after their quarry, and two-and-twenty of whom are now food for the water kelpies.

In the dog world, at present, everything is as dull as ditch water, the show season being for a time over and the principal employment of the caninities for the next few months will be the manufacture of new breeds and the restoration of old. We are a wonderful nation, we Britishers. Away beyond the Tweed, notably in "Ghaiska," they have men of straw; we South-downs have paper dogs. One wonderful specimen is the Leonberg, who has been having an airing in the sporting press for some time back. He is supposed to be a breed between the Newfoundland, the wolf-hound and the St. Bernard. You see, *Gallia diskus est in partes tres*, three halves, and so is the Leonberg. I walked ten miles to see a pure specimen the other day. I can't say I admired him, and should think that half a dozen more crosses would improve the beast.

At the same kennels I saw (why, what do you think?) a St. Bernard*ine*. The groom, who did not know me, assured me they were a distinct breed; and wholly different from the common St. Bernard. I thought about Maccassar oil and Maccassarine; likewise, about tweedledum and tweedledee.

Well, the Irish terrier, a game little craft, as you well know, was originally built in the yard of La Belle Sauvage, from materials brought from Belfast, Dublin and the Cove of Cork. Although there was much squabbling at the time over every timber of her, she was at last successfully launched, and has since sailed away into the sea of public favor. But the home rulers of "Ould Oirland" don't mean to rest content with their terrier, for here comes a bold Graham, likewise a doughty B. St. George, leading between them, set upon springs and mounted on wheels, the bones of an Irish wolf-hound. To these wheels the Graham calls aloud to every mother's son in green Erin to put his shoulders, and help to "resuscitate the noblest breed of dog that ever existed." More power to them.

But here comes Strathbogie, that erst was Roving Scot, that once did "wave a blood-red sword at Alma." None of your feather-bed sportsman is Bogie. None of your prick-the-louse-and-jag-the-flea school like some men I could name, whose puny frames have never been half a mile from a cow's udder since they were whelped. But a braw and brawny chiel is Bogie, and a bold front he shows, too, as he swings into the ring, with his new dog, the Kirkintulloch terrier. Bravo! Bogie. Caledonia forever!

Probably the most fashionable non-sporting dog of the day is the Highland collie, really good ones fetching from £15 15s. to double that amount and over. This fact is borne out by another. The London dog-stealing fraternity have recently turned their attention to the lifting of these wise and wonderful animals, and it is now almost unsafe for any one to take a walk with a collie at his heels. We have lately, however, succeeded in lodging several of these dog fanciers in the stone jug and, strange to relate (*sic*), the new penny organ of the rag-tag-o-bob-tail society advocates the raising of a subscription to float these scoundrels again on their exit from bondage!

An old woman verging on eighty received a term of imprisonment, with labor, for stealing a bit of bread for a starving child. Peace! we mean to hang; but the principal directors of the Present Glasgow Bank got off with eight months jolly good living in jolly good rooms called, by courtesy, a jail. It is said they will be allowed books to read, cards to play, wine to drink and their dogs to keep them company. We trust it will be a warning to the wretches.

Burglary is all the go now in England, Peace having made it fashionable, and good house and guard dogs have become more valuable in consequence.

Now, there is no road in the world more infested with tramps than the broad road that leads—not to destruction, but to Bath from London. You cannot take your walks abroad without being solicited for alms from laborers out of work, poor women with babies, professional thieves, professional beggars, lazy louts who wouldn't work if they could and your regular swagsmen. These latter, when they visit a village, are not long before they find out everything they want to know about the inhabitants thereof. They get to know your habits of life, your goings-out and your comings-in, your bolts and your locks, your forks and your spoons.

I was extremely gratified one day last summer in listening to a portion of a conversation. Listeners, they say, seldom hear any good about themselves, and on the present occasion I was no exception. There was no one at the roadside when I got through the gap in the hedge and seated myself on the other side and, as I was writing, they might have been talking as well as eating—for it was dinner time with the gentlemen—before I became aware of their presence. One of the speakers was a man of middle age, the other almost a lad. They were by no means badly dressed, and I for one would never have taken them for aught dishonest.

"No, no Bill," the elder was saying, "I tell ye that crib ain't worth cracking, and I've been longer in the world than you. Ah! yes, looks a nice little place, with all them trees around it and the gent flies a flag 'cause he belongs to the Navy, but bless yer innocent soul, Bill, he haint got nufflin but 'is 'arf pay. No, none o' yer silver-plated gents for this child."

"Besides," said the young one, "he keeps a lot of wicious dawrgs, don't he?"

"Dawrgs, you say? Is it dawrgs, Bill? Lor' bless your wision, boy, I 'ouldn't be afeared to face a score of 'em. But vot I say is this, the crib ain't worth cracking."

At this period I sent two Newfoundlands through the gap, just to look at them. The cracksmen were both on their feet in an instant. "Ho! Kreis Armight David!" exclaimed one, and "Holy Moses!" cried the other. And when I passed through a moment after I found the tramps had pitched the remainder of their dinner to the dogs, which the dogs didn't touch, of course. But as I passed on my way homewards I couldn't help congratulating myself that, in times so troublesome, I was only a silver-plated gent and lived in a crib that wasn't worth cracking.

Verily, verily, dogs have their uses.

GORDON STABLES, M. D., R. N.

Twyford, Berks, England, Feb. 1, 1879.

MONSON DOG SHOW.

MONSON, Mass., Feb. 28, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The M. S. and F. Club held their exhibition of fowls, dogs, *fire-arms* and *other animals* Feb. 18, 19 and 20. Sporting and fancy-bred dogs, game and premium fowls and fire-arms were the main features, although other animals and pets were among the exhibits. Following is a list of the entries:

Dogs—63; consisting of setters, pointers, foxhounds, Scotch deerhounds, spaniels, Spitz, cosch, bul'dogs, Newfoundlands, Italian greyhounds and black and tans.

Cats—13 coops; including 2 'coon cats. Miscellaneous—1 cinnamon bear, 1 red fox, 1 grey fox Guinea pigs, Angora rabbits, 1 pair 'coons and 25 cages Canaries.

Poultry—113 coops; consisting of red, white and blue pyles, B. B. red, black hornet, ginger red, golden ducklings; white, black, brown, Dominique, and gold and silver pencilled Leghorns; light Brahmas, partridge, buff and white Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, American Dominiques, Houdans, white-crested black Polish, silver spangled Polish, Japanese sukies, Spanish creepers, Longshang creepers, and crimson Dorkers (imported by the M. S. and F. Club). Harris & Kinney, Willimantic, Conn., entered for exhibition some of the finest game birds in the country. Bantams—B. B. red, silver and golden ducklings, white Georgians., golden and silver laced ducklings, silver-laced seabrights, and a double-tailed white Leghorn cock entered by George Flynt, Monson, Mass., and a curiosity. One coop of white Holland turkeys, 1 cage

of peacocks, Guinea fowls, Rouen and black ducks, Muscovia and native ducks. Pigeons—Harris & Kinney, Willimantic, Conn., 1 pair white, 2 black Calcutta fantails, 1 pair dun colored fantails, 1 do. Jacobins, 1 pair blue and white swallows, 1 pair dun swallows, 1 pair each black and white canaries, 2 pair blue and white tumblers, 1 pair do. magpie, 1 pair bobs and 3 carriers; Earl Parker, Monson, 2 pair and white fantails.

Fire-arms—Parker Bros., West Meriden, Conn, 15 double guns, and some very fine ones, among them 4 Daly guns, 4 Scott guns, 3 Winchester rifles, 1 Sharps rifle, 3 Revolutionary guns (one the property of Erasmus Gates, Monson, whose ancestors served in the Revolution), 1 blunderbuss, 2 swords used at Bunker Hill, and about twenty ancient guns. One splendid case of Winchester rifles from the manufacturers. Sterns & Co., of Chicopee Falls, had on exhibition 27 pieces of fire-arms, consisting of shotguns, rifles and pistols; also 1 case of tools. Mr. L. H. Mayatt, of Springfield, Mass., was present throughout the show with a fine stock of guns, rifles, fishing rods, archery and sporting goods of all kinds.

The exhibit in every respect has been a success. The interest and attendance manifested was fully as large as was expected. The splendid assortment of Harris & Kinney is especially worthy of notice; also the premiums awarded them of a silver goblet at the Massachusetts Poultry Show in 1875, and an elegant card receiver presented by the President of the Connecticut State Poultry Show at Hartford for taking the largest number of prizes in the gallinaceous and aquatic divisions. They also had eight silver and three bronze medals, which have been awarded them by different societies for superiority and excellence of their entrees. This is the first time that fanciers in this section have had so favorable an opportunity of placing their stock side by side, and doubtless the result will be to improve and furnish more first-class stock in future exhibits. C. R. K.

A PREDICTION FROM A FALSE PROPHET.—We copy the following significant paragraph from the Chicago *Field*:

Mr. Davidson's services as a judge are ended, for with the odor of the Minnesota trials on him, no show can have him, and no man who would value a prize would care to contend for it before him as a judge, for with the prize would go suspicion of its having been unfairly gained, and with suspicion on the winner, more honor would there be with the defeated dog.

Let all who are interested in dogs and Bench Shows cut this out, keep it in their memorandum book, and see if it proves true.

INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW.—The following letter from Rev J. Cumming Macdona, who visited this city at the time of the first dog show, in 1877, appeared in a recent issue of the *N. Y. Herald:*

His Serene Highness, Prince Albert Brannfels (than whom there exists no keener lover of a dog in the world), has just completed arrangements for a grand International Dog Show, to be held at Hanover, on May 31. It occurs to me that there are men in your great country with pluck enough to send over representatives from their kennels to compete for the magnificent prizes offered by the Emperor of Germany and other royal and distinguished sportsmen in Europe. A German line of steamers from New York to Hamburg will carry the animals within five hours' rail traveling of Hanover. From what I saw at your great show in New York during the spring of 1877 I am convinced you have a stock of dogs in America well able to hold their own not only in America but in Europe. The entrance fee is only six shillings for each dog. If your Westminster Kennel Club would take the matter in hand I have little doubt they would easily select from the kennels of Mr. Raymond, Mr. Donner, Mr. Fox, Mr. Brown, Mr. Belmont and many others, representatives well worthy of making a gallant fight for canine honors in the Old World and as likely as not to beat the old dog on his native heath. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Cheadle Rectory, Cheshire, Feb. 11, 1879.

J. CUMMING MACDONA, M. A.

LOSS OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S CLUMBERS.—Mr. Bralesford, of whom Mr. Thorne, of this city, purchased the Clumber spaniel Trimbush, writes that the Duke of Newcastle has had great misfortune with his Clumbers. One of the lot was taken with dumb madness, and before it was discovered had bitten nearly all the others, so that about sixteen dogs in all were of necessity destroyed.

A GOOD DOG.—*Nashville, Feb.* 28.—Col. Akers showed me his black setter dog Don to-day. He is a splendid animal with a good pedigree. His qualities in the field are excellent, he is rapid, at the same time careful, a wide ranger and as staunch as can be on game; a splendid animal for a lazy hunter, as he will take in a whole field and obeys signals by the hand, and, when he finds, will wait until you come up to him.

J. O. H.

DEATH OF HARRY.—Mr. T. B. Appleget, of Hightstown, N. J., writes: "My setter Harry, whelped Oct. 19, 1875, out of Allen's Gyp, by G. Forman Taylor's One-eyed Sancho, bred by Harris Allen, Esq., of Perrineville, N. J., died Feb. 25, of distemper. He was acknowledged to be the largest and one of the finest of Old Sancho's progeny, and was well broke, especially true as a retriever."

VERY SAD.—A correspondent writing from Madison, Wis., says: "Reports from various sections of Wisconsin are that the imported collie shepherd dogs are committing sad havoc among the sheep folds." ROVER.

FILM ON A DOG'S EYE.—A correspondent ("J. R. H.," of Newark Valley, N. S.) writes that he has used pulverized burned alum with success in removing the film from a dog's eye.

—Mr. Robt. J. Farrer, who over the name of "Ebor" furnished some very entertaining articles for the *Country* and other papers, has established himself at Orange Court-house, Virginia, under the firm of Green & Farrer, where he controls a large area of grazing lands. He grazes stock on shares, and calls attention to the good profits on live stock privileges when properly handled. He will be glad to furnish information to intending settlers.

—Mr. J. W. Bell, of Portsmouth, claims the name of May for his bitch, whelped May 28, 1878, out of Ruby, imported, by Capt. A. L. Emerson, by Macdona's Rover.

—Mr. H. P. Dortch, of Goldsboro, N. C., claims the names of Rose and Clare for a brace of red Irish setters (imported by Capt. D. R. Marchison, of Wilmington, N. C.,) about 14 mos. old, sired by Mr. Macdona's Rover and out of a bitch owned by the Marquis of Waterford, Ireland.

—Mr. J. T. Hammond, of Springfield, Mass., claims the name of Shot for his lemon and white dog, and Belle for liver and white (with tan markings) bitch pup, whelped September 13, 1878, out of Munson's Psyche by Westminster Kennel Club's Sensation. Also the name of Snap for his lemon and white and ticked dog pup, whelped September 21, 1878, out of Lincoln & Hellgar's Gipsey by their Snapshot.

—Mr. Robert Sewell, of New York, claims the name of Moose and Rex for his two red Irish setter puppies whelped July 10, 1878, by his Irish bitch Irish Fanny, sired by Captain Barnes' dog Snipe. These puppies will be exhibited at the New York show in April.

—S. B. Dilley's Queen whelped, on Feb. 22, three dogs and six bitches, all large, strong and most handsomely marked liver and white. They are sired by his champion Ranger.

Rational Pastimes.

A CRAZY TRAMP.—The phrase "walking mania" which has been bandied about at least 3,000 quarter times in 3,000 quarter newspapers, came very near assuming a tragic import one day last week. It was at the Hester street armory, this city, where Van Ness, the man who is trying to walk 2,000 consecutive half miles in 2,000 consecutive half hours, became for five or six moments more insane than usual, rushed from the track into his dressing-room and when the trainers attempted to drag him on to the track again, barricaded his door, pulled out a revolver and fired six consecutive shots intosix consecutive quarters of the compass. Such of the spectators as were not wounded had a sudden attack of the pedestrian fever, and walked out in marvelously quick time, many of them not stopping before they had put a goodly number of consecutive blocks between themselves and the pedestrian lunatic. The only individual who did not quicken his pace was a policeman who sauntered up after a while and wanted to know what was the matter, you know. Van Ness is still walking. The shooting matinees are of spasmodic occurrence. If any of our readers contemplate attending the Hester street entertainment we advise them to go down to Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, and buy a suit of armor, unless they have been on the plains and can dodge 3,000 bullets in 3,000 consecutive quarter hours.

THE ARMY OF MARTYRS.—The smartest journalist of today is the New York *Sun* man who has succeeded in keeping up with the walkers of the country, and in last Sunday's paper thus summarizes their efforts:

Last week was another gala week in the pedestrian world. Miss Sinclair, in Brooklyn, fainted at the end of her 1,359th quarter; Miss Warren, in Montreal, fainted on her 21st mile; Miss Bartell, in New York, stopped after her 1,439th quarter; Mr. Weston, in England, found his time gone at 1,977½ miles, instead of 2,000; Mr. Thomas and Mr. Andrews began a match of 75 hours, but retired at 20; Mr. Johnson, at Boston, began 50 miles, and dropped at 33; and Mr. Cunningham, in Albany, began 120 miles in 27 hours, but contented himself with 100. The week, however, had its triumphs. Mrs. Exilda La Chapelle, in Chicago, added 200 quarter miles in 300 periods of ten minutes to a score of 2,700 quarter miles in 3,700 quarter hours; Miss Von Blumen, in Albany, trudged 100 miles in 26¼ hours; the coachmen, Redmond, Carroll, Dowdy, and Haggerty, in Williamsburg, won a whip, a watch, a medal, and a cup; Messrs. Wilson and Lollaur, Messrs. O'Keefe and White, Messrs. Herbert and Brown, and Messrs. Shivell and Bond showed in various cities, various degrees of prowess; Mr. Moran trudged throughout the week, and so did Mr. Barry; Miss Mandeville began 3,000 quarter miles; Miss Hughes and Miss Miller began 100 miles; Mrs. Von Clasburg and Miss Moore began an eight-day promenade; Miss Le Vanion, the gymnast, and Miss Cushing the laundress, tripped through the first half of their 3,000 quarters; Miss Edwards began her second thousand of quarter miles; while Mrs. Franklin, having walked 25 days in Williamsburg, transferred herself to New York, with a brass band to draw a crowd, police to drive it away, and a city surveyor to measure her distances, and so continued her quarter miles without break. No grandfathers' or paralytics' walk is announced for this week, but the Misses Higbee, aged 5 and 8, will take the track; and next week come O'Leary, Rowell, Ennis, and Harriman.

THE SIX DAYS' WALK.—Arrangements have been completed for the international six days' walk for the Astley belt and "gate money." The contestants—O'Leary, Rowell, Harriman, and Ennis—are all in the city, practicing in various ways, and preparing themselves for their task. The walk commences Monday morning next at Gilmore's Garden, this city.

WESTON'S WALK.—Weston started on Jan. 18 to walk 2,000 miles in 1,000 hours on the turnpike roads of England. As he would not walk the twenty-four hours of Sundays, his actual allowance was 856 hours. His time expired at 4:10 o'clock Feb. 28, when he retired with 1,977½ miles to his credit. He experienced much annoyance in the latter part of his walk from the dense crowds which thronged the way, seriously impeding his progress. Rain or snow fell nearly every day of the journey.

BASE BALL.—At a convention of the International Association held at Utica, last week, the championship was awarded to the Buffalo Club, the Stars being second and the Uticas third. The name of the association was changed to the National Base Ball Association. L. J. Powers, of Springfield, was elected Pres.; C. J. Everett, of Utica, Vice-Pres.; J. A. Williams, of Columbus, Sec. and Treas.

MANHATTAN CRICKET CLUB OFFICERS.—At the annual meeting of the Manhattan Cricket Club, Mr. Henry Tucker was elected Pres.; Mr. James White, Vice-Pres.; Mr. L. Love, Sec.; Mr. S. E. Hosford, Treas., and Messrs. B. J. Jenkins, C. W. Jackson and W. Mackenzie, Jr., managing committee.

YALE ATHLETICS.—In the athletic exercises at the Yale Gymnasium last Saturday, the following were the successful competitors:—Horizontal bar, W. W. Hawkes, '79; vaulting, J. Jewell, '79, S. S. S.; O. D. Thompson, '79, won the kicking jump with the record of 9ft. 2in.; the tug of war between Juniors and Sophomores was won by the latter; running high jump won by O. D. Thompson with 5ft. 2in.; tug of war between Seniors and Sophomores won by Seniors.

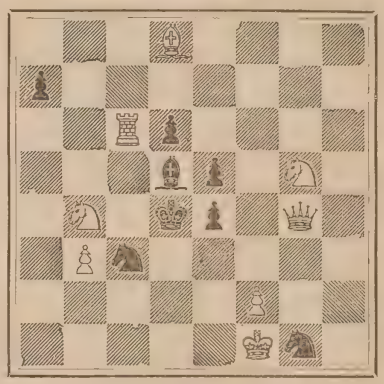
LACROSSE.—The Ravenswood Lacrosse Club will go to Montreal on May 24, to play a series of games with the Shamrocks and Caughnawaga Indians. It is propable that an international tourney will be held under the auspices of the Westchester Polo Club about the first of next June.

The Game of Chess.

NOTICE.—Chess exchanges, communications and solutions should be addressed "Chess Editor FOREST AND STREAM, P. O. box 54, Wolcottville, Conn."

Problem No. 46.

Motto: Nota Bene.



White to play and give mate in two moves.

Game No. 104.

New York Chess Club Tournament, played Feb. 10, 1879. Odds of P and two moves; remove Black's K B P:

White. Mr. Cayhen.	Black. Mr. Fowler.	White. Mr. Cayhen.	Black. Mr. Fowler.
1—P-K4		7—P-Q B3	7—Kt-Q B7†
2—P-Q4	2—Kt-Q B3	8—K-B2	8—Kt tks R
3—P-K B4	3—P-Q4	9—Q-Q R4†	9—P-B3
4—P-K5	4—B-B4	10—B-K2	10—Q-Kt3†
5—P-Q B3	5—P-Q B3	11—K-Kt3	11—Q-K6†
6—Kt-Q2	6—Kt tks Q P	12—B-B3	12—Q-K8†

NOTES.

The above is a brief specimen of what is possible for a second player at these odds. We believe that no game, at these odds, is in existence wherein the second player scores so rapid a victory. In fact, the second player ordinarily contents himself with an even but confined game in the number of moves in the text.

CURSORY JOTTINGS.

—The score in the International Tourney is now in favor of Great Britain—17 to 16, and 4 drawn. Rev. C. Ranken has won another game from Mr. W. H. Berry. Mr. Belden—whose courtesy and good nature we can bear testimony to, and to whom we are greatly indebted in the preparation of this week's chess matter, he having kindly placed his exchanges at our disposal—generously offered the game to ourselves for publication, which we refused. However, it will appear in this column after its publication in the *Times*.

—The book of the Paris Chess Congress of 1878 will shortly appear. It will comprise all the games played in the International tourney, sound competing problems in the problem tourney, and also the prize contributions to the literary, which, we would here state, was no doubt suggested to the committee by Mr. Belden's famous literary tourney.

—A game of Living Chess will probably be shortly played at the Academy of Music between Capt. McKenzie and Eugene Delmar. If the proposed programme be carried out, it will be a magnificent and gorgeous representation of the chess pieces. The matter is in charge of a committee of the Manhattan Chess Club, under whose auspices the game is to be presented, the moving spirit of which is the indefatigable Frere.

—A game of Living Chess was played last week at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, Ohio. The spectacular features were exceedingly brilliant. The players selected were Messrs. C. Miller, S. A. Charles and H. Loeme, against Dr. Meredith, D. F. Starbuck and H. H. Muller.

—A chess club is likely to be established at Louisville, Ky. Judge Ballard, Prof. P. A. Towne, and a number of prominent players have the matter in charge. The Louisville *Monthly Magazine*, edited by Prof Towne, is to have a Chess Department hereafter.

—The Toronto (Canada) *Globe* offers a silver medal for the best three-move problem contributed to its Chess Department on or before May 23, 1879. Composers are not restricted to the number of competing positions they may wish to contribute.

—The line of chess Kings now going the rounds of the chess press—Legalle, Philidor, Carlier, Bernard, Deschappells, La Bourdonais, St. Amant, Staunton, Anderssen, Morphy, Kolisch, Steinitz and Zukertort. Only five of them are now living. Next!

—At a recent game tourney of the Lima (Peru) Chess Club, Mr. E. P. Ducios won the first prize, consisting of a handsome gold medal. Another tourney is now in progress at this club's headquarters.

—Herr Zukertort, winner of the Paris International Tourney, states in a card that he has never received any challenge from Capt. MacKenzie, or his friends.

—Mr. James Mason, it is said, will shortly play a match with the famous English player, Potter, at London. His return to N. Y. is also announced.

—Mr. Medley has placed at the disposal of the Chess Editor of the Holloway *Press* a portion of the Lowenthal Fund, which is offered as prizes in a three-move problem tourney. Competitors should observe the usual rules regarding motto, sealed envelope and full solution. Problems in three moves, not to exceed two in number, should be addressed Chess Editor Holloway *Press*, England, on or before March 11, 1879. The prizes are: 1, "Chess Gems" and "Chess Strategy," their value in money, or any works of equal value; 2, *Westminster Papers*, *Huddersfield College Magazine*, each for one year, and Taylor's "Chess Chips," or their value in money, etc.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

WHERE TO GO FOR GAME.—Correspondents who send us specific questions as to where to find best localities for game and fish are referred to our game columns. All the news that comes to us is there given. By keeping themselves informed from this source our friends will save themselves and us much trouble. Read the paper.

W. D. W., Phila.—Your bitch was undoubtedly too fat to breed.

S. H. E., West Upton, Mass.—We can only suggest that you get a physician to look at your dog.

W. C. W., Sag Harbor.—Please give in your next issue open season for trout in Connecticut? Ans. April 15 to July 1.

G. N. E., New York.—Do you know of an Irish gunmaker named J. W. Black, Omagh? Ans. Never heard of him.

J. H. T.—For netting send to Hooper, Baltimore, Md., or to J. P. Travers & Son, 46 Beekman st., New York, and mention our name.

Z. B., Jacksonville, Ill.—Send to the *Golden Rule*, Boston, Mass., for W. H. H. Murray's "Perfect Horse." It is comprehensive and reliable.

F. R. C., Buffalo, N. Y.—I have a shotgun made by W. Johnson, of London, and wish you would tell me what reputation this maker has. Ans. We do not know this maker.

H. G.—For elk and antelope on the Pacific Railroad go to Kearney Junction, Nebraska, and strike off into the Loup River country. You will find good wild fowl shooting there.

H. P. D.—We can only suggest that you get the pedigree of the dam of your dogs through the party from whom they were purchased in England. We have no Kennel Register.

J. C. D., Providence, R. I.—What color of setter dogs are they breeding most, lemon and white, tan and white, liver and white, or tan? Ans. Of those you name, lemon and white.

B. T., Boston.—Would be glad to oblige you, but it would be impossible for us to name the best breaker in the United States, even were it not against our custom to recommend breakers.

C. C. H., Bangor, Me.—Do you know of the firm of J. Hollis & Sons, Birmingham or London; and if so how do their shotguns (breech-loaders) rank? Ans. Good firm, but guns not well known.

F. W. H.—I have a gun that with 1¼ oz. shot will lead. Will you please advise me whether tin-coated shot is a sure preventive? I have never tried it. Ans. The manufacturers claim that they are.

J. R. H., Franklin, Pa.—Can you tell me where I can get a .32 cal. Remington target rifle, second-hand, for shooting at glass balls and at targets? Ans. Write to E. H. Madison, 564 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

E. H. H., New York.—Where is the best place place for fishing this time of the year around New York City where I can catch decent-sized fish? Ans. Flounders and smelts are the only fish to be had now.

A. H., Bridgeport, Conn.—Can you inform me of the best publication on trout culture, and where such a book can be obtained, and its price? Ans. Livingston Stone's "Domesticated Trout," price $1.75. We can furnish it.

G. W. M., Boonville, N. Y.—You might make a living hunting and prospecting for gold in the Black Hills, especially if you should happen to strike a bonanza. The address you want is Merwin, Hurlburt & Co., Chambers st., N. Y.

G. A. H., York, Pa.—Please give best manner of making table for loading shells—what number of holes and how deep should they be? Ans. We do not believe such a table can be made of practical use unless it contains measures, etc.

C. O. D.—Common stout paper that will stand wear and take shellac will do for a paper canoe. Write to Crane & Co., Dalton, Mass. Use common coarse shellac, which you can procure in your neighborhood, for gluing and making watertight.

F. B. M., Luling, Texas.—1. What is a skeleton stock? 2. Can quail be shot from a trap as well as pigeons? Ans. 1. A frame work to convert a revolver into a rifle as regards position in shooting. 2. Yes, if they can be secured for the purpose.

O. B. K.—Codfish of 75 lbs. weight, taken on the Newfoundland Banks, are not uncommon. A fish of that weight should measure five feet or more in length, and about three feet in girth. Labrador shore cod are small, averaging perhaps twelve pounds.

E. E. P., Madison, Ind.—Puppy has a white film growing in the lower corners of his eyes, which I am afraid will injure his eyesight. Please inform me if I can do anything for him? Ans. A correspondent writes that he has cured this film by using pulverized burnt alum.

C. M. S., Norway, Me.—To what place are fox skins shipped, and what use is made of them? None of the fur dealers in this section know. Ans. Write to W. H. Gunther, 184 Fifth ave., New York, or to some Boston fur dealer. The skins are used for carriage robes.

BROWNIE, Toronto.—My cocker spaniel bitch is due to whelp April 23. Would she be too far gone to send her to the New York show April 8? Ans. No, not if she was taken good care of on the return journey. Her condition, however, might be against her chances of winning.

H. S. D., New York.—1. How can I break my setter bitch from whip-shyness? 2. She was in heat in October; when will she be in heat again, and how long do they generally stay in heat? Ans. 1. You had better send her to a good breaker. 2. Probably in April; nine days.

H. H. A., Philadelphia.—Where can I get a book on preparing and stuffing birds, and what will it cost? What would be the price of different glass ball traps? Ans. "How to Hunt and Trap," by J. H. Batty. We can furnish it. Write to any gundealer for prices of glass ball traps.

J. B., Newark, N. J.—Is a gun of 7½ lbs. heavy enough to shoot pigeons, and what charge of powder and shot is used for a breech-loader? Ans. Yes; and the charge of powder and shot for a breech loader depends, first, upon the weight and calibre of the gun, and secondly, upon the game.

J. W. A., Perry.—We cannot advise you to use your shotgun for shooting balls at large game, and the man who says that his shotgun carries as well as an Express rifle says what is not so. At close quarters it might answer, but for such shooting at large game, as you would find in Colorado, you want a rifle.

H. H. W., Pittsburgh.—Original or editorial matter in a journal is always readily distinguished from selected or reprinted matter by any person except the most obtuse. We did not print the snake story you speak of in the expectation of having it believed. We printed it as a story merely, to amuse the reader who likes variety.

H. J. F., Boston.—Is there any method of preserving small birds except by stuffing—whether drawing the entrails and filling the inside with some chemical would preserve it in good condition and appearance? Ans. Yes; birds are embalmed by two or three different processes. Address E. H. Crane, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

E. H., Baraboo, Wis.—I have seen some accounts in your paper in regard to Edgar's barbless fish hook, and a fish once hooked is sure game. Now, will any of your correspondents state how easy it is to take the fish off the hook when caught, especially in the throat? Ans. Our correspondent will find a full answer in our Angling Department.

W. R. L., Rushville, Ill.—I have a six-months-old pointer pup. It took sick in cold weather, and is now stunted and no larger than one of three months; will not get fat. Is there any cure, or can you tell me what the matter is? Ans. Liberal diet and a tablespoonful of cod liver oil every day will bring it out all right. Possibly it has worms.

ADMIRER, Franklin, Tenn.—1. What are snoods made of, and how and where? 2. Is snood or snell the proper name? Ans. 1. Snoods or snells are lengths of silkworm gut to which the hooks are attached. 2. We have printed several columns on this subject. Can furnish the papers, but have no room for more definite answer in this column.

N. C., New York.—My cat is losing her hair on her nose and back of her ears, and seems sick. Is this mange? What is the remedy? Is there danger of her giving the disease to a setter dog with whom she plays? Ans. Rub a little crude petroleum on the bare places, and give her a dose of castor oil, say ½ oz. There is no danger of contagion.

READER, Utica, N. Y.—Do you consider the Clumber breed of spaniels the very best for partridge and woodcock shooting in thick cover? If not, what particular breed would you recommend, and of whom could pups of the breed you recommend be had? Ans. Perhaps not the best, but as good as any. Cockers are frequently advertised for sale in our columns.

D. N. L., New York.—You can secure bantams of H. V. Crawford, 120 Hudson st., city. We have no advice to give about the best game cocks for fighting, as cock fighting is not in our line. We are at a loss to understand why any one should apply to us for such information. We have neither sympathy with the amusement nor respect for those who find delight in it.

W. B. R., Welland, Ontario.—My dog has a running from the penis of a yellowish color, and I observe his appetite is poor and he is very lean. Coat appears bright. Food, oat-meal porridge and table scraps. Ans. Give your dog twice a week the following draught: Sulphate of magnesia, 1 oz.; nitre, 15 grs.; water enough to dissolve; mix. Write us if he does not improve.

W. W. E., West Point.—What do you mean by saying "The Setter, by Lavarack, for sale?" What kind of a dog is it, or is it a bitch or a pup, and how do you send it? I will send the money if it suits me. Ans. "The Setter," by Laverack, price $3, is a book written by the late Mr. Laverack, originator of the breed of dogs which bears his name. This will answer some score or more correspondents.

G. B. S., Poughkeepsie.—1. What size shot should be used in shooting over live decoys for geese? 2. What do you consider the proper charge of shot on 6 drs. powder in a No. 8 bore gun? 3. Is there any advantage in the use of tin-coated or chilled shot, and if so, what? Ans. 1. No. 1. 2. 1¾ to 2 oz. 3. An advantage is claimed for them, but we cannot speak from actual experience.

W. H., Jersey City.—Robins and meadow larks are insectivorous birds, and cannot be killed. Sail for round-bottom boat 21x3½ft. should be a spritsail, 10ft. hoist, 13ft. 6in. foot, peak 16ft. above foot of sail at mast, 8ft. head. Light boom on foot, and sprit running from peak to 4ft. 6in. above boom at mast, where it steps into a becket around the mast. Mast 3¼in. at thwart, book 1¾ at centre, sprit 1½.

R., Georgia.—1. Can I have my Sturtevant shells creased or indented to prevent wads starting? If so, at what cost, and where? 2. What is the cost of the tin-coated shot as compared with the old or plumbago finish? 3. What will it cost to have the choke taken out of both barrels of my gun, the work to be well done? Ans. 1. Yes; by the U. M. C. Co., of Bridgeport, Conn. Do not know cost. 2. About two cents per pound more. 3. $5.

M. W., Hoboken.—Please give definition of a red and white Irish setter? How much white will place a red and white one in the red and white class which is to be established at the coming N. Y. show? How much white is allowed for such a setter? Ans. The object in making this class was that "all red" being the highest standard for red Irish setters, a class for red and white setters would give all red dogs with white markings a chance.

A. W., Cincinnati.—Is there any good fishing for black bass, and in what streams near Kanawha Falls; and would Aug. 1 be a good time to fish for black bass and trout there? What other fish would I be likely to find there? Ans. The best fishing is at the Falls. There is good fishing at many points in the river, the best beginning early in July. You will also find pike perch and white perch of large size. There are comfortable homes for sportsmen near by.

J. A. W., Cambridgeport, Mass.—Being quite interested in yachts and boating, also fixtures for same, I take the liberty to send you the inclosed adv., which I cut from your paper of last week, and to ask you "how the thing works?" Ans. The present issue will probably satisfy your curiosity. Its appearance last week was wholly due to accident; the cut was capsized, so to speak, and represented the apparatus ready for use in such a catastrophe to your yacht.

L. J. H., Cincinnati.—Is there a book published about farming? If so, does the book tell when is the proper time to sow different kinds of seed, and how to raise stock, and in general how to manage a farm? If there is such a book, please state the price of it and where it can be bought? Ans. Yes; we have a list of over 100 works on Agriculture, ranging in price from 25c. to $15. Write to H. N. F. Lewis, publisher, Chicago, telling him about what price you wish to pay.

COCKER, Bradford, Pa.—What is the proper mode of feeding young dogs, *i. e.*, what should be fed them, and how long a time must elapse before feeding them meat? I have a five-weeks-old cocker spaniel pup that I want to bring up properly, and have an idea that proper feeding now may have some effect upon her usefulness hereafter. Ans. Bread and milk, the latter boiled, or corn bread until she is three or four months old, when you can begin giving her table scraps, bones, etc.

H. B. B., Boston.—What kind of duck decoys do I need to take with me for duck shooting in Calaveras Co., California, and will it be cheaper to buy them here or in Cal.? Also, will it be cheaper to buy a good setter dog here or in Cal.? Ans. It would be cheaper for you to buy your duck decoys in California, if you need them at all. Liddle & Kalding, of San Francisco, could probably supply you. A good dog would be more difficult to get, and we would suggest your taking one from here.

L. D. S., Germantown, Pa.—1. Wishing to get a collection of stuffed birds for scientific purposes, and not liking to shoot them without a special permit, would you kindly inform me where I can get legal papers giving me full permission to collect all of our birds without being liable to be fined? 2. I have a muzzle-loading shotgun, laminated steel barrels, marked Thos. Weston, London. Is he a reliable maker, and does he still make guns? Ans. 1. You must get a certificate from some Natural History society. 2. Do not know him.

W. A. N., Newton, N. J.—Can you inform me whether there are any works published relating to the birds of New Jersey or the Middle States, and if so, what is the price and where can they be obtained? Ans. No special works devoted to the birds of New Jersey as such; Turnbull's "Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania" would be a convenient list for you to have, but it is out of print and somewhat rare. DeKay's "Birds of New York," in the State reports, might help you, but it is rather antiquated. Use mainly Coues' "Key," and Baird, Brewer and Ridgway.

G. A., St. Paul.—1. Where can I get a photograph of a thoroughbred Irish spaniel? 2. I have an Irish spaniel bitch. A friend of mine wishes to line her with an Irish setter of his. He argues that the setter would give a better nose, and that it would produce a larger dog than the spaniel, with the same water powers. A spaniel is hardly large enough for duck shooting here. Ans. 1. Possibly from J. H. Whitman, 103 So. Clark st., Chicago, who is a large breeder of these dogs. 2. Keep your breed pure, and do not make the proposed cross. The thoroughbred Irish water spaniel is as large as a setter.

MORTIMER, Colchester.—You can obtain the Seth Green barbless hook of Abbey & Imbrie, tackle dealers, 48 Maiden Lane. The Edgar barbless hook is distinguished by having a stiff spring, clamp or keeper, which meets and presses against the point of the hook. When the fish bites, the spring is pressed back sufficiently to allow him to hang his lip on it; then it closes back and holds it. We printed a cut of this hook some weeks ago. One sensible advantage of this hook is that while it holds the fish firmly on, it is comparatively harmless to man should it chance to strike into his flesh, there being no barb to butcher out with one's jack-knife.

C. A. G., Toms River.—1. Where can I get a Chesapeake Bay pup and at about what price for one two months old? 2. What is the proper name of the duck, very plenty in Florida rivers, and known, here in Barnegat Bay as the crow duck? 3. Ducks did not appear in the usual quantities in the upper part of Barnegat Bay this last fall, and the shooting was of no account. Can you tell me if this was the case in the bays on the Eastern shore of Maryland, the Northern part of Chincoteague Bay? Ans. 1. Possibly from O. D. Foulks, Chesapeake City, Cecil Co., Md. Do not know price. 2. You evidently refer to the Raft Duck or Scaup. 3. From advices received from those quarters we believe it was.

C. O. B., Middlesex.—1. Can you get as good penetration with cheap powder by using enough as you can with clean, strong powder; and the same distribution with one as the other? 2. Can you get as even distribution with a choke-bore as with a true cylinder? 3. Does a choke-bore shoot stronger than a true cylinder? If so, what is the cause? Ans. 1. When the force exerted is the same in each case, the penetration should be the same. 2. Yes. 3. Trials have proven that they do, and the cause is probably in the fact that the greater distribution causes more resistance—as, for example, in throwing a single stone you can get greater velocity than with a handful of pebbles.

E. G. R., Baltimore, Md.—To brown gun barrels: Make a preparation of tincture of muriate of iron, one ounce; nitric ether, one ounce; sulphate of copper, four scruples; rain water, one pint. Securely plug up the barrels, leaving the plugs of sufficient length to be used as handles. Thoroughly clean the barrels with soap and water; cover with a thick coat of slacked lime, and when dry remove with an iron wire scratch brush; this is to remove all dirt and grease. Then with a rag apply a coat of the fluid, and allow it to stand for twenty-four hours, when a rust will have appeared. Then immerse the barrels in boiling water, after which scratch them well with the scratch brush. Repeat the process until the color suits, which will be after three or four applications. When the process is completed let the barrels remain in lime water for a short time to neutralize any acid which may have penetrated. Do not touch the barrels themselves during the operation.

PARTRIDGE, Dover, N. H.—1. Where can I obtain "The Surveys of the West," carried on by the Government; and which is the best one on the subject of ornithology, and what would be the probable cost? 2. What is the best paper published in this country on military? 3. Have Bogardus and Carver settled on a match yet? 4. Where can I get photographs of some of our prominent men? 5. I wrote to the Adjutant-General of N. H. about those reports as directed by you, but received no reply. Are such documents procurable at any other source? 6. Who is the Adjutant-General of New York; also of Pennsylvania? 7. What is the Hayden Survey? On what subject, *i. e.*, mineralogy, ornithology, or what; and where can I get it? Ans. 1. Prof. F. V. Hayden, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. For ornithology address Dr. Elliott Coues, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 2. The *Army and Navy Journal*, 245 Broadway, New York. 3. No. 4. Of Currier & Ives, Nassau st., New York. 5. No. 6. Gen. Latta. 7. The Hayden Survey includes the geology, zoology and botany of the Northwest. You can send to the office in Washington for reports.

INQUIRER, Williamsport, Pa.—1. Who makes a plain glass blue-colored ball, and what address will reach the agent? 2. Have dealers any right to fill glass balls with feathers to sell if they are not Paine's balls? 3. You state that Bogardus shoots with both eyes open when you reply to correspondents, but Bogardus states in his book that he sights with one eye in shooting birds; who is right? 4. In shooting pigeons from the trap, 10 gauge Parker gun, 8½ lbs. weight, modified choke, what amount of powder would you use of best brand, and would No. 7 shot be preferable to No. 8 for winter weather; birds, strong flyers? 5. What is your opinion of the Greener gun; is there any stronger shooting gun made? 6. Can you give any scores made by Carver shooting pigeons from the trap? 7. Give his best score at balls with shotgun and also with rifle? 8. I see that Master Eugene Bogardus holds the championship medal for glass ball shooting; how long does he have to hold it for it to become his property? 9. Which is the harder shooting, to break balls from Card's rotating trap or pigeons from the trap? Ans. 1. Do not know the maker. 2. No. 3. He said he shot with both eyes open. 4. 4½ drs. and No. 8 shot. 5. Have no opinion to offer. 6. No. 7. Have not seen it. 8. A Philadelphia gentleman won the medal and surrendered it, as he did not want to be challenged. The conditions of the match were published at the time. If you would read your paper and remember what you read better, all these questions would be useless. 9. Try it, and tell us.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous communications will be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of the mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

☞ Trade supplied by American News Company.

A GREAT FISH DINNER.

IF the American Fish Cultural Association has no other object in existence, so long as it keeps up its practice of holding an annual fish banquet it is deserving of full credit and support. It has in that a sufficient *raison d'être*. Fools there be who say that the practice of dining together, of letting the mouth give forth good things as it takes them in, of setting the process of digestion off at a good pace with many a bon-mot and lively repartee is to die out, and that the coming man will account it more spiritual to subject his animal tastes to the curb of his affectation and pretend to live on the etherial essence of things unseen. But the gentlemen of the association are not such mullet-headed philosophers, and believe in having a good feast bounteously spread. They have done good service in showing the American people and the world what good things there are in the sea and the waters under the earth. They have peopled our depopulated streams and have made the Lenten season almost the holiday section of the year, and, as a last stroke, one of these ambitious fishmongers has set out to turn the broad Atlantic into a grand fish farm; and then they very properly round out their work by showing that they are not afraid to add practice to precept. So, very logically and very sensibly, and certainly very hospitably, the fish growers sat down, and their friends with them, on the evening of the 26th, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

It was a merry party from the start, the morning of that day had been spent in a discussion of the question of the propagation of eels, and each member had been very certain that each other member was in error, while acknowledging that he knew nothing of the subject. Yet all were hopeful of soon being the lucky accoucheur of some happy event in an eel household, and all came up to the work of the evening with an appetite as only a day in the Fulton Fish Mart can give. One enthusiastic gentleman honored the event by wearing a set of alligator-tooth shirt-studs, under the impression that this snapper up of trifles in Florida lagoons was a fish. But each and every one had the appetite of a pike, and, when President Roosevelt led the way to the dining-hall, no school of porpoises ever followed in better order. The table suggested the designs of the incoming host. It was Blackford's fish stand glorified through the efforts of the chief. It was a board to gain a place on which even the proudest of royal salmon might be glad to close his regal lips and give the last flop to his majestic tail and submit to the embrace of the landing net. The *pièces montées* were high art of a brilliant order. Neptune disported in his car before the President, while down at the foot of the table Venus Anadyomene, stepping out from between a pair of cockle-shells, was enough to rouse the appetite of the most bachelor recluse. Here and there were pieces of prawns, or lobster, or sardines, or clams, or oysters done in jelly; while in magnificent succulence, resting upon a vestibule, beneath which a miniature fish boy kept a very faithfully detailed fish stand, was a magnificent sample of the *Lutjanus Blackfordii*, or red snapper. He represented that rare combination of a thing of beauty and a thing of use.

But let us be seated. We are in good company. Hon. R. B. Roosevelt looks beamingly down from his place of honor at the head. His hale and hearty looks have been gained on many a fishing tramp. Beside him sat Joaquin Miller, the Poet of the Sierras, and ex-Mayor Smith Ely, Jr.,—odd fish, both of them. Then here and there were poets and journalists, fish-makers and fish sellers, but one and all were for the nonce lusty fish eaters. Fred Mather, Seth Green, Isaac W. England, T. C. Banks, C. B. Evarts (of Windsor, Vt.), H. M. Francis, Otto Witte, Capt. E. Spicer, Henry Mallory, Henry Steers, Geo. E. Ward, H. Kilbourne (the artist, with whom fish are glad to sit for portraits), H. McGovern, Barnet Phillips (the Secretary of the Association, who can say more graceful nothings than any member of the body), Eugene G. Blackford and George Sheppard Page—good fellows both, and a good part of the life of the association.

But here is the order of the feast; here is the text which for several hours this company of ichthyphobists discussed in all its bearings:

MENU.

Oysters on half shell. Blue Points.
Hochemer.

SOUPS.

Green Turtle a la Pontchartrain. Bisque of crawfish a la Cobb's Island.
Old Reserve.

MORS D'OEUVRE.

Scollops en coquille a la pecheur.
Rissoles of soft clams a la Point Shirly.
Chateau Yquem.

RELEVES.

Darne de saumon, garni d'epersians, a la Roosevelt.
Alose de Charleston, farcie au gratin a la Seth Green.
Filet de boeuf pique aux tomates farcies.
Cucumber salad. Potato croquettes.
Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne.

ENTREES.

Filet of striped bass with shrimps a la Baird.
Pauplettes of English sole with oysters.
Stewed terrapin with cream a'la Page.
Pate chaud with quenelles of pickerel.
Chablis.

PUNCH.

Lone Fisherman au rhum.

VEGETABLES.

French peas. String beans. French mushrooms.

COLD.

Lutjanus Blackfordii au beurre Montpelier.
Aspic of lobster a la ravigote. Sardines sur socle a la Parisienne.
Crabs stuffed a la Hell Gate.

ROAST.

Brochette of eels a la tartare. Oysters farcies a l'americaine.
Celery salad. Oyster salad, Sandy Gibson. Prawn salad.
Johannisberger.

THE CAR OF NEPTUNE.

Venus in demi-coquille. Ice cream in forms.
Fruits & Cafe.

It were foolishness to go into detail on the dinner, from the opening raws to the last whiff of the choice Havanas at the close there was naught to find even the shadow of a grumble upon; the *chêf* had more than excelled himself, with such excellent material to work upon he had added the graces of the high art of cookery. The close season for brook trout was respected, that prince of fish was absent from the feast. The salmon was there, had left his home in the cold waters of the Restigouche River last June and had hung in the refrigerator since in order not to disappoint the diners. England had sent sole, and from the gulf, from the lakes, and from the Atlantic coast far and near the waters had been searched until not an item was missing; and all washed down by the most delicious of wines, truly fish never suffered death to enjoy a more tempting bath or to assist at a more magnificent spread.

To reproduce in the sombre black and white of the printed page the jest, the merriment, the ringing laugh, the good things of wit and wisdom flung back and forth across the table were a task beyond the limits of the possible. The guests were no such subtle feeders as to make meals on air, sup on a blast and think a fresh gale a second course. But there was a period to this stage. The fish food was evidently working up to the President's head or into his feet, for he was getting uneasy, as Seth Green had been for an hour or two before, and when the "Lone Fisherman au Rhum" appeared in the tall glasses, a few raps reduced the noise a few dozen degrees, and the brain part of the feast began to flow. One after another the fishermen and their friends fired off the good things they had conjured up for the occasion. The President was in a punning humor, and spared nothing and nobody, and poor Mayor Eel-y was the first to spring to his feet in righteous indignation, and declared he did not know nor care anything of the propagation of young Eels as he was a bachelor [Fact.—Ed.], and while he could not lay claim to such fish knowledge as Pres. Roosevelt or St. Peter, he could not do worse than to declare, as he once had done, that to his taste cat-fish and brook trout were as one.

Seth Green here made a speech.

Vice-Pres. Page told in his inimitable fashion how fortunes in fish are not made by any pencil calculations, and then he told of his brilliant anticipations after he had purchased a farm with a spring on it; how he sat down and by a few pencil strokes converted millions of eggs, to bebought for a song, into many more million pounds of trout meat, to be sold for millions of dollars. Ten years' experience had left him still a poor man and a fisherman, while Seth Green, who had led him into the snare, went on being a million upon million times a grandfather to the great shad family of the country. Mr. Page did not sit down at this stage of his speech, but went on to tell of a trout fishing trip, and the size of that big fellow, and when he had pushed over Blackford on one side and Mr. Phillips on the other, trying to give an approximate idea by spreading his arms of the size of "that trout," he sat down. Nobody felt like breaking the harmony of the evening by saying "You're another," but something must be done the President saw at a glance, and met the crisis by making a "terrible example" of Mr. Page, telling the other guests that he was not a drinking man, therefore that his trout sizes must go on record. The array of empty bottles before Mr. Page sent back a hollow sound to the President's endorsement.

Seth Green here made a speech.

Mr. John Ford said the fish to him were always a study, and such a study they should be in their mute habits—to Congressmen and politicians. Mr. Blackford he congratulated on having the red snapper named after him, for now, he said, the name would never die out and the race of Blackfords would multiply at a rate which the original could never have expected to equal. Mr. Isaac England spoke of fishing journeys up Jersey streams where never fish had swum, Fish Commissioner Noah having neglected to stock that section.

Seth Green here made a speech.

Joaquin Miller spoke of the fish of Oregon. On his last visit to that region his father took him out fishing in a lake at the headwaters of the Williamette River. Beneath the boat were giant petrified trees, every limb accurately portrayed in the limpid water. They took trout fifteen to twenty inches in length, and as yellow as gold. Nowhere else did he ever see similar fish. In less than an hour they caught a gunny-bag full. [Cries of "Oh! Oh!"] "I am telling you the cold truth," said the speaker. "My father was engaged while I was there in putting up a fence to keep the fish from treading down his grass. [Oh! Oh!] This happens to be a matter of history, gentlemen. The fish out there are able to jump twenty-one and a half feet by actual measurement, and when going up the narrow streams to spawn they sometimes become confused, and, landing in the meadows adjacent, flounder about until often one fish will ruin half an acre of grass." [Shouts of disapprobation.]

Fred. Mather was on his feet offering to "catch one thousand quarter trout in one thousand quarter hours, if Secretary Phillips would give an equal number of flops to his tail in a greater number of seconds or less; go as you please, barbless hooks. "Phwats the matter with ye?" asked a salmon fisher from the Liffey, and Fred. subsided without having named the terms of his great match, and

Seth Green here made a speech.

There were others, too. Blackford talked and talked like a trooper, and old Sam Green and Mr. Banks told a tale of truthful simplicity, and then, and then— "Let's swim out, Jim; there's sw-eels around here. Guzzer-bye. See you later, ol' fel'."

Seth Green here made a speech.

LONG-RANGE AND REPEATING RIFLES.

THOUSANDS out of the thousands who have read about and been present at the International and other long-range contests at Creedmoor and elsewhere shake their heads in wise self-conceit, admire the fine work shown, the remarkably brilliant scores and the marvelous accuracy of the weapons, but conclude their complimentary remarks with the saving clause, "but after all it is fancy shooting." Our militia magnates are fond of thinking that military shooting finds its extreme range about midway up the field, and give to the long-range men credit for working out many interesting problems, for providing data which may be turned to advantage in the improvement of the soldier's weapon, but when a purely military range is to be laid out, it may, in their judgment, stop at 600 yards, or at 500 even, and provide all the accommodation necessary.

Under one view of the case these officers are correct. If the volunteers whom they are endeavoring to train into an ability to do fairly average work are to be employed only as special police in the preservation of the public peace against the depredations of mobs, then such practice as is now offered is all that could or should be reasonably indulged in, and moreover the weapons in the hands of these troops will do good work at no longer ranges than those over which they are now employed.

But this should not govern in the case of our national service. What skeleton of an army we do possess should at least in matters of information keep abreast of the trained forces of other nations, and just now a comparison would not be very flattering or reassuring to us.

The continental nations are rapidly showing that the army of the near future must be one which can on occasions do effective work at the longest ranges. Not merely through a set of sharpshooters scattered along a skirmish line in a dispersed order and doing their work in an independent manner, but under a system as carefully elaborated before hand as the volley and file-firing of a company or regiment at the closest range. The "fire discipline" must extend over all the ranges, and perhaps over ranges which even our "fancy shooters" do not yet essay, and it must be practiced by every man in the ranks.

The careful observations taken during the Russo-Turkish war have set aside many old notions of warfare, and on this point there we[illegible] more strongly indicative of the necessity of utilizing the powe[illegible] of infantry to fi[illegible] long ranges as a whole and not as individual marksmen. This involves the provision of a system of supply for ammunition, and on this the critics are

not so clear. This long-range work must be made effective for attack as well as defense, and it is needed "to lend a moral support to his advance as well as with a view of inflicting serious loss upon the enemy. The assailant must reply to this long-range fire by long-range fire, and therefore, however cogent may be the arguments urged against it, long-range fire will in future be largely employed."

In the Prussian and Austrian army musquetry regulations instructions are now laid down for long-range practice, and a recent semi-official reminder to the French General Staff insists that those who oppose long-range fire shall at least consent to its study, since it "would occasion grave inconvenience if its practice were imposed for the first time on the field of battle."

England, with her Martini-Henry, is not altogether at ease at this prospect, and her habitual ridicule of the prediction that the long range of firearms would be utilized in modern war is giving way to a confession of the evidence of the deadly power of long-range rifles used by large bodies of men.

Another section of this same movement does not find the U. S. so far in the rear. It is the introduction of magazine, or "repeating," rifles. In France the Kropatschek rifle has been adopted for the navy. The Swiss infantry use them. Sections of the Norwegian and Austrian armies are so equipped. The Turkish forces gave that terrible rain of lead at Plevna from Winchester repeating rifles, while our own army will soon have the Hotchkiss repeater in their hands, at least to a limited extent.

In fact, it will soon be absurd to speak of "military" and "any rifles" as more than destinctive appellations. There will soon be room in warfare for every form of weapon. For the silencing of field batteries, the match rifle and the telescope sights may be invaluable; but when the pinch of battle comes, the rattle of the magazine gun may give the victory to those who possess them and know how to use them with effect.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 12, 1879.

MR. EDITOR: That article in your issue of the 6th inst. from an Ohio correspondent, enumerating the results which followed his subscription to the FOREST AND STREAM some four years since, reminds me that my experience has been about the same, only more so.

I have been a subscriber about fourteen months, and it has been indirectly the cause of my purchasing a $45, $60 and an $85 Remington breech-loader; also my last and final purchase in the way of a shotgun—a beautiful $300 premier W. & C. Scott & Son breech-loader; two fine sole leather gun cases from Thompson & Sons; breech-loading implements from Edward K. Tryon, Jr., & Co.; a hunting suit from Holabird; a pair of wading pants and fishing-tackle from Holberton; flies from Sarah McBride; two lots of Dittmar powder; fifty nickel shells; Spratt's dog biscuit and U. M. C. paper shells from H. C. Squires; fishing tackle from Conroy, Bissett & Malleson and Bradford & Anthony; a pocket scale of Fish & Simpson; a fly and bass rod; a patent cartridge belt from Pooler & Jones; two pure blooded dogs; "Hallock's Sportsman's Gazetteer" (the best book of its kind ever written); "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting;" "The Breech-Loader," by Gloan; "Shooting on the Wing;" "On the Wing;" "Game Birds," and other books I have seen mentioned in the FOREST AND STREAM. Besides the above articles, I have bought many others for my friends, among which are about $40 worth of Pool & Jones' belts. I might mention here that everything I have bought has been all that was claimed, and the firms who have advertised with you I have always found "square." I always find your advertising columns interesting, but I think it would pay your patrons in that department if they would change their advertisements oftener. The cost is but a trifle more, and they would find an increase of orders to amply repay them for the extra expense. I mean such houses as Read & Son, Tryon, Conroy, Squires, Abbey & Imbrie, Schuyler, H. & Co., etc.—firms who carry an extensive line of sportsmen's goods, among which are many articles that are useful to all who hunt and fish, but are known but to few that happen to have catalogues. Being a business man myself, I know that an advertisement should be constantly changed to obtain the best results. I was pleased to read those communications on Dittmar powder, as I believe in it. Have been trying some shells loaded three months since, and find they shoot as well as when first loaded. SUBSCRIBER.

QUINCY, Ky., Feb. 10, 1879.

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY:

But a few months since I was unaware that such a journal existed, living, as I do, away from large centres, isolated among the hills of northeastern Kentucky. Thanks to the kindness of a friend, a captain of U. S. Engineers, whom I met upon the beautiful Ohio (and, by the way, a sportsman of no mean pretensions, as the possession of a $225 Greener, a long-range Sharps, a handsome pointer, a couple of English bows, traps, glass balls, targets, field glass, etc., *ad infinitum*, would attest), who loaned me a copy, charging me with its safe return. I wondered a little then, but not now, as I value each number now as highly, I hope, as did my friend. To abbreviate, permit me to say that I believe that from no source could I have obtained such knowledge on the various subjects therein treated of, as your valuable paper has given me. If the class of men known as out of season or pot-hunters were intelligent human beings, all that would be necessary to eradicate the evil would be to mail them a few copies of FOREST AND STREAM; but the opposite being the rule, with few if any exceptions, it would be "casting pearls before swine." If my acknowledgment finds favor in your sight, I may some day tell you what I have possessed myself of, solely attributable to the fact of their having been advertised in and indorsed by FOREST AND STREAM.

Very truly, V. B. MORSE.

LE ROY, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

So much of the so-called sportsman's literature is unfit to bring into a family; but your paper contains less objectionable matter than nine-tenths of the daily newspapers. You have my hearty sympathy in every movement which has for its aim the freeing of field sports from the odium commonly attached to their pursuit because of the low character of pseudo sportsmen and the free use of the flask. CATKA.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, Collector's Office, Feb. 24, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Permit me to congratulate you and your fellow editors upon the steady and rapid improvement of your paper. Its tendency to scientific discussions and to articles suited to all grades of students in Natural History, as well as the plain common-sense views of its many correspondents from isolated and frontier points, render it at once scientific, practical and as necessary to the lover of field sports or investigations as his easy chair and slippers are to his home comfort.

With regards, believe me very truly yours,

WEDWORTH WADSWORTH.

GAME PROTECTION.

CLOSE OR OPEN SEASONS—*A Correction.*—In our table of existing Game Laws which we printed last week, we inadvertently printed the word "close" when we should have said "open." Of course, a glance will convince the reader what we intended; yet the blunder is a bad one. Also in regard to the proposed season for trout, it should read that the close season called for, shall be between the months of August and April. As it now reads, the summer months constitute the close season.

NEW GAME LAW TESTIMONY.—A New Hampshire correspondent writes regarding the table of game seasons, which we published last week:

The table gives the New Hampshire close season for woodcock as ending July 1st instead of August 1st, and that for ruffed grouse, quail and deer as ending August 1st. Deer can be shot in Coos County after August 1st, but not in all the rest of the State for three years, and the close time for grouse and quail expires Sept. 1st, as it always has. The trout time also is wrong, beginning April 1st instead of May 1st, and ending September 3d.

We take great pleasure in setting ourselves up for correction, simply because in no other way can we better show how hopelessly tangled this game law business is. We have attempted again and again, with the exercise of that care and systematic endeavor, which avail in other undertakings, to compile a correct comparative table of the close seasons of the various States, and each time we have failed. Our failure has been simply and solely due to the puzzling condition of the laws and counter-laws, amendments and counter-amendments, alteration with reason and alteration without reason, which conspire to confuse the expert and wholly bewilder the novice. Were a table compiled with absolute correctness, the chances are that before it could be published it would have already become obsolete in some one particular. We repeat what we have said before, that it is utterly impossible to keep up with the game laws. This is of itself a sufficient argument for the adoption of such a co-operative scheme as we have advocated. Only when such a scheme is adopted will the question of game protection be satisfactorily solved.

MIGRATORY QUAIL FOR NEW YORK.—An interesting meeting of the Brooklyn Gun Club was held at their rooms on the evening of the 3d of March, at which much interesting information was elicited respecting the habits of the migratory quail in England, Germany, and the countries bordering the Mediterranean; also concerning the results of the efforts made by Judge Everts, of Vermont, and others to introduce and acclimate the birds in America; and whether these results were sufficiently satisfactory to encourage other like efforts. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Stutee, of Germany, Navy Paymaster Billings, John Acklinert the veteran naturalist, and Chas. Hallock. Mr. Acklinert, who is an Englishman by birth, was able to tell much of the habits of the bird in that country. He also stated that attempts were made more than twenty years ago to plant migratory quail in this country, and that he had mounted specimens which were obtained near Jamaica, Long Island, and elsewhere in this State. He had heard nothing since relating to the experiment. The general impression of the meeting was, that the birds would not afford the very best of sport over a dog, but that they would prove a very desirable acquisition to the game stock of this country, and it was therefore voted unanimously to import 300 for distribution on Long Island and other localities in this State. An order was forwarded to Horace P. Tobey, Esq., 17 Oliver st., Boston, to accompany others which he already has secured. These will soon go to Sicily, and the birds will be received here early in May.

The example set by the Brooklyn Gun Club is most praiseworthy, and should be followed by other Clubs and by individuals. Should any such wish to order a lot, they should send in their orders to Mr. Tobey, as above, at once. We learn that Rev. J. C. Fletcher, of Indianapolis, Indiana, has ordered 180 quail for his section.

The Brooklyn Gun Club is comprised of some of the most substantial citizens of Brooklyn. Dr. Aten is the President.

—Rev. J. C. Fletcher, author of "Brazil and the Brazilians," and one time Secretary of Legation to Brazil, is now a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana. He is one of our most enthusiastic sportsmen in the West. He is just sending for 100 Messina quails.

EUROPEAN PARTRIDGES.—We shall be indebted to any of our correspondents who may give us any information about attempts to import into this country the European partridge. Have there been such attempts, when, where, how, and with what result?

ST. JOSEPH SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the St. Joseph (Mo.,) Sportsmen's Club: President, Paul Francke; Vice-President, N. E. Barnes; Corresponding Secretary, H. Carter; Recording Secretary, C. B. Claggett; Treasurer, C. Mast. The club is in good active condition, and five new members were added to the roll. H. CARTER.

QUAIL IN OHIO.—The General Assembly of Ohio has just passed a law prohibiting the killing of quail, Virginia partridge, and prairie chickens until Nov. 15, 1880. This is a sensible step and the only way in which to preserve the birds.

THE NEW YORK GAME LAWS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

There seems to be a disposition to overhaul the game laws at the present session of our Legislature. Let us hope the matter will receive the intelligent consideration which its importance deserves. Vigorous and sweeping reforms are necessary everywhere. The first in urgency, it seems to me, is the limiting of the season in which game may be exposed for sale or had in possession. This must be apparent to any one who has watched our city markets this winter. The amount of game, principally quail and grouse, brought to this city since the proper shooting season closed is simply appalling. When the season so handicaps the birds in their struggle for existence that they can be taken in such quantities as to enable the marketmen to transport them a thousand miles, pay two or three profits, or peddle them through the streets at less than the price of beef, we must, if we will not submit to their utter annihilation, either limit the selling season, or evoke divine power to surpress snow storms. So long as any birds remain this destruction will be repeated every season of heavy snows. It is evident the law must come to the rescue or the birds be exterminated. I have found on examination of the immense bunches of birds in market that a large percentage were absolutely nothing but skin, bone and feathers, showing that they had been almost (or quite) starved to death. How utterly unfit for food such meat is! This consideration alone should stop the sale of it. Since our lasting snows rarely fall before the first of January, if the season for selling game expired with the season for shooting the same, or, say fifteen days thereafter, it would preserve untold thousands of birds which are necessary to propagate the species in sufficient numbers to maintain an undiminished supply.

I fancy I hear some one saying, "Yes; but many of the birds now in market were picked up dead on the prairies, or, at least, in such a state of exhaustion and starvation that they could not have lived till spring. Why then, so far as protection to the game is concerned, do you object to their being sent to market?" A little reflection will show that this does not alter the case a whit, for, while it is undoubtedly true that many birds are sent to market which would otherwise be wasted, it is also true that as many more are taken which would have pulled through if if left alone. Then again: You, Mr. Editor, have shown in one of your late valued editorials how much can be done, and very easily too, by farmers and others to prevent game from dying in stress of weather, by scattering grain, erecting brush heaps, offering the hospitalities of the haystack and barnyard, etc. Now it seems to me that this would be more generally done if there were not a price on the head of every bird. If farmers could not find a market, probably self-interest would induce them to give the birds food and shelter to keep them alive till the next season. I am informed that in certain localities of this State more ruffed grouse are snared and marketed (as western birds I suppose) after January 1, when they are under the law's feeble protection, than are killed during the whole open season. So no person, be he ever so selfish, can oppose this measure by saying, "Oh, we don't care what becomes of the game of other States so long as our own are preserved." Therefore, I would most earnestly beseech the gentlemen who have in charge the duty of amending the game laws to give this question their first and best attention. Let January 1 be the very latest date on which it shall be legal to sell or possess game of any kind. And don't let the open shooting season extend a day beyond the present limit, January 1. It has always seemed to me that summer shooting should be abolished *in toto;* legislation in many States has been gradually approaching this end.

The law which for the last two seasons has prevented shooting till August 1, has, so far as I can judge, worked well, and can only be bettered by one more advance and striking off the remaining summer month. It is now proposed, however, to allow the killing of woodcock (young quail and grouse incidentally) in July, and then call off the dogs till Oct. The reason for this truly ingenious plan is, probably, to sanction the killing off of the young, half-fledged broods in early summer in order to reconcile people to letting what are left moult in peace, when it is naturally more difficult to find one bird than a dozen poor, helpless, just-hatched things earlier in the season. In other words, it is thought expedient to sacrifice a dozen little chicks in order to give one old and secluded bird a chance to moult unmolested. Aside from the question of whether, if properly observed, it offers better protection, such a law will work confusion. We have by all previous legislation become accustomed to one uninterrupted open season; and now to have it open, close, and open again, would, I fear, so blur the lines of demarkation that they would be over-stepped both ways. It is easier to keep the gun on the hooks till it can be used uninterruptedly than to take it down just long enough to get it nicely warmed and then be obliged to let it cool off again.

Gentlemen, let good common sense rule this time and we shall have cause to rejoice for years to come. OSSINING.

New York, Feb. 24.—Editor Forest and Stream: I saw in your paper of Feb. 13., that the N. Y. Association for the Protection of Game had adopted a resolution to recommend to the Senate Committee the adoption of the following as a law, viz: "That woodcock shooting be allowed during July, then close, and open again on Oct. 15." I hope this will not become the law in this State and that you will not favor its passage. I don't wish to re-open the arguments for and against summer shooting, as they were well ventilated in your columns some time since; the law was passed prohibiting woodcock shooting till August 1, and has proved very beneficial to all sportsmen. The birds are not all full grown in July, and if shooting were again permitted then, there would come the old complaints of a scarcity of ruffed grouse when the season for them opened, as many are shot by pot hunters when out shooting woodcock. If there is to be any change in the present law, let the opening of the season be fixed for Sept. 1, or even as late as Oct. 1. In any event I am not in favor of again having summer woodcock shooting, and I trust many of your readers are of the same opinion. S. A

Poughkeepsie Feb. 26.—I wish to call your attention to the destruction of quail and partridge during the winter months. This has been done to a very great extent during the past winter all through Dutchess and Ulster Co. There is an unlimited license to the pot hunters and others in this section of the State owing to the great defect in the Game Laws of our State in allowing the sale of these birds, and having them in possession after January 1. You cannot see a saddle of vension exposed after the law has expired, and why should our quail and partridge? This winter has been more than favorable for the trapping of these birds owing to the amount of snow we have had, and there are as many birds exposed for sale to-day as at any time during the season; and they do not come from other markets but are purchased here from the trappers. Cannot there be something done to remedy this great evil? I trust you will swing your quill in this direction till something is done to prevent the sale of these birds after it is unlawful to shoot them, then, and not till then, we shall have them in abundance.

W. S. JOHNSTON.

New York, Feb. 22.—I am in favor of repealing every game law in our statute book, and substituting for the incoherent and contradictory jumble a concise, consistent and efficient code, to be matured by a commission of experts chosen from the various interests to be affected. It must be sensible and comprehensive, and have the support of public opinion as well as the approval of gentlemen sportsmen. It is worse than folly to leave this subject to the hazard of annual legislative tinkering, while we have men who are thoroughly competent to frame a code of game laws well-nigh perfect in all respects. Their views might differ, but such men will compare and compromise and agree, not omitting to avail themselves of the judgment of practical men, who, from long experience and close observation, know whereof they may affirm as to the game of their respective localities. The time is ripe for the exhaustive treatment of this whole subject with the intelligent forethought its magnitude and importance demand, although there may be no occasion for hasty action. The protection from wanton and mercenary slaughter, in season and out of season, of our deer, grouse, woodcock, quail, beach bird, and fresh and salt water fishes, by sensible enactments, which all good citizens will respect and aid to enforce, is drawing the attention of many thoughtful men outside the ranks of our sportsmen and game dealers—and none too soon. H. H. T.

The Rifle.

THE FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN TOURNAMENT
For the Short-Range Championship of 1879

First prize to be ten monogram medals, presented by the FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN. Open to teams from any organized rifle club.

Conditions—Teams—Each team shall consist of ten men. The teams participating must be composed of members of the various clubs which they represent. Rifles—Limited to ten pounds in weight; minimum pull of trigger, three pounds; 22-100 cal. Teams may furnish there own rifles and ammunition, or use those at the gallery, as they may desire. Number of Shots—Ten by each competitor. Sighting Shots—Two shots will be allowed each competitor. Position—Off-hand. Targets—200-yards targets, according to the regulations of the N. R. A., reduced in proportion to the range at the gallery. Practice—No practice allowed on the day of the match. Entrance Fee—Ten dollars to be paid at the office of the FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN, No. 111 Fulton street, N. Y. The match to be governed by the rules of the N. R. A. relating to teams.

NEW YORK SCHUETZEN CORPS BALL.—The New York Schuetzen Corps, under command of Capt. David G. Yuengling, held their annual invitation ball and calico hop at the Germania Assembly Rooms last Monday evening. The hall was filled with a very large gathering, the costumes were fine, the music of the best, and everything conspired to make the occasion a most brilliant one. A pleasant feature of the evening was the presentation of a handsome sword to Capt. Yuengling, Capt. Aery making a neat presentation speech. Then Capt. H. D. Hill, President of the Schuetzen Park, at Hoboken, and the founder of the Association, presented to Captain Aery, in the name of the corps, a valuable gold watch and chain, the locket attached to which contained the likeness of Mrs. Capt. Aery and of little Miss Aery, the "Bundes' Daughter," who, it will be remembered, was the biggest prize won by the gallant captain at the Schuetzenfest last summer. Then the merrymakers sat down to a banquet—plates were laid for five hundred—and the dancing which followed was kept up until—well, we came away before sunrise.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston, Walnut Hill, March* 1.—To-day closed our Maynard rifle match. It has been a most interesting match all through, but to-day the earnestness to move up was strongly manifested and keenly felt by all, and score after score was shot with no improvement. Captain Jackson got two 47's, but he wanted a 48. The red disk close in would tantalize him when he expected the white. On his last score he was made happy by seeing the white eight times, and he stood No. 1. The contest in the first class was between the Captain, Tyler and Lowell; the latter put a 47 to his score. Harris surprised everybody, and himself, by a splendid 48, and E. W. Law, that thought he should be in the third class, stepped to the front in the second, making 184 out of a possible 200. The match developed some splendid shooting, giving the gentlemen participating a great deal of pleasure, and added a nice little sum to the club treasury.

The weather conditions were capital for good scores, the wind giving no trouble, although it vacillated from 9 o'clock, at the beginning of the match, to 6 in the afternoon, and was decided in its "fish-tail" character. The sky was overcast. A gray light and clear atmosphere brought out the little "bull" remarkably clear, and the gentlemen saw the white disk appear often. The pavilion was crowded, and the visitors were numerous, many from abroad being well repaid for their visit. Among the well-known "wing shots" were noticed Messrs. Bacon and Brigham, of the Tremont Club, and Lawrence, Medford, Salem and New York were well represented. Mr. J. B. Osborn made the unprecedented score of thirteen consecutive bull's-eyes in bull's-eye practice, and it is unfortunate it cannot go upon record, as it was a brilliant achievement.

There were 162 entries, the leading scores standing at 200 yards, off-hand, three pound pull and ten pound rifle:

W H Jackson	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—48
H S Harris	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—48
E W Law	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—47
J A Lowell	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—47
H Withington	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—46
L L Hubbard	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—46
A B Archer	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—45
J S Sumner	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5—45
C A Parker	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—45
J N Pepper	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—43
J A Brown	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5—44
C U Meiggs	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—44
H Mortimer	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—44
J B Parker	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5—43
R Davis	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	3	4—43
E W Archer	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	5	4—42
S B Edwards	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	3	4	4—42
J N Shaefer	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	3—41
H Abbott	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	5—40
E M Messenger	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4—39
C K Grifling	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—39
F B Wildes	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	8	3	3—34
G A Loring	3	3	0	4	3	4	4	4	2	3—30

Captain Jackson's average for nine entries was 45 53-100. In the class-firing at the same distance, etc., the scores stood:

Prize Winners in First Class.

Captain W H Jackson	48	47	47	142
H Tyler	47	47	47	141
J A Lowell	48	47	46	141
L L Hubbard	46	46	46	138
D Kirkwood	47	46	45	138
E B Sonther	47	46	44	137
W M Farrow	46	45	45	136
H K Richardson	46	45	45	136
William Poland	46	46	44	136
J Wemyss, Jr	45	45	45	135
J S Sumner	45	45	44	134
J B Osborn	45	44	43	132

Prize Winners in Second Class.

E W Law	47	46	46	139
J N Pepper	46	46	45	137
H S Harris	45	44	44	136
C U Meiggs	46	45	44	135
H Withington	46	45	44	135
S J Stephens	44	44	43	131
H Mortimer	44	42	41	127
Lewis Saunders	43	42	41	126
Colonel N Wales	44	41	40	125
D Hunt	41	40	40	121
A W Howland	43	40	38	120

Prize Winders in Third Class.

J B Parker	45	44	43	132
J A Brown	44	44	44	132
R D Archer	45	43	43	131
J R T Schaefer	43	43	43	129
E W Archer	44	42	41	127
H E Jepson	44	41	41	126
J F Brown	42	42	40	124
T O Wales	41	39	38	118
E E Hardy	40	39	34	113
C R Grifling	40	38	35	113

MAMMOTH GALLERY—*Boston*—The monthly shoot for February closed without a perfect score, but with a large amount of excellent work over the fifty-yards range used. The best shots for the month were:

L F Newcomb	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—39	H A Pickering	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—37
E W Archer	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—38	D F Small	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—37
Geo Lamb	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—38	A L Eames	5	4	5	4	4	6	5	5—37
E S Tobey, Jr	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—38	W H Harrison	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—37

D F Hunt, C O Barrett, E F Richardson, C H Russell, W Bradford, W H Johnson, F H Hartshorn, William H Kestarick, Colonel Nat Wales, J J Dunne, M L Pratt, George E Everett, 36 each.

A new contest for March has opened, and the manager's offer, in addition to the three regular prizes of $20 cash for the first perfect score, still holds.

—In the contest between the Lake View team, of Chicago, and the Medford (Mass.) team, Feb. 22, eight men per team, ten shots per man at 200 yards, the scores stood: Chicago, 325; Medford, 324.

—The March series of matches at the Bellevue Range, Medford, opened yesterday.

—A grand time was held yesterday by the Walnut Hill riflemen on the presentation of the prizes at the store of Wm. Read & Sons.

—The Walnut Hill men will begin on Saturday next the Winchester rifle match, under conditions as follows: Distance, 200 yards; rounds, fifteen without cleaning; rifle and position any allowed by the rules. The first entry for members, $1; for non-members, $1.50; subsequent entries 50 cents each. Members of the Association to be divided into three classes, on an entirely new and revised classification. The principal prize will be an elegantly finished Winchester rifle, valued at $55, which will be awarded to the competitor of either class making the highest score three times. Two other Winchester rifles, made expressly for this match, valued at $45 each, will be the first prizes in the two classes which do not win the principal prize. First class open to all comers; second and third classes open only to members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association. Any competitor in a lower class may enter a higher, but scores must stand in the class where they were made. The competitor having the highest aggregate in either class will have the first choice of prizes offered in his class, the one the next highest the second choice, and so on, but a competitor can win but one prize. Prizes will be awarded whenever the receipts shall equal the value of the prizes and the expenses. There are already thirty-one prizes of an aggregate value of $288.50.

Medford—The February series closed with a good record, the prizes being awarded as follows: First class—First prize, H. K. Richardson; second prize, H. H. D. Cushing; third prize, H. Withington. Second class—First prize, W. G. Tousey; second prize, J. R. Teele; third prize, H. S. Harris. Third class—First prize, G. H. Howe; second prize, G. B. Gill; third prize, E. F. Kendrick.

CONNECTICUT—*Collinsville, Feb.* 27.—At a regular meeting of the Canton Rod and Gun Club, held to-day, the following scores were made; off-hand; 200 yards; ten shots:

	Mass.	Creed.		Mass.	Creed
O B Hull	97	42	J D Andrews	85	49
J Lanbenstein	96	43	J Hamilton	85	39
H B Moore	93	40	H Konold	83	38
G F Lewis	87	40			

—A Captain Lou Sholes, Inspector of Target Practice in the Third Connecticut Regiment of Militia, has been doing some very curious work in the way of instruction. Recently before some companies of his regiment he went through some shooting as follows: From the right shoulder; from the left shoulder; from the right shoulder, with both eyes open; from the left shoulder, with both eyes open; with rifle reversed above the head; with looking-glass over the shoulder, with back to target; between the legs, and as a pistol. The target, which was only three inches square, was hit thirteen times out of fourteen. Captain Sholes has also another trick, which is that of holding the rifle out at half-arm and standing sideways to the target, shooting by aid of a looking-glass.

CREEDMOOR, JR.—A match was opened on the 1st instant at their tunnel gallery for a Ballard rifle, open to teams of five from any insurance company, bank, college, mercantile house or telegraph company; members of teams to be *bona fide* employés of the company or connected with the institution represented; number of shots, two sighting and seven scoring shots each man; position, standing; three teams to make a match; prize to be won three times before becoming the property of the winners; entrance fee, 50 cents per man; no charge for rifles and ammunition; prize to be shot for every Saturday, from 3 P. M.; entries made up to close of match; prize, Ballard .22 cal. rifle, with globe and peep sights. The teams represented and scores made were as follows:

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co	156
T. H. Holton Manufacturing Co	152
Donaldson Bros	146
Home Insurance Co	143
New York Custom House	134
Gregory & Miller	133
Phœnix Insurance Co	130

ZETTLER'S GALLERY.—Two hundred yards; Creedmoor target reduced: February 5.

H Sprieser	46	H Spamer	36
E Zennigg	38	F Burghardt	35
Gillwitzer	38	C Recht	33
T Schmager	36	L Denis	33

February 12.

H Sprieser	46	E Zennigg	37
H Spamer	41	G Magg	36
L Denis	40	A Ulterst	36
G Ilwitzer	39	O Born	34
G Recht	39	F Hamburger	33
D Genundt	36	F Haylck	33

—A final contest, or match, between the New York and Jersey Schuetzen Corps for a valuable gold medal from the United Schuetzen Association, will be held at Union Hill Schuetzen Park during the month of April, each corps having won the medal three times.

—Major Wm. Arms won the Lilienthal cup at Frogmoor, N. O., on the 16th ult., with a score of 201 in the possible 225 at the long ranges. Dudley Selph made 200.

MICHIGAN—*East Saginaw, Feb.* 22.—At the sixteenth weekly practice of the East Saginaw Amateur Rifle Club the following scores were made; 200 yards target reduced; possible 50:

Captain W J Shaw	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—45
C C Yawkey	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—43
R F Corbyn	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	3—42
F R Osborn	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—41
J H Howry	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	3	3—38

CHICAGO TO THE FRONT—*Chicago, Feb.* 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your paper of January 9 was published a letter from Bradford, Pa., which you very appropriately headed, "A Fool and a Gun." On reading it our club immediately voted the writer the champion off-hand yarn-spinner of the United States, and if there ever should occur an International long-range prevaricating match, we should insist that he be the captain of our team—even against such experts as Eli Perkins, Gath, or any other man. But all that is changed now. The vote on the championship has been thrown out. An event of to-day, at the Lake View Rifle Range, restores Mr. Smith to the ranks of truthful men, and entitles him to take position with George and his little hatchet. One of our reserves—a man who knows and loves a rifle—was late in arriving, and was ordered to take his sighting shot at once. His gun was a Remington barrel, with the Butler breech action. He put in a shell without noticing that the cleaning rod was left in the gun, stepped to the firing point, and pulled the trigger. No report following, he opened the breech, letting out the report and the shell, the latter striking the vernier with sufficient force to bend it. The subsequent proceedings were unlike those of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. The bullet had been wedged into the grooves and around the chambered end of the wiping rod, and could not be started either way. Our man removed the stock from the barrel and inserted the latter in a coal fire until the lead was melted, then wiped it out, put the gun together again, and at the conclusion of the match made a score of twenty-two in five shots—proving that neither the gun nor man were rattled.

LU H. DRURY.

DENVER VS. CINCINNATI.—The match on the 19th ult. between the Denver Rifle Club and the Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club resulted in a victory for the Colorado team. The match was a good one on both sides. More of the same kind would promote better feeling among sportsmen, and tend to the improvement of all participating. At Cincinnati the weather was far from good, and this may go far to explain the manner of the result. The firing was at 200 yards, off-hand, fifteen shots per man, according to the National Rifle Association rules. The scores stood:

Denver Team.

C Gove	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	—88
W Y Sedam	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	6	—87
O Gore	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	—86
W Durell	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	—86
M Spangler	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	—85
Geo Schoych	4	5	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	—84
H H Miner	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	—82
M B Goodell	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	—81—519

Individual average, 64¾.

Cincinnati Team.

Fender	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	—66
Henson	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	—64
Baum	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	—63
Caldwell	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—62
Hall	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	—62
Gindelin	4	4	6	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	3	4	—61
Campbell	4	4	4	3	0	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	—57
Disney	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	0	4	4	0	—60—495

Individual average, 61¾.

Campbell's fifth shot and Disney's thirteenth shot on the Cincinnati team were protested, and misses were scored instead of centres. A glance at the score shows that out of 120 shots fired by each team, the Cincinnati club made 88 fours and the Denver club 71; the Cincinnati 28 fives, and Denver 44. Among the sixteen shooters, C. Gore, of Denver, made the highest score, and W. Y. Sedam, of Denver, the second best. The frank and manly way in which the defeat was owned up by the Cincinnati boys, whom we all expected to win, is shown in the following letter. However, they are ready for another bout;

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20, 1879.

Frank Church, Esq., Secretary Denver Rifle Club, Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir: My telegram of last night gave you the aggregate score of the Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club match shot with your team on yesterday, viz., four hundred and ninety-five points.

Your club was represented by a reliable marker in the pit, and by another who scored in the shooting-house.

Your telegram, received this morning, sets at rest, at least for the present, whatever notions the individual members of the Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club may have entertained in regard to the superiority of their rifle team over your own. Your score of five hundred and ni neteen points is a good one—too good for the C. F. and F. C., as they have never equaled it; no such shooting has been done here yet. Enclosed please find the original score, kept by your representative, and also signed by the scorer of the C. S. and F. C. On it are two protests noted, both of which have been decided in your favor.

The match was shot over snow, and snowing, with a stiff breeze blowing irregularly. But had all the conditions been of the most favorable kind, the result would have been, in all probability, but little, if any, changed. I can only return thanks to the members of the Denver Rifle Club for the confidence reposed in Yours respectfully, WM. HALL.

ARMY RIFLE PRACTICE.—The departments of the army are evidently minded to make a better bid than ever for the top place at Creedmoor next fall, and the liberal disbursements to the troops at the various posts of material for practice will remove any chance of complaint on the old score of want of ammunition. The Ordnance Department has intimated that it will fill requisitions for reloading supplies as follows for the average number of men that may be expected for duty in each company during the year: Fifty Winchester reloading cartridge shells, cal. .45, per man; 500 lubricated bullets, cal. .45, 405 grains per man; 500 charges musket powder, 70 grains—in pounds (one pound of powder loads 100 cartridges)—per man; 500 primers, No. 2, for Winchester shells, per man. One set reloading implements for each company, as follows: One reloader for military cartridges; one wad cutter, necessary for reloading with reduced charges, for instruction of recruits; one charge cup. The above will give each man more than 500 shots per annum at a less cost to the Government than that of the present authorized allowance. When company and post commanders find more ammunition to be necessary they will submit requisitions for the same. The cost of material is nearly as follows: One bullet, $0.006; one primer, $0.002; one charge of powder, $0.0023; total, $0.0103. The Department of Texas reports for the month of December, practice at 100 yards, the best regimental average for the Twentieth Infantry at 70 per cent., while the best company average was Co. B, Twenty-fifth Infantry, 76 per cent. Priv. J. Bell, of Co. I Twenty-fifth Infantry, had an average of 96 per cent., or 24 in a possible 25, while the poorest man in the Department averaged but 4 per cent. From the Division of the Pacific the reports show averages as follows:

First Regiment Cavalry.

	100 yds	200 yds	300 yds		100 yds	200 yds	300 yds
Co A	38	49	32	Co I	—	52	—
Co B	46	69	—	Co K	63	49	—
Co C	48	46	—	Co M	78	58	—
Co G	62	43	—				

Fourth Regiment Artillery.

Co C	60	62	—	Co L	—	39	—
Co E	—	40	37	Co M	56	51	—
Co H	44	51	33				

Second Regiment Infantry.

Co D, 24 at 200 yards, 30 at 300, 32 at 400, 32 at 500, 24 at 600, 18 at 700 yards; Co F, 56 at 100 yards, 48 at 200, 47 at 300 yards.

Eighth Regiment Infantry.

Co G, 30 at 200 yards; Co E, 81 at 100 yards; Co G, 30 at 100 yards, 41 at 200, 33 at 300 yards; Co I, 63 at 100 yards, 47 at 200 yards.

Twenty-first Regiment Infantry.

Co A, 67 per cent. at 100 yards, 51 at 200; Co B, 57 at 100 yards, 41 at 200, 40 at 300; Co C, 35 at 200, 28 at 300 yards; Co E, 47 at 100 yards; Co H, 44 per cent. at 100, 46 at 200, 45 at 300.

General Hancock has issued a general order on the subject, and his men at Governor's Island are doing excellent practice.

WIMBLEDON MEETING.—The date fixed for the opening of the camp at Wimbledon this year is July 14. Although this date is unusually late it is probable that, owing to the increase in the number of prizes and of competitors, the meeting will extend beyond the usual fortnight.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN MARCH.

Hares, brown and gray. Wild duck, geese, brant, etc.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks and Wild Fowl.

"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand piper, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf birds, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group *Limicolæ* or Shore Birds.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Salem, March* 3.—Our harbor and North River are yet frozen up, but soon must be cleared. Off the shores now are lots of whistlers, old squaws and mergansers, but they are rather shy; some coots in the bay. Snow buntings and shore larks are not at all plenty. No cherrybirds yet, nor any robins. Some grosbeaks around Boxford. A fine mallard taken at Gloucester. Quite a number of butcher birds have been about the city this winter, also yellow rumps. Saw woodpecker last week. Crows move around spring-like. I use Dumolein in all parts of my gun where grease is needed, except the locks; on these I use porpoise oil same as used by watchmakers in our city, and find twice a year often enough to apply it. MARK SNIPE.

SHELTER ISLAND, Feb. 28—This cold weather and the floating ice seem to have driven off the fowl, and but few remain at present. The coot, old squaw, etc., do not make much shooting on the east end of Long Island in the spring months, though sometimes the shell drakes are beautiful. They call here the old squaws, old wives, and old Indians; on the New England coast they name them generally "Quandys," and on the Virginia coast "South Southerlies." The gunners here generally stick to their old muzzle-loaders, but they are beginning to understand the superior excellence of the breech-loader, and a few of them are arming with that weapon. Some of them have been borrowing of me your excellent paper that they may learn where to send for a breech-loader. Last week one of our gunners here shot a seal on the ice, which had been driven into the bay with the floating ice. McL.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Aiken, Feb.* 25.—On Saturday, the 22d of this month, the Aiken boys all took the hunting fever, and three parties hied away to different hunting grounds. Sheriff Holly, with three prominent lawyers of the Aiken Bar, took the celebrated pointers, Rory O'Moore and the Rose of Allendale, and put out at the break of day for Low Town Well. Old man John Williams and Capt. Jordan, with the dashing pointer, Sam Patch, made for the high hills of Bridge Creek, and your deponent, with Mr. Crimmins, of New York city, and the renowned old pointer, Jerry-go-Nimble, struck for Croft's Plantation. The first named party, going twelve miles off, bagged 41 quail and 5 rabbits; the second party bagged 15 quail and raised 2 foxes, which they did not shoot; the third party got 7 quail, 1 rabbit and the finest woodcock that ever stuck his bill in the mud. The hunting and shooting was all fair and square, except that the old man, John, who has passed through sixty winters, took three quail on the ground from his horse at one shot; but the old fellow is somewhat short-legged, his blooded filly is long-legged, and he says it worries him mightily to be getting up and down every time Sam points. ONE OF THE GANG.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, Feb.* 27.—Snipe are anxiously looked for, now being about the time they pay us a passing visit. Valentine and Mitchell will try their luck after them to-morrow. Valentine will take out his puppy Prairie Belle; he says she is remarkable in the field for one so young. I heard to-day that a bill for the protection of game in this State had been framed and presented to the legislature, and that it is now in the hands of a committee who have such matters under their charge. J. D. H.

ALABAMA—*Mobile, Feb.* 28.—Snipe are just arriving. Myself and companion were on Madri Gras and bagged 44 in an evening's shoot. BLACK GEORGE.

Huntsville.—Ducks remain all winter on the Upper Missouri. They are seen constantly at Fort Benton. H. A. K.

TEXAS—*Willis, Feb.* 22.—I'm going to try some Express bullets at deer; have just ordered some from the U. M. C. Co. I think when I shoot one into an old buck's neck he will hand in his checks. How would I have heard of the Express bullet or the Dittmar powder had it not been for the discussions in FOREST AND STREAM about them? If I had used the Dittmar powder this winter on duck I would have doubled my bags; but I had no confidence in it until the hot discussions got up, although I think that was run in the ground. I have killed lots of mallard, wood, teal and black duck this winter. They were quite plentiful on our streams and ponds, but are about returning north now. Our next game to play is on wild turkey. "Oh, them's 'em!" And now for the solid little .38 Wesson or .40 cal. Nichols & Lefever. But shotgun, "nix, nix!" We want no Express for an old gobbler, but a clean little solid shot. We want as small a hole through him as possible. It would spoil *le cuisine* were it otherwise. There is much about this bird that thousands who are sportsmen never even learned. C. L. J.

OHIO.—The Youngstown "Forest and Stream" Sporting Club still lives. Old officers re-elected for another year. The club has been vigilant during the past year in securing a general observance of the game and fish laws. Last October some six of our number took a flying trip to Twin Lakes, in Montmorency Co., Mich. Had a good time, such as sportsmen only know how to enjoy. Bagged five deer, one 'coon, many ducks and geese. Fish—well, we did not keep count.

F. S. W.

CALIFORNIA—*Los Angeles, Feb.*21.—Dr. Shorb, of San Frisco, Mabury, and I killed 214 quail one day last week,

H. M. M.

—Capt. Bogardus was at Mobile, Ala., on the 6th of March where he was engaged to shoot.

THE AUXILIARY RIFLE BARREL—*Winn, Me., Feb.* 26—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have been using the auxiliary rifle barrel in my shotgun, and after repeated tests of its accuracy and effectiveness, am very much delighted with my purchase. This barrel is certainly all that the manufacturers claim for it, and sportsmen will find it fully equal to the many sporting rifles. R. J. CUSHING.

UNEXPLORED FLORIDA.—We have another very interesting letter from our correspondent, who is engaged in the Government Canal Survey in Okefenokee Swamp. The information which he gives us of those unexplored regions is very instructive and entertaining:

OKEFENOKEE SWAMP, Georgia, Feb 18, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

We have halted for the night at Nixon's, forty miles from Homerville, on the A. G. R. R., the nearest railroad station to the hunting grounds of any note. We have traced the Suwanee from where it enters the swamp, at this place, upward about twenty miles. At some points it flows with a deep, sluggish current; at others it forms many little streamlets that diverge from the main and form drains to vast prairies, and in three places the river is spread out through a dense cypress swamp, where it seeks a southwesterly course, but does not remain without a well defined channel for more than a half mile at either place. Any canoeist with perseverance can find the retreat of aboriginal times as well as innumerable alligators and wild fowl, which were most plentiful in the vicinity of Floyd's Island, so called from the failure of Floyd to secure the Seminoles that were encamped upon it; and if a million men had entered their village by the cypress lands they could not have caught one of them, nor even see one, as they could easily escape in canoes by routes which were known to them alone. Their descendants remain here unmolested. The mounds which cover them are of various forms; the largest is oblong, 100ft. by 30ft. and 8ft. high, and has no evidence of the earth being taken from near it to form it; and others have trenches alongside. The centre of the island has the appearance of having lost a greater portion of its trees by camping parties, no stumps remaining. The land has an occasional pine and a low growth of scrub oak in the centre, and at either end a dense growth of live and water oaks, as well as various other woods and almost impassable canebrakes. But do not attach the word swamp to this island, as it is nearly surrounded by prairies, and its land is high and rolling, and among the pines is not unlike the sand hill near Rockaway, except in the shape of footprints, which are as abundant as one could wish to see in a well-stocked deer park, which it proves to be by our abundant larder, and several seen on our way out alongside, in the alligator crawls, that serve as boat routes from the rivers which flows in sight of it on the north. I have never before found a locality where deer were so free from the visits of their natural enemies, unless bruin can be classed as one. He roams here and raises his children, and the marks of their playful antics are abundant on the bark of many trees near the hammocks which are found all about its outskirts, affording resting-places for deer when the rain season is over, and places to hide, should they be pursued by dogs.

I shall fail to do justice to it in describing the chain of lakes found here. In my mountain home, in the Granite State, I have been led to express contempt for a landscape without a mountain; but here nature has realized the need of a substitute, and furnished it in a variety of forms. No one of its lakes resemble another, except in the varieties of fish, which are plentiful in all, and, when fished for, can be had with the least experience and the crudest of fishing tackle. But a word that may not come amiss I will put in here. I would not give any one who is not a sportsman in its truest definition a word of encouragement, if he contemplates a visit here. Prepare to rough it, or you will have to return too soon if you do not. EDW. NORTON.

—Messrs. J. Palmer, O'Neil & Co., whose advertisement will be found in another column, are a very popular firm of Pittsburgh, Pa., and sportsmen of the vicinity will find in their extensive stock a fine choice of excellent firearms.

DITTMAR POWDER.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Sir—Although you are severe in your editorial of a late issue on the white powder, I must say that I have to thank your paper for having been able to make my powder perfect, as I begin to think and to try to obviate faults as soon as anything serious appears against the powder in your columns. Letters such as you bring from time to time come seldom to me personally, most of my letters are very flattering, and I can see only the powder becoming more and more popular; but I like to hear just as well what can be brought up against it, as I want the powder so that every one can use it without any trouble or extra care, and with perfect safety. You can—not, nor do I, expect that my powder will supersede the old and tried black powder in so short a time as the new powder has been out, but I feel absolutely sure that I shall see it supersede the old powder, as breech-loaders have superseded muzzle-loaders. Its cheapness is the test, and it is now cheaper than the best black. Since November 5th last, all I have manufactured has been tested with the Government pressure gauge, and is perfectly reliable and safe with heavy charges. As I expect our own pressure gauge in a few days from the Springfield armory, I shall not let a single pound of powder go out without having it tested thoroughly for strain. I consider the Orange Lightning as the mildest black powder, and I shall make it the standard to go by. There are other black powders in the market which strain the guns considerably, but if anything happens to the gun no one blames the powder. Now, to distinguish this new issue of my powder I shall send it out in sealed packages only, the seal being the warrant that it is safe. The kind I made last year up to Nov. 5 is also perfectly safe if used according to directions and with no heavier charges than recommended in the circulars. I made that kind according to Capt. Bogardus' views, who has used it extensively, and who is perfectly satisfied with it as he loads it just right, not using more than necessary. In his great shoot at Gilmore's Garden he used a lot which was returned from St. Paul, Minn., as being too strong and straining guns. That it does not strain if loaded according to my instructions he has proved at that great shoot, and also a short time ago in Chicago at the great tournament in the Exposition building; the same ammunition was used by every one who shot in that contest, and every one assured me of his satisfaction at the working of the powder. I found, however, that heavy charges are more in use than small charges, at least in the West, and therefore, to obviate mistakes, I shall make only one kind for all purposes, for strong and weak guns, light and heavy charges, without any more instructions than to use two tight fitting wads on top of powder, otherwise no more care than in the use of common black powder. As to the charge of the powder being less reliable, because it absorbs moisture more readily from the nature of its ingredients, I claim that the new kind absorbs less moisture than any other powder, every grain being coated with a waterproof composition, which at the same time makes the ignition slower and dampens the explosive and straining force without impairing the propelling power. My experience is that the powder keeps any length of time when loaded, as well in rifle as in shot-gun ammunition. This is easily proved if you will allow me to send you some ammunition sealed up in a package and to be opened and used after six months or longer. If your correspondents who complain about the powder not keeping when loaded will give me their full address I will forward them some of my own ammuuition for trial. As to the injuring of the interior of a gun barrel I must say it cannot be from free acid, as the powder reacts alkaline, which every one can notice after a shot. Smelling at the muzzle or breech he will smell ammonia. If your correspondents would give full particulars of the trials I could find out what the trouble is. In the case of Mr. C. M. Starck I think he either used only one wad on powder or two not tight fitting wads. In that case he will have found that in withdrawing the empty shell some yellow smoke coming out of the barrel, and in looking through the barrel he would have found the gun fouled, while when using two tight fitting wads white smoke comes out of the barrel and the gun is clean. In the first case part of the powder may have only burned without exploding, the burned powder giving a different composition of gas from the exploding powder. In such a case I would clean the gun. I can see no ill effect of the powder in my own guns.

Captain Bogardus, who has used more of my powder than any other man, never made a remark to me about the eating out of his barrels. If Mr. Stark will use the same amount in bulk of my powder as of black he will get better pattern and penetration. I do not think it entirely fair to use ¼ dr. more of black powder in a comparative trial, and then publish the result.

I must again say that my powder is not a "wood powder," as it is entirely different in its composition. I use partly paper pulp, which may not be of wood at all; but I use so many other ingredients besides that the pulp is but a small portion of the whole, and it is not only different in composition, but also in properties, from the real "wood powders,"

I was connected with the manufacture of the Schultze powder sixteen years ago, and I could see at that time that it would never supersede the old powder, and I have worked ever since to invent an entirely new powder which will do what Schultze powder never can. Hoping that my reply and explanation to comments on my powder will find a place in your columns, I remain, Yours truly, CARL DITTMAR.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

It beats all, the opposite practical results of the Dittmar powder, as learned from your columns, from sketches of its use by men apparently practical in the use of fire-arms and ammunition. One will report a bursted gun and useless weapon, with the loss of a finger or narrow escape from involuntary suicide, and another will have a glowing report of its excellence under nearly every conceivable condition to test its results. I shot my first charge on the first day of the quail season, and killed my first bird making his rapid flight through some trees for thick cover. I had the supreme satisfaction of seeing my bird fall from quite a height (the greater the height the more prolonged the satisfaction, "you know"), dead as a "door nail." That same day I made the longest double shot with the same powder I had ever made or ever seen, taking the first bird full forty-five yards away, and the second, thinking I was shooting for nothing, just as he was going into cover. Each I saw fall. With other powder I could not have seen the second fall, had I hit it, and would certainly have despaired of hitting it any way. And then no recoil. It is surprising to me where all the powder comes from. It seems to upset the old philosophic principle, "action and reaction are nearly equal." But there it is, and needs no argument. I shot not a single load of any other kind the whole season, unless a few shells perhaps which I had previously loaded, and my experience with it adds more pleasure to my shooting in two features, at least—seeing the game fall, and freedom from recoil. I also think it stronger. It seems to me not as quick as black powder of a good grade. In close shooting especially, where you need your eye on the bird all the while it is possible, it is invaluable. I shall enjoy, I am sure, woodcock shooting more now. In a couple of gulleys behind the Institute here a few broods always hatch. Last 4th of July I brought seven to bag in seven successive shots; but I saw not one fall. In the early morning, still damp with dew and moisture, the black powder made more smoke than usual. But with the Dittmar the sport will be increased. It seems to me if persons will get a good article of it they will have no trouble. It must be the imperfectly first made powder, which was doubtless irregular in its results. C. J.

DITTMAR POWDER TO BE TESTED.—We have received the following card from Mr. Dittmar, which we publish with pleasure. We feel gratified by the confidence which Mr. Dittmar places in us, but think it impolitic, as journalists, for us to select judges for this or any other trial:

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I wish to give a public exhibition, in which such questions as safety and efficiency may be settled, and I would be very thankful if your paper would name the judges. I wish to convince the public especially that the new powder is safe in every way, and I can prove it when the pressure gauge, which is at work in the Springfield Armory, is ready. I wish also to show that there is no injury to the inside of the barrels, and no absorption of moisture in loaded shells, etc. I wrote in another letter about that. I am sure now of success, and I would be very sorry if your paper should begin to go against me now. I must say that I made a mistake last year in making the powder according to Bogardus' views. It would have been all right if people would follow my instructions, but as they do not, I make the powder now so that it can be used with safety with the heaviest charges, although some may grumble, preferring the quick grade. We have also reduced the price from $1 to 65 cents per single canister, 60 cents in lots of six canisters, 55 cents for twelve, etc., which, I think, is cheap enough. As soon as I can make my own acids, we shall reduce the price still more, and I will use every effort to supersede the old dirty and smoky competitor. My people can see already that the new advertisement takes effect, as we get numerous letters referring to it every day. CARL DITTMAR.

FRANKLIN, Del. Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Sir—Will you please give me space for the following, in answer to the article from Oleout Sportsmen's Club, which appeared in your paper of Feb. 13? First, let me say that that article did not by any means emanate from our club direct, but from one of its members, who sanctioned and gave his voice to prohibit its use at all our club shoots. Now Mr. Editor, in fairness to Mr. Dittmar, and lest the above-named article might prejudice the readers of FOREST AND STREAM against its use, I will state how the matter was conducted. At the time of the club's meeting, Jan. 1, there were only two members using the Dittmar powder, myself being one; and my experience with it at that time was only limited, as I had not given it a fair trial, only having used it mixed with black, about equal parts; and I found it decidedly cleaner than all black, and much pleasanter to use. The motion was made to prohibit its use in all club shoots. I begged for an amendment of the motion, and asked the mover to withdraw it until it was tried; also for a committee to be appointed to test the powder,—but in all was refused. Now let me here say that the man seconding the motion had not at that time ever seen or used a grain of the powder in question and did not until some time after the action of said club. The club acted entirely through fear and ignorance, as there were only three members present who had used it in any shape. You will see that it was truly an extraordinary case. In due time I purchased a can from Mr. Dittmar. Myself and five of the club's most respected members, including our secretary, gave it a fair trial with both breech and muzzle-loading guns. In said trial Dupont's No. 2 and Orange Ducking were used, and the result was that the Dittmar gave a pattern 60 per cent. better than black, and most decidedly better penetration. I will here say that with a 10 bore breech-loader, 28in.; with 4 drs. Dittmar and 1⅜oz. BB soft shot at 38 yds., measured with tape-line, I got a pattern of 21 in a target 10x12, with great penetration, going entirely through an inch pine board, with little recoil. The above trial was highly satisfactory to all connected. I would not have the readers of FOREST AND STREAM infer in any way that I am advertising this powder, for such is not the case. I am only giving bare facts. I am not under any obligation nor interested in any way with Mr. Dittmar or his powder, but my advice to sportsmen is to try before condemning. ROBERT WALKER.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have read with considerable interest the letters published in FOREST AND STREAM on Dittmar powder. I have used the powder for three years. I will therefore give you my experience with it. I have a Fox gun, 12 bore, 28in. barrels; maker's weight, 7½ lbs.; actual weight, 8¼ lbs. I have loaded shells with 3¼ drs. Dittmar powder and 1 oz. No. 8 shot, and at a distance of 40 yds. I have shot through both sides of an oyster can, and with the same load could not stick the shot in a pine board. All were loaded exactly alike and at the same time. For cover shooting I think it is the best powder made. If, however, a person wishes to be certain to kill at a long distance, black powder is the thing. For keeping guns clean give me the Dittmar powder. The first discharge will dirty your barrels as much as any number of discharges afterwards will do. I therefore mix the powder with black, half and half, and find that the result obtained is satisfactory, as the Dittmar powder enables me to clean the gun without washing.

THOMAS BIRT.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 20, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Dear Sir—I have read numerous letters recently published in FOREST AND STREAM relating to the use of Dittmar powder, and having purchased of H. C. Squires last season ten cans of the C brand, which was used by myself and members of the Cushnoc Heights Gun Club, can say that it proved perfectly satisfactory to us all, and in no way damaged gun or shells. At the shoot at Granite Hall, on the evening of Feb. 18, for a gold badge and the championship of the State at glass ball shooting, Dittmar powder was used wholly, and gave the best of satisfaction.

H. FRANK FARNHAM.

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

PIGEON MATCHES.

BROOKLYN GUN CLUB—*Cypress Hills, L. I., Feb. 25.*—Regular monthly contest for a Fox gun, presented by the club, shot for at ten birds each, from five ground traps, handicapped rise, 100 yards boundary, club rules:

W Wynn	30 yards	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
T Broadway	25 "	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
R Robinson	26 "	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Johnson	28 "	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
Waite	26 "	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—9
Eddy	28 "	1 1 1 * 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Welsford	26 "	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Madison	26 "	* 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Blankley	26 "	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 * 1 1—8
Atkinson	26 "	1 * 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8

Wynn and Broadway tied again on three each.

LONG ISLAND GUN CLUB—*Dexter Park, Jamaica Road, L. I., Feb. 28.*—Regular monthly handicap meeting; prize, Champion Silver Cup; 1¼ oz. of shot, 80 yards boundary; H and T traps; the club rules to govern:

	Yards			Yards	
Wm Murphy	21	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	Hughes	25	1 1 1 1 0 1 0—5
Gildersleeve	25	1 1 * 1 1 1 1—6	Talbot	25	1 0 1 1 0 1 0—5
Landcake	25	1 1 1 1 1 1 0—6	Rivers	25	1 1 0 1 1 * 0—4
Midner	21	1 1 1 0 0 1 1—5	Chappel	23	1 1 0 0 * * 1—3
Eddy	25	0 1 1 1 1 0 1—5	Smith	25	* 1 1 1 0
Wynn	25	1 1 1 1 0 1 0—5	Madison	25	1 1 *
Hamilton	21	0 1 1 1 1 0 1—5	Raddin	21	1 1 0
Martin	21	1 0 1 1 1 0 1—5	Alder	25	1 0

In a sweepstakes match Talbot and Landcake divided on three each; Hughes, Madison and Murphy on five out of seven each.

KNICKERBOCKER GUN CLUB—*Port Morris, N. Y., Feb. 22.*—First handicap shoot for club badge, to be shot for monthly; fifteen balls; eighteen yards rise; three Huber traps; Bogardus rules. Wm Swift acted as referee. The snow storm interfered somewhat with the making of good scores, otherwise it was the most successful meeting yet held by the club:

Jacques, scratch	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Henshaw, "	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—11
Hover, "	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—10
Condon, "	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—10
Caughlin, "	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1—9
Dannerlein, "	1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—9
Potter, Jr., two balls	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Fulton, three balls	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1—12
Reynolds, three balls	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—10
Miller, five balls	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—10
Steincke, five balls	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—8
Gecks, seven balls	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—10

Ties on fourteen—five each—21 yards rise.

Jacques	1 1 1 1 1—5	Potter, Jr	1 1 1 0 1—4

Birds on hand were shot for as follows; 21 yards rise:

Hover	1 1 1 1 1 0—5	French	0 0 —0
Potter, Jr	1 0 1 1 0 —3	Steincke	0 1 —1
Fulton	0 0 1 1 —2	Henshaw	0 1 —1
Caughlan	1 0 1 1 —3	Miller	1 —1
Jacques	1 1 —2		

A. E. M.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo, Feb. 28.*—Sweepstakes, five birds each, 21 yards, ground traps; weather clear and very cold:

Thos Collins	1 0 1 1 1—4	W Scheibert	0 0 1 1 0—2
Chas Gerber, Jr	1 1 1 1 1—5	J P Fischer	1 1 1 1 1—5
J Beier, Jr	0 1 1 1 1—4	J Rafferty	1 0 1 1 1—4
C Heinold	0 1 0 1 0—2	Chas Kolb	0 1 1 1 1—4
Chas Oehmig	1 1 1 0 0—3	C Suckow	1 1 1 0 1—4

Gerber and Fischer divided first; Collins and Rafferty, after shooting Kolb and Suckow out, divided second.

Same Day—Thomas Collins killed 22 out of 25 snow birds; 21 yards; ground traps. UNCAS.

Brooklyn, March 1.—The Ridgewood Gun Club, lately organized, held its monthly handicap contest to-day for a Weaver shot-gun, presented by the President, C. W. Field; five ground traps; 80 yards boundary; 1¼ oz. shot, and the club rules to govern:

C W Field	1 0 1 1 1 0 1—5	Blackwell	1 0 1 0 0 1 0—3
Andrews	1 0 0 1 1 0 1—4	J H Heming	1 0 1 0 0 1 0—3
L B Field	1 0 0 1 1 0 1—4	F Heming	0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS GUN CLUB—*Marion, N. J., Feb. 26.*—Regular contest for fifteen balls badge; three Bogardus traps:

J Powell, Jr	18 yards	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—13
R C Johnson	16 "	1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—10
Harrison	21 "	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1—7
A McAndrews	18 "	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—11
A Heritage	18 "	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15

March 1.—Regular contest for twenty ball badge; three Bogardus traps:

A Heritage	21 yards	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—16
R C Johnson	16 "	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12
C Leroy	16 "	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
P Loring	16 "	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
J Powell, Jr	18 "	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
J Cole	18 "	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—17

P. W. LOVERING, Sec'y.

NEW JERSEY—*Red Bank, Feb. 28.*—The Shrewsbury gun Club had a shoot at fifty glass feather balls each, from a Parker trap, eighteen yards rise, Bogardus rules, which terminated with the following score:

T F White	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—42.
Chas Stilwell	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—34.
H C White	0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—33.
G F Marsden	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0—30.
J B Bergen	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—30.

PALISADE GUN CLUB.—*West Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 22.*—Washington's Birthday Tournament, at their club grounds in West Hoboken, N. J. Classified sweepstake, open to all amateurs, $2 entrance, three prizes, $15, $10, $5; three Bogardus traps, and rules:

Templeton	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—7	Ruttles	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Armstrong	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0—6	Long	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1—5
J Corbett	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—4	Otto	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
Rowland	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2	Herbert	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—8
Stone	0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—6	L Good	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
McCam	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—6	G Good	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
Graefer	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3	Payne	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—6
Zellner	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9		

After shooting off ties the prizes were awarded: Ruttles, first; Zellner, second, and Herbert, third.

Classified sweepstake, $1 entrance: $10, $6, $4, $1:

Armstrong	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—5	V Lengerke	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Templeton	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—7	Corbet	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0—6
Ruttles	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9	Anderson	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—7
Stone	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—8	G Good	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—4
Long	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—7	Herbert	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Graefer	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—3	Otto	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—8
Rowland	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0—5	U S Grant	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—7
Collins	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—7	Hopkins	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—9
McCam	1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0—5	Payne	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
Hesse	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—8	Zellner	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
Hughes	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—9		

After shooting off ties the prizes were awarded: First to Herbert, second to Hesse and Otto divided, third to Collins and Anderson divided, fourth to Corbet.

Classified sweepstake, $1 entrance; $8, $5, $3:

Heritage	1 1 1 1 1—5	Jones	1 0 1 1 0—3
Van Gelder	0 0 1 0 0—1	Hughes	1 1 1 1 0—4
Graefer	1 1 1 0 0—3	Harris	1 1 1 1 1—5
Harrison	1 1 1 1 1—5	Payne	1 1 1 1 1—5
Corbet	1 1 1 1 0—4	Anderson	1 1 0 1 0—3
McCam	0 0 0 0 0—0	Von Lengerke	1 1 1 1 0—4
Hesse	1 1 1 1 1—5	Herbert	1 1 0 0 1—3
Jacobstaff	0 1 1 1 1—4	Otto	1 1 1 1 1—5

Heritage and Harris divided first, Corbet second, Graefer third.

Besides these, five other sweepstakes were shot and decided in favor of Hopkins, Hughes, Heritage, Herbert, Graefer, Templeton, Otto and McCam. It will be seen from the above that the gentlemen sportsmen of New York and vicinity were well represented, and the shooting was extraordinarily good, considering the blinding snow storm and the difficult way the traps threw the balls.

JUSTUS VON LENGERKE, Secretary.

TENNESSEE—*Knoxville, Feb. 25.*—Class shooting at 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary:

E S McClung	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
C S Newman	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—6
F Armstrong	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—7
J C Duncan	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
S B Dow	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—8
W H Kirk	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1—4
F McClung	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
E McClung	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—7
S B Dow	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—9
C S Newman	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—6
F Armstrong	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
W H Kirk	1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0—4
J C Duncan	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
S B Dow	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—8
W H Kirk	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
F McClung	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
E S McClung	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1—7
S B Dow	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
E S McClung	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
F McClung	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
J C Duncan	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
W H Kirk	0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—4
S B Dow	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0—7
C S Newman	0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—3

The prizes were: First, an elegant silver dinner set, worth $85; second, $20; third, $10; fourth, $5. E. S. McClung, F. McClung, F. Armstrong, S. B. Dow tied for first prize; won by Armstrong at the second round at 31 yards. Ties on second: F. McClung, Dow, Duncan, and Kirk; won by McClung at 41 yards, the others miss and out. Third prize won by Dow at 31 yards, Duncan and Dow being the only contestants. For the fourth prize Armstrong, McClung and Dow; won by E. S. McClung at 26 yards. Each man shot at five birds in succession, E. J. McClung killing 18 out of 20; Armstrong, 9 out of 10; Duncan, 13 out of 15; Dow, 24 out of 25; F. McClung, 13 out of 15, but afterward making a clean score and the best average, missing but two birds out of thirty. As the wind was high and puffy we thought it a very fine match, and so send you the score. S. B. D.

ALABAMA—*Mobile, Feb. 28.*—Score of shoot for the championship of our city, between H. P. Vass and Jas. C. Bush, at fifty birds each, 21 yards, H and T plunge traps; and private match between Captain Wm. Cottrill and Mr. Carre at the same time. The birds for the championship were picked out of a lot of 300 good, strong, tame birds, favored by a cold north wind, and, under the circumstances, I think the score is good. Captain Bogardus is with us at present, and will give an exhibition of his shooting on the 6th proximo:

Bush	0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—43.
Vass	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—42.

Cottrill and Carre tied on five each at 21 yards, Cottrill winning at 26. Sweepstakes followed, 21 yards:

Scales	1 1 1 1 1—5	Bush	1 0 1 1 0—3
Tunstall	1 1 1 1 1—5	Gillespie	0 0 1 1 0—2
Prichard	1 1 1 1 1—5	F Sheffield	0 0 0 1 1—2
Vass	1 0 1 1 1—4	Vaughan	0 0 1 0 1—2
Carre	1 1 1 0 1—4	Sherrard	1 0 0 0 1—2
W Sheffield	0 0 1 1 1—3	Webster	0 1 0 0 0—1
Alexander	0 1 1 1 0—3		

Ties on five—26 yards.

Scales	3	Prichard	1
Tunstall	1		

Second sweep, three birds, 21 yards rise:

Tunstall	1 1 1—3	Gillespie	1 1 0—2
Scales	1 1 1—3	Carre	1 1 0—2
Bush	1 1 1—3	Vass	1 1 0—2
Alexander	1 1 1—3	Huger	1 0 1—2
Webster	1 1 1—3	Prichard	1 1 0—2
W Sheffield	1 1 1—3		

Tie on three—26 yards.

Tunstall	3	Alexander	1
Scales	3	Webster	2
Bush	3	Sheffield	1

Ties on three—31 yards.

Tunstall	3	Scales	3

Second tie—31 yards.

Tunstall	3	Scales	0

Tie on two—26 yards.

Gillespie	3	Carre	1

Gillespie won second money. BLACK GEORGE.

MONTGOMERY VS. NEW ORLEANS.—Match at Frogmoor, New Orleans, Feb. 24, between the Montgomery, Ala., and New Orleans gun clubs; pigeons; plunge traps; 20 yards:

New Orleans Gun Club.

LeBreton	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—8
Cousin	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—9
Hall	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—5
Scannall	1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1—6
DaPonta	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9
Manning	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—7
Guillotte	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—8
Chaudet	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
Renaud	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—8
Vallette	1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3—72

Montgomery Shooting Club.

Metcalf	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—8
Spear	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—7
Crommelin	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1—5
Ledyard	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1—5
Wilkinson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
Randalph	1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—4
Hannon	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—7
Elmore	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
Davidson	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0—6
Nicoll	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1—6—60

At the banquet in the evening the Montgomery Club presented to their hosts a massive silver punch-bowl, upon one side of which was represented a hunting scene, and on the other was the simple inscription, "The Montgomery Gun Club to the New Orleans Gun Club, February 24, 1879."

—The challenge recently issued by Abe Kleinman, of Chicago, to shoot a match for $250 or $500 a side, at 100 pigeons or balls, fifty single and twenty-five double rises, has been accepted by Fred Erb, of St. Joseph, Mo., for $500 a side, to be shot in St. Louis, Mo., March 19, 1879.

Yachting and Boating.

HIGH WATER FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Feb. 28	3	52	0	38 A. M.	Morn	
Mch. 1	4	44	1	30	0	43
Mch. 2	5	45	2	31	1	44
Mch. 3	6	52	3	38	2	51
Mch. 4	7	57	4	43	3	56
Mch. 5	8	58	5	44	4	57
Mch. 6	9	55	6	41	5	54

A RACING FIVE-TONNER.

The *Freda* is a British five-ton racing cutter of the modern type. She measures, according to Lloyd's Register, 31ft. 3in. stem to post on deck; 6ft. 1in. beam, and 5ft. 2in. hold. Her length on water-line is therefore probably 30ft. Size, 30x6.1x5.2=930; sloop of same tonnage, say, 28x11.9x3.10=931. We have before us a handsome photograph of *Freda*, which shows her to be a perfect little ship, high sided, with an average free-board nearly equal to the entire depth of the American model; flush deck fore and aft, handsome sheer, and as well proportioned a set of spars as we ever saw on any yacht. In appearance she puts to shame the American sloop of the same size, we will not say in outline, for that is largely a matter of taste, but in spars, gear, fittings and completeness she will be acknowledged very much ahead of our small sloops. As she lies moored, she seems ready to sail at a moment's notice, put right out to sea and take wind and water just as they come without flinching. Imagine the lamentable figure a 28ft. jib-and-mainsail would cut alongside of *Freda* in a breeze. Without a mountain of bags to windward, and a crew of a dozen or more, conditions altogether at variance with the necessities of cruising, to say nothing of rough water, our sloop would be slow, unhandy, helpless and dangerous in the extreme. Surely we are putting the contrast between cutter and sloop of small tonnage in the true light, for even our most inveterate champions and loyal patriots will not for an instant maintain they can knock about the coast in safety and comfort in a 28ft. sloop under racing spars and canvas, yet that is just what *Freda* does year in and year out, and with only one hand before the mast and her owner aft! She is fast too, for not only does she make away with her own class, but she tackles eight-tonners with impunity, and works the open reaches and broads along the English coast with the greatest ease in weather when we regret to confess our yachts would incontinently capsize if they showed more than a mitten to the breeze, and when sloops twice and thrice the *Freda's* tonnage would be compelled to idly swing to an anchor, with a long scope, too. Of the little British crack, *Land and Water* has the following: "In the South the 5-ton racing might almost be described as '*Freda* first, the rest nowhere,' for that little beauty as completely drove the 5-tonners out of the field by her superior speed, as *Miranda* did the schooners. *Freda* started ten times and won ten prizes of a total value of £85. Light weather or hard made no difference to this perfect little ship, and as a racer or cruiser she cannot be beaten, even if she can be equaled, which appears to be somewhat doubtful."

In an account of her year's work in the London *Field* we find much that will give an insight into her qualities as a cruiser: "We (two hands) immediately set our spinnaker, carrying it as far as Blythe, where we took it in. One hears a great deal about the difficulty of setting a spinnaker..... Though our ship's company consists of only two, all told, we seldom have any trouble with it.....I should mention that when about to force a passage we always reef our bowsprit close in and set our third jib (we carry five).....Though we never set a large jib, we often set our bowsprit spinnaker and balloon.....When it does blow hard enough for two reefs we lower the foresail rather than shift jib. With a rattling breeze from the south and west, the flood tide kicked up a nice fumble from the Middle to the Sheers. At the Mouse we met the first of the ebb. It being then two P. M., we had to realize that it would be dark before we could get to the Jenkin, and hence would have to beat up Sea Reach in the dark, a rather gloomy lookout for a 5-tonner. However, there was nothing to do but make the best of it; so we (two hands all told) at once housed topmast and made a long board over the Mouse and Daze Sands.....The captain of one of the larger racing yachts regreted his davits had been left behind, otherwise he would have hoisted us up. All the way up Sea Reach we worked short tacks.....At 10:30 P. M. let go our anchor in the Hope.....We carried our whole mainsail all day, which surprised every one, as *Myosotis* (40 tons), a well as the tens and twenties, had no more canvas set, and seemed to have quite enough." These remarks will show the power of the long, easy form in windward work, and how well they carry their sail in a breeze. Where would the American jib-and-mainsail have been had she attempted to beat up the Reach with *Freda?* "I am often asked how on earth we live or even sleep in such a craft, and am seldom believed when I reply 'Very comfortably.' When at anchor we usually spend our day much in this way: Turn out at 6:30 A. M.; make up and stow away blankets and bedding; then have a tub on deck or overboard, wash and dress, which brings us to 7 A. M., when we scrub decks and copper and chamois round, which takes us to 8:30; then the mate goes below and gets breakfast ready, while I coil up ropes and clean the brass-work. After breakfast we clean the vessel out below, see to the hundred and one things on board a racer that require continually looking after, till dinner time, 2 P. M.; after which there is little to do till tea time—6 P. M.—and less after that meal till we turn in.....Our cabin has two sofas, one having a leaf like a table, which, when put up, makes a wide, comfortable bed.....Pillow, rugs, and bedding are strapped up in the morning and stowed away in the sail-room, which is large enough to hold all such things, besides five jibs, mainsail, trysail, three topsails, jib topsail and two spinnakers!"

We might go on quoting to show that, all in all, *Freda* offers comfort and stowage much in excess of our shallow sloops, whose room, except in the cock-pit, amounts practically to nothing more than small lockers. Fancy stowing *Freda's* racing sails, gear, and even a collapsable boat, below decks on the *W. T. Lee*, *W. B. Brooks*, or craft of that size, with a cabin trunk over the major part of the cockpit! Can we possibly make the superiority of the small cutter as a cruising craft of good speed any plainer? In face of these facts, is there any one who would rather make a cruise around Long Island, to Block Island, the Vineyard, New Bedford, Washington or Norfolk in a sloop with 9ft. of length below a house and not more than 3ft. head room between decks, than sail in a sea-going little ship like *Freda?* Then why not take to the cutter?

WINTER LECTURES OF THE SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB—No. 2.

By A. Carey Smith, Esq., S. Y. C., N. Y. C.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CENTRE-BOARD YACHTS.

THE first point to be considered is the position of the centre-board. As the board has great influence on the performance of the boat, it is important to place it so that the various centres shall come nearly in the same plane. To effect this, the centre of lateral resistance of the hull should coincide with the centre of buoyancy; the centre of lateral resistance of the board should be very near the same place, and may be aft of that point with advantage.

Almost all boats are found to perform better with a "skag" put on, showing plainly that the board was placed too far forward. Had not this error been committed, the skag might have been dispensed with and friction saved. The skag on the *Madcap* has a surface of 16 sq. ft., and is added at the deepest part of the boat, offering much needless resistance. As an example of the amount, we can refer to practice. When lead was doubled on to the keel of *Vindex*, though only 3in. thick, with ends tapered down, it interfered perceptibly with her running fast, simply on account of increased resistance. Not only do we gain by dispensing with skags, but also by doing away with long bowsprit, rendering the boat easier in her motions. The best working boats will be found those most perfectly balanced.

In connection with the practical construction of centre-board boats, let us refer to the example of a little sloop, 30ft. water line—about the smallest size that can afford any degree of comfort for cruising.

The keel itself should be 10x10in., left solid in wake of the trunk, and forward and aft of that a slot is sawed out horizontally for the floor timbers to reeve through. The portion left above will serve as keelson; the part below as keel; while the frames are nipped in between. The forward end may be left the size the timber will work to, and the stem tailed on with a tongue and bolted through. Aft the post is mortised to the keel and the dead wood built up. In wake of the trunk, the timbers are secured with a tennon of dovetail shape. A yellow pine wedge driven in at the sides will make a strong fastening. The rabbet should be taken out of the solid wood in the style of a "back rabbet." When the garboard is put on in this way the seam can always be reached to caik without the cotton being forced through. The frames should be in one piece of natural crook, and may be quite light when the plank is worked in one clear length and riveted through the timbers.

The keelson being bolted through the floor timbers and well into the keel, the boat may take the ground with impunity, and wrench off any ordinary centre-board without material damage. The well, or trunk, should be made up of 2½ in. pine, bolted together with "blunt bolts," ⅜in. diam., spaced about 12in. By this system the first seam is brought above the floor timbers, and can be reached at any time with a calking iron, and a new trunk put in without disturbing anything else. All panels and casings should be put in place with brass screws, so as to be readily removed should the trunk need re-calking. If a solid log of sufficient scantling cannot be procured, a piece of 4in. plitch may be used and a trunk log put on 6in. or 8in. thick, passing beyond the length of the centre-board slot about 3ft. at each end. This thick piece may be let through the slot in the keel by having a lip of 1¼in. thick on its inside. This will bring the seam of the lower part of the trunk outside where it can always be got at. Flannel or baize, soaked in white lead, should be put between keel and trunk log when ready to bolt, and "stop waters" driven at the ends of the slot. The keelson in this case is put in separate. The ends of the trunk are formed by vertical pieces termed head pieces, the forward one should run up and take a hold of a deck beam, and, if possible, the beams which cross the trunk should be bolted down into the latter. The centre-board for a boat of this size should be built of half-seasoned yellow pine, being stiffer when water soaked than oak. Bolt with ⅝ inch blunt bolts ranged "brick work" fashion and about 12 inches apart. The lowest tier of wood may be oak, as it wears better in sand or stones. When often taking the ground it is best not to shoe with iron, as the sand wears away the wood and cuts through just above the iron very fast. But for deep water always strap with metal or sheath edges with 3-16 inch iron, riveted through with ¼ inch iron. Lead on the top will make the board sink quicker.

If we now pass on to a larger vessel of 40 to 50 ft. length, keel and keelson cannot any longer be cut out of one and the same log. The midship length containing the slot is made to run beyond the slot, and the keelson scarphed to it at both ends. In other respects the trunk and frames are fitted as before described. The rabbet should come well down on the keel as far as the limited dead rise will allow.

This type of boat, with good freeboard, can be made to combine speed with fair seagoing qualities if not heavily rigged or driven. There is a boat 50 ft. long and about 13 ft. wide, called the *Colwell*, that "runs the beach" with oysters and works up in bad weather as well as many larger boats. Such boats can, on account of light draft, make every harbor on the coast. The *Admiral*, about 60 ft long, runs the coast in all weathers and steers very easily. Her jib can be furled and she will come about or jibe under mainsail only. Her board is well aft; she has very little fore-foot and large drag.

We will now consider yachts of 80 ft. and over. Joints in the keel should be brought under the deadwood, so as to keep the amidships as solid as possible. The trunk is built up in the same manner as before described. On each side of the trunk sister-keelsons are often worked to keep the former from working laterally. The same may be effected by working knees in wake of the trunk over each floor, saving room thereby for stowage of ballast. A stout beam is also worked across at each end of the trunk at the height of the cabin floor, with the end pieces jogged in and secured. In large yachts of 100 feet and over the keel must needs be made in three lengths, bringing a joint under each deadwood. A shoe is always put on in large vessels to take the wear of grounding, docking, etc. In wake of the trunk the heels of the first futtocks are mortised in as usual and a sister keelson laid over them. In some cases the trunk log is placed on the side of the keel, thereby leaving the keel intact, and any strain on the keel is not transferred directly to the trunk.

In large vessels experience would seem to indicate little difference between the speed of keel or centre-board vessels, excepting in short work, where the latter have a slight advantage. In the match between *Dauntless* and *Mohawk* the former had much the better form and finally won, though she was beaten to windward, outcarried and outsailed, and *Mohawk* had only 40 tons of ballast below to trim her with. It would seem, then, that in very large yachts beam is better than ballast, at all events as long as full sail can be carried. The *Sappho* also showed this in England, when she carried only as much ballast as an English vessel 40 ft. shorter.

When we remember the numerous fleet of coasters that have to keep the sea in all weather, often without ballast, in good or bad trim, we are led to think that the centreboard will hold its own on our coast on account of our lack of water. A deep boat with a centre-board may be made to combine speed and safety; the long cruises of the *Palmer* and *Idler* are cases in point, and yet these vessels have their share of plate to show that they are not lacking in the coveted qualities of the "mug hunter."

YACHTING NEWS.

Seawanhaka Yacht Club.—The third lecture of the series given under the auspices of this club will be delivered at Delmonico's, New York, Saturday, March 8. The subject will be "Yacht's Iron Work," by Robt. Center, Esq., whose long and varied experience in building, fitting and sailing yachts entitles him to speak with authority on such topics. The lectures have been well attended, and besides being instructive in their nature have formed pleasant reunions of the club and its friends during the dreary winter months.

Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron.—The annual election of the squadron took place Feb. 14. The committee of management made a very favorable report concerning finances and membership. His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General, accepted the post of Commodore, vice Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin. Vice-Commodore—Lieut. E. R. Hussey, R. E., *Seafoam*, schooner, and *Muta*, sloop. Rear-Commodore—James W. Stairs, *Carrie*, steamer. Honorary Secretary—F. C. Sumichrast, Y. R. A., *Mystery*, sloop. Committee o Management—The Flag Officers and Hon. Secretary, *ex officio*; S. A. White, *Kestrel*, yawl; F. M. Passow, *Bertha*, cutter; J. E. Butler, *Hebe*, sloop; H. St. G. Twining, *Spray*, sloop; and D. C. Chalmers, *Fiona*, sloop. Sailing Committee—The Flag Officers and Hon. Secretary, *ex officio*, Lieut. Col. H. W. Clerke; D. Cronan, *Albatross*, schooner; Lieut. C. C. Carter, R. E., *Seafoam*, schooner; W. H. Weeks, M. D., *Lily*, sloop; and G. A. Black, *Petrel*, sloop. Measurers—J. E. Butler and W. H. Troop. A vote of thanks to Mr. F. C. Sumichrast, Honorary Secretary, for his exertions to promote the success of the squadron, was adopted by acclamation. We may add that the vote was a well deserved tribute to a gentleman to whom yachting in Nova Scotia owes much of its present Corinthian spirit and thorough organization. The following members were added to the list: Mr. D. B. Robertson, *Dauntless*, sloop, 24 tons, Commodore Bay of Quinte Yacht Club, and Mr. R. J. Bell, *Kathleen*, sloop, 10 tons, Secretary B. Q. Y. C., honorary members; and Mr. C. E. Brown, *Nymphæa*, yawl, and Capt. Cautley, 97th Regiment, *Osprey*, schooner, ordinary members.

Buffalo Yacht Club.—Two gentlemen are now negotiating with Hingston for the purchase of the new craft, before noted in these columns. She is said to be a New York model, 50 feet long, 13 feet beam, centre-board, standing cabin, two headsails. It is expected that she will be added to the fleet. *Fleetwing* is having an overhanging stern added. Sloop *Arrow*, Mr. J. E. Bowen, is receiving an overhauling. Chilcott's new schooner is rapidly approaching completion, and is going to be a very handsome vessel. She will be canvassed by Com. J. S. Provost, which is equivalent to saying that she will have a fine suit as flat as the proverbial board. Considerable activity is noticeable among yachtsmen, in spite of the backward season.

San Francisco Yacht Club.—Among other talent the club contains is Captain E. Moody an artist of no little fame. The cuts which embellish the club-book are from his hands, we believe, and engraved by him on copper in a manner creditable to the club.

The New Iron Sloop.—Work on Mr. Busk's new iron sloop is progressing at Wilmington, Del. She has in her model many of the most salient points of a good design, so far as they can be engrafted upon a beamy, light draught sloop. No forefoot, U frames all through, and easy lines. Her advent among the racers will be looked forward to with keen interest. She has been built of iron to withstand the terrible wrenching strains the wide sloop is subject to in rough water, something difficult to obtain in a wooden hull in connection with lightness. Special precautions will be taken to obtain a smooth skin.

The Eastern Outlook.—We are informed that a very lively season is expected in Eastern waters; one that will surpass even last year in the number of events. When it is borne in mind that many New York vessels have been bought by Eastern gentlemen, and will hereafter hail from Boston and vicinity, we can well imagine that a lively time is in store. *Tarolinta*, *Egeria*, *Meta*, *Sea Witch*, *Addie V.*, and many others, have found new owners in the East. On the contrary, but for the efforts of the Sewanhaka Yacht Club in New York, things here have a very dull aspect indeed, especially in the apathy of our two largest clubs; something never before equaled in their history. One of them seems almost ready to strike colors and die of sheer *ennui*.

Dorchester Yacht Club.—Messrs. King and Clark, of the Dorchester Yacht Club, formerly owners of the fast cat-rig *Psyche*, have purchased of Mr. Geo. T. Bigelow, of the Quincy Yacht Club, the sloop yacht *Waif*. She is a handsome, well-built craft of 32ft., built by Mr. W. F. Maybury, of Quincy Point, and will be represented in the Dorchester, Beverly, Nahasset and Quincy yacht clubs. Messrs. K. and C. have not fully decided to race her a great deal this season; but if they do, there can be no doubt of their success.

Beverly Yacht Club.—The annual meeting of the Beverly Yacht Club was held on the 22d inst. There was a full attendence. The reports of the secretary and treasurer showed again in the number of members and in the number and quality of the yachts enrolled in the club, as well as a pecuniary

gain. The following board of officers was elected for the ensuing year: Commodore, W. Lloyd Jeffries, of the *Bluebell;* Vice-Commodore, George Lee, of the *Peri;* Secretary and Treasurer, S. W. Burgess, of the *Holden;* Measurer, Wm. D. Hodges. Regatta Committee—Geo. P. Gardner, of the *Olga;* Joseph G. Menot, of the *Breeze;* John T. Coolidge, 3d, of the *Elise;* S. W. Burgess, of the *Holden,* and George P. Upham, Jr., of the *Bessie.* There are several new boats building for the club, and next season's races are expected to be lively. It has been decided to offer prizes for a small class to sail over a short course.

An Interesting Paper.—Mr. John Harvey, M. I. N. A., of Wivenhoe, England, sends us a copy of his paper read at the nineteenth session of the Institution of Naval Architects, 1878. In it he enters in a general way into the subject of yacht construction from data obtained during his career as one of the foremost builders in Great Britain. It appears that Mr. Harvey formed certain ideas and worked up to them more and more in the successive vessels he laid down. That his craft have proven fast is beyond question, but we are very much in doubt as to whether the successful performances of *Miranda, Seabelle* and *Jullanar* are to be traced to the peculiarities which Mr. Harvey attempted to impress upon their design in regard to the curves of the centres of gravity of the water-line planes of fore and aft body, or to elements upon which he does not lay so much stress in his paper. In general the curves resulting from joining these centres of gravity of the water-lines indicate in *Seabelle* a fuller entrance and run with well rounded U frames, conditions favorable to weatherliness but not for running, while in *Miranda* the same curves point to more flare and finer ends. As shown by actual test, this schooner is a little the better off the wind. These peculiarities of form, it is true, carry with them such curves as Mr. Harvey refers to, and as a graphic or geometrical means of illustrating form they are useful, for they offer a more accurate means of comparing the relative locality of volume in different vessels than the mere guesses based upon a glance at their models in the block or in the body plan. The paper is full of interest, and the sections and centres given of four smart vessels of different types will add tangible matter of much value to yacht designers. We may recur to the paper at some future time.

How to Become a Sailor.—Something like what may be termed "real" yachting is about to be undertaken by Mr. Dexter, of Boston, in his schooner *Meta.* He is now fitting out, and in April will break ground for Hampton Roads and Norfolk, Va. That is something after our own heart. Get out to sea if you can, and rough it a bit. You will learn something, see something and come home with a rolling gait and the wrinkles of a jack-tar. "Cruising foreign" is what our yachtsmen need; mill pond sailing has too long been the bane of the sport. It would be a good plan to reeve off a full set of life lines aboard the good ship *Meta,* for wide vessels of her class have an ugly way of pitching their crews overboard in a lumpy sea. When *Eva* came up the coast some three years ago she ran into foul weather and tossed her skipper over the quarter. The poor fellow, a fine sailor too, was drowned; topgallant bulwarks, a foot high or more, which had been worked on above the rail were of no use. Mr. Dexter proposes to live aboard his yacht while abroad.

Catamarans.—The fever for double-hullers has subsided on the coast. California has a very slight attack of it, one having been shipped there recently, and the lakes in the centre part of New York State are to see some launched before long. The tendency among the coast population seems to be in the direction of small, handy, cheap cruisers. Reasonable cabin accommodations are in greater demand, and sand bags are falling into disrepute steadily.

Sold South.—The well known jib and mainsail, *W. R. Brown,* has been sold to Savannah, Ga., where she will again be heard from as a racer. This gives some of her sisters in the North a chance.

Phantom Ice Yachting.—Some of our contemporaries have been badly caught on the ice yacht business, falling into the traps set them by the imaginative genius of a wily *Herald* man, with a childlike simplicity refreshing to behold. Shoemaker, stick to your last! Leave the yachting business to those who know what they are writing about.

SUNBEAM-GAEL MATCHES.

Editor Forest and Stream: Boston, Feb. 25, 1879.

In your issue of the 20th inst., Mr. John F. Lovejoy undertakes to represent the *Gael.* I might take exception to much that he relates as fact. The *Sunbeam* has taken thirty-one prizes during her five years' handling, and is considered a fast, able sea boat. She took in one season seven out of ten races, and from her record we shall claim the fastest keel sloop of her inches in these waters. If any one questions our right we stand ready to sail for fun or money to windward and back. W. S. Nickerson.

THE LAKE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Belleville, Ont., Feb. 11, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of the 6th inst., under the heading of "Yachting at Oswego, N. Y.," appears the following sentence: "The *Ella,* of 20 tons, is by many considered the fastest boat of her size on the lakes, for in the matches at Oswego and on the Canadian shore she defeated *Surprise* with gallant Cuthbert at the wheel." This statement is true, as the yachts named competed in two races together, and in each *Surprise* was beaten; in the last instance by some four or five minutes, in addition to a time allowance of thirty seconds (if I recollect aright) per ton. But, and here an important omission occurs, it is not stated that *Surprise* measures under ten tons, the mere statement of which fact shows that *Ella's* owner cannot claim any large amount of glory for his boat on that achievement. Again, the inference to be drawn from your paragraph is clearly that, previous to *Ella's* appearance, *Surprise* was considered the fastest yacht up to twenty tons on the lakes. How true such a deduction would be let the facts decide: On the 26th of June last *Surprise* sailed a match here with *Katie Gray,* a yacht of her own size, for $200 a side, and was beaten by 6m. 43s., or considerably more than *Ella* beat her. She was beaten again by the *Katie* at the Trenton regatta, in the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club's race here, and at the Kingston regatta, at which latter place *Kathleen* (also ten tons) beat her 7½m., the *Katie Gray* beating her 3½m., and *Victorine* also finishing 2m. before her. Thus you will see that *Ella* must beat something better and bigger than *Surprise* to make good what is claimed for her. That she is a very speedy yacht I believe from what I saw of her in Oswego last summer; but if *Dauntless* and *Madcap* of our local fleet—the former 24 and the latter 16 tons—are put into racing trim during the coming season, I shall expect both of them to beat her, especially in a hard blow. Port Tack.

THE CUTTER FIEND RESPONDS.

"A bone, a bone, I'll pick with this sailor fell."—*H. M. S. Pinafore.*

Brooklyn, Feb. 21, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Your correspondent, under the name of "Grampus," having snorted somewhat at the lines which were published in your issue of Jan. 30, I feel in a measure bound to respond, as I alone am responsible for the perpetration of that draught. When I sent it to you I really had no idea it was so very wrong; in fact, in my own mind, I imagined it to be rather a nice bit of marine architecture; but the rude grunt of "Grampus" has dispelled the idea, and revealed the subject in its true light.

"Every man of experience," he says, "knows (and I shudder at my ignorance, for I didn't know it) that a yacht of such dimensions, with such a weight hung on her keel, cannot help burying herself every time she gets into a heavy sea." This is positively deplorable. Why did I not know of this before, for your correspondent blows like a man who is quite sure he knows what he is snorting about? But this on y goes further to show the pig-headedness of the English, for they, year after year, have built just such boats, and have had the temerity to sail them, also, in water notorious for the nasty chop sea prevalent there.

It is said by some that the English assert their boats are most excellent sea boats—safe, dry and fast; but of course this cannot be true in the face of such evidence as is put forward by "Grampus," who, of course, must have resided for a great length of time in Great Britain to make such very positive statements concerning cutters, as no such decided knowledge could be acquired in this country. Before I close there is one question I would like to ask of my critic, and that is, what his exact meaning was in remarking that the boat had not enough displacement to carry such a weight on her keel, and that consequently she would bury in a sea way? I confess it puzzled me. I did think at one time that it was the top-side of a boat that held up her nose in a sea; but coming from such a source the statement is indisputable. We are all aware, undoubtedly, that a pound of ballast will weigh from two to three times as much on the keel, as when stowed in the garboards; but I would like to know, as a matter of curiosity, whether the poor little cutter would sink bodily in a sea-way on account of her insufficient displacement, or go down one end at a time? I would like to know this, as I fail to grasp his full meaning.

Yours, in dire ignorance, Martin Gale.

"Martin Gale" appears to be quite able to take care of his own boat. Right here let us remark that as long as the advocates of the orthodox sloop model and rig base their preference for her upon special qualities of the type, such as light draft, low cost, etc., they are treading on rational ground, but when they venture to question the sea-going qualities of the cutter or her adaptability as a cruiser they are undertaking a much more difficult task than most of them suppose. The modern cutter, as exemplified by *Jullanar, Kreimhilda, Formosa, Heva, Cythera, Neptune,* etc., represents the highest attainments reached in practice in consonance with naval science. It is generally supposed that the present type of cutter is merely one result of the pinching tendencies of the Y. R. A. rule of measurement. This is by no means always the case. *Jullanar* was designed not as a "tonnage cheater," but simply as an example in strict accordance with the teachings of naval architecture, her owner desiring especially a vessel which should afford the *largest* (not merely *widest*) accomodations attainable for the tonnage and sea-going qualities of the highest order. How great a measure of success rewarded his efforts is fully proven by this famous yawl's record, for not only has she shown herself a magnificent vessel in a sea, but a fast one as well, while in light airs and smooth water there are few, if any, who can show her the way round the mark. With her 100ft. of length and only 16ft. beam, the American is apt to hold up his hands in horror and venture the assertion that she must always be sailing on her side. So far is this from being the case, that she actually has greater stability than vessels of 80 by 20 with greater mean draft! It will take some very strong argument and liberal experience to shake the moral of such facts.

The truth is that the advance of naval science is just beginning to open our eyes, and the hobbies hitherto in vogue and ridden to death must vanish before the dawning of light.

THE QUESTION OF TYPE.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 14, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I fully concur in your remarks under date of Feb. 13, as I experimented with the sharpie years ago, trying to force her to windward in a heavy sea. I have found that the sharpie will, when the sea has risen higher than a given point, on being forced to windward, strike with violence as she pitches upon her broad bottom. The effect of this is to take all her headway out of her, rendering progress to windward difficult. Where the qualities desired in a small-sized yacht are comfort and security, a deep draught and comparatively narrow beam are indispensable; but when the yacht reaches a certain size, say 50ft. keel, I doubt whether the deep and narrow model is the most comfortable and most seaworthy. By deep and narrow model I mean the one which is in style nowadays, and usually cutter-rigged, after the English idea. I believe a model which is a *composite* of the American and English idea, if I may use that term, is the best and most comfortable. My belief is based on some experience. I have a yacht of the following dimensions about: keel, 58ft.; length over all, say 73ft.; beam, 20½ft.; draught aft, 9ft.; forward, 5ft. She is built with a long, almost flat floor, very broad, which unites with her keel, so that as it goes aft her bottom becomes, as it were, a mere slab, composed of the thickness of her keel and her timbers and plank for several feet upward from her deepest draught aft, gradually uniting with her floor by a proper curve. It is impossible to give more than a general, and perhaps vague, idea of her model in words. As compared with the English model of about her size, her advantages are that she is exceedingly stiff, rarely heeling when on the wind so as to throw articles off her cabin table, even with a smart breeze, and rarely in a stiff sailing breeze putting her lee scuppers under water, when an English model yacht has her lee rail almost under, and her decks wet fore and aft. She carries spars as follows: mainmast, 74ft.; foremast, 72ft.; bowsprit, 18ft. outward; topmast, 20ft. in the clear; main boom, 56ft.; foreboom, 20ft.; main gaff, 28ft.; fore gaff, 19ft. Now, as to her sea-going qualities, I have beat her dead to windward in a heavy head sea, from abreast of Little Gull light, Long Island Sound, to Menemsha Bite, Martha's Vineyard, say 60 miles, in ten hours, going past Block Island outside, and had my dinner cooked and served as usual, which would have been difficult with an English model yacht, if not impossible. I have sailed her along with an English model yacht out at sea, where I carried all sail, while the latter had to take a reef. I have taken her outside of Minot's Ledge light, and directly out to sea in the teeth of an easterly gale, when our pilot boats were at anchor in Hull on account of the rough weather. In all these cases I never found her to fail to work very fast to windward and prove herself a very dry and safe boat. She is what may be termed a windward boat; that is, she sails, proportionately, far better to windward than free. Going free, however, I have made a run of 138 miles in thirteen hours, the wind varying during the run from a stiff breeze to moderate. It seems to me that, for a landsman who cares nothing for a mere racing machine, and who loves nothing better than to take a run out to sea from ten to forty or fifty miles, such qualities ought to be satisfactory. At any rate I have yet to find the English model as good in the element of comfort, whatever may be said upon other points. Open Sea.

It is possible that with some such change in model the sharpie may be improved in windward work in rough water without losing her other strong points. Experiments in this direction are now being made, and we will be glad to chronicle their success. In relation to the schooner out of which "Open Sea" has obtained such excellent work, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that, however satisfactory he found his schooner of (say) 65x20½x6—7,995, he would still have to acknowledge the superiority of a cutter, or, better still, a yawl, of 70x14x8½—8,085. The yawl will be very handy and have a faster rig, accommodation will be increased, and speed off and on the wind in rough water will be greater than that of the broader and shorter schooner, while she will be easier on her crew and spars, and can be "driven" when a wide vessel is in danger of capsizing or carrying away her sticks. If the schooner offers all the accommodations desired, it is evident that the same could be got out of a smaller cutter model, while the yawl rig is very handy, and faster than the schooner.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MARCH.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachinotus scarolinus*	Grouper, *Epinephelpus nigritus.*
Drum (two species). Family *Sciaenidæ.*	Trout (black bass), *Centrorpristis atrarius.*
Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*	Striped Bass, or Rockfish, *Roccus lineatus.*
Sea Bass, *Sciænops ocellatus,*	Tailorfish, *Pomatomus saltatrix.*
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*	Black Bass, *Micropterus salmoides M. pallidus.*
Snapper, *Lutjanus blackfordii.*	

This is the month, and Saturday of last week was the date, on which the anglers of New York City were wont to open the trout season on Long Island (by special Legislative permission). Now they cannot fish until April 1, the same date when the season begins in the rest of this State. Oh! it was fun, in those other days, not so long since past, to see the ardent fly-fishermen trying to blow warmth into their blue fingers on some freezing first of March, while they attempted to pick the ice off their frozen lines, so that they would render through the rings of their rods! But now "dem time's gone by." No more will the clatter of the "chips" be heard in the quaint old hostelries, nor the fizz of the red-hot poker as it is thrust into the flip on those memorable opening days. The law requires that anglers shall wait until the genial sun absorbs all the snow water from the ponds and streams, and common sense tells us this is best. But still those were good old days when the "trout season opened" on the 1st of March.

A Most Convenient and Comfortable Fly-Book.—Messrs. Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, 65 Fulton street, have secured the sole agency of the Holberton full-length Fly-book, and now manufacture a handsome leather-covered wallet which will hold six dozen flies on clips, besides leaders, silk, thread, wax, and other little requisites in repairing flies, or bending hooks, on gut snoods. The price is only $3, and the book being very thin, is most comfortable in the breast pocket. They have fly-books of all capacities and prices.

The Orvis Rods.—Mr. Chas. F. Orvis, of Manchester, Vermont, attends industriously to the wants of his constituency among the Green Mountains, and has spared no pains in acquiring the art of making rods and dressing flies as skillfully as the oldest and best-artists in anglers' goods. We have just received his catalogue of goods for the spring trade, giving prices of wooden and bamboo rods, reels, lines, etc., with a list of *seventy-two* kinds of artificial trout flies which

be manufactures! Such a bill of fare ought to please the most fastidious connoisseurs of *viandes des mouches*.

FLY-BOOKS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.—We understand that Messrs. Abbey & Imbrie, 48 Maiden Lane, have contracted to make a large quantity of the Holt clip fly-book for delivery at Kalama, Washington Territory. These are very handsome, capacious fly-books, adapted particularly for salmon anglers. We described them in a recent issue of our paper. They are for sale by Messrs. Abbey & Imbrie, who also have fly-books in great variety, to suit all requirements.

—W. H. Buckingham, of Utica, the *ci-devant* amateur bamboo fly-rod maker, has become so much encouraged by his success that he has entered into competition with the trade in company with Mr. Perrie, for the manufacture of his superb rods. The firm, Buckingham & Perrie, advertise in our columns.

LIVE GRAYLING.—It will greatly interest those who have never seen a grayling, dead or alive, to examine the beautiful specimens in the tank at Eugene Blackford's stand, Fulton Market. They will prove a most interesting study and a great curiosity.

CANADIAN SALMON RIVERS.—In commenting upon some remarks concerning the price of Canadian salmon river privileges, which we reprinted the other day from the London *Fishing Gazette*, a New York correspondent very sensibly observes:

In regard to the low prices at which Canadian salmon rivers are leased, as compared to the sums paid for fly fishing privileges on British waters, I would draw attention to the fact that the season in Canada is practically from the middle of June until the middle of July, after which good fishing is exceedingly doubtful and seldom had. British rivers have seasons of six months, and some still longer. Canadian rivers are 1,000 miles off, and the expense of getting and remaining there so heavy that very few anglers are rich enough to go, while British rivers are near by and quickly and cheaply accessible to lessee and friends. These two facts—of only a month's good fishing and heavy expenses prove—the apparent cheapness of Canadian salmon fishing leases to be illusory.

MANHATTAN.

MAINE—*Foxcroft, Feb.* 25.—I have just returned from a ten weeks' trip up Moosehead Lake. I was accompanied by John K. and Ben the Frenchman, two as jovial fellows as ever dropped a line in Moosehead. Our object was to fish through the ice for trout. We had very good luck. I succeeded in bringing up a Lake trout that tipped the beam at 21 pounds. Deer and Caribou are very plenty in this vicinity this winter, with occasional sign of moose, owing to a sharp crust that has recently been formed, making it impossible for deer to run. They are being slaughtered by men and dogs. The men that are killing the deer are back hunters who kill them for their own consumption. H.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston, March* 3.—During a recent trip of a friend and myself to the northern part of the State, we went to a lake to fish for pickerel, we were much astonished to catch during the day three trout, weighing together about three pounds, and seventeen pickerel. The water was only three feet deep and the ice two feet thick, with muddy bottom. I never caught trout this way before, and think it a rare occurence in this State. Of course the law is on the fish, but as they were taken accidentally and somewhat hurt we did not return them. Bait was live fish. S. K. J.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—Twenty-eight arrivals have been reported from Georges the past week. The fleet report rough weather and considerable losses of anchors and cables in the late storm, but fair fishing when the weather would allow. Receipts for the week, 560,000lbs. split codfish and 24,000lbs. halibut. The number of Bank arrivals has been 6, several of them bringing good fares, the receipts for the week being 240,000lbs. halibut. Three arrivals have been reported from Grand Menan, with moderate fares of frozen herring. Whole number of arrivals for the week, 37.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, Feb.* 28.

SHELTER ISLAND, *March* 3.—No fishing here at present, except with fykes, in which they take considerable numbers of flat fish, which are sent to New York market. These are net-traps stretched over big hoops four feet in diameter, staked and anchored with stones in a depth of two or three feet of water. My two friends here have set out in the bay some forty of them which they lift three or four times weekly, taking now about two barrels of the pike each time. But later the fish are more numerous, and at times as many as a barrel of them are caught in a single fyke. It is cold and hard work, requiring a deal of rowing, and the water is freezing cold with ice, so that the money received for them from the market men is fairly earned. It is too early yet for the pound-net men to begin their labors. McL.

TWO AT A TIME.—*Mr. Editor:* The freaks and capers that are cut up with individual anglers, hunters, etc., are always interesting. While up in the mountains last summer, on the tributaries of West Canada Creek, we were encamped, four of us, on the shores of G. Lake—Prof. Davis and Al. Stacy, of Newport; Mr. Church, of the Japanese Consulate, No. 7 Murray street, New York, and myself. Advantage had been taken of the early morning to stock-up with fish the empty larder. Prof. D. and Brother Church (he would laugh to see the cognomen) were on a raft, out about fifty yards from shore, Stacy a little farther up the lake, while I was almost on shore, near the landing, catching "pumpkin seeds" for the fun of it. They seemed to be very thick, and on pulling up my line once I found two fish hanging to my single small hook, in the form, too, of a cross. I called the attention of the other party to it by a hearty laugh. I had caught one in the mouth properly, and on coming out of the water quite suddenly, the hook had caught near the pectoral fin of his neighbor, with whom, possibly, he was contending for the bait, and had brought him out, too, balanced at right angles to the other. At any rate, I had caught two fish at one time with a single hook—something I never expect again, even should I fish where fish are plenty and with that special object in view. C. J.

Matawan, N. J., March 1, 1879.

A MISSISSIPPI FISH FRY.—*Nashville, Tenn., Feb.* 19.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Country life in the swamps of Mississippi is at best monotonous, but particularly so to the ladies, few of them being hardy enough to indulge in the chase; settlements and plantations are too far apart to admit of much social visiting, so their lives are anything but pleasant. However, when the spring time arrives and the woods become passable, one of the favorite enjoyments in which they all join is a grand fish fry. This character of entertainment is peculiar to the country, and jollier days I have never passed anywhere than at several of them. Far and near in the neighborhood preparations are made for the frolic days in advance, and at the set time, ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, all meet at some agreed upon place on the banks of one of the many creeks or bayous with which the country abounds, and which are, without exception, stocked with quantities of black bass, and with perch, to say nothing of cat and drum. Each party brings along their hampers filled with the good things from home, a few frying pans and condiments for preparing the to-be-caught fish. Simple tackle is used, and everybody goes to fishing; the gentlemen baiting the ladies hooks and taking off the fish, which are usually caught as fast as the process of casting the line and drawing out the game can be accomplished. In the meantime, the servants, which each family brings along, have gathered wood, built fires, cleaned the fish, and are hard at preparing them for the table, which consists of mother earth with a table-cloth spread down. One who has eaten fish prepared under these circumstances can form an idea how delicious they are. The repast through with, a dance is most sure to follow. A piece of level ground is cleared away, and the ball-room is ready, one or two darkies with fiddle and banjo to furnish the music, which would puzzle Bernstein or Thomas, with their wonderful orchestras to create more enthusiasm among the dancers. Thus the day is passed, perhaps winding up with a little more angling before going home. As it is the custom in that country to never go from home without one's gun, the scenes are often enlivened by the killing of a 'gator or deer, or perhaps a wandering bruin. J. D. H.

THAT CURIOUS HOOK.—*Willis, Texas, Feb.* 19.—By your leave I wish to put in once more about the Edgar barbless hook. Like every new-fangled thing, everybody is doubtful of it and fault finding. When the breech-loading gun first came out nobody would pick one up in the road; but how changed now in but half a score of years! I can't see any fault to this hook; I have tried them on black bass, crappie (white perch), catfish, etc., and I consider any hook that will hold under all circumstances seven out of ten bass is good enough for any reasonable man; and, as to this hook, it will hold and safely keep nineteen out of every twenty black bass or any other fish that swims—I mean game fish. Unless the hold tears out or the hook breaks the fish cannot escape. Your Florida correspondent "S" finds one fault in putting on a live minnow. Why, man, only press the keeper back, run the hook through your bait, and then let go the keeper. This hook does not lacerate the bait or the fish caught with it. In taking the barbless hook out of a fish's mouth always press back the keeper or shaft and the hook is as easily withdrawn as a pin-hook, and no tearing or lacerating the fish's mouth or throat, as is inevitable with the old style hook. If you bait with live minnow run the point of the hook in the mouth of the minnow, pass the point through one of its jaws or under lip (but not through the gills, or back, or other part of the body, or the little fellow will die), and the minnow will live much longer, and your chances are doubled to hang your bass, as he will swallow the bait head foremost, anyhow, and will get the hook deeper into his mouth on the first seizure of the bait; and again, the hook is freer and less clogged or filled with the fleshy portion of the bait. Another objection I think I have heard alleged against the Edgar hook is that it would not catch large fish. I think this idea only can arise from believing the hook would only catch in one way, viz.: to pass entirely through the fish's jaw, and the keeper to come up on the outside and affect the lock. Ah, yes! that was my own belief at first until I tried them. I caught a catfish (mud cat), which weighed twenty-four pounds, with a No. 5 Edgar hook. The hook fastened in the roof of his mouth (as though for an experiment), to the thin membraneous lining thereof, and seemed to stick and freeze there despite all his efforts to get away. It took near three-quarters of an hour to land him to the boat's side. I find they will seize on to any part of the mouth, lip, throat or outside, and hold on.

I have no interest in these hooks or their manufacturing, only the delight I enjoy in being able to furnish Mr. Black Bass something that will trump all the tricks he has played on me for fifteen years, and to assure my fellow sportsmen anglers that if they want to play their salmon, bass or trout, and sit and smoke at the same time, get a lot of those hooks, and, without prejudice or bias, try them yourself, and then let us all hear from you through this journal. C. L. J.

HOW THE TROUT TAKES THE FLY.

We have several articles on this subject from distinguished sources which we cannot decline to print. Though the question itself is trite to satiety, the information gathered by our contributors will prove entertaining and useful. The near approach of the trout season will give them additional zest:

PORTLAND, Oregon, Feb. 20, 1879.

MR. EDITOR—I have not seen all the articles in your paper concerning this question, perhaps not the first, and may not understand exactly what was claimed in regard to the "trick" of the trout striking the fly with his tail before seizing it with his mouth. If it is claimed that the fish tries to knock the fly into his mouth, that is a statement that I am not prepared to defend. But that he often tries to kill it, or drown it, or to see what sort of stuff it is made of, by a vigorous blow of his tail before he ventures upon the more dangerous business of closing his jaws upon it, can hardly be denied by a fisherman of much practice. I have seen it done times without number, more frequently perhaps in smooth lake fishing. I think it is very often done in a variety of places, when it is mistaken for a veritable bite. And I think a lesson is to be learned from this that many a time will tell in the weight of the basket at the end of the day. When you see a large and startling splash in the water, and instantly "strike" and find to your disappointment that you have nothing, all the chances are that it was a blow of the tail. My theory is that the instinct of the fish leads him to do this first, for some reason best known to himself, and then if he is satisfied with the result, instantly turn and seize the fly in his mouth. Let me advise your doubters to try and accommodate themselves to the trout's view of the case and see if they will not have their reward. Instead of striking immediately you see and hear this tempting splash and boil of the water, hold your fire half a minute, and bad will be your luck if your game is not back and fast on your hook before the other half of the minute is gone. Sometimes your trout will jump clear out of the water and over the fly as if to take a top view of the situation, or else to whet your own appetite before he surrenders to your skill. Don't be so foolish then as to jerk your fly away from him before you have any advantage of his matured judgment, but keep a steady hand, give him time to turn on his game, and in a moment he is yours.

I have sometimes seen the trout so much in this mood that whenever one leaped over the fly in this way I knew his end had come, and four times out of five I knew aright. A single case may be given in proof of the tail-striking habit. On one occasion I was fishing in one of the beautiful streams of Washington Territory, where my fly—a green drake—had floated down the current to a lovely and tempting eddy above a large log, when suddenly there was a startling splash, a thrilling pull on the line and whirr of the reel, and away went trout, fly and all. In the pardonable excitement of the moment I could not search my book for just the same fly, and tried a different one—once, twice, three times—all in vain. With more patient search I at length found another green drake. This I let down with my best skill to the very spot I had my first splash and pull, and lo! in an instant I had my victim just where I wanted him. The rod bent and the reel spun, and in another minute or two I had a beauty at my feet, with one green drake in his mouth and the other well hooked in his tail! With this experience I cannot laugh at those who claim to have seen the same. OREGON.

Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 19.—Mr. Prime says: "Surely no one doubts that a trout sometimes strikes a fly with his tail." I certainly do not doubt it, but I venture to assert that when he does so strike it is purely accidental. The mouth of a trout is peculiarly adapted to seizing and holding his prey, whether it be the swift moving minnow or the winged insect, and is vastly superior to his slippery tail, even to bring his food "out of the air into the water." I have great respect for Mr. Prime from a literary point of view, but I must say that I think his trout theory has grown out of "impressions from memory," rather than "close observation and study." He asserts that trout more often strike first with the tail to bring their game to the water and then rapidly turn and take it in their mouth. If so, I venture to assert that the trout would as often be hooked in the tail as the mouth. The "strike" of the expert fly-fisherman follows the instant of the "break," and if the tail of the fish were curved and his muscles rigid, I see no difficulty in a sharp hook penetrating his skin; and yet not one trout in a thousand is caught hooked in the tail. Mr. Prime says the object of the trout in striking his prey with the tail in the air is to bring the fly to the water. Now, the tail of a trout is almost his only propeller, and while in the air he must wait the action of gravitation to carry him into the water, he can get no leverage for his rapid turn until he gets into his element. This takes time, and as the skilled angler "strikes" on the "rise" he would probably miss the mouth of the trout and hit the tail; even the tyro would get his return cast half made before a trout could go through the operation of coming head first at his prey, turning his tail into the air, hitting the fly a rap over the head or flirt water over its body, turn round and present his mouth to the bait. Why, even a trout would know better than to splash water over a fly in its perfect state to disable it. Most of the flies on which trout feed first emerge from the water, and when transformed into the perfect fly you may submerge them, and the instant they come to the surface they can take wing. The May fly (*Neuroptera ephemera*) when it rises to the surface of the water in the pupa state is inclosed in a membraneous sac, which cracks open on the top, serving as a boat to carry the insect, while its wings are unfolding. While in this transition state a splash from the tail of a vigorous trout would probably capsize its frail bark and render the poor fly an easy victim; but I have many a time sat in my boat watching the marvelous change, and have seen repeatedly small trout rise and seize this same fly in its mouth, but never to strike it with the tail. In a distant State I well remember a deep pool many rods across, formed by the side of a fall in the river, where within the twenty years last past I have taken many hundred pounds of elegant trout. I have observed year after year that the trout invariably rise in a particular spot on the pool. An examination revealed the fact that the edding currents carried the floating trout food to that particular spot on the pool and near the shore. The trout lay in the deep water, and the moment an insect floated to that spot a trout, one or more, would dart for it, and I have seen times almost without number a trout come to the surface with open mouth and seize its prey, this too, at my very feet and under my eyes. A small, frisky trout rises with a dart and is gone like a flash of light, even a "binocular glass" would fail to reveal its evolutions, but large trout of two or three pounds might rise more slowly, and you can, if a close observer, see just how they do it. My observations have extended over many years, and my study of the habits of the trout have been very careful, and it is strange if trout are addicted to such marvelous habits as Mr. Prime attributes to them, that they have never practiced them in my presence. Respectfully yours, W.

Camp Howard, Mount Idaho, I. T., Jan. 28.—I know how they do it in this part of the world; if they have different habits elsewhere I will not be held responsible for that. It may be there is truth on both sides of this question, and because of this bare possibility it does not become one to be dogmatic. It is very likely the trout (as well as the people) of the far West are not up to the best methods of doing things, and you must not be shocked when I assert most positively that out here trout take the fly right in their mouth and get caught, because they don't know any better. I have watched hundreds of them doing it; there was no other gesture or motion accompanying the act on their part. This is the invariable rule here, but trout do sometimes overleap the lure and hook themselves by other parts of their bodies. So much I am very certain of, and I think it is true that sometimes trout do play with the lure, that is I am almost positive I have seen them rush at the fly with their mouths closed, as though they had a wish to make it rise or struggle. At such times I could not take many fish. Then, again, here is a trait of trout that I am sure of: they do sometimes, in still water, approach very near the fly and then turn tail and give the water a slap of disgust, pretty much as the "You-can't-come-it" signal of a gamin is executed. Always in such cases that trout knows the fly is a fraud, and will not rise again. It is my experience, and the experience of every fisherman I have talked with, that large trout are more wary than small ones. This would seem to prove that trout learn as they get older. Where there are plenty in a stream the fingerlings strike at every floating bit of bark or straw; but let a grasshopper fall on the water from some secluded place, and there rushes out a two-pounder and Mr. Grasshopper will never gambol on the green again. I have sat on the bank and watched these things many and many a time. HAL. CYON.

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HOW TO START A BALKY HORSE.—There are many ways of accomplishing this much desired object. Indeed, as for a human ailment, everybody has a different receipt—but the right one. Some advocate the Dutchman's plan—build a fire under him. This is effectual, as it is calculated to render the animal's nerves steady. Try it by all means, and if that does not do, pour sand in his ears; never mind if you do make him deaf for life—who wants a balky horse? If the sand trick won't work cast off the tugs and traces, tie his tail fast to the whiffle-tree and start him off. After this dodge he may never sulk again, but the chances are he may be minus a tail; never mind—who wants a balky horse? If this plan fails stand in front of him and blow in his nostrils. In wonder at the ridiculous appearance of the fool under his nose he may forget the cause of his stubbornness and move off. If he doesn't let three or four men catch him by the head and drag him along. If the last is no go thrash the hide off him. Do not seek to find the cause of his balkiness. Don't look under the collar to see if there is a blister, or reason whether the load is too heavy for him. Give him a curse and a blow instead of a kind word. He is only a dumb brute and it does not matter. Do not, under any consideration, give him time to get his wind when he stops after a hard pull, but lay the whip on until he is beaten to a standstill. Break his spirit down; let him know that you are master and tyrant, not master and friend. There is one way some foolish people have of managing a balky horse, and that is to take him out of the shafts, unharness him, walk him up and down a few minutes, then harness again and hitch him up. He will invariably start right off, and not be apt to repeat his trick unless *imposed* upon. Try it.—*Walla c's Monthly.*

WOLF PLAYING 'POSSUM.—Reuben Lowry of Walker township, Anderson County, Kansas, was out hunting wolves one day during the snow. He got track of a wolf and with his dogs followed to the timber, where he overtook it, and the dogs and the wolf fought in the snow. Uncle Reuben, however, who was on horseback; managed to put a load of shot into the wolf. An old greyhound laid the wolf out on the snow apparently dead. Uncle Reuben had strings attached to his saddle behind to tie game to, and lashing the carcass of the wolf to the saddle he mounted for home. All unconscious of any difficulty, the awakened suddenly to the fact that the wolf had been playing 'possum and was viciously snapping and making vigorous efforts to get away from the saddle thongs. Uncle Reuben, of course, could not get off the horse to kill the wolf, and was in imminent danger of being bitten where he was. He had the presence of mind, however, to watch his opportunity, and grabbed the beast by the neck in such a manner that it could not bite, and held it there until he got home, where his grandson killed it.

—Near Ashland, Oregon, early one morning recently, a forest of pine trees were seen bending down as though bowed by a terrific gale of wind. At the same time not a breath of air was in motion. During the previous night a furious storm had passed over the forest, accompanied by rain and snow, and the steady force of the wind had bent the trees and held them in that position until the falling snow and freezing rain had fastened them in unyielding bonds of ice, and so they remained until the sun set them free.

THEY THAT HAVE EARS.—The Yonkers *Gazette* is responsible for this. Some one ought to take a gun and go hunting around that sanctum:

"That dog looks more intelligent than his master," said Mrs. Mic, as she and her husband passed a huntsman and hound on the roadway. "Evidently," returned C. O., "he is a man of but one idea, while the dog is a creature of two wide-ears, at least."

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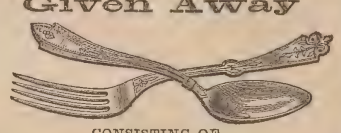

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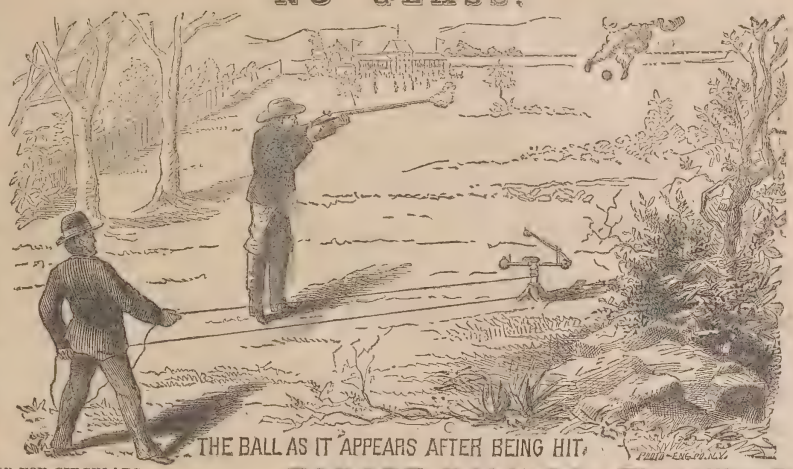

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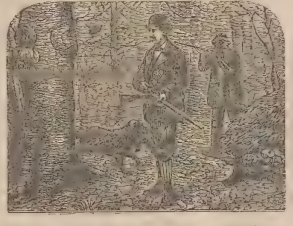

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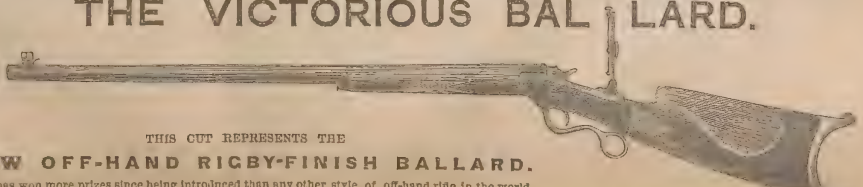

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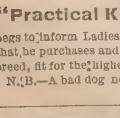

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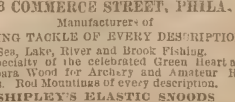

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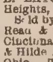

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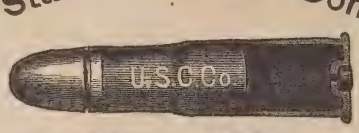

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EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:
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NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879. A. H. BOGARDUS.

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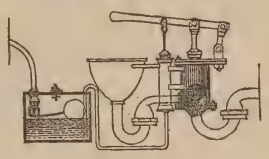

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1879.

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For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

OVER THE BROWN HILLS.

OVER the brown hills the dreaming cattle roam;
Down in the valley the mill-stream greets the gloam;
Sunbeams play fondly with the pine-tree's crest,
And low, soft notes of twilight arise from Nature's breast.
Over the brown hills the white-flecked moon appears;
One timid starlet its twinkling presence rears,
And night winds gently rustle the golden harvest sheaves,
While swallows twitter "Good night" beneath the shelt'ring eaves.

Over the brown hills my love went years ago;
Down by the mill-stream his words were sweet and low;
The sunset kissed the pine-top as gently as to-day;
We knew not 'twas our parting, forever and for aye!
Over the brown hills come mem'ries sad and bright;
I trace the rugged pathway that bore him from my sight;
There on the brow he lingered, as oft he had before,
And "Good night" floated downward—'twas farewell, evermore!

WEDWORTH WADSWORTH.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

Among the Wisconsin Pines.

IN the latter part of September last business of some importance called me into Jackson County, Wisconsin, just on the borders of the great pine forest which covers almost the entire northern portion of that State. As I would have nothing in particular to do after this business was concluded, and being rather in need of a little recreation, I decided to spend the month of October in the woods of Clark County, which lies just to the north of Jackson; and with this end in view I took with me my favorite Ballard rifle and an immense Scotch deer-hound which had been presented to me by an English uncle, and which I had named Smoker in honor of Harry Archer's famous hound. Three friends, who had been my companions on many a similar expedition, concluded to accompany me into the woods, and we made arrangements to meet on the first day of October at Black River Falls, the country seat of Jackson County.

I arrived at the place of meeting about noon, and my three friends—Messrs. Ogden, Fowler and Eaton—came in on the afternoon train. They brought with them the necessary camping-out fixings, including a dozen steel traps and a couple of hounds of the common breed.

We were quite a formidable party as regards firearms. In addition to my own rifle, Messrs. Ogden and Fowler carried Winchester repeaters, and Mr. Eaton, who had no faith in his own ability to hit anything with a single ball, placed his faith in a heavy muzzle-loading shot-gun, which threw buckshot with remarkable force and precision.

The town of Black River Falls contains in the neighborhood of fifteen hundred or two thousand inhabitants, the so-called falls being merely a series of rapids in the stream. The stream itself is very inconsiderable at this point, whatever it may be nearer the mouth. After inspecting the town we found a lumberman—Bill Johnson by name—who agreed for the sum of one dollar per diem to perform the duties of guide and cook for our party. To our unaccustomed eyes his style of dress was rather startling, he being clad in a blue flannel shirt, a pair of immense boots armed with large projecting nails, and a pair of inexpressibles of the most vivid scarlet; but, as we had no intention of taking anything so conspicuous into the woods with us, we informed him that he must exchange this latter article for one of a more sober hue. He seemed to consider this an unwarrantable intrusion on our part, but nevertheless complied. Not thinking our armament sufficient, he took with him his rifle—a muzzle-loader of the "Old Kentucky" pattern.

A conveyance was next in order. We found no difficulty in hiring one of the style denominated "lumber-wagon," and early the next morning set out for Hatfield, a small town about a dozen miles up the river, just within the borders of Clark County. The country hereabouts is chiefly forest, with a few small stretches of prairie; but north of Hatfield these latter cease entirely, and the only clearings are those made by the ax of the lumberman. The soil is poor and grow still poorer toward the north, and is unsuitable to the production of anything but timber. The whole country is exceedingly flat, more so, indeed, than the average prairie land; but there is a very decided slope toward the south, a is conclusively proved by the rapidity of the streams. Comparatively little farming is done, most of the inhabitants being engaged in lumbering. The road we found to be in tolerably good condition.

About ten o'clock we arrived at Hatfield, and, after making about twenty miles more, camped for the night. A little after noon the next day we arrived at the so-called "town" of Greenwood, where our wagon left us. The number of buildings required to constitute a town in this region is not very great. A saw-mill is erected, two or three slab and log shanties are thrown up, and the frontier city is full-grown. Upon leaving the wagon we shouldered our impedimenta and struck into the woods. After traveling some three miles we pitched camp a short distance back from the main stream and near a small branch, from which a supply of water could be obtained. At this point the Black River is nearly as broad as it is at the falls, nor is the volume of water much diminished. It can be easily waded at almost any point. We saw no stones in the neighborhood excepting a very few in the stream. The current is very rapid for so level a country. The fish are similar to those of the Upper Mississippi, but some of the brooks are reported to contain speckled trout. We found nothing, however, to support this assertion. The river is bordered by a great belt of pine, sometimes half a mile in width, but beyond this belt other trees are plentifully interspersed, chiefly sugar maples, hickories, especially the pig-nut or butternut, elms and a few oaks. Large tracts are covered almost entirely with maples, and further south considerable sugar is made in the spring. The ground is very free from underbrush, the view frequently being unobstructed.

In this neighborhood much of the best pine has been cut, but Johnson told us that a short distance to the west we would find a region which the lumbermen had not yet penetrated. The pine of this portion of the State is generally considered tougher and harder to work than the Michigan pine; but we learned from Johnson that this was not so much due to any quality inherent in the wood as to the fact that nearly all the Wisconsin lumber is rafted down the Mississippi, and becomes toughened by its long immersion in the water.

Having obtained as thorough a knowledge of the country as was possible under the circumstances, we resolved on a deer hunt for the next day, and, in order to facilitate the passage of the river, the guide felled a huge pine across it at a point nearly opposite the camp. Ogden, Eaton and the guide were in favor of still hunting, but Fowler and myself preferred a run. As a general thing, running deer with hounds is impracticable in this country. Owing to the openness of the woods there are but few regular run-ways, and, as there are no streams of any magnitude for which the deer are likely to make, the hounds only succeed in driving them out of the country instead of bringing them within range of the hunter. But during our day's wanderings we had found a well defined path, where the deer had been in the habit of crossing the river, and as neither Fowler nor myself felt equal to a twenty-mile tramp, we resolved to send out the hounds and trust to fortune for the rest.

Next morning Ogden and Eaton were off bright and early, and after exhorting them not to lose themselves, Fowler and I took Johnson and the dogs and proceeded to the crossing, where we stationed ourselves. Johnson made a circuit to windward and sent out the dogs, and then returned to camp thoroughly disgusted with the whole affair, and muttering something under his breath which was probably not very complimentary to us; and in fact neither of us was very sanguine of venison of our own killing; but for once the Fates proved propitious. We had lain scarcely twenty minutes in ambush when a loud challenge from the hounds announced that game was afoot, and not three minutes later a five-spike buck came into view, running straight for the crossing. The hounds must have been close upon him before he discovered them, for Smoker was scarcely ten yards behind. His course brought him within fifty yards of us, and we both fired together. He faltered at the shots and fell to his knees, but before he could recover himself the great deer hound caught him by the throat and pulled him down. Fowler quickly put an end to the struggle by cutting the buck's throat. This, however, was a piece of good fortune which could not be expected to occur every day, and although we tried the same thing several times afterward, and generally succeeded in starting a deer, they invariably went straight away, and on one occasion the hounds did not return until the following day. We did have several successful runs, but under rather difficult circumstances. Ogden and Eaton returned empty handed and were very much chap-fallen when they heard of our success.

On Monday we tried for a bear, but failed to find one, and, meeting with similar ill success on the following day, we broke up camp on Wednesday and moved over to a branch of the Eau Claire, some ten or a dozen miles to the west. Here we were fortunate enough to find an empty cabin which belonged to some trappers who frequented this region in the winter, and this we promptly appropriated.

The stream we were now on is much smaller than Black River, being in places not more than four or five feet wide, with a depth of about two feet. Johnson said that it was one of the best trapping streams in the country, that the woods were full of sable and fisher, and that bears were plentiful. Of the truth of this last statement we had ample proof on the following day. Just as we were squatting down to breakfast a couple of Indians came into camp. The larger of the two carried an ancient musket, which looked dangerous. Johnson recognized them as old acquaintances, greeting them as Jim and Joe respectively. At his recommendation we invited them to breakfast, in hopes of hearing something concerning the whereabouts of a bear. Joe did not seem to be very hungry, and only devoured about half a dozen pounds of venison; but Jim, to quote Johnson's expression, "just got right up and spread himself." He would certainly have devoured everything in camp had not the guide retained sufficient presence of mind to remove all our more precious edibles, such as sugar, butter, etc., out of his reach. When they had finished eating they informed us that they had that morning seen two bears about a mile and a half down stream, and offered to guide us to the spot for a consideration. The offer was accepted without delay, and we were off inside of five minutes, leaving Eaton to keep camp. The Indians led us directly to the spot where the bears were last seen, and the hounds after a little sniffing found the trail and dashed off baying lustily. We followed as rapidly as possible, but before a mile had been traversed a tremendous uproar some distance ahead announced that the dogs had found something. We braced, and arrived upon the scene in an extremely short space of time. The game proved to be an old she bear with her half-grown cub. At the approach of the dogs the cub took a tree, but the old woman sturdily backed up to a large maple and showed fight. The hounds pranced around, getting in a nip now and then though not doing much damage; but when we came up the old bear thought better of it and turned to run. She had not gone her own length before the hounds grappled her, and for a few moments there was a general scrimmage; but she quickly shook off the dogs and took to a tree. Ogden and Johnson took the cub and Fowler and I the old bear, and in a very few moments the matter was settled to the full satisfaction of all concerned, except the victims. We skinned the bears, and, as the cub looked tender, we took the hind-quarters and the feet. Johnson said that bear meat was best when cooked with the skin on, but we did not care to spoil the hide for the sake of trying the experiment. The Indians did not return to camp with us, much to our satisfaction. During our absence Eaton had managed to kill a deer which passed near the camp, whereat he was greatly elated; and having plenty of venison we resigned the bear meat to the guide, who happened to be fond of it.

After supper Johnson gave us a short dissertation on the Indians of this region. According to his account but few of them have mingled with the whites sufficiently to speak our language even tolerably. Their ordinary dress consists of a breech-clout, a calico shirt and a pair of moccasins, only a few of the more civilized indulging in the luxury of breeches. They are a great pest to the lumbermen, as nothing portable is safe while they are around. He summed up his general opinion of their character by saying that "of all sneakin', dirty, murderin', lyin', thievin' vagabones they are the worst."

As we were now well supplied with meat, Johnson concluded to do a little trapping, and, as we had no fancy for that kind of work, we loaned him our traps on condition that all the otter caught should belong to us. As he didn't expect to catch any otter, he readily agreed. A few trappers generally come up here every winter, arriving about the first of November. By the middle of this month the country is covered with snow and all traveling is done on snow-shoes. They generally work in couples, and their *modus operandi* is about as follows: They start two lines running in different directions, and each one attends to his own line. Upon starting out he proceeds as nearly as possible in a given direction, blazing a tree occasionally to make his way, as there are no landmarks whatever. Upon reaching what appears to be a favorable place, he stops and sets a trap, generally under some log, baiting it with fresh meat or offal. He then goes on for half a mile or so and sets another trap, and so on until it is time to return to camp. The next day he examines and rebaits the traps already set, and then, turning sharply to the right or left, proceeds to lay out a line as before. The next day he begins where he left off on the preceding and lays out a line parallel to the first line, extending this until he is opposite the camp, as nearly as he can judge; from this point to camp he extends a fourth line. The traps are thus set in the form of a quadrilateral, in one corner of which is the camp. This quadrilateral sometimes has a perimeter of forty or fifty miles, and the trapper is three or four days in making the round. The game caught is chiefly sable or marten and fisher, with mink and an occasional otter along the streams, and, when the price of fur is high, considerable profits are sometimes made. Johnson, of course, proceeded on a scale much smaller than the one described.

A lynx is occasionally seen in this part of the country, and Johnson gave us an account of an adventure he once had with one. He had killed a deer one morning, and piling the offal between two trees about three feet apart, he inclosed it with brush, leaving only one opening, in which the trap was set. Upon making his rounds next morning he found that a fisher had been caught in the trap, but that some large animal had killed and nearly devoured it. There was no snow on the ground, so that he was unable to determine the nature of the animal by tracks; but, suspecting that it was a lynx, he made preparations to give him a reception in case he re-

turned again that night. Leaving the remains of the fisher as additional bait, he set a number four trap in the opening and attached the chain to a heavy clog. An inch or two of snow fell during the afternoon, and upon visiting the trap next morning he found it gone, clog and all, but without leaving any visible trail. While cogitating on this rather remarkable circumstance he happened to observe a place where the clog had struck the snow, fully sixteen feet from the spot where the trap had been set. Upon following up the line of sight, there sat Master Lynx about sixty yards distant, with a very unamiable expression of countenance and evidently meditating a rush. Before he could carry out his intention, however, a bullet, properly planted, put it out of his power to do mischief.

On Saturday morning Johnson brought in a fisher which he had found in one of his traps. I think that there must be something wrong in the application of this name. According to Audubon and Bachman a full-grown fisher (*Mustela canadensis*) will weigh about eight and a half pounds, while an animal of the same name in Maine weighs about forty pounds. Now the one which Johnson caught, and which he assured us was a full-sized specimen, weighed about twenty pounds. The difference in locality certainly cannot account for so great a difference in size, so that there must be at least three different animals to which this name is applied. Audubon's description seems to answer pretty well in all other points. Why this animal is called a fisher at all is something I never could ascertain. To be sure, it will eat fish when it can get it, in common with all the weasel tribe, but the domestic cat will do the same, and the latter is almost as much a water animal as the fisher. We saw none, except a few that Johnson caught.

On Monday Eaton found an otter-slide some distance up the river, and Johnson set a couple of traps there. Much to our astonishment and his disgust, two otters were caught, which we claimed according to contract. This was a very unexpected streak of luck, which we appreciated accordingly. It did not happen again, however.

For several days nothing occurred of a very startling nature; but on Friday morning Eaton met with a little adventure. A couple of ducks flew past the camp and settled some distance up the river, and, after charging the gun with number fours, he started after them. For some time his search was unsuccessful, but, upon rounding a bend in the stream about a quarter of a mile from camp, he chanced to hear a slight splashing in the water, and slipping up to the bank he looked over, expecting to see the ducks for which he was searching. Somewhat to his surprise, he found himself face to face with an enormous old he bear, which was evidently not half so badly frightened as he was by their unexpected meeting. He was so startled by the sight that he forgot that his gun was loaded with buckshot, and fired right in Bruin's face, the entire charge striking him upon the snout, whereat his bearship became greatly enraged and "went for" the hunter with considerable interest. He, thinking discretion the better part of valor, promptly took to his heels, and for a few moments covered ground as rapidly as a Homeric hero; but, seeing that the bear was right at his heels and evidently meant business, he dropped his gun and quickly placed himself among the branches of a tall sapling, which fortunately stood near. The sapling was too small for the bear to climb, so after several ineffectual attempts he was obliged to content himself with growling and rubbing his sore nose, while Eaton made the woods resound with his yells. We all happened to be in camp at the time and turned out *en masse* to his assistance, letting loose the dogs. They got there first, and by the time we arrived a lively fight was in progress, in which the dogs were being decidedly worsted. Bruin was too much occupied to notice us, and we found no difficulty in approaching within fifty yards, but it was something of a problem how to shoot the bear without also shooting a dog; so one of us suggested that this was a good opportunity for Johnson to show his prowess, and we all urged him to wade right in and show us how to kill a bear with a knife. (Johnson had bragged a good deal about his hand-to-hand encounters with only a knife). Strange to say, he didn't seem inclined to wade, but, on the contrary, began to back off, muttering something about not feeling very well that morning, and having left his knife at camp; but we entreated him not to let such a trifle as that disturb him, as we would lend him one. Just then the bear happened to see us and put an end to all further discussion by charging straight in our direction. As he seemed to be in earnest, and withal a little excited, we did not await his coming, but scattered immediately. He did not get far, however, before the dogs pinched him again, and Fowler, getting a fair chance, shot him through the head and put an end to the fight. The meat proving to be rather tough, we took nothing but the hide.

As yet none of us had been lost, but Ogden and I had a little experience of that kind on the afternoon of that same day. We started out in the hope of finding a deer, leaving the rest of the party at camp. Ogden took the eastern side of the river and I the western, the deer hound accompanying me; but, not caring to follow the course of the stream, I struck off into the forest. I wandered rather aimlessly, too much engaged to notice the direction; and having tramped four or five miles without finding anything worth shooting, was about to give up and return to camp, when Smoker announced that there was game somewhere in the neighborhood. I stopped to investigate, but the moment I halted a buck, apparently as large as a buffalo, started up from a clump of underbrush some fifty yards to my left and went nearly straight away. I fired, but did not succeed in stopping him, although he was evidently hard hit and bled freely. Laying on the hound I started after him; but the chase was soon ended, the hound running into the deer and pulling him down within half a mile of the point whence he started. He proved to be a fair sized buck, although not so large as I had supposed, and was much too heavy for me to carry all the way to camp; so having skinned him, I wrapped the two hind-quarters and saddle in the hide, and, shouldering my load, started off. Just then the thought happened to strike me that I had no definite idea of the direction in which camp lay. I had a heavy load of meat to carry, night was not far distant, and, to cap the climax, a storm was evidently coming on. There seems to be a species of occult connection between a storm and losing one's self. I knew, however, that the river lay somewhere to the eastward, and that by walking in this direction I would eventually reach it; so, taking my course from the trees, I started. After walking about three-quarters of an hour I came to a branch of the main stream, and proceeded down it; but by this time it was pitch dark under the trees and raining heavily, and, in order to avoid losing my way altogether, I was obliged to walk in the bed of the rivulet. It was weary work; the channel was intersected by such a network of pine roots that I was obliged to use the greatest caution to avoid falling, and by this time the weight of my load of meat had increased to something like a ton. In spite of all my caution I got several heavy falls and was becoming pretty well used up, when, to my great joy, I found myself in the channel of the river and only a few hundred yards from camp. My appearance was hailed with a chorus of questions. "Where have you been?" "What kept you so long?" "Where's Ogden?" "What did you kill?" I responded, that I didn't know where I had been; that I had lost myself and been unable to find my way back any sooner; that I knew nothing of Ogden's whereabouts, and that I had killed a deer. I also intimated that, to my mind, supper was a matter of the greatest importance just then. The others, however, were getting a little anxious about Ogden, who had not been seen since he started out with me, and a search was proposed; but while we were discussing the matter Ogden himself came in. He said that he had wounded a deer and had followed it several miles without being able to come up with it. Upon giving over the chase he found himself in a predicament similar to mine, and had escaped from it by pursuing a similar course.

During the next three days it rained dismally, and we spent most of our time lying around camp. Up to this time we had been peculiarly favored as regards the weather, and, indeed, this was the only bad spell of any importance which occurred during our trip. The temperature, too, remained exceptionally high for this season and climate. The weather cleared again Monday night, and the remainder of the week was pleasant. During the week we tried several runs in a swamp about five miles distant, and succeeded in killing two more deer. This swamp was filled with dense underbrush and traversed by a number of beaten paths, and by stationing ourselves upon these paths and sending in the dogs, one of us generally managed to get a shot. This was the only place we found, however, where a run was at all likely to prove successful. This was about the last game we killed. Although the weather still continued pleasant, the season was getting late and snow might be expected at any time. As we had no desire to be snowed up, we shouldered our baggage and set out for civilization on the following Monday. As Johnson had been tolerably successful in his trapping, his furs, combined with our hides, proved a pretty heavy load; but, greatly to our satisfaction, we were fortunate to find a teamster at Greenwood who was on his way down the river, and agreed to carry our baggage as far as Hatfield, where we arrived late Tuesday evening. The next day we went on to Black River Falls, where we took the train for home. The trip on the whole was quite a success, but I think we might have done better in another part of the State.

S.

Fish Culture.

WHITEBAIT.

[Read before the American Fish Cultural Association, Feb. 26.]

BY EUGENE BLACKFORD.

MR. J. H. CANNON, a gentleman who was examined before the English Fishery Commission in June, 1878, stated that the toothsome little fish was not discovered until about 1780, and that it was his grandfather who had the honor of introducing it to the British public. It would appear that its pre-eminent merits were not at first appreciated even by its discoverer. Old Mr. Cannon was a fisherman, and the first use to which he applied the tiny creature was the baiting of eel-pots. It was in this way that it came to receive its name by which it has been since known. In the "Natural History of British Fishes," by E. Donovan, published in 1809, is a plate giving a beautiful picture of the English whitebait, and in the text Mr. Donovan expresses the opinion that they are the young of shad. In 1828 Professor Yarrel in a paper published in the *Zoological Journal*, entitled "On the Supposed Identity of Whitebait and Shad," discusses the subject at great length, and gives it as his unqualified opinion that it is a distant species of the herring family; names it *Clupia alba*, and claims to have examined specimens in which he found roe, and that he believed they deposited their spawn during the winter. Yarrel states the fishing commences at the end of March and continues until September, and that no other fry of any value swim with the whitebait. Gunther in his catalogue of British fishes states: "As regards the whitebait, this is a purely nominal species, introduced into science by Yarrel and Valenciennes in deference to the opinion of fishermen and gourmands." All the examples of whitebait he examined were young herrings from one and a half to three inches in length.

At the present time it is accepted as a well settled fact by all English ichthyologists and naturalists that the whitebait is neither more nor less than the young fry of the herring family, which is fully assured from recent experiments at the aquarium in Brighton, England, where some live whitebait, about one and a half inches long, were placed in one of the tanks and in a few months developed into herring of about nine inches in length. Much of the discussion in England over this fish arose from investigations having confounded different species of the *Clupea* genus.

Keeping the results of the investigations of our English cousins in mind, let us now take up the history of whitebait in American waters. In the early part of the year 1876 Mr. Charles Waite, of this city, suggested to me that I should get some of our fishermen to bring in some very small fish about one inch long, as they would, in his opinion, equal the famed whitebait of England. This led me to make inquiry in various quarters as to the character, appearance and habits of this fish, and in April, 1876, I received from Liverpool, through the kindness and courtesy of Professor T. J. Moore, of the Derby Museum, some specimens of English whitebait. After examining them I was convinced the same fish could be found in our waters. Shortly after I met Mr. J. Carson Brevoort, and knowing that he had fished the waters of New York Bay very extensively while engaged in his researches into the habits of fish found on our coast, I asked him if he ever found any fish in his nets resembling whitebait? He assured me that he had, and that they would be found in the vicinity of Bay Ridge. In the spring of 1878 I requested a shrimp fisherman to bring me all the small fish he might find in his net when fishing for shrimp, and on April 16 he brought me three small fish that were identical in appearance with the English whitebait. The next day he brought about fifty specimens. Some of these I sent to Professor F. Baird, who, after examination, wrote me that they were the young of two distinct species—one, the *Pomolobus pseudo harengus*, the common alewife or gaspereau; the other, the *Pomolobus mediocris*, or sea or Taylor shad. Having determined that they were not the fry of any of our valuable food fish, I took measures to procure a supply for table use, obtaining which, I sent them to the Union Club, where they were served, and the Superintendent, M. Chisholm, informed me they tasted so much like the English whitebait that some of the members supposed that they had been imported from the other side.

After receiving this verdict on their superiority as a table fish it only remained to introduce them to the public. I did so in May, 1878. The demand at once exceeded the supply, as at no time during the season were over sixty pounds taken in one day. They were sold at fifty to seventy-five cents per pound. The great call for these dainty little fish led the fishermen and some of the dealers to supply the demand with a small fish that is found in our harbor in large numbers, called by the fishermen "spearing," a very inferior fish for table use, which fact epicures soon discovered, and the price soon declined so low as to make the catching of them unprofitable. These spearing are a species of anchovy, *Engraulis vittatus*, and differ but slightly from the famous anchovy of the Mediterranean, *Engraulis encrasicholus*, which is so prized by good livers. They may be easily distinguished from the whitebaits, as they are totally unlike in appearance, the anchovy being marked by a bright silver band, running from the opercle to the caudal fin. The entire body of the fish, with the exception of this band, is semi-transparent and of a milky color, which turns to a red soon after they are taken from the water. The true whitebait, or young of the *Pomolobus* family, present a uniformly silver appearance over the entire body, are covered with minute deciduous scales; the color on the back is greenish ash and the abdominal line serrated from the pectorals to the caudal fin. They are caught in our harbor at Bay Ridge and along the shore of Coney Island; but the most plentiful supply is found in Gravesend Bay. They are usually seen swimming about a foot below the surface, are most numerous about the 1st of June, and disappeared entirely last year about the 1st of July.

A fisherman at Gravesend informs me that when he lifts his ground nets in which he takes weakfish, he can see thousands of the whitebait going out through the meshes of the net, and that the stomachs of the weakfish are often full of them. In his opinion they are the principal food of the weakfish during May and June. If he lifts his nets at any other time than at slack water no whitebait are to be seen.

Some apprehension has been felt by fish culturists, that in taking the whitebait the young fry of the shad might be destroyed, thus neutralizing the efforts of our New York State Fish Commission in stocking the Hudson, but when the whitebait are most abundant the shad has only just commenced to spawn, so I think we may sit down to a whitebait dinner without feeling that we are inconsistent with our professions as fish culturists.

REPORT OF THE FISH COMMISSIONER OF MISSOURI.

To the Hon. John S. Phelps, Governor of Missouri:

The Fish Commissioner of Missouri, appointed in accordance with the law of 1877, respectfully reports the following as the result of his work to the present date:

During the fall of 1878, I received from the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, 200,000 eggs of the California salmon, for the use of the State of Missouri. There is no establishment for hatching embryo in our State, consequently this lot was sent to the State hatchery of Iowa to be developed. The spawn arrived in excellent condition, and it is gratifying to announce about ninety five per cent. were hatched. After they were sufficiently grown, I made arrangements to have the young fry brought to St. Louis for distribution, giving general notice through the press that they would arrive there in two installments—the first about the 20th of December, 1878, the second about the 5th of January, 1879. I solicited applications from all who might feel sufficient interest in the enterprise to give their personal attention to planting them properly. A very general correspondence ensued, yet, as the cans containing the minnows in no instance had less than 10,000, it was not possible for me to furnish a less number. In some instances, consequently, requisitions were not filled. The very remarkable cold prevailing at the time fixed for distribution, prevented others who had solicited portions, from appearing to receive what had been alloted to them. Still, the work of planting about 190,000 young California samlets in Missouri waters has been accomplished in a very satisfactory manner: In the Missouri and tributaries, 60,000; in the series of lakes and private waters of St. Louis county, 35,000; in Spring River and tributaries, 20,000; in the Lamine and other streams of Cooper county, 15,000; at Pierce City, for the system of waters from the southwest, heading in that vicinity, 50,000.

In the execution of this work for the very valuable assistance rendered, and without which it would not have been accomplished, my thanks are due to the Hon. Basil Duke, of St. Louis; to the Hon. Henry T. Mudd, of Kirkwood; to Dr. J. R. Hereford, H. A. Stephens, Oscar Reid, Mr. Glasgow, F. Jefferson Clark, Esq., and others, of St. Louis county; to the Hon. H. J. Maynard, of Pierce City; to Judge Joseph P. Betts, of Carthage, and Col. J. L. Stephens, of Boonville; and, in this conjunction, I especially desire to acknowledge the courtesy of Capt. Rodgers, superintendent of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. He generously passed my agent and stock of fish, without charge for the transportation.

I respectfully suggest to your Excellency, the importance of having within our own territory a State hatchery, from whence all the considerable streams of the State could be rapidly stocked at a comparatively small cost; and individuals, for their private lakes, might in moderate quantities (without cost), under the direction of the Commissioner, be supplied with such varieties as they desired.

That our waters can be restocked and made in a few years to yield food fishes as abundantly as of yore, has been demonstrated by the success attending the efforts made in twenty States preceding ours in the undertaking. The appropriation made for the purpose by the Legislature of 1877 is inadequate. In my judgment, instead of one, the commission should consist of three or five persons. The correspondence entails more work, the expenditures and distributions more responsibility than one individual should be expected to perform gratuitously.

Very respectfully,

JOHN RETD,
Fish Commissioner of Missouri.

FUNGUS ON SALMON.—This disease has been very prevalent the past year among the salmon of England. The fungus has been ascertained to be the *Saprolegnia ferax*, or white

fungus, familiar to keepers of aquaria. This fungus multiplies with amazing rapidity, and speedily covers any fish it attacks. The head, tail and fins appear to be covered with a white cottony down, which looks as if it could be readily removed; but any attempt to rub it off reveals the fact that the scales and other parts to which it adheres are rotten. One fish so infected gives off many millions of spores; but the fungus appears to die with the fish, the death of the latter being brought about, as a rule, by the choking of the gills. The fungus is said to be incapable of existing in salt or brackish water, a fact which, if it be one, points to the only possible remedy. We stated this fact in connection with our visit to the Wisconsin State Hatchery last summer, mentioning that Supt. Welcher had used salt with gratifying success.

EASTERN TROUT ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE—*Kalama, W. T., Feb.* 12.—I have nearly one thousand brook trout, about one month old, the first ever hatched in Oregon or Washington Territory. The eggs were shipped from Messrs. Thomas & Brainard, Randolph, N. Y. I expect 5,000 more eggs to be shipped on the 20th of this month, and if they arrive in good condition, shall expect to hatch at least 4,000 of them. There are several parties interesting themselves in the matter in Oregon, and, I presume, next season one or two more small hatching establishments will make a start. The trout are intended for a stream not far from here, and the object is to introduce the "red speckled fellows" into the waters of this vicinity. Come out in a year or two and help catch 'em.

H. H. HOLT.

Mr. Holt is the contriver of the patent fly-book we referred to in our columns a few weeks since.

CALIFORNIA SALMON FOR TENNESSEE—*Savannah, March* 4.—Mr. Wm. Hamlin, of Maryland, has within the past three or four days visited our waters with a supply of seven or eight thousand salmon fry. They were in splendid condition when they reached Buffalo River, in which stream they were to be deposited. I did not have the good fortune to meet the gentleman, but received my information from the officers of the steamer which brought them up. WILL.

TO STATE FISH COMMISSIONERS.—The Kirtland Society of Natural Sciences, of Cleveland, Ohio, would be glad to receive the reports of the fish commissioners of the various States. They have already in their library all the reports up to 1877.

Natural History.

THE BITE OF THE SKUNK.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 5, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Upon receipt of your issue containing my note of Nov. 21, 1878, respecting "Death from Skunk Bite," which you considered a subject worthy of discussion, I set about gathering facts and opinions relative thereto. Thus far I have not accumulated a great deal of information, but am enabled to make a partial report, which is offered for what it may seem worth. Among other things, I sought for particulars respecting the two cases referred to in my letter of November 21, and will first refer to them.

The case mentioned in Southeastern Colorado was that of S. E. Jones, aged 22 years. Of the particulars of his death, Mr. Charles W. Bowman, editor of the *Leader* at West Las Animas, Bent County, writes: "The only intelligent witness of the biting of 'Bud' Jones lives thirty miles away and has not been in town since the receipt of your letter. He was bitten through both lips at left side of his mouth while asleep. His death occurred about nine weeks later. He was out on the range when bitten, and at the camp that evening the boys had been shooting at some skunks in the rocks, and finally built a fire over the mouth of the cave, or hole, inhabited by them. After being bitten, 'Bud' immediately came to town. He was considerably alarmed at first, but the wound soon healed and he appeared quite unconcerned about it. He had little or no treatment. I believe Dr. Chary, of Fort Lyon, told him the only thing he could do would be to cut it out, but it seems there was no desire on 'Bud's' part to have such an operation performed. He soon after went to Texas, apparently in the best of health, where he was attacked with convulsions and died in a few hours."

In announcing Mr. Jones' death at the time, Mr. Bowman published the following in his paper:

"Skunk bites are of frequent occurrence on the plains, and not a few deaths from this cause are related by old settlers. Whether the animal does this only under a fit of madness, or whether it ever becomes rabid, is not known. It is true, however, that very few persons escape death as a consequence of being bitten. The skunk, unlike other denizens of the prairie, has little or no fear of man, but will as leisurely walk into a tent or camp at night as would a domestic cat. Its habit with human beings is to bite them while asleep; it may be on the ear, face, hand, or any exposed part. Of course the sleeper is immediately awakened, and the varmint is driven away. The wound inflicted may appear no worse than the scratch of a briar, but it is nevertheless a thing not to be trifled with. In case of skunk bite, the following suggestions will prove useful: If possible, a physician should be consulted, and that without delay. That being impracticable, the treatment is to cut out the flesh to the depth of the wound, or burn it out with a hot iron, or destroy the poison with caustic potash. It is the sense of the medical profession that the poison deposited with the bite of rabid animals lies for a time in the wound before being absorbed. How long it thus remains is not definitely known, though five days has been reckoned as the outside limit. The importance of immediate treatment is therefore apparent. If nothing else is at hand, a bridle-bit heated would answer for the burning, or concentrated lye for the caustic. There is but little virtue in drinking whisky, as is done in snake bites."

The case in Texas was reported to me by General F. L. Britton, of Austin, that State. Being in impaired health, he spent last winter in camp about the headwaters of the Colorado River, on the Staked plains in Western Texas. The country in the neighborhood was full of buffalo hunters. The subject was a young man about nineteen years of age, who belonged to a camp about nine miles distant. I was in error before in stating that he was a member of my informant's party. Convulsions ensued in eight or ten days, and death resulted two or three days later. It was the subject of camp discussion at the time, and many similar cases were talked of, only one of which the General now remembers. That was of a decrepit old lady, twelve miles from Fort Concho, not far distant, which had occurred not long before. She was sitting in her house, when a skunk entered through the open door and bit her foot, from which she died. General Britton says that it seemed to be the universal opinion among the hundreds of plainsmen in the neighborhood of his camp that a skunk bite was certainly fatal. He also says—pertinent to a communication in FOREST AND STREAM of January 30—that some people in that State harbor the animals about their houses, either wholly or partially domesticated, as vermin destroyers. He names one family who have for years had a family of skunks living under the floor of the house in which they live. They appeared as familiar about the premises as so many domestic cats, and, he thinks, were never offensive.

The following cases are reported by Mr. Bowman: A brother of A. Ruder was bitten in the hay field, in this county, in 1874 or '75, and died three months later. A child was bitten at Peeled Pine white in camp at night, in 1875. Its parents were traveling across the country from Grenada to Trinidad, and slept in a tent. The child was bitten on the nose and died in two or three days. Two of the Hall brothers, of Madison, New Mexico, have been bitten and are still alive. Nathan says he has a spell of sickness every year, about the time he was bitten. "Mid" was bitten on the top of the head, and it swells every year about the time the bite was received to the size of a hen's egg. R. E. McAnulty, of Fort Elliott, Texas, was bitten eleven years ago. He was taken with violent vomiting and bleeding, which continued three days, after which he recovered, but his health has not been good since.

Doctor Cushing, of Trinidad, Colorado, who has, no doubt, seen several cases, gives it as his opinion that the natural bite of the skunk produces hydrophobia—that it does not need to be suffering from rabies itself. He says its bite will kill the victim sooner or later without fail. Doctor W. L. South, who has had great experience in Texas and New Mexico, says "the bite will fetch the victim some time," meaning that it will sooner or later result in death.

Mr. Bowman appends the following postcript to his interesting letter: "The animal does not emit the odor when it bites. The smaller-sized ones having but little white on them are supposed to be the most vicious. The cow-boys drive them out of their camps with a torch or a stick with fire on the end of it. In the night, when coming into a tent, they sometimes make a sniffing noise, which wakes the boys. When exasperated, they bite everything. They appear sometimes, when met on the prairie, to be disposed to give battle; at other times they pay no attention to man."

In FOREST AND STREAM, of January 23, there is an interesting editorial article upon this subject, quoting Col. Dodge, M. C. Hovey, Dr. Spearer and Dr. Janeway. All except the latter agree with the prevalent opinion entertained by plainsmen. Dr. Janeway—with whom I was quite well acquainted a few years ago—differs with them, yet his evidence, in so far as you quote it as specific, is hardly more encouraging. He cites the cases of two herders who were bitten (presumably at the same time and by the same animal), one of whom died and the other recovered; but the latter required twenty-four days of most heroic treatment—nitrate of silver and strychnine—before the poison was conquered. And then it would be interesting to know whether the subject really "recovered" or still suffers periodic or chronic effects, as some of those cited above. He also cites eight other cases who recovered from skunk bites, but their treatment or the degree of "recovery" are not given. Both would be of interest, as well as the proportion of fatal cases set down against them. The fact that two dogs frequently bitten by skunks have suffered no evil results therefrom need give no assurance of safety to man. I have never heard of a dog or any other animal contracting rabies from skunk bite.

The Doctor also thinks the malady "epidemical, no cases having been reported previous to 1870 in this region" (Kan.). Does he cite cases in any other part of the country prior to that time? It is certainly more than twenty-five years since I read—and was startled by—the first account I had ever seen, or heard of, of death caused by the bite of a skunk. It occurred on the North Platte, on Sweetwater, between Fort Laramie and the South Pass. I was of opinion that it was in *Fremont's Journal*, and occurred in 1842 or '3, but I cannot find it now in his report, and concluded that it must have been in something else. Am quite confident it occurred between 1840 and 1850, and am positive as to the place. Similar incidents and like results have been of common report ever since I have known this Western country, now twenty-seven years.

I have never seen any of the papers referred to in your issue of 23d ult., but believe that a discussion in a popular journal, so widely read as is the FOREST AND STREAM, will bring out more valuable information on the subject than has yet reached the public. WM. N. BYERS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have been much interested in reading several articles in your valuable paper on the fatal effects of the skunk bite. I am not prepared to give any facts in support of the opinion so generally advanced by hunters, plainsmen, etc., but rather to relate my own experience with the little "white head." Several years ago, when I was quite a lad, I was one day wandering through the fields with my dog, Old Tige, when all at once Tige came to a sudden halt at the mouth of a small hole in the ground, and as I was armed with a small ax we determined to dig out the supposed rabbit; so went to work, and after digging for a short time I placed myself flat on the ground and reached into the hole for our game. My pluck was good but my judgment very bad. I however secured him by the hind leg and soon brought him to the surface. He proved to be a full-grown skunk, and as I drew him forth he fastened his teeth on poor Tige's nose and lacerated it in a shocking manner, but was soon shaken off and killed. The dog was sick for several days, but soon recovered and lived to a ripe old age, and I believe fully glutted his vengence on the skunk family, as he killed many. As for myself I was not *bitten*, but am of the opinion that I should have been much happier had I been and had died on the spot. CHAS. E. LEWIS.

Suspension Bridge, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1879.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 1, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In your article "Death from Skunk Bite," Jan. 23, you state that bad results from the skunk's bite are yet unheard of east of the Missouri River. Now, among the people living on Choctawhatch Bay the skunk is considered quite a dangerous animal, and I am informed by several of the oldest settlers that their dogs when bitten by it invariably died "of fits," they say, but as hydrophobia is unknown there, I imagine that it was that disease. Respectfully yours, SILAS STEARNS.

We feel greatly indebted to Mr. Byers for his very full and careful report on this most important subject, and we commend his paper to all our correspondents as a model of its kind. We shall hope before long to receive further definite information relating to the effects of the skunk's bite. We do not know Dr. Janeway's present address, but if the above communications should meet his eye we should be most happy to receive his comments on them. The letters printed above referring to the effects of the bite of this animal in the East are interesting.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun

LIST OF THE BIRDS OF NOVA SCOTIA —Land Birds.

BY J. MATTHEW JONES.

(Continued.)

42. *Hirundo horreorum*, Barton, Barn Swallow.—Very common throughout the province. First broods fully fledged by the middle of July.

43. *Tachycineta bicolor* (V.) Cs., White-bellied Swallow.—Very common, and is the earliest swallow visiting the province.

44. *Petrochelidon lunifrons* (Say), Cab., Cliff Swallow.—Very common. The nests are crowded together under the eaves of our public buildings, particularly when ornamental woodwork affords cosy nooks for shelter.

45. *Cotyle riparia* (L.), Boie, Bank Swallow.—On the sides of most of our inland lakes and rivers, and especially on the shelving, clayey shores of the Basin of Minas, this species may be seen, and builds its nest in the usual situation.

46. *Progne purpurea* (L.), Boie, Purple Martin.—Not common. Frequents the interior of the province, but is very rarely seen on the sea coast.

47. *Ampelis garrulus*, L., Bohemian Waxwing.—Rare. A flock of twelve was observed some few years ago near the Three-Mile House, eleven of which were shot for specimens.

48. *Ampelis cedrorum* (V.), Bd., Cedar Bird.—Not uncommon, especially in the fall, when they roam about in flocks. In wild, hilly districts, far away from the settlements, where each rocky ridge, formed of granitic boulders, is sparsely clothed with a growth of young hardwoods, from out of which, like spectres, rise the bleached and wasted trunks of once noble pines, whose evergreen foliage years agone succumbed to the raging flames, these birds appear at home; and certainly one of the prettiest forest scenes I ever saw was at the dawn of a bright autumnal day, when, camped on the summit of the Blue Mountains at the back of Shelburne Co., I rose benumbed by the keen frost which had coated every inanimate object with its hoary rime, when my first glance fell upon a flock of cedar birds stationed on the summit of an old pine. The first rays of the rising sun shone upon the flock as each bird was preening its wings for the daily flight, and not a sound was heard to break the universal silence which reigned around, save the wild wailing notes of the loon on the distant lake. Not long, however, was I permitted to gaze upon the charming scene, for soon the morning's toilet was completed, and rising *en masse*, they spread their wings upon the frosty air and vanished from sight.

49. *Vireo olivaceus* (L.), V., Red-eyed Vireo.—Common.

50. *V. gilvus* (V.), Bp., Warbling Vireo.—Not uncommon.

51. *V. solitarius* (Wils), V., Solitary Vireo.—Rare.

52. *V. noveboracensis* (Gm.), Bp., White-eyed Vireo.—Not uncommon.

53. *Collurio borealis* (V.), Bd., Great Northern Shrike.—Not uncommon about the settlements in hard winter.

54. *Collurio ludovicianus* (L.), Bd., Loggerhead Shrike.—Very rare.

55. *Pinicola enucleator* (L.), V., Pine Grosbeak.—Common during the winter months. Females go in flocks at that season, and are far more often seen than males.

56. *Carpodacus purpureus* (Gm.), Gr., Purple Finch.—This bird, which is known to Nova Scotians as the "red linnet," is very common during the summer months, arriving from the south about the first week in April. It is taken in a trap made in the form of a bird cage, and sold as a song bird, its pretty note and gaudy plumage causing it to be much sought after.

57. *Loxia leucoptera* (Wils.), White-winged Crossbill.—This bird is very common during some winters, and was especially so the last (1877-8), large flocks frequenting the spruce woods about Halifax.

58. *Loxia curvirostra*, L., Common Crossbill.—Not so common as the former species.

59. *Ægiothus linaria*, (L.), Cab., Red-poll Linnet.—Abundant at all seasons.

60. *Chrysomitris pinus* (Wils.), Br., Pine Linnet.—Not common.

61. *C. tristis* (L.), Bp., American Goldfinch.—Not uncommon, but rare some seasons.

62. *Plectrophanes nivalis* (L.), Meyer, Snow Bunting.—This bird generally makes its appearance from the North about the last week in November or first week in December; but some seasons I have known it arrive as early as the first week in November. From observations made during ten successive winters, I am inclined to believe that the larger flocks of these birds follow the course of snow storms, for I have invariably found that although the absence of these birds in their accustomed situations has been conspicuous up to the setting in of a heavy fall, they have almost always appeared within twenty-four hours afterward in numbers. Their principal ground here is on Halifax Common, a level tract of ground, almost bare of trees, about one hundred acres in extent, crossed by public roads, much travelled over by horses, whose droppings seem to be the great attraction to these birds; indeed, I think they chiefly rely on these for their supply of food in deep snows, when the whole district is completely covered. At other times, when high winds occur, the snow is blown off the exposed parts of the shelving banks and they are enabled to procure some of the tiny seeds of the grasses and small plants which form the scanty herbage of this barren spot in summer time. Where they rest at night in time of heavy snow storms has always been a mystery to me. If they couched together in twos and threes, as is supposed, under the shelter of the stone walls about, they would assuredly be covered to a great depth by the drifts, and certainly prevented from reaching the surface again by the hard crust which forms there before morning, unless they free themselves by picking their way out. Possibly some ornithological reader of FOREST AND STREAM may be able to throw

light on this matter. The latest appearance of these birds in spring I have recorded in my journal is April 19.

63. *P. lapponicus* (L.), Selby, Lapland Longspur.—Rare. I have only obtained one specimen, which was shot when in company with a small flock of shore larks on the coast in January, 1876.

64. *Passerculus savanna* (Wils.), Bp., Savannah Sparrow.—Very common in summer.

65. *Poœcetes gramineus* (Gm.), Bd., Bay-winged Bunting.—Rare.

66. *Ammodromus maritimus* (Wils.), Sw., Sea-side Finch.—Very common; arriving from the South about the end of March, and frequenting the lowland contiguous to the shore. All I have procured have had a yellow blotch at the base of the beak immediately upon the nostril, and then continuous as a yellow line above the eye and a little beyond it. The edge of the wings, faint yellow. Two middle tail feathers very sharp. Feet and legs very pale flesh color.

67. *Melospiza palustris* (Wils.), Bd., Swamp Sparrow.—Common.

68. *M. melodia* (Wils.), Bd., Song Sparrow.—Very common. This is probably the first song bird to arrive from the South in spring.

69. *Junco hyemalis* (L.), Sel., Snowbird.—Very common; arriving from the South the first week in April. The nest is usually made in a tuft of grass in low situations about the first week in May, and the first brood is hatched about the middle of the month. A second brood is also hatched about the beginning of August. A few stay through the winter, but the main body departs south about the end of October.

70. *Spizella monticola* (Gm.), Bd., Tree Sparow.—Not uncommon during the winter months.

71. *S. socialis* (Wils.), Bp., Chipping Sparrow.—Rarely observed on the coast, but not uncommon in the interior of the province.

72. *Spizella pusilla* (Wils.), Bp., Field Sparrow.—Common.

73. *Zonotrichia albicollis* (Gm.), Bp., White-throated Sparrow.—Very common; arriving from the North about the first week in May. Its local name is "Poor Kennedy Bird," derived, it is said, from the supposed resemblance of its plaintive notes to the words "Poor Kennedy—Kennedy—Kennedy," originating in a legendary tale of an unfortunate traveler of that name, who, being lost in the deep forest, shared the fate of the babes in the wood, save the covering of leaves; and ever since, this bird, whose ancestor was present at the sad scene has continued to sound this lament, "Poor Kennedy—Kennedy—Kennedy."

74. *Passerella iliaca* (Merrem.), Sw., Fox Sparrow.—Not uncommon, but only staying on their autumnal and vernal migrations for a short time. They usually arrive in small flocks from the North about the last week in October, and return from the South about the first week in April. Mr. Downs informs me that this bird breeds in Newfoundland.

75. *Goniaphea ludoviciana* (L.), Bowdich, Rose-breasted Grosbeak.—Rare on the coast, but not uncommon in the uncultivated districts of the interior. Mount Thorn, in Picton Co., is a noted locality for this bird, which appears to delight in hardwood forests, which clothe the mountain and its vicinity.

(*To be continued.*)

THE BIRDS OF GRENADA.—We have received, through the kindness of Mr. Geo. N. Lawrence, another of his papers relating to the birds collected by Ober during the latter's explorations in the Lesser Antillia. This catalogue, which is published in the proceedings of the United States National Museum, contains notes on fifty-four species taken or observed during the stay of the collector, and is in many respects of very great interest. The Island of Grenada is very near the South American coast, being only seventy miles from Tobago and one hundred miles from Trinidad, so that we might well expect to find here a number of typical South American forms of bird life. In fact, however, there are but two species noticed, which are strictly South American, *Glaucis hirsutus* and *Tyrannus melancholicus*, a fact which shows, as Mr. Lawrence remarks, how markedly Grenada and the islands north of it are defined as a distinct zoological province. Besides the peculiarities attaching to the bird fauna of the island, it is interesting to note that we find here an armadillo and a monkey. Mr. Lawrence has our thanks for his most interesting paper.

A CHECK ON THE SPARROWS.—Our correspondent, E. H. Howell, who writes to us from Bath, Steuben County, New York, says:

I notice quite a number of the small hoot owl around the place feeding on the English sparrow. Is not this something new?

We have known of the same thing before, and indeed only a few evenings since we saw a small owl (*Scops asio*) hunting for sparrows about an old church. Among the ivy with which the building was overgrown many sparrows roost every night, and no doubt the bird of prey fared sumptuously on them. As we passed on our way, we wished the bird of wisdom good speed in the good work which he was performing.

CORVUS CORAX IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Our correspondent, "M. C. A.," who writes from Warner, New Hampshire, under date of February 27, announces the capture of a raven near that place. He says:

A rare bird for this vicinity was brought me for mounting recently. It was a raven (*Corvus corax*), a young male. It was caught in a trap set for a fox, about ten miles north of here, about February 1. I have never known of a specimen of this species being taken in this vicinity before. This one was in company with another of its own sable kind.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.—The meeting of February 25 was, as usual, well attended. An interesting paper from Mr. Thos. S. Roberts, of Minneapolis, Minn., was read, giving a detailed account of the warblers found in and around that city. Owing to the peculiarly level tract of country in which the city is situated, there is a great lack of heavy timber, the favorite resort of these birds, and consequently many species are noted only as migrants, although breeding a hundred miles further north in what is termed the "Big Woods." The tamarack swamps, which abound in any favorable locality around Minneapolis, are the resorts of these birds during migration, and especially so for the young in the fall of the year, when they come trooping through by the hundreds. The Nashville and Tennessee (*Helminthophaga ruficapilla* and *peregrina*) yellow rumped and black poll warblers (*Dendroica coronata* and *striata*) and the Maryland yellow throat (*Geothlypis trichas*) are found associating together at this time, and are the most abundant.

He cited ten genera, including twenty-eight species, all but three of which he has verified himself, and these three are given on the authority of Dr. P. L. Hatch. Among the rarer ones may be mentioned the golden-winged warbler (*Helminthophaga chrysoptera*), which is found at Minneapolis during the spring and into June. On June 12, 1878, he took a nest which he is almost positive belongs to this species. The birds were seen in the immediate vicinity, and the eggs and structure of the nest coincide exactly with that of this bird. The blue-winged yellow warbler (*H. pinus*) is very rare or accidental, only one specimen having as yet been noted, and that by Dr. P. L. Hatch, in 1874. The black-throated blue warbler (*Dendroica cærulescens*) is rare, arriving about the middle of May and proceeding northward to breed. *D. blackburnie* is not common. The chestnut-sided (*D. pennsylvanica*) is common, and breeds. The Cape May warbler (*D. tigrina*) is rare. The two specimens on which it was identified as belonging to the fauna were taken by Mr. Roberts, May 15, 1875, and afterward he took several in the fall. The mourning warbler (*Geothlypis philadelphia*) is but rarely met with around Minneapolis, and only during migrations; but northward, in Carleton and St. Louis counties, where the forests have been cut down by fire and the charred timber lies piled up in inextricable confusion, these birds are found as common residents. A dense undergrowth has sprung up, which gives them the best protection for their nests and young, and where it is difficult to procure any but the males, who, more venturesome, appear on the dead branches of some standing tree and utter their characteristic notes. Nests were not actually found by Mr. Roberts, but the discovery of the young just from them (July 18, 1878,) was proof positive of their breeding.

Mr. Ingersoll read a paper on intelligence or education in animals, citing various instances of birds, dogs, horses, etc., finding their way home again after apparently interminable wanderings by rail, water and land, and often after long periods of detention at their new homes, when all desire seemed to have disappeared and they were finally set at liberty. This ability seemed to be due to higher mental faculties, and in those animals where this was lacking there was no attempt to return to a former home or place.

Mr. Merriam read some extracts from his journal of the past year, in which he mentioned an instance of an old cock partridge (*Bonasa umbellus*), which came every day to a certain log lying alongside of a woodpile, and there drummed incessantly, without seeming to mind whether there were cattle or poultry by it or not, and on his near approach, would simply walk to the end of the log, hop off and disappear in the neighboring shrubbery, to come back again in a short time. This was kept up all summer, and when the weather became quite warm, the drumming was kept up until into the night—as late even as two o'clock. He also spoke of the male purple-finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*) starting up in the air from the tree on which they were perched, and then letting themselves fall, so to speak, all the while giving forth a volume of song, and apparently utterly regardless of where they would alight.

HARD TIMES FOR THE BIRDS—*East Stroudsburg, Pa., Feb. 18—Editor Forest and Stream:* This morning, while watching some woodpeckers, I observed a turtle dove. I threw a piece of ice at it, but it did not stir. I threw again, and was more successful, and brought it down. I ran up and got it and found it very nearly frozen. I took it in the house and put it in a cage. I am feeding a flock of thirty-seven quail. They come into the barnyard every morning, and are as tame as the other fowls. A great many are being trapped around here; they can be bought in almost any store in town. I hear that a great many are starving and being caught by hawks. S. A. R.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

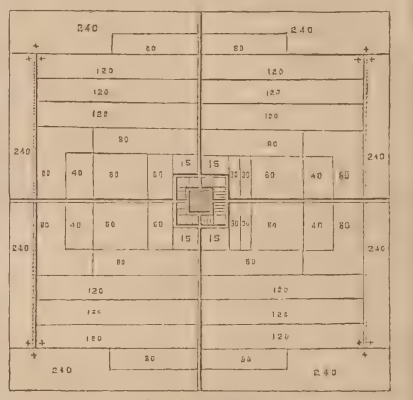
FARM COLONIES.

WHILE the tide of emigration has been setting toward the West in a ceaseless current for years, it until recently acquired its chief volume from the farming districts of the older States, and from Europeans accustomed to farm labor, who were ready to assume the hardships of a pioneer life that they might establish homes of their own in a land of liberty. But in recent years the depression that has prevailed in our manufacturing and commercial circles has awakened the emigrating impulse in a large class heretofore engaged in industries that are now suspended or no longer afford a comfortable income. There are large numbers hesitating between desperation and despair, who would gladly fly from the difficulties that beset them to engage in farming, but who shrink from the isolation, discomfort and danger of setting up a home in the dark forests or on the lonely prairies.

The formation of colonies, composed of persons of congenial tastes and those accustomed to town associations and privileges, offers a practicable means of relieving life in a new country of many of its objectionable features. Colonies of this kind have been recently formed in a number of our northern towns and cities, and one in Brooklyn has purchased several thousand acres of prairie land in Northern Texas, to which a number of families have already removed, and others are to follow. To secure the highest advantages of settlement in a colony a definite plan of laying out and subdividing the land should be agreed upon as the colony is formed. So far as we are aware no such subdivision has been made by any of the colonies referred to, but some of the principal members of the Brooklyn colony have approved the plans herein presented, and urged their publication for the consideration of those who are contemplating a removal to the West or South.

To parties going South the plan of settling in colonies removes the objection (which is usually very much exaggerated) that northern settlers are not cordially welcomed by a large class of the southern people.

It is not proposed by the term "farm colony" that any individual rights shall be surrendered, or any communal interests or obligations be established beyond a simple co-operation in selecting and subdividing a large track of land into farms of size suitable to all, so that each family shall be within convenient proximity to others, and to a common centre, around which the school, church, store, post-office, and other institutions and enterprises of a miscellaneous character pertaining to a village may be located. The question of having a village charter, and imposing restrictions on the sale of liquors and the suppression of nuisances may be left to the decision of the members, but if it is proposed to organize a colony on temperance principles, it should be so announced at the outset to secure harmonious action as the settlement progresses. For intelligible illustration the accompaning plot of Farmville is presented, which may, of course, be modified to suit a larger or smaller colony, but it is believed to embrace the most practicable way of subdiving land into large or small farms, in securing to each a pleasant and equitable frontage, and the utmost convenience in the working operations of the farms.



PLOT OF FARMVILLE.

The plot embraces about 5,120 acres, or eight sections of 640 acres, and is assumed to be of uniform quality and value, and to consist of fertile prairie or timbered land, large bodies of which can be selected in various States and Territories of the West and South, within convenient reach of railroad or river communication. Should the land not be level, or of uniform value, or the plot not admit of such exactness in subdivision, the size and value of plots may be determined by lot, or by fixing a small premium for choice, the amount so paid to be devoted to street improvements or other public purposes. If the majority of a colony should desire larger farms than are indicated in the plot it would be better to reduce the number of members in the colony, rather than materially increase the size of the tract, as a larger area would destroy the admirable village features of the settlement.

The plot, as before stated, represents eight sections of 640 acres each; these are subdivided into square blocks of eighty acres each, through which two broad avenues, at least eighty feet wide, extend from the middle of each side to a common centre, where there is a public square, the size of which may be fixed at the discretion of the colonists. It is assumed that the square, with the lots and streets around it, occupies about 1,000 feet square, or twenty-five acres. In the centre of this there might be a small plaza three or four hundred feet square, with the town lots, hereafter noted, located around it. Each of the eighty-acre lots is about 1,800 feet square, and twenty eight of them front on an avenue, each of which extends 7,200 feet from the centre of the public square. The subdivisions are so made that the occupants of the eight farms farthest from the centre, by erecting their buildings near the corner, will be but a few hundred feet more than a mile from the public square. While no farm has a frontage of more than 1,800 feet on an avenue, and a majority of them only 900 feet, the rear lots are assigned to those having street fronts, constituting several large farms, each occupying very similar relations to the others of like size. Thus there are eight farms of 240 acres; twelve of 120 acres; sixteen of 80 acres; ten of 60 acres; four of 40 acres; four of 30 acres, and four of 12 to 15 acres, according to the size of the public square. The smaller farms are chiefly located near the square, as best subserving the interest of such of those who may wish to pursue other avocations in connection with farming.*

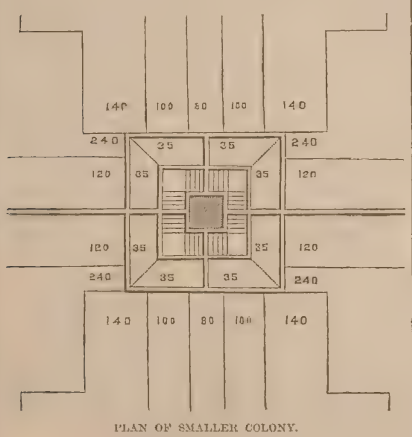
It might be very desirable to lay out around the central part of the public square as many town lots of equal size as there are members of the colony, so that each lot shall be about 50x150 feet in size, with a street in front, extending around the square, and in their rear, separating them from the farm plots. One of these lots to be apportioned to each of the settlers without reference to the size of his farm, and without charge, save the actual cost of the land, and a nominal fee to cover the expense of surveying and laying out the public square. The size of above diagram does not admit of a detailed plan of the square, but it is believed that it will be intelligible to the reader without further explanation. A better plan, perhaps, would be to reserve all these "town lots" around the public square as village property, to be sold at discretion, and the proceeds to be applied to street improvements, shade trees, school house, public hall, etc. This would involve a village charter, which is in many respects desirable. Either plan should be duly considered, and the one most approved should be adopted before settlement is begun.

The number of small farms may be varied to suit the wants of the colony; so, also, the number and size of the larger farms may be increased or diminished; but since a settlement of fifty families would require a physician, preacher, teacher, merchant, miller, baker, blacksmith, butcher, one or more

* For convenience in adapting this diagram to our columns, only one half the size of the large farms on the extreme right and left is presented. For the same reason, the outside and rear portion of the plots in the second diagram is left undefined—the purpose being to present a clear idea of the street boundaries in the limit allowed in the column.

carpenters, painters, shoemakers, and perhaps others who would not wish the care of large farms; and as there would be likely also to be several of limited means unable to buy much land, or who would join the colony for the purpose of working for the larger farmers, it is believed that the proportion of small farms is not too large. It is assumed that the entire plot is rich arable land, and that little, if any, need for some time at least be reserved for pasturage, as the cattle roam at will over the almost limitless prairies. Hence a farm of forty acres would be equivalent to one two, three, or even four times as large in the Eastern or Middle States, and twenty acres well-tilled would more than suffice to supply an ordinary family with the leading food staples. Of course the school, church, store, and miscellaneous industries would chiefly concentrate near the public square. A steam grist-mill, and (if located in the cotton-growing district a cotton press, gin) movable threshing machine, etc., would be desirable, especially for the smaller farmers. The larger farmers would have their own cotton press, gin, reaping and perhaps threshing machine, and would furnish employment for some of the colonists, or for laborers owning little or no land. The owners of the small farms would find it convenient to avail themselves of the machinery, teams, etc., of the larger ones, or to "exchange work" in breaking up land, harvesting, etc. Those who wish to pursue stock raising or general planting on a large scale could secure land outside the village by lease or purchase.

It may be urged that the larger farms are located so remote from the central square as to render the plan inequitable. But it must be remembered that any mode of subdivision which placed large farms in the centre would destroy the village character of the colony. If Messrs. Smith, Brown and Robinson insist upon having three or four hundred acres each immediately adjoining the public square, it will throw at least two-thirds of the colony three-quarters of a mile and more from the centre, and destroy the leading object of the whole plan. Large farms properly and of necessity belong outside of villages, and if those who own large bodies of land would enhance their value by encouraging the establishment of villages, they must accommodate all the members of the community as far as possible. The Mennonites seek to preserve the community plan, by giving their farms a very narrow front on one long avenue, and making them correspondingly deep as to size. But they rarely desire large farms, and a tract of more than eighty or a hundred acres laid out in this way would be so deep as to be inconvenient in farm operations. The larger farmers might require several herdsmen or croppers, whom it might not be desirable to make members of the colony. They would necessarily be required to live further from the centre than the regular colonists for convenience in reaching their herd or their crop. These could be located at points indicated by three stars, either as tenants or owners of such plots as the owners of the farms might be disposed to sell to them. They would be about a mile and a half from the public square in a direct line, or two miles by the avenue, to which there should be a lane, as indicated by the dotted line, as well for the convenience of the croppers as for the farmers whose lands connect with it. These settlements would comprise families of congenial tastes and condition, who would be better satisfied with this partial isolation than to be on the public avenues. All large farming districts abound in this class of settlers, who in some parts of the South have been designated by the whites as Crackers, and by the blacks as "poor white trash." But they serve a valuable purpose at last in the social economy, and are far more useful and worthy citizens than a large class of coarse, noisy idlers, which abound in almost all towns and cities.



PLAN OF SMALLER COLONY.

Should it be desirable to sink an Artesian well it should be located near the square and the water conveyed in pipes or logs along each avenue to every house. The public square and the avenues should be at once bordered by trees (if in the southwest, the eucalyptus and willow being rapid growers and effective absorbents or neutralizers of malarial poison, are believed to be preferable).

A diagram is presented of a smaller colony, of twenty-six families, located on a tract of about 2,500 acres, the residences being located on four avenues, forming a square of three-fifths of a mile in extent; the centre of the square to be laid out in a public plaza, surrounded by town lots, as in the Farmville diagram, with eight small farms of thirty to forty acres in extent, occupying the area between the avenues and the public square. The advantages of this plan are that it can be readily modified to suit a larger or smaller number of colonists, and by reducing the extent of the central area, would be found an admirable plan for adoption by a half dozen or more large farmers, who might thus have several hundred acres each, and still all live within a mile or less of each other. Those who have traveled in the Southern States or in many portions of the West, will realize how a neglect of some plan or system in the early settlement of the country has isolated the population and rendered the successful establishment of a public school system a problem of most difficult solution.

A colony such as we have indicated, if located in an unsettled district, and especially in the great grazing region of Kansas or Texas, would at once bloom out like an oasis in the desert, and would soon attract ranchmen and others, who would gladly purchase lots and erect houses, where their families might enjoy the advantages of civilization and refinement. In the progress of time, should a railroad be located through the tract, a depot might be established, and our rural farm village at once assume the importance of a thriving business centre. But without any such agency, the location of fifty families in the centre of a body of land five, ten or twenty thousand acres in extent, could not fail greatly to enhance the value of the whole and make each individual investment much more valuable than it could possibly be if the colonists were scattered without system or co-operation.

This plan is predicated on the ability of every member of the colony to make his own location, erect his buildings, and raise his first crop without assistance. To do this, ready cash of at least a few hundred dollars would be absolutely essential. It is believed that capitalists would find the formation of such colonies, with moderate loans to such as require it, a much safer and more profitable investment than ordinary enterprises in the older States afford. The enhanced value of reserved sections would insure a good profit on the original cost of the land, and the improvements made by settlers would afford the amplest security for money advanced on the purchase and improvements. But to secure the highest advantage from the colony system of emigration, the members should each possess sufficient means to establish themselves on an untrammeled footing, and should be persons of such congenial tastes and public spirit as would make the improvement and progress of the village a general inspiration. Thus they will at once enter upon the independence and thrift of farm life, without incurring the anxieties incident to debt, and without divorcing themselves from the refining influences and privileges to which they have been accustomed. Thus will our ideal Farmville become a model of rural comfort and prosperity.

No reference has been made to the influence of the colony system of emigration upon the development of diversified industries. Thirty or forty thrifty farms will soon furnish staples for a cotton or woolen mill, a merchant flouring mill, a tannery, wheelwright shop, and other useful enterprises; and thus will the development of manufactures go hand in hand with agricultural progress.

Aside from the advantages of a village settlement in the relations of social life, a very material saving can always be made by purchasing a large body of land. Special rates can also be secured with the various railroad companies for the transportation of colonies and their effects. The saving in this way to a large family will amount to the value of a good many acres of land. In the purchase of lumber, building materials and farm implements a colony will command the discount accorded to the wholesale buyer, and afford material protection against imposition, since the trade and good will of its members would be objects worth retaining. Of course, a wise discretion should always be exercised in the selection of agents to purchase land or other property, and experience has shown that it is always the wisest policy for each colonist to make his own payments, receive and control his own deed, and, as far as possible, avoid all opportunity for fraud or speculation by the projectors or agents of the colony, the object being to make the mutual or colony feature simply an auxiliary to individual interest and action. Where colonies are formed by capitalists under stipulated conditions, of course it will be necessary to surrender somewhat of the independence which a settler feels whose means render credit unnecessary. And only capitalists who are persons of known probity and liberality should receive the confidence or co-operation of even the humblest settler. Thousands of honest emigrants have been duped and robbed by greedy and unscrupulous "land sharks" and their agents; and it is believed that no surer method of defeating their schemes can be devised than the adoption by intending emigrants of the colony plan of settlement.

S. A. Atkinson.

Yachting and Boating.

HIGH WATER FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Mch. 13	3	27	w	13	11	26
Mch. 14	4	27	1	13	w	26
Mch. 15	5	36	2	22	1	35
Mch. 16	6	47	3	33	2	46
Mch. 17	7	51	4	37	3	50
Mch. 18	8	46	5	32	4	45
Mch. 19	9	37	6	23	5	36

THE YAWL RIG ON SAN FRANCISCO BAY.

San Francisco, March 1, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

There is one rig which possesses many advantages which will bear discussion among Corinthian yachtsmen. I refer to the yawl rig, which has at least become recognized in San Francisco Bay as one no longer to be lightly spoken of by that large class who poke fun at everything of which they have no personal knowledge. Having advocated the former rig against prejudiced arguments for so long, it is a satisfaction at last to see it come to the front far enough at least to be considered and impartially discussed.

As the builder of the first one of the modern style of yawl yachts on San Francisco Bay, and with an experience of some four years in sailing and taking care of her myself, I think that perhaps your many yachting readers who like to handle their own boats might be interested in a description of the rig, with some details of the advantages further than those stated in your article in Forest and Stream of October 31, where, by the way, you refer only to the English yawl. As I do not suppose many of your readers are familiar with San Francisco Bay or its peculiarities, it may be well, at the risk of trespassing on your space, to mention the circumstance under which we sail in this point of the world, for they have a bearing on the question, inasmuch as they have called forth what may be termed the Americanized yawl in use here.

San Francisco Bay proper covers an area of 290 square miles. San Pablo Bay is merely a continuation of it, and with the Straits of Carquenez gives us 130 square miles more. Above the Straits is Suisun Bay, which to the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers is sixty miles more, or a total of 480 square miles. A wide sheet of water, say you, and a good place for yachtsmen. When you come to add the numberless navigable creeks and sloughs emptying into the bay and meandering through the tule lands that border the bay and extend beside the rivers, you will see that our sailing space, although all inland, is somewhat extended. We can sail from San Francisco north to Sacramento, 120 miles, and south to Alviso, thirty-five miles; so any one who starts from the latter place can have 155 miles of sailing on inland bay and river at a stretch, or he may go for over 200 miles up the San Joaquin River, if he chooses, in a light draught boat. So much for our cruising grounds.

Now we come to our winds, of which we often have so much that we would like to spare a little for some of the occasional drifting matches of which we read in your part of the country. Here such a thing never occurs. Our northwest summer winds begin in April, and blow straight on end until October calms their ardor. Our average afternoon breezes blow about twenty-four miles, and from that up to thirty miles per hour. In the channel, where we take our afternoon sails on the way to and from the club-house at Sausalito, and where the winds have full sweep through the Golden Gate, which we cross, they average for one month in the year, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., some thirty miles per hour. Before and after that they subside somewhat. To show the regularity of these strong breezes one instance will suffice. The old Lotus Club sailed on a yacht of that name every Saturday afternoon in the summer for seven consecutive years. We never once in all that time failed to get back across the channel and home by evening. A steam yacht couldn't beat that for regularity, as she would have broken down more than once in that period. Our highest monthly velocity of winds is in July—about thirty miles—and in December it is only from twelve to fourteen miles. In fact we lay up our yachts in winter after a few up-river cruises for ducks, more on account of lack of wind than anything else; for often for weeks at a time in that season the surface of the bay is never ruffled with a breeze, though we have our winter gales occasionally. We never have any snow, as you know. When you remember that the tides from this immense bay must flow and ebb through the Golden Gate, which is only a mile wide, you will know what our currents are in the lower bay. Observations prove that there is seven times as large a body of water passing through the Golden Gate in a given time than the Mississippi carries past New Orleans.

These strong winds of ours, and the consequent sea they kick up, combined with our strong tides, render a style of boat necessary here which is different from that preferred for bay and river sailing with you. Moreover, we have found the sloops to be so unprofitable that we have made up our minds to schooners or yawls.

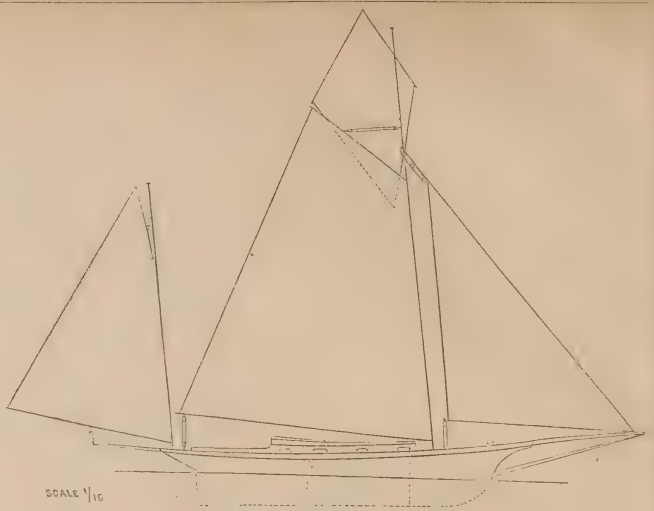
During the past twenty years a great number of the smaller class of cat-boats—or plungers, as we call them—and several sloop yachts, have been brought to this port from New York; but, without a single exception, every one of them had to have her spars and canvas reduced after a trial or two. Others have been built here by those who had their sailing experience elsewhere and ignored the experience of other people, and in all those cases canvas and spars had to be reduced; and even with the sloops built for regular use here, with very small sails compared with those you use, they occasionally have rusty times out in the channel. Of course for smaller-sized yachts schooners are not just the thing on account of the mast in the cabin, the narrow strip of canvas for foresail, and other objections which I will not trespass on your space to detail, but which will be recognized by any one that has used them. We have, therefore, to a certain extent adopted the yawl-rig, the advantages of which I propose to detail, premising that I speak from my own experience in a small yacht which I have handled and taken care of myself ever since I had her built. It may also be premised that we do not by any means pretend to be the originator of the yawl-rig, which has long been known in England and elsewhere, but we have improved upon and Americanized it to a certain extent, so as to render it more practicable and handy. In this shape its success has been such that we now have more yawls than any yacht club in America, and their number is increasing as their merits become known. Of course we have a good many schooners, but the sloops are gradually being turned into yawls. The spring will see but one sloop left in the San Francisco Yacht Club.

The yawl rig simply consists of a mainmast set perhaps a little further forward than it would be in a sloop, and made somewhat lighter. On this is an ordinary mainmast and jib, the main boom, however, only extending aft as far as the after end of the cockpit. Either inside or outside of the cockpit rail is stepped the driver mast, which carries a leg-of-mutton or Bermudian driver. A small spar called the "boomkin" (or "bumpkin," as some style it), rests on the deck and extends outward over the stern, and through a block on its outer end is rove the sheet controlling the driver. The main boom is made of a length sufficient to just clear the driver mast as the boom swings. The jib sheets may lead aft, the main sheet cleat is under the cockpit rail and secured to it, and the driver sheet leads on to a cleat placed at any convenient point by the heel of the driver mast. Thus the sheets controlling all three sails are close by the helmsman's hands, which would not be the case with a schooner. With a flying jib those sheets can lead aft also as mine do. The traveler is on the cockpit rail, and none is needed for the driver.

An English yawl differs but little, if any, from an ordinary cutter as far as her head-sails are concerned. You have described that so fully that it is understood by those who have never handled one. A very small mast is stepped near the taffrail, the whole of the "jigger," or driver, projecting over the stern with a sprit or other peak sail upon it, the shape of the mainsail, of course, being regulated accordingly. This shortens up main boom materially, but they use pretty much the same sized gaff they would with a long main boom. It is a favorite method to change a cutter into a yawl for cruising, by simply changing the mainsail and boom and stepping a driver mast. Then when they are on for racing they change back again, recognizing in this, however, the comfort and convenience of the yawl for cruising purposes.

We, on the other hand, step the mainmast in about the same position as on an ordinary American sloop, or a little forward perhaps, depending, of course, on the build of the hull, position of centreboard, etc. We also carry a single jib, as in an ordinary American sloop, with a long bowsprit to extend the sail well on the foot. Our gaffs are of moderate length in proportion to the boom, and we give our mainsails more hoist than is done on a cutter. The driver-mast is stepped as near the rudder-head as possible, forward or aft of it, but if forward, an elbow on the tiller is necessary. There is no objection to this in the world, mine being made that way. The curve comes under the deck and does not show. The rudder-head is commonly kept below the deck, so as to give the driver-mast the necessary deck support. We have found it to advantage to discard the peak or gaffsail and adopt the Bermudian or leg-of-mutton driver in preference, so as to extend the foot further out and keep the centre of effort

YAWL "ENID," S. F. Y. C.



YAWL "STARTLED FAWN," S. F. Y. C.

as low as possible. The driver is very much larger in proportion than that of the English yawl, and forms a proper balance to the jib. The proportions of these sails require an accuracy of adjustment with relation to each other which makes every difference as to the steering of your boat under the varying spread and position of canvas.

In brief, the English yawl is a modified cutter, and in the same manner the Americanized yawl may be called a modified American sloop.

Now, as to advantages: With jib and driver alone your boat is under command, there being sufficient area of canvas to form working sails. This, of course, is as handy as possible in getting under way or coming to, as will be apparent to every yachtsman, the bulk of canvas being off the boat. As we all very well know, one never reefs until the last moment, and is apt to hold on to it too long on account of the bother. Nobody ever reefs a sloop if he can help it, of course, and the longer the boat the bigger the job. In case we settle away to reef the mainsail in the yawl, we keep right on our course with driver and jib, and all the work on the mainsail is done inboard. Practically, however, we reef very little, for, lowering the mainsail, we can run along easily. In reefing, however, any one will recognize what difference there would be passing an earing inboard or outboard in a lumpy sea and fresh breeze. At no time do we lose control of our vessel, as in laying by under a jib in reefing a sloop. It is very convenient to coax a boat through a squall with driver and jib by flowing the main sheet and getting the bulk of the canvas off her by letting it shake. With a squall abeam, for instance, flow your main sheet, but keep on your course under short sail, the wind passing harmlessly between your masts. If the wind comes too heavily, lower away your mainsail on to the lazy lines and keep on under driver and jib. No need of luffing and waiting for it to pass. Or, if you choose, at any time you can take in your driver alone and sail under mainsail and jib, which would put you in shape like a reefed sloop. Your sails must be properly balanced to enable you to do all this. Your yacht will then work well under any of these circumstances.

The driver acts as a very efficient lever, being so far outboard, and as it is entirely under control, can be used to great advantage in doing short work, as among wharves or vessels. A very slight pull on your driver to windward will swing you wonderfully quick, which will come in very handy in cruising about in a light breeze, or if you happen to get a stern-board on. If you wish to back out of a slip—which it is often convenient for you to do—by bringing your driver square across and throwing your helm over, if you are used to your boat, you can do it in a manner to surprise any lookers-on.

The driver is very handy in other ways as well. If you wish to stop and wait in a moderate breeze without lowering your sails you can come up on your jib and main sheets, haul your driver flat aft and let her sweat. She will then lie head to wind and will pay off enough to let her head sails fill, the driver being so much outboard aft throwing her head up the instant it begins to pay off. At the same time there is not much sail for the wind to take effect on. If alone, you can take your skiff or small boat and go and get a lost hat, boat-hook or an oar, or pick up a duck; you may shoot without thinking of lowering your sails or your boat coming to grief during your temporary absence. If you beat up into a narrow slip or creek and want to turn square in your wake, haul your driver quickly to windward to swing her head and deaden way, flow your mainsheet, check on your jib as soon as she pays, ease off your driver, and your jib will turn her almost in her track before she gathers much way. Remember, I am speaking of a small yacht, 30ft. long, one that a man can handle by himself.

In running in a seaway with wind on quarter or dead aft, you have no long boom to dip in at every roll, and make you think everything is coming out of her, as you sometimes have on a sloop. You can swing out like a schooner if you choose, and need never fear jibing. If your sails come over they will come over in two pieces, your driver (the lighter) first, and then the mainsail, seldom both at once. It is a pleasure to run under mainsail alone before a strong breeze as the sail is in the body of the boat, rendering the steering easy. One not used to the rig will be surprised at the driver, as I am at mine sometimes, though I have used it so long. There the little beggar hangs behind you and out of sight, working like a Trojan and requiring no care. You don't see it unless you look over your shoulder, but it keeps pulling away all the time.

All of our yawls are sharp with the helm. The sails are so evenly balanced and so long on the foot and low down that you don't have a great press of after sail. The bulk of it is in the centre of your boat. You never have to work yourself black and blue over a tiller to keep her off in a fresh breeze. A yawl will steer just as easy with wind on the quarter as abeam, which a sloop will not. You can regulate your helm to a certain extent with your driver sheet, the slightest little alteration affecting the steering. In this way you do not have to carry your rudder broad across your stern in a quartering breeze. The yawl *Sappho*, 40ft. long, recently broke her rudder on a shell bank in the southern part of the bay, and her owner beat her up some 17 miles by carefully tending driver and jib sheets without the use of a rudder. When squaring away for Oakland Creek, however, he lowered his driver and steered with two sweeps.

To sum up, I do not believe that any rig yet devised is ahead of a yawl for small yachts which the owner handles and takes care of himself. One can have a lightly built high cabin as on a sloop without having the greatest bulk of his sail in one piece. You can have your sail divided into three pieces, as on a schooner, without having any mast in your cabin to be in the way or strain it. All three sails can be handled by one man. You can get under way and come to without assistance as I very frequently do. In fine, the rig for handiness cannot be beaten.

A few words may be added as to the history and growth of this rig in San Francisco Bay. Captain Harrison, now Vice-Commodore of the S. F. Y. C., brought one here on a ship's deck from England, in 1849, but was not allowed to use her by the Custom House authorities. He then built one here in 1855 or 1856. Although used as a yacht, she was only a little open boat with an English yawl rig, so her existence has no bearing on the question of Americanized yawls. The next was a 17ft. decked boat called the *Petrel*, built by Will Brooks some ten years ago, and rigged with leg-of-mutton mainsail and driver. The same gentleman afterward built a little cabin yacht 22ft. long, called the *Sweetheart*, and rigged her with two leg-of-mutton sails. She passed from his hands, was re-rigged and re-sparred as a sloop, and finished her days on the bar outside the Golden Gate, drowning her two owners at the time.

After a couple of years absence in the mining region, finding myself without a boat on my return, I started in and had built a little 30ft. yacht. An old sailing chum, Capt. Edwin Moody, who had had a little keel boat yawl rigged in Boston over 30 years ago, advised me to rig my new boat as a yawl. He drew me a spar plan which I adopted, both mainsail and driver being Bermudian. After using her until I found I did not have sail enough with that form of mainsail I put on a gaff. This little boat, the *Enid*, was the first one of the present Americanized yawls, and was built some four years ago. She is 30ft. long, 10ft. beam, 4ft. depth of hold, and 2ft. 10in. draught. She is very full forward, has a long floor, moderate deadrise, full round bridge, an overhanging round stern, and is built with oak frame, keel, etc., planked with Oregon pine; galvanized fastening. The spar plan I send herewith will show size of spars and sails. Her cost out here was an even thousand dollars, ready for use. I carry an English sliding topmast 12ft. long, with club topsail; also a flying jib and jib-topsail, seldom used, however, except in winter-hunting cruises, or when my sailing partner, J. F. Lewis, is aboard, he having a great fondness for light sails. She has a centre-board, of course, as have nearly all our yachts; the bights on the bay shore all being shoaled from the tailings from the hydraulic mines brought down by the rivers. I have no reef points in either mainsail, jib or driver. My mainsail, although in one piece, is virtually composed of two sails. The one next the mast has the cloths running as on a leg-of-mutton sail, a belt rope extending from thwart of gaff to after end of boom. Above this the cloths run as on a gaff sail, parallel to the deck, the whole making a gaff mainsail. To shorten sail I slack up on the peak halliards and haul down on a line at the outer end of the gaff when the upper half comes down and hangs to leeward and leaves a leg-of-mutton sail. I seldom have occasion to use this, however, generally taking in the whole sail when it becomes necessary. My wife and I have been off on a two-weeks' cruise alone up river in this little boat during the summer months, and were once out on her in a heavy southeaster. We never had any trouble at all in getting under way, and whenever I had to be forward my wife would take the helm under instructions, she generally attending to the commissary department only at other times and I looking out for the boat. We go in for genuine Corinthian cruising here; in fact, we all do, every man here sailing his own yacht, some with men, of course, but the smaller craft without. The only yacht in the bay with a sailing master is the recently built $30,000 schooner *Casco*, belonging to Dr. Samuel Merritt, of Oakland—a keel boat 94 feet long.

About a year after my boat was built, Vice-Commodore C. H. Harrison launched a $10,000 yawl rigged centre-board yacht, called it *Frolic*, 49 feet long over all, 16ft. 3in. beam and 5ft. draft. She immediately became the ladies' boat of the fleet, being comfortable, dry and safe. Her owner is an Englishman and could hardly help adhering to certain English principles, among them the short bowsprit, short-footed jib and square-headed driver. He had first a lug driver, which was replaced by a gaff; but most of us think it no more effective now than is a schooner's narrow foresail. To carry out his ideas to make his boat sail as she should, he has had several mainsails. He has finally decided on lengthening his bowsprit and Americanizing his jib, and will probably in time change that driver to the accepted shape. This gentleman has been one of the most staunch advocates of his favorite rig, and has done more than any one else in bringing it forward. The only thing I have against him is that he will persist in calling a driver a jigger, a term which we have discarded for the more euphonious one. He has overcome his prejudices enough to adopt a centre-board, and considers his yawl Americanized; but we will not acknowledge this till he has a Bermudian driver and lengthens that jib.

After this yacht had been built a year, the sloop *Sappho*, owned by C. Chittenden, was re-rigged as a yawl, and her owner would never change back. The *Sappho* is 40 feet long, 15ft. 8in. beam and 3ft. 3in. draft. She followed the *Frolic*'s fashion of gaff driver, but her owner tells me she will have a Bermudian one in the spring. Next Mr. F. A. Hyde re-rigged the little sloop *Raven* as a yawl, leg-of-mutton driver and all. He then bought the sloop *Startled Fawn* and turned her into a yawl after a couple of months use. She is 45ft 6in. over all, 37ft. 6in keel, 14ft. 8in. beam, 3ft. 7in. depth of hold and 4ft draft. She is a very handy, handsome boat, sails better than she did as a sloop, and is of a useful size. I send you a spar plan made by Captain Moody, who also drew those of the *Enid* and *Mist*, formerly the *Raven*, now belonging to the Commodore of the San Francisco Yacht Club. Our Commodore, Vice-Commodore and Secretary are all yawl owners, by the way.

You want to know about speed, of course. My boat is not fast. There is a concession that a yacht owner seldom makes. In the first few races she came in behind her class, so everybody said yawls were a fraud. Consideration was not taken that she was the smallest boat in her class and in the club. I was classed with schooners and sloops. The second year the little schooner *Virgin*, 32 feet long, beat me unmercifully and took the flag of the class. The next year, with my new gaff mainsail, the *Enid* beat the *Virgin* so badly that the latter turned tail before reaching the windward stake boat. The sloop *Ariel* beat me that time. Our course, by the way, is 32 miles measured by line. The *Frolic*, when she tried it, turned out slow. She made no showing at all in her class, her competitors being all sloops, when she should have been in with the schooners. There was too much English about her for speed; but, as she is being gradually changed, she is improving.

Then the *Fawn* comes out a regular Americanized yawl. As a sloop Capt. Hyde confessed the *Frolic* had beaten him, which was laid to the *Fawn*'s being smallest. The first time they met in a race the *Fawn*, in her handsome new yawl rig with Bermudian driver, beat the *Frolic* fair and square without time allowance, although the *Fawn* is 37ft. water-line, while the *Frolic* is 43ft. More than this, in this race the New York sloop *Clara* competed and was beaten by both the yawls *Frolic* and *Fawn*. The latter, which as a sloop had had a trick of laying down and wallowing in a breeze, stood up to her canvas beautifully and went to windward against a 35-mile breeze in first class style, carrying all sail. I was on the judges' steamer when the yachts passed through the North point squalls, and we stopped expecting to pick up the crews of the sloops *Clara* and *Magic*, they were making such heavy weather of it. They were knocked down fifty times, cock-pits full of water and men in them to their waists. The yawls and Bermudian sloops went through this without the slightest trouble.

Since the *Fawn* has beaten her sloop record we hear of no more talk about the yawls "being comfortable but slow." The fastest sloop on the bay—the *Emerald*, a 47ft. boat—is to come out as a yawl in the spring, and the *Ariel*, another sloop, will also be rigged that way. There will then only be one little sloop in the club fleet, so our sloop class for regattas is ended. Four years' experience has converted a good many yachtsmen, among them your correspondent "Podgers," who was at first one of the most persistent opponents of the rig. He writes you that he has had experience in every kind of boat, from skiffs to hundred-tonners, and that sloops are awful and schooners next best to yawls. He bought the *Fawn* before Mr. Hyde owned her and Capt. Moody drew a spar plan of her as a yawl, but he got new sails for her as a sloop. Now, however, he sees the error of his ways and has come out in print as an advocate of yawls. He even owns one himself, and we consider his conversion complete. We yawl men have had a friendly laugh at him, of course.

I hope some gentlemen in your part of the world, who like Corinthian cruising, will try the yawl. It will not cost much to take out the sloop's spars and sails and rig as I have described. If they are not satisfied they can put on their old gear; but I do not think they will ever change back after once trying it fairly. Mind you, I speak of cruising yachts. If

any of your readers are interested in any points which have not occurred to me, if they will write I will endeavor to give them what information I can, derived from our experience. Capt. Edward Moody, a thorough yachtsman, can furnish plans if desired by any one. If their boats are already built, let them give dimensions, style of boat, etc. SAUCELITO.

The yawl has become a fixture in San Francisco, and it is with no little pride in the American Corinthian and in ourselves that we give space to our correspondent "Saucelito" to record this as a fact. We have so strenuously fought for able models and ship-shape rigs that we note the preference among our 'Frisco brethren with profound satisfaction. With their good example before us, we do not think the time very distant when the principles of sound design and hardy rig will so far obtain among the yachtsmen of the East that even the most inveterate champion of the sloop will thank us for our efforts in behalf of his conversion to something better.

YACHTING NEWS.

COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB.—At a meeting of this club, held at the residence of ex-Com. J. S. Baker, New York, March 4, some important features were incorporated with the sailing rules hitherto in vogue. Upon motion of Mr. John Frick, Secretary of the club, the following resolution was adopted: "That the regatta course hereafter be a triangular one; that open boats be allowed one man to every three feet of boat, with the exception of the owner, and one man to every seven feet of cabin boat, with the exception of the owner; that no one but a member of the club be allowed to sail a boat." In accord with this, the new course will be from the club house, foot W. 86th st., to and around a stakeboat off Edgewater, and another off Guttenberg, sail three times over. Monday, June 23, was fixed upon for the annual match. Ladies regatta some time in August, and the Champion pennant match in October. In the ladies' regatta at least one lady must be on board of each entry. The April meeting will be held at the above address, after that at the club house. Prizes for 1878 were distributed to the winners, as previously reported in these columns.

LAUNCH OF THE NORNA.—The finest and largest addition made to the American yacht fleet for some time past, was successfully launched, March 5, from the yard of C. & R. Poillon, Brooklyn. A full description of the schooner appeared in our issue of Oct. 24, 1878, so that it will only be necessary here to refer to the design of the schooner as a whole, in order to forestall the hasty critics who will rush into print, should they see *Norna* heel a little more than others when under sail. In the first place, she has not been laid down as a racing vessel, but as a comfortable cruiser, one which should have ample room below, a flush deck, moderate rig and ease as well as safety in a seaway, combined with reliable weatherly qualities. That the model combines all the elements necessary to attain these ends in a high degree is certain. Both her owner, Mr. Chas. H. Contoit, and her designer, Mr. A. Carey Smith, had their eyes wide open when they struck in her lines, and did not operate in the dark. Her owner is well aware that in order to secure the easy qualities he seeks, he must of necessity sacrifice a certain amount of initial statitical stability, and make up by ballast what he loses in narrow beam and an easy bilge. It is expected that *Norna* will heel slightly more under a breeze than the wide, flat-bottomed, sharp-bilged craft of the wretched *Mohawk* type, and we warn critics against too hasty declamation should the new schooner sail scuppers-to before the rest of the fleet, lest in their very ire they betray their want of knowledge.

If *Norna* will heel more at the outset than the beamy craft, she will not be found wanting in wind and sea; and we look forward to very satisfactory all-round qualities in her performances, and do not believe that her owner will have occasion to regret his choice of an easy sea-going form in preference to the hard bilged spar-breakers and pile-drivers, so much affected by the smooth-water school. The *Norna* has as neat a gang of rigging as one need see, the handiwork of Philip E. Low, whose name is a guarantee of his work among the owners of many a big one. Below, the quarters are very tastily fitted with the saloon amidships on the English plan. The joiner work is rich but not in the least gaudy, and the plumbing, of which there is much more in a big schooner than most would imagine, reflects credit upon Mr. Wm. Bishop, who modestly says that this is not the first craft he has had a hand at. *Norna* was launched with 25 tons of pig stowed, besides the 4 tons of wholesome lead on her keel. She floated exactly at the intended line: pretty good proof that Mr. Smith has got the designing of this class of vessel down pretty fine, and that the care bestowed upon calculating her elements was not in vain. The schooner will now be finished up inside and will make sail for a trial in some five or six weeks.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.—The annual fixtures of this club have been settled upon as follows:

May 30 (Decoration Day)—Review of the fleet by the commodore. Starting from Tompkinsville, S. I., at half-past ten A. M., the yachts to pass in review before the flagship, then sail to and anchor off the Beach House, near New Dorp, for refreshments, returning about four P. M.

June 21 (Saturday)—Corinthian race, open to all yachts of recognized clubs; prize $150, to first, second and third class sloops and second class schooners. Prizes also to be given to members of the winning crews.

Two or more yachts to start in each class.

Annual Corinthian Cruise—Yachts will rendezvous at Glen Cove, L. I., July 8, starting next morning for Oyster Bay, and from there, as may be decided upon, to Thimble Islands, New London, Greenport, Stonington, Newport and New Bedford.

Lightship Regatta—Open to all first class sloops of recognized clubs, for Center Cup; value, $700.

Race to take place between the 15th and 20th October, as appointed by the Regatta Committee; course, from Sandy Hook Lightship to Cape May Lightship and return; three yachts to start or no race.

The club has under consideration the erection of a club house on Staten Island.

SOUTHWARK YACHT CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Southwark Yacht Club was held Monday evening, March 3, at their rooms, Philadelphia, when the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the season of 1879: Com., Joseph P. Kennedy, yacht *Spurt*; Vice-Com., Chas. Messick, yacht *Maid*; Rear Com., John Quinn, yacht *F. Lawrence*; Sec'y, Jas. M. Winterbottom; Treas., Isaac Sharp; Measurer, Wm. F. Roach; Steward, Geo. W. Carlley; Trustees—Isaac Sharp, Geo. W. Carlley, R. W. B. Lauer, F. V. B. Maxwell, J. T. Dallas; Regatta Committee—John H. Roach, Chm'n; C. R. Dougherty, Isaac Sharp, Wm. Clymer, R. W. B. Lauer. The meeting was largely attended, and the utmost interest manifested by the members. The club is in splendid condition in every respect, and expect to have over fifty boats in their spring regatta, due notice of which will be given, together with a list of the prizes. C. C.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

J. H. C.—The rifle is not made except in samples. It is not in the market.

HARVARD, Cambridge, Mass.—For trout fishing go down into Tolland County, Conn.

A. B. D.—When your earthen flower pots have been thoroughly soaked they will not leak.

E. H. L., Scranton, Pa.—See our advertising columns for gunsmiths who will choke-bore your gun.

J. H. W.—Can send you fourteen papers on boat and skiff building, or can procure you copy of Neilson's book on boat building on receipt of $1.25.

H. N. D.—For a second-hand boat go to Desmond, 37 Peck Slip, or to Geo. Roahr, foot of 135th st., Harlem. They will put you on the track of one probably.

ARCHER.—Would advise you to read Maurice Thompson's "Witchery of Archery." You can get much information from his article in *Scribner's* for May, 1878.

G. B. S., Poughkeepsie; R., Georgia; and F. W. H.—Will these correspondents, whose queries were answered last week, send their addresses to this office.

F. W. K., Milburn, N. J.—Where can I procure a copy of the last report of the New Jersey Fish Commissioners? Ans. G. A. Anderson, Fish Com., Trenton.

SUBSCRIBER, Stamford, Conn.—You can buy pigeons for trap shooting at Washington Market, this city. They cost fifty cents per pair. Blue rocks to be had there.

W. F. S., Memphis, N. Y.—Where shall I direct to have my pup's name registered, and what is the price? Ans. To John Munson, St. Louis, Mo. We believe there is no charge.

M. E. L., Frederick City.—Will you have the kindness to give me the address of some party of whom I could obtain beagle pups? Ans. Perhaps from W. L. Bradbury, Orange C. H., Va.

D. J. W., Wyoming, Canada.—To whom should I address a letter for information respecting homestead lands in Kansas? Ans. Write to A. M. Sommers, Land Commissioner, Emporia, Kansas.

X. Y. Z., Dauphin, Pa.—Is the salmon fishing reserved in Nova Scotia? Give name of any of the Commissioners of Fisheries there? Ans. Fitz Cochran, Chief Game Commissioner, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

E. K. L.—The cut of the Edgar barbless hook appeared in issue of Dec. 5, 1878. We took great pains to make out an index so that our readers might find such things without writing to us to hunt them up.

KAMP, Lockhaven, Pa.—Where can wild celery seed be purchased, and at what time and where should it be planted? Ans. We cannot give you the required information. Address American *Agriculturist*, New York.

E. G. J., Boston.—Please give me the pedigree of the pointer dog Ned, winner of first prize at the annual dog show in your city in 1869 or '70? Ans. There was no show held in this city until 1877. No dog named Ned won in that year.

C. B. V.—Vanderdecken's "Yacht Sailor" treats of seamanship; Kemp's "Manual," of seamanship and the construction of small yachts; Kemp's "Yacht Designing," of large yachts. Prices, $3.75, $8.50 and $25. Can procure you either.

W. R. L., Rushville, Ill.—I have a pointer pup six months old; it is no larger than one of three. Will not get fat. Do you know of any way to make him grow? He has plenty to eat. Ans. Try a teaspoonful of cod liver oil twice a day.

W. H., Philadelphia.—1. Have had three pasteboard concentrators shot through my gun in mistake. Will the use of concentrators damage a choke-bore gun? 2. What is the best way to wash a breech-loading shotgun? Ans. 1. They should not. 2. Use water.

E. M. E., Hancock, N. Y.—Can you tell me who imports and keeps for sale greenheart and other woods for making fishing rods in New York City? Ans. Address Lumber Dealer, northwest corner of Centre and Walker streets. He sells lancewood in half logs and greenheart in boards.

SUBSCRIBER, Baltimore.—There are Eley numbered wads which have on them the numbers 4, 5 and 6. They are used for convenience as follows: When the shells are loaded with No. 4 shot a No. 4 wad is used, a No. 5 for No. 5 shot, etc. Thus the shooter knows just what his loaded shells contain.

O. C. B.—For construction of centreboard for skiff, see paper sent you. Follow the proportions therein given. Make sail 12ft. on boom, 6ft. 4in. on gaff, 8ft. 6in. on hoist; mast, 2ft. 9in. from bow. Centre of centreboard when down should be perpendicularly under centre of sail. No skag or keel required beyond what you already have.

C. E., New York.—1. Can you tell me of any person I could stop with for a couple of weeks on the south side of Long Island, not far from New York? I want to be on the water so as to collect all kinds of shore birds. 2. Do you consider the sooty tern rare around these parts? Ans. 1. Address Dave Hart, Northport, L. I. 2. Decidedly so.

J. D., Jr., Erie, Pa.—I am in want of a book treating fully on rod making. Want the best work. Can you help me? Ans. No such specific work. Send to Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York, for "American Angler's Guide," by Thad Norris, 2 vols., $5; or, buy Hallock's "Sportsman's Gazetteer," 909 pages, price, $3, for sale at this office.

L. O. T., Weybridge, Vt.—1. Can you tell me where I can obtain maps of Lake Megantic and the upper Connecticut region? Also map of Montana and at what price? 2. Do the Winchester Co. make an Express rifle? 3. What will kill the lice on my cocker spaniel pup? Ans. 1. Beers & Co., corner Church and Fulton streets, N. Y. 2. Yes. 3. Sapanule.

ED. H., Baraboo, Wis.—Will you please inform me through your "Answers to Correspondents" the way the split bamboo fishing rods are made? Ans. Several two-column articles describing the manufacture of split bamboo rods have appeared in our columns. The attentive inquirer had better refer to his files. We have no space for description in this column.

J. H. T.—If draft is no consideration, try a keel 4in. deep amidships on your Barnegat sneak boat, rounding off well at both ends. Sail of the standing lug pattern, 5ft. on boom, 3ft. 8in. head, and 4ft. on luff; latter at right angles to foot; mast a little over one-third length of boat from bow; mast, 1½in. at partners; boom, 1⅜in. at centre; gaff, 1⅛in. Taper both ends. Good clothes line for single halliards and sheet.

H. W. K., Prince George Co., Md.—1. Please recommend to me some reliable map of the White Mountains and the northern part of New Hampshire? Also, where could I get the same? 2. The correct number of shot in one ounce of No. 8 shot. 3. What would be the charge for a 14 gauge 7½ lbs. muzzle-loader? Ans. 1. Of J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston. 2. 399 of Tatham's, 375 of Leroy, Edgar & Co. 3. 3 drs. powder, 1 oz. shot.

C. F. N., Brooklyn, L. I.—I have a 12-bore, 30-inch barrel, muzzle-loading shot-gun, which does not shoot as well as it should. The bore along about midway of barrels, is from 1 to 2-100ths of an inch smaller than at muzzle and breech. Please tell me in your "Answers to Correspondents" how to bore it to be most effective for quail, rabbits and such? Ans. It needs reboring. A practical gunsmith will tell you how to rebore it.

ROB, Brookfield, O.—I shipped a dog to a certain State. The express agent told me that the charges would be $10. The dog was shipped C. O. D., less the express charges, $10. When the C. O. D. bill was returned, they charged $18.75. Can I recover the $8.75 that they overcharged? Ans. The extra $8.75 was probably the commission for collecting. Unless your original contract for $10 included the collection fee, you probably cannot recover anything.

S. S., Washington, Ind.—1. How would it do to breed a Gordon setter to a black Irish setter? What color would the pups be? 2. How often per day, and what would be the proper food for a pup three or four months old? 3. Please give treatment for distemper? Ans. 1. Very well, if both were good field dogs. The colors of the puppies would be black and black and tan, with possibly a red one. 2. Three times a day; bread and milk. 3. Distemper appears in so many forms that treatment must be governed by the particular case.

PAUL, West Boylston, Mass.—Why do young puppies from the age of six weeks to four months crave and continually gnaw old mortar or plastering? When I first noticed it I thought it was because they had not bones enough, but after supplying them with bones find they continue on the mortar just the same, at times leaving the bones for the mortar and returning to the bones. Ans. We do not know that as a rule they do. When they do, it is probably caused by either a desire for lime or the presence of worms in the intestines.

A. G. F.—For leeboard for 11ft. canoe, use ½ or ⅝in. hard wood Cut forward edge 18in. long; on bottom, 22in.; after edge, 6in.; and then cut up to upper end of forward edge; round off corners. Hang to side of bot by driving two staples, one over the other, two inches apart, near the upper corner of board. Slip these over suitable iron thole pin, which will keep the board in place. Have staples on opposite side of board also, so that it can be shifted over to pin on other side when you go about. Pins, 5-16in. diameter and 3½in. long. Ship them same as thole pins. Board should hang about under centre of sail, if convenient to reach.

CANADIAN, Bowmanville.—1. A certain authority on shooting (long range) says: "A rifle recoiling without hindrance will throw a bullet higher than if held firmly to the shoulder." We have a theory that a firmly held rifle will throw a shot higher on the target than a loosely held rifle. Which is the correct theory? 2. What is the smallest figure that an archery outfit can be got for, both gentleman's and lady's, and at the same time be articles that dependence can be placed upon? 3. What are the symptoms of a too lightly grooved long-range rifle? Ans. 1. Will have an article on the subject in a few weeks. 2. Send for catalogues of the archery goods' dealers who advertise in our columns. We have already published a good deal about this. In archery the best is the cheapest. 3. "Unaccountables" during the score.

F. L., Flemington, N. J.—I am a watchmaker. Do you know of any good place in Texas for me to start? Could you give any names of persons that live there that I may correspond with? Where can I get, and how much for, the latest small map of Texas? What part of the State do they have trout? Are they small or large ones? Could you give me the name of party "J. G." and address in last week's paper on Texas. He talks as though he would take an interest in a poor man and "thet's me." Ans. 1. We should think any of the thriving German towns west of San Antonio a good field for a watchmaker. 2. You might correspond with S. B. Buckley, State Geologist, Austin. "J. G." has positively forbidden us to give away his name. Colton & Co., William street, N. Y., publish a map of Texas; 50 cents we think is the price. Texas "trout" are bass. There are a few speckled trout in the extreme northwest corner of the "pan-handle."

S. Y. C., New Orleans.—Time allowance should vary for size and length of course. Difference in size implies difference in power, and the larger boat must allow the smaller time, so that they may race upon an equalization of power. The longer the course the greater must the amount of time allowed be, for excess of power over a long distance is a greater advantage in point of time than over a short distance. In practice we only work up to the theoretical demands in a very rough and often unjust way. In place of size, length only is taken by all clubs in the country, excepting the New York and Seawanhaka yacht clubs. This is done simply to obviate the labor involved in calculating actual size, though one or two clubs have attempted to justify length measurement in theory; something that cannot logically be accomplished however. See our back files for articles on this subject. Second, the length of course is often disregarded, and so much per foot allowed without regard to the number of miles sailed. A course may be 15 miles, with a leading wind all around, yet if one or two sides require beating up, the number of miles sailed may be half as large again. It is common to overlook this difference, and to figure upon a fair wind all round, to the manifest injustice of the smaller boat. The objection to mere length measurement is modified to a great extent as long as boats of the same type sail together, such as those of your club. Its unfairness will appear in strong light when sailing a sharpie or a narrow cutter against a sloop. For your purposes, length on water-line, with one-third of any overhang added, will form a fair basis. For estimating distances sailed, add all straight courses; and on those where the wind is dead ahead, allow once and a half the actual distance. If long and short legs can be made, allow less in proportion. The total will give a good approximation to distance sailed. The judges should be criterion as to this. Allow time as below; or, if you are content to follow the custom in northern waters, take direct distance only. This gives general satisfaction, because custom has hardened yachtsmen to the errors committed, also because it is more readily understood and applied. Classification should be adapted to the boats of the club, so as to limit the number of classes, and yet not have boats differing much in size of sail in the same class. The time you allow—3, 4, 5 and 6s. for over 22ft., from 20 to 22ft., 18 to 20ft. and under 18ft.—is only about half as much as generally allowed in the North, and is hardly enough. We send you by mail one of Herreshoff's time tables, which are the best of the kind They are too long to print. You can compare your rules with the table at leisure.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous communications will be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of the mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

☞ Trade supplied by American News Company.

STUBE AND ACKHURST.—We do not suppose that the worthy and well-known gentlemen whose names are here given will recognize themselves as the "Dr. Stutce" and "Mr. Acklinert" whom our paper mentions as having spoken on the subject of migratory quail before the Brooklyn Gun Club a few days ago. Neither do we suppose the friends who have known them for many years will recognize them by those names. Our printer's devil however seems satisfied; and as long as he is suited, he will doubtless maintain that none of us ought to complain. Nevertheless we tender our apology to Dr. Stube and to the veteran naturalist, Mr. John Ackhurst, of 32 Nassau st., Brooklyn, whom we advise that the best thing he can do is to capture that printer's imp and put him in pickle as a specimen.

FOREST AND STREAM TOURNAMENT.—Work began with the most brilliant promise and with the best of feeling on all sides, and the keenest desire to win as well. The score of 478, made by the Zettlers' first team on the first night, has never been equaled, and the New York team made a bold bid with 468 in the possible 500. In the next issue of the FOREST AND STREAM the match will be fully reported in all its details.

The discretion left to the captains to fix the exact terms of carrying out the match was wisely used, and precisely what was done will be shown by the record from the Secretary, published elsewhere.

BACK AGAIN.—That bumble-bee man has come back from the West, and now wants to know if he can find good trout fishing in the Boston "frog pond." Yes, bless his soul! all the bobbing he wants. But he must wait until the 1st of April. Trout and fools are both out of season until that date.

—Fred Beverly's lecture before the Long Island Historical Society on Tuesday night last was very fully attended. Subject: "Life Among the Caribs," illustrated with stereopticon views. Mr. Ober (Fred Beverly) spent two years among the Windward Islands, and the information which he gathered here, and is ready to impart, is of the most novel and interesting character. Natural History Societies can find no greater attraction than such lectures as he can give. By the aid of a stereopticon he can magnify a small bug to the size of an elephant, so that the nearest-sighted persons in the room can see it.

GROUSE FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The United States have already supplied New Zealand with salmon; now we have sent a lot of pinnated grouse. What next?

We are glad to see that the shipment of these birds recently made from Kansas has reached San Francisco in fairly good order, and has been started on its long sea voyage. Mr. Creighton's letter, in another column, sufficiently explains itself. It is to be noted, however, that if the pinnated grouse had already penetrated to California, as some of our correspondents would have us believe, it is strange that a cage full from Kansas should excite so much interest and curiosity as is indicated by the closing paragraph of Mr. Creighton's letter.

FOREST AND STREAM has been instrumental in sending several lots of pinnated grouse to England, including a shipment to the Prince of Wales; but all died sooner or later, we believe. The fate of the New Zealand shipment will be watched with the greatest interest. Unless something be done before long to protect this species, it is not altogether beyond the range of possibilities that we may be obliged in the years to come to send to New Zealand for birds with which to stock our own prairies once more.

THE BERLIN FISHERY EXPOSITION.

THE Deutsche Fischerei Verein has made rapid advance during the few years of its existence and has had a wide influence in promoting the developement of fish culture in Germany.

The exhibition of the Verein in 1873 was very effective in awakening a public interest in fish culture, advancing the science of pisciculture, and securing needed protection for the fishing industries. Since that date, what was then an infant society has increased very largely both in membership and influence and now possesses facilities and resources for conducting an exhibition on a much grander scale. We have already published at length, in our issue of Jan. 23, the prospectus of the International Exposition of Products and Implements of Sea and Fresh Water Fisheries which the Society will hold at Berlin in April, 1880. A glance at this prospectus will show that the proposed exhibition will be on a scale fully commensurate with the importance which this department of commercial industry and political economy is assuming. Provision is made for the display and comparative study of all kinds of fishing methods, tackles and utensils; machinery for working up raw materials; apparatus for pisciculture, including all kinds of appliances and implements for artificial breeding; models of hatching houses, etc.; methods of conveying live fish, eggs, fry, etc. There will also be collections of the fish of every quarter of the globe, of birds, animals and insects which are injurious to fish and fish spawn. Scientific investigations will be made regarding herbaric and aquatic fauna and everything pertaining to this important branch of fish culture. It will thus be seen that if the plan is carried out with the fullness of detail set forth in the circular, the visitor to the Berlin Exposition will have rare facilities for the exhaustive study of every branch of his science. An opportunity will also be afforded to different nations of bringing their fishery products to the attention of the world; and to dwell upon the beneficial results likely to accrue from such a commercial exhibit is to insist upon commonplaces. Whether or not the United States will be suitably represented or not will, of course, depend upon the action of Congress. It is due that that body should give the subject the attention it deserves and a suitable appropriation be made.

Mr. George Shepard Page, No. 10 Warren st., this city, who is a Corresponding Member of the Deutscher Fischerei Verein, has been instructed to act as the medium of the Verein in this country and will give attention to any correspondence which may be addressed to him upon the subject.

AGAIN TO THE FORE.

THOUGH comparatively a new organization, the Seawanhaka Yacht Club has from the very day of its inception pursued a policy at once so sound and liberal that its future has always been bright, and a prosperous carreer assured it. Organized a few years ago by yacht owners whose only aim in the formation of the club was the concentration from all sources of the progressive element of the sport and the foundation of a club in which active sailing and a mastery of naval science and seamanship were the objects primarily to be attained, it followed that the growth of the club in numbers and popular favor made rapid strides, and that it soon took rank in standing and *esprit de corps* with the time-honored association whose records lead back to *anti-bellum* contests on the deep. With its pretty burgee flying at the mast-heads of some sixty sail, and its roll footing up over one hundred and fifty members—most of them on the active list and masters of their vessels, from hawse-hole forward to taffrail aft—no wonder that the yachting public and the outside world have learned to look to them for the lead—for the course to sail the ship of club administration safely to the haven of success. While our Eastern friends may fairly claim the honor of having first introduced Corinthian matches among the small fry, the credit of inaugurating the same system upon a larger scale and carrying it through to the brightest realization of the most sanguine expectations, will ever form a conspicuous leaf in the array of laurel wreaths bestowed by a discriminating public upon the leading spirits of the Seawanhakas. To them we are indebted in no small measure to the present activity and prosperity among the Corinthians of America; to them we owe the most influential steps in favor of the liberalization of our matches and the raising of our regattas from mere family affairs to open races in which the flyers of all clubs are equally welcome at the line. To their energy and generous efforts we must ascribe the steps taken to abrogate oppressive laws and odious regulations, the recognition by the Custom House of yachts of less than twenty tons, the countenance of ocean matches, the dissemination of knowledge relating to the technical phases of the sport, and, last but not least, they have placed themselves squarely upon the record—thanks to the leading members, of whom the club may well be proud—in favor of the inauguration of a measure as prominent for its liberalism as for its praiseworthy unselfishness and its direct bearing upon the formation of a valuable nucleus of technical acquisitions which will bear potentially and healthily upon the development of the American model of the future.

The proposition of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club to enforce upon owners of winning yachts a deposit of their vessel's "lines" with the club is a move which receives our hearty commendation, and one that will add immeasurably to the prominence already taken by this club among its many sister organizations, and a step that will redound to the fame of the prime movers of this innovation. As the leading exponent of the sport in America, and in sympathy with all attempts to lift yachting to the highest standard, the club has our best wishes for the bright future which is certainly in store so long as they follow the course the tact of their leaders has plotted on the chart of the future.

ORNITHOLOGY AND ICHTHYOLOGY.—Dr. Elliott Coues and Prof. G. Brown Goode, both of the Smithsonian Institution, are two of the hardest students and most prolific workers in America. Each is now preparing a mighty and comprehensive Bibliography of his own specialty. We have referred to Dr. Coues' work before, and published a card of his in our issue of Jan. 30, inviting some co-operation on the part of our readers. To-day we print a similar card from Prof. Goode; and as what he says outlines the general plan of both works, those who are interested and wish to assist in either specialty, will be enabled to act intelligently by examining the context. Prof. Goode says in a private letter, from which we quote:

"I propose to call my work an 'Index Bibliography of American Ichthyology.' It will make a book of some 600 or 700 pages 8vo. It will give a full title of every book (in every edition) and every article in periodicals relating to fishes, fisheries and fish culture, together with a short collation of each one which communicates new facts. I have now some 3,000 titles, and expect to run up to about 5,000 or more. The work will also give page references for every description of new species or genera, and references to every published figure or cut of an American fish. It will be arranged in sections. In Section 1 will be given an alphabetical list of authors, with their papers arranged chronologically. In Section 2 the same papers will be arranged by years as in Coues' Bibliography in his 'Birds of the Colorado Valley,' showing the growth of ichthyological knowledge from year to year. Then there will be a systematic catalogue, grouping together the works on descriptive ichthyology, on anatomy, on physiology, on geographical distribution, on the fisheries, on angling, on fish culture, on legislation of the fisheries, on embryology, etc. Finally, will be an index of zoological names, which will refer to every zoological name used for American fishes, and its introduction into literature. I hope to make the book useful to all writers on, and students of, fishes, by enabling them to find at a glance what has been written on any particular topic, or by any one writer. Take for instance your own writings: it will show at once exactly where Mr. Hallock has written of the sea trout, the kyack, the capelin and cod fisheries of Labrador, the fisheries of the Restigouche, legal protection of game fishes, etc.; it will show the page where Cope first described *Thymallus tricolor*. It will give reference to the only published figure of that fish; the one in FOREST AND STREAM."

With this exposition of Prof. Goode's requirements we take much pleasure in appending the circular which he has addressed to our correspondents; and we have no doubt that most of them will readily comply. We presume Mr. Goode proposes to furnish an alphabetical list of the remaining pseudonyms:

UNITED STATES COMMISSION, FISH AND FISHERIES,
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN:

Your paper has contained many articles signed only by initials or pseudonyms. It is much to be regretted that so many of your contributor prefer to conceal their names, for recorded facts have little value unless authenticated by some reliable name. Many of these articles are important contributions to knowledge, and I hope that their authors will comply with the request which I am going to make, and thus place their observations upon a permanent footing in geological literature.

Send you a list of the signatures for the first four letters of the alphabet I wish to invite the writers who have used these signatures to send me their real name for use in the Bibliography. A postal card addressed to me at the Smithsonian Institution will be sufficient. I should add that I have included in this list not only the contributors to FOREST AND STREAM, but those to the *Rod and Gun* and the *American Sportsman*. This list will be followed by others, but I shall be very glad to have any writer communicate to me his real name, whether his signature is included in this list or not; and if a list of his articles could also be sent, it would greatly facilitate the work.

G. BROWN GOODE.

A., H. C. A., J. A., Forest Aisle, William Aitch, Al Fresco, Alleghany, Alosa, Amateur, Angler, Amateur Angler, Anglo-American, Apachee, Archer, Asa, Au Sable, B. (several under this), B. Y. B., F. B., B. O. B., G. B., J. H. B., L. W. B., R. F. B., R. S. B., W. N. B., Balsam, Ian Beg., Bellerophon, Bistowy, Boz, B. L. Z. Bub, Bob, Bocepa, Boston, A. Brick, Buck Bass, Black Bass, Buncombe, A. H. C., A. S. C., C. C., C. H. C., D. T. C., E. Y. C., G. N. C., Capt. J. M. C., F. C., F. F. C., G. C., J. C., J. A. C., J. B. C., J. D. C., M. C., R. G. C., S. W. C., T. C., T. C. C., W. H. C, Canoe, Carpio, Cayuga, Cliibill, Chasseur, Consul Churchill, Circle, S. C. C., Fitz Cochran, C. E. C., Concha, Z. Concha, Connecticut, Coregonus, Cornelius, Cosmopolitan, Col. Crampton, Crusoe, D., C. U. D., D. L. D., J. E. D., G. D., T. S. D., H. W. De L., Dexter, Dick, Doctor Druid, E., W. C. E., W. W. E., Eric.

GAME PROTECTION.

OPINIONS REGARDING CO-OPERATIVE GAME LAWS.

BOONE, Iowa, March 2, 1879.

MY DEAR MR. HALLOCK:

I want to thank you, personally and heartily, for the table and recommendations on the subject of co-operative game laws in your last issue. I had been engaged last week in writing an article on game preservation for a new edition of a stereotype popular work on this subject of game and the gun that so interests all. Saturday night had come, and I laid down my pen at the heading, "Co-operative Legislation," when this morning's mail brings me your table and suggestions. It falls in, in almost every respect, with my own views, and I am sure that you have the thanks of every thoughtful gunner in the country for the paper, and for the pains it has cost to prepare it. It comes in most opportunely for my own help, which I know you will not grudge me.

One feature of your plan cannot be introduced west of the Mississippi, and that is trapping. Here in Iowa we have just had our contest on that point, and the war has been "to the knife." Oh, sir, if you could see the slaughter of our grouse that I have seen; if you could see the piles of traps high as a story and a half house and thirty feet at the base, stowed away at point after point in a single county, ready for winter use; if you had seen sleigh load after sleigh load of our beautiful birds taken in a single fortnight from a forty-acre field, by men from abroad, for sale abroad; if you had seen 10,000 birds shipped for a single dealer in a single county in a single season; if you had seen the waste and scarcity of grouse for two years after in that region; if you had multiplied this 10,000 by 40, for slaughter and shipment from other points in the State in a single season, you would not wonder that Iowa had risen up, though tardily, on the whole miserable business and enacted that trapping game shall be no more in this State for any purpose, at any season.

It makes one's blood boil, this slaughter without limit in the past; this readiness to slaughter to the last bird on our prairies in sacrifice to the *auri sacra fames*—the accursed thirst for gold. Thanks to the American Express Co. for its late order to its agents forbidding shipments contrary to the laws of a State. We shall now have no more of the gentle, lifeless birds brought into our stations at dusk in flour sacks, barreled up and marked "poultry," and hastened on to the expectant accomplice at Chicago, New York, Boston, sold by the pair or the dozen, but received by the ton!

Do you know what trapping prairie chickens means, friend Hallock? Let me tell you from the very ground! In October our farmers enter their cornfields for husking. They do not feed their horses grain for weeks while in this work, but suffer them to help themselves to the corn as they pass along the rows. Of course, only a part of every ear the horses pluck off is eaten; the rest is scattered on the ground. From this time on the cornfields become the stated resort of the grouse for their morning and evening feed. Up to this time it has been the wheat stubble, and between the two their old skill of foraging on grass seeds, buds and berries is lessened, and they seek these only as variety. When, at last, the snow covers the ground and the cold is at its height, they are literally shut off from all their food, without the resources they had before the time of stubble and of corn. They must eat something; so far it has been corn; it must be corn or nothing now. And now the trapper sees his time and the gold beyond it. Alighted on fence posts, on shrubs or trees, the poor grouse sees a single ear protruding above the snow—on a box, indeed, but corn; and all that is in sight. He flies to the ear; lights on the board by its side; sinks through; the board returns to its place, and the proud but hungry bird is a prisoner. Another comes—he, too, falls through; another and another, till perhaps a half dozen are pent up in the slatted prison. All over the fatal field other traps are set, other groups are imprisoned, and often, in the winter nights and fierce storm—thermometer at 20 deg. below—sleep the sleep of the frozen, the sleep of death! Not for the man's own use; not in thought of friend of the town; not in considerateness of the increase; but for men 1,000 miles away, and to the last bird of the district that will enter the fated pens. The voice of Iowa, of Nebraska, of Minnesota is "Death to the trap and woe to the trapper!" They have left us almost stripped of our chosen birds already, and no compromise will ever be entered into with them. With or without a compromise they would still ply their pitiless trade, in season and out of season, so long as a bird remained. It became with us simply a question of "No trapping or game extermination."

You have most happily adapted your open season to the singularly uniform breeding habits of game in all sections, and to the average of the State laws. BOONE.

NEW YORK, March 8, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I was surprised to find, under proposed amendment of the game laws offered by the N. Y. Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, the alteration of the statute regarding ruffed grouse in N. Y. State; and astonished at the temerity of the learned body, in appointing the 15th of October for the opening of the woodcock season. That the close time pertaining to the latter bird should be extended until the 1st of September is indisputable if we would consider the young ruffed grouse shot unlawfully during August; but to prohibit shooting until the 15th of October displays an egregious ignorance of the habits of *Philohela minor*. By the time the association would kindly allow no cock shooting the main flight has been known to pass in their southern migration the parallel of 41 deg. N. Lat. Admitting that during the average climatic season the principal body of woodcock fly between the 15th and the 25th of the most genial of our autumnal months, are we to be debarred from killing, in connection with our grouse shooting, these fully grown, well developed, magnificently feathered birds—they of the gray foreheads and pink legs—that come straggling in from their unknown moulting retreats even before October.

Again, consider the ridiculousness of extending the grouse season a month later than it now is. Has not the experience of these protectionists—if any they have had in this direction—evinced to them that this grand bird, so strong of wing, so cautious and so frequently successful in avoiding both dog and gun, that he is amply competent of self-protection after Sept. 1st; and that a month later scarcely a flock is to be discovered, as is shown by the solitary nature of this woodland bird which loves its secluded wiles so well.

Laws, however, we must have should we desire shooting at all, or sufficient time allowed us to shoot—laws, that while protecting the young bird dependent upon parental solicitude and time for reproduction, do not prohibit sport to the sportsman, and offer immunity to cockney gunners and market-shooters when the due season arrives for enjoying it; but laws that offer alike protection to the birds as well as birds to the protectors.

In conclusion I would briefly state that the terse, yet exhaustive treatise regarding the amelioration of the present game laws and the reasons thereof, in your admirable journal of 27th of Feb., expresses an epitome of the desideratum most keenly felt; and that it may be so considered and expediently acted upon by those who have the power to arrest the depletion of our game is the heartfelt wish of

FRANK WARWICK.

LAKEVILLE, Ct., March 6, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I want to thank you for your article in issue of Feb. 27, "Co-operative Game Laws." It certainly is a move in the right direction. As our game laws now stand they are practically of very little value in the wilder localities from the greater ease with which they are evaded in such places and the reluctance of the residents to prosecute for violations. A uniform law, it seems to me, would be much more easily enforced, and unless enforced any law is useless. I am satisfied that such a law as you propose would afford much more real protection than the most stringent law does at present, and I for one hope the matter will receive the attention of sportsmen and law makers till we at least have a uniform open season for States in the same latitude. W. H. W.

MORRIS CO., N. J., Feb. 29, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I wish to express my extreme gratification at the interest you are developing in your valuable paper in reference to game protection, and more especially quail protection, and I hope you will "go on with the good work" until the whole sporting fraternity is roused to active measures in this direction. I claim that the true sportsman is not the greatest enemy of the quail, but the nefarious pot-hunter. In the section from which I write all the amateur sportsmen would not, in several years, destroy as many quail as these vampires slaughter in a single season;—these scavengers, who frequently, to my knowledge, leave legitimate occupations to engage in this nefarious business because more lucrative; who hunt not merely twice or thrice in a season, but day after day the season through, pursuing their prey with untiring energy and unerring aim, and who, as your correspondent, "Sentimental Shooter," suggests, "gives 'em both barrels settin',"—these are the birds of prey that are "depleting the country of the choicest game," and the worst feature of it all is that there is apparently no remedy for this despicable business. Legislation evidently cannot prevent it. "Sentimental Shooter" says, Send them the FOREST AND STREAM, and thereby educate them to a higher "sportsmanlike sentiment." To this I would say amen with all my heart. I wish your paper could be put into the hands of every man in the country who handles a gun or follows a dog, for it cannot fail to be a power in elevating the "moral tone of the hunting field." But the difficulty is, these gentry do not read the FOREST AND STREAM, and indeed do not care to, for if they did they would not be guilty of practices so contemptible. INDIGNANT.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 5, 1879.

MR. EDITOR: We had hard work to get our game laws as good as they are. We wanted to do just what you propose, or nearly so—make all shooting begin the first of September, except upland plover, which leave us about that time. But the pot-hunters, who want to shoot for the Boston market the first of July, fought us hard on woodcock, and told our Solons that they left the north part of the State before September, and bullied, or "bulled," them into believing such a truly "cock-and-bull" story! And so we had to compromise on August. This is all wrong, as they will then shoot ruffed grouse at the same time, if they can do it without being found out; and if Massachusetts and other neighbor States don't go back on us, we may get September fixed for the beginning of all shooting yet, which is as it should be. We altered our trout law to conform with Massachusetts and Maine, but they showed signs of altering theirs the other way. There is not one spring in a dozen where a trout can be caught in New Hampshire before May, though I well remember filling my basket till it "slopped over" the 23d day of April, 1841. I had to hold the last ones in. We allow fishing through September for the anglers in Mutagog and Parmachene, where the trout spawn late. Nobody in the south of the State ever thinks of fishing after the shooting season has begun. We might have said the 21st of September, as they have in Maine, but nobody ever remembers exactly any day of the month, except the first and last, unless they have a note to pay at the bank, and fishermen are not apt to be troubled that way! I like your simple code of game laws hugely, and wish it could be adopted all over the country. I never believed in summer shooting, and think Frank Forester perfectly right in that matter, as, in fact, he was in almost all things relating to sport.

Yours most truly, SAM'L WEBBER.

EXPORTATION OF QUAIL.—Concerning the exportation of quail, the letter to which we have referred is as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25, 1879.

F. P. BAKER, ESQ.:

Dear Sir—The cage came through all right, and if the top of each compartment had any soft substance on which the birds could have struck their head, I don't think any of them would have died. Three died on the way, of which two birds were brought here.

In Wells, Fargo & Co.'s depot the noise, bustle and disturbance killed three more, and one died after I got them on shipboard on Saturday. Up to a late hour last Tuesday, when the steamer sailed, there were no more deaths; and I adopted every possible precaution to insure their safety.

I paid the butcher to attend them, and gave the captain a bonus to pay him on arrival, if all went well; put gravel and wheat on board, and asked two New Zealand friends of mine returning to the colony to look after their welfare. The only difficulty I foresee will be the heat in passing through the tropics; but this will not last long, and they will have been accustomed to confinement long before that. I think your estimate of saving a dozen is likely to be correct; possibly more will get through. I shall, however, advise you fully of the result.

I also forwarded your letters to the Society in Christ Church, New Zealand, and a copy of the printed directions, which was most considerate on your part.

Should they arrive safely, no miscarriage in the matter of releasing the birds will happen. To guard against accidents I have also arranged for telegraphing to the society as soon as the steamer touches the first New Zealand port.

The arrival of the birds excited a great deal of interest here, and I have been written to from Virginia City on the subject. If I can at any time, or in any way, do you a service, pray command me. You have laid me under lasting obligations in this matter, which I may some day have an opportunity of acknowledging.

ROBERT J. CREIGHTON.

MAINE.—The following is a brief synopsis of the laws passed by the Legislature of Maine, which adjourned on the 5th inst., relative to fish and game: "The use of weirs is limited to one-eighth of the channel of any river. The annual close time of lobsters for canning purposes is fixed from August 1 to April 1, and no lobsters less than 10½ inches shall be sold or exposed for sale from August 1 to April 1, under penalty of $5 for each lobster. Fishing for porgies with steamboats and seines was further restricted by prohibiting such fishing in bays and harbors the entrance to which is two miles wide or less. Plover is omitted from the list of birds protected. The fishery bill of 1878 was amended, changing the close time of land-locked salmon, togue and trout from October 1 to May 1, except in St. Croix River and Kennebec County, where it shall be from September 15 to May 1; for bass and perch, from April 1 to July 1, providing, however, that during February, March and April citizens may take such fish for their own use.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION.—At a regular meeting of the New York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, last Monday evening, the committee which had been appointed to draft a new State game law, reported the bill which fixed the opening of the season for grouse, quail, woodcock, snipe, hares, rabbits, squirrels, etc., at Oct. 15. Some discussion developed a great deal of opposition to putting the date so late. The next important point was in regard to having in possession game after the close of the season. The date fixed was the 1st of February, which allows one month to dispose of the stock on hand. Wilson snipe were also added to the list of birds entitled to protection, and a general penalty of $25 for each offence was fixed, instead of a penalty at the end of each section. A number of amendments by a committee appointed to confer with a like committee of the Fish Culturat Association, were adopted, to the effect that no lobster less than ten and a half inches in length, no shad less than one pound, or blue or weak fish less than one-half pound shall be exposed for sale, under the penalty of $25. There was also an amendment intended to protect dealers, who, without intent to evade or defy the law, might innocently receive consignments of fish out of season. The amendment was amended so that dealers so circumstanced will be relieved of the penalty by sending the fish back from whence they came as soon as they are received. Mr. Hallock, who was one of a committee of three appointed in 1875 to prepare a report on the best method of unifying the game laws of all the States, presented the report, which was filed.

IMPORTATION OF MIGRATORY QUAIL.—Parties wishing to import these birds will find full information in the following letter:

BOSTON, March 3, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

From letters I have received I judge that my remarks in a previous communication are not fully understood. I write to make them more clear. Mr. Braun, of Messina, Sicily, offers to furnish migratory quail at the following rates, delivered on steamer for New York at Messina:

Not less than two cages of 100 birds each, $20 per cage, U. S. gold.
" " " five " " " " " 19 " " " "
" " " ten " " " " 18 " " "

I am about ordering some birds for my own section, and would be pleased to order at the same time for any others who desire to import. By thus uniting the orders, each one will get the benefit of the discount allowed by Mr. Braun for the whole quantity ordered, whatever that may be, and each one (except myself) will thus avoid the trouble of correspondence and of attending to trans-shipment and custom house entries at New York. As I have this to do in order to get my own birds, it is small additional trouble to do it for others at the same time.

In conclusion, I say that I take no responsibility in this matter, beyond that of promptly forwarding the money and orders received to Mr. Braun, and of attending to the forwarding of the birds to their respective owners upon their arrival in New York. I have no pecuniary interest in the importation, but am simply giving to the public the benefit of such information and facilities as I have for procuring the birds, with the desire that others may unite in sufficient numbers to secure the speedy introduction of the birds into our country in quantities large enough to give the experiment a good chance of success. Mr. Braun will be instructed to mark each cage with the name of its owner. Every man must take his own chance as to the condition in which the birds reach him. The cage that is marked with his name is the one that will be sent to him. Previous shipments have arrived, with the birds healthy and in good order. They appear to make the journey without injury. There is no duty to be paid upon the importation.

HORACE F. TOBEY,
17 Oliver street, Boston.

The Rifle.

THE FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN TOURNAMENT
For the Short-Range Championship of 1879

First prize to be ten monogram medals, presented by the FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN. Open to teams from any organized rifle club.

Conditions—Teams—Each team shall consist of ten men. The teams participating must be composed of members of the various clubs which they represent. Rifles—Limited to ten pounds in weight; minimum pull of trigger, three pounds; 22-100 cal. Teams may furnish there own rifles and ammunition, or use those at the gallery, as they may desire. Number of Shots—Ten by each competitor. Sighting Shots—Two shots will be allowed each competitor. Position—Off-hand. Targets—200-yards targets, according to the regulations of the N. R. A., reduced in proportion to the range at the gallery. Practice—No practice allowed on the day of the match. Entrance Fee—Ten dollars to be paid at the office of the FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN, No. 111 Fulton street, N. Y. The match to be governed by the rules of the N. R. A. relating to teams.

In addition to the teams named, the Centennial Team from Arnold & Constable's establishment entered at the eleventh hour, and were given place on Saturday evening:

New York, Feb. 22.—A meeting of Captains of amateur rifle clubs was held at Conlin's Gallery this morning, pursu-

ant to the call of the FOREST AND STREAM Association, to take action on the proposed tournament. The following clubs were represented: Seppenfeldt, Hellwigs, Empire, New York (2 teams), South Brooklyn, Newark, Catholic Institute of Newark, and Zettlers (2 teams). Dr. Dudley, of the Empires, was called to the chair, and F. J. Donaldson, of the N. Y. R. C., acted as secretary. The following teams entered for the tournament: Seppenfeldt, Hellwig, Empire, New York 1st and 2d teams, South Brooklyn, Newark, the Catholic Institute team of Newark and the Zettler's 1st and 2d team. Ten team in all.

The subject of targets was next in order, and, after discussion, it was moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to decide upon the number of targets to be used for each competitor, and Messrs. Conlin, Zettler and Hellwig were appointed as such committee. Carried. Moved and seconded that each club select a member, not shooting on the team, to serve as referee during the shooting of their club, and that the referees of the two clubs shooting during one evening select an umpire, not a member of either club, to settle all disputed points of that evening's shoot. Carried. Mr. Banks, of the FOREST AND STREAM, desired to know whether their trophy should be one club badge or made into ten individual badges. Moved and seconded that the offer of ten individual badges for the winning team be accepted. Carried. Moved and seconded that the captains of the teams in their order of merit shall select which prize they shall take after the first prize has been won; but the team winning the first prize shall not have such privilege until all the others have selected theirs. Carried. Moved and seconded that the time limited for entries shall close on Thursday, March 6, and the tournament shall open on Monday, March 10, at eight o'clock P. M. Adopted.

New York, March 6.—An adjourned meeting of the captains of amateur rifle clubs was held at Conlin's gallery this evening. Present, Seppenfelt, Hellwig, Empire, New York, first and second team; South Brooklyn, Newark Amateur, Catholic Institute of Newark and Zettlers' 1st and 2d team.

After reading minutes of the previous meeting, a call for additional entries was made. None appearing, it was moved and seconded that the motion adopted at the previous meeting, closing the entries on Thursday, the 6th inst., be reconsidered. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the limits for entries be closed at 10 o'clock on Saturday evening the 8th of March. Carried.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of targets reported that they had adopted a movable screen to be used behind the target to record the number of shots, and that, in their judgment, one target for each man who shoots would be enough. The report was accepted.

Moved and seconded that the names of members of teams be handed in before 10 o'clock P. M., Saturday, March 8. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the gallery be in possession of the team shooting, the captain of the opposing team and the umpire. Carried.

Moved and seconded that in case of disputes by referees as to the value of a shot made, that the shooting be stopped and a decision rendered by the umpire before continuing. Carried.

The following resolution was offered, and on motion adopted, to wit: "No member of any team will be permitted to rest any part of his body against or upon any support, nor is it allowable to place the stock of the rifle under the coat, vest or suspenders while shooting, and any shot made in that manner will be counted a miss."

It was then moved and seconded that the captains draw for positions or time of shooting. Carried. The drawing resulted as follows:

Monday evening, 1st position, 1st team N. Y. R. C.; Monday evening, 2d position, 1st team Zettlers; Tuesday evening, 1st position, Seppenfelts; Tuesday evening, 2d position, Hellwig; Wednesday evening, 1st position, 2d team N. Y. R. C.; Wednesday evening, 2d position, South Brooklyn; Thursday evening, 1st position, Catholic Institute of Newark; Thursday evening, 2d position, Empire; Friday evening, 1st position, 2d team Zettlers; Friday evening, 2d position, Newark Amateur.

Mr. Conlin informed the meeting that in addition to the ten badges given by the Forest and Stream Association, that the following prizes had been offered, with a prospect of more to follow: Winchester Arms Co., new model rifle; Shoverling, Daly & Co, Ballard; Remington Co., Remington. The Union Metallic Arms Co. are to send a prize, etc., etc., etc.

Moved and seconded, that in case of a tie (in accordance with the N. R. A. rules) that the teams which tie shoot the tie off by teams. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed to receive entries and team members' names. Carried.

Messrs. Conlin, Duckworth and Ward were appointed such committee.

The minutes were read and approved, and on motion the meeting adjourned *sine die*. F. J. DONALDSON, Sec.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston, Walnut Hill, March 8.*—Winchester rifle match, 200 yards; wind steady and light clear; 38 entries; best scores:

J N Frye	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	3	5	4	5	5—89
W Charles	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4—88
W H Jackson	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—88
J S Sumner	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—86
J R Parker	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—86
E W Law	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	86
E B Souther	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—86
H E Jepson	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—84
J B Osborn	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—84
L L Hubbard	4	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—83
H Tyler	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—83
N Knisbacher	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	3—84
R Davis	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	4—82
D Dorgin	2	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	3	5	4	4—82
O A Parker	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	5—81
K Griffin	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—80
E E Hardy	4	3	3	5	5	4	3	5	3	4	5	5	4	3	4—78

BOSTON MAMMOTH RIFLE GALLERY.—The regular monthly prize shoot for March has opened with some very brilliant shooting for the first week. The following is the summary; 150 feet, possible 40:

G Lamb	5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5—38	W H Preston	4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5—35
A L Eames	4 5 4 4 5 5 5 5—37	D F Richardson	5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5—35
D F Small	5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5—37	Everett Clark	4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4—34
W Bradford	4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5—37	H Lowell	4 4 5 4 4 5 4 5—35
G E Everett	5 5 5 4 3 5 4 5—37	W H Harrison	4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4—35
E S Tobey, Jr.	5 5 4 4 3 4 5 5—36	E C Fales	5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—34
Frank Hollis	3 4 5 5 4 5 4 4—36	K R Tuttle	3 5 5 4 4 5 4 4—34
J J Dunne	4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5—36	G H Bent	5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5—34
E W Archer	4 3 4 4 5 4 5 5—35	E B Arnold	3 5 5 4 4 4 5 5—34
M L Pratt	4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5—35	L C Naisawald	3 4 4 4 4 4 5 5—34

MASSACHUSETTS—*Medford.*—The first of the March series of matches was held at the Bellevue range on the 5th inst., with 43 entries; 200 yards, 7 shots, off-hand, any rifle; the scores stood: First class—H. Withington, 31; H. Davis, 29; C. H. Russell, 29; A. B. Archer, 28; E. W. Archer, 27. Second class—J. Barker, 29; E. P. White, 28; A. T. Howard, 28. Third class—O. T. Perry, 27; S. A. Brown, 26.

SCHUETZENBUND OF CONNECTICUT.—The festival of this organization will take place Monday and Tuesday, the 23d and 24th of June next. Open to all comers. Prize list follows in a few weeks.

—The Franklin Rifle Club, of Hartford, made some good scores on the 1st inst. at the regular monthly shoot. The club medal was won by Rich. Britton with 22 inches, and the best single shots were H. B. Moore and D. S. Wadsworth at 1 inch each, and R. Britton at 1 4-10th inches.

—The shooters of New Britain have been holding a tournament in gallery work, and have shown some good scoring. The marksmen were divided into two classes, and the record shows in seven shots: Professional—Wm. Bowers, 35; H. P. King, 34; O. E. Pillard, 34; Wm. Burritt, 34; E. G. Babcock, 33. Amateur—C. H. Faughnan, 34; C. J. Elam, 34; H. Williams, 33.—The tournament excited a great deal of interest among the riflemen in town, and it has been managed most creditably throughout.

GALLERY PRACTICE.—The Zettler Rifle Club on the 25th ult.—Orcedmoor target reduced to gallery distance; bull's-eye, 1 1-16ths inches; 10 shots per man; possible 50—scored as follows:

M B Enzel	50	J Dutil	45
P Fenning	49	C Jhason	45
M L Riggs	49	F Hunzinger	45
W M Farrow	48	Wm Klein	45
C G Zettler	48	H Fisher	42
D Mill	47	P Regles	42
G A Schurman	46	Capt N D Ward	42
L Beatse	46	C Vollors	41
L Frenbel	45	C Recht	40
D Culhane	45	C Connor	40
B Zettler	45		

BUNDESFEST FINANCES.—Some idea of the magnitude of the Bundesfest, held at Union Hill last June, may be gained from the statistics contained in the Treasurer's report. From these it appears that the receipts from societies belonging to the Bund, gate moneys, target fees and other sources were $26,004.12. The expenses were $25,458.52. A surplus of prizes on hand, with fees which are due, leaves a surplus of $729.63.

GERMAN SOCIETIES.—The German Schuetzenbund have re-elected Captain Brandes again for the sixteenth time. First Lieutenant, Lorenz Hutzelmann; Second Lieutenant, Fred Voglin; Third Lieutenant, Geo. Sattler; Shooting Masters, Aug. Altmann and Otto Labes.

The Williamsburgh Shooting Association have elected the following officers: President, G. Buscher; Vice-President, Wm. Hahn; Secretary, Chas. Falkenmeyer; Treasurer, L. Adetstein; Shooting Masters, Chs. Horney, Chs. Beekman; Finance Committee, A. Nehrbas, J. Steeger.

The officers of the Brooklyn Schuetzen Corps are: Captain, John H. Doscher; First Lieutenant, Geo. Bundelmann; Second Lieutenant, Fred Schmidt; Recording Secretary, Wm. Zang; Financial Secretary, H. Harris; Treasurer, John W. Abrens; Custodian, Fred Otten; Shooting Masters, Hermann Posbergh, Wm. Tomford.

The Syracuse Society have elected B. Haberle, President; John Brellbreck, Vice-President; Jacob Mantel, Treasurer; Fl. Singer, Recording Secretary; Anton V. Altman, Financial and Corresponding Secretary; Carl Werner, Shooting Master.

New Haven, Conn., has elected J. Widmann, President; E. Buxbaum, Vice-President; H. H. Trycdmas, Secretary; J. Koerber, Treasurer; Hagenunger, Shooting Master.

LOUISIANA RIFLE SHOOTING.—The N. O. *Times*, in its issue of March 3, calling attention to the decline of rifle practice at Frogmoor, says:

We are desirous that Frogmoor should be recognized in future as our military base. Let us make soldiers of our people with a view of having no use for them as such. A commonwealth, like an individual, is apt to have less fighting to do to the extent to which it is prepared to do it. A warlike people, always in readiness through the constant exercise of the art of war, is likely to find abundant leisure for the arts of peace. Therefore, the best recipe the South has for perpetual peace is in rifle practice. There is, to be sure, some drawback in the desire which a sense of one's proficiency in any art awakens to display it, and the fear that hence we may fall into habits of aggression, or, in other words, turn out a bully. But such cheap vices in our weak nature a great people should be able to overcome. We fear the zeal which opened the exercises at Frogmoor a few years ago is measurably abated. There should be other centres opened throughout the State and public sentiment awakened anew in favor of a system so admirable both in its military and social aspects; for none of us desire that Louisiana should be behind the foremost in zeal or proficiency.

MICHIGAN—*East Saginaw, March 1.*—At the seventeenth regular weekly practice of the East Saginaw Amateur Rifle Club, the following score was made, 200-yard target reduced, possible 50:

Capt W J Shaw	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—45
C G Yawkey	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5—45
R F Corbyn	3	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—44
H G Hamilton	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—44
F R Osborn	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—40
J H Howry	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—37

In shooting off the tie for the club medal, Shaw made 5 4 5 5 4—23; Yawkey, 5 5 5 5 5—25.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago, March 1.*—The George H. Thomas Post Rifle Club met to-day at the Northwestern rifle range for their regular weekly competition at 200 yards, and made the following score:

J A Freeman	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—43
D B Freeman	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
S M Tyrrell	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—41
W H Chenoweth	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—41
L H Drury	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4—40
G A Sawyer	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	3	4	4—40
J C Borcherdt	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	4—39
J W Morse	4	4	4	3	3	3	5	4	4	4—36

The Lake View Rifle Club, the same day, at 200 yards, scored:

J Macauley	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—45
J A Colchour	5	3	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—43
Wm Barns	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	4—42
Chatfield	3	3	4	4	3	5	5	3	3	3—36

OHIO—*Cincinnati, March 3.*—First of a series of five competitions by the Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club. Two valuable prizes for the highest aggregate score in each class. Match was shot in a dense fog. Distance, 200 yards, off-hand:

First Class.

W Caldwell	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—43	M Gindelin	4	4	5	5	0	4	4	4	4	3—37
W Hall	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5—40	G Henson	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	4—36
L Fender	3	4	5	5	4	4	2	4	4	4—40	T J Baum	4	4	4	2	0	5	5	3	4	0—30

Second Class.

A Koehler	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	4—42

C.

—The Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of Canada, has been chosen Patron of the Dominion Rifle Association, and has given £50 as a prize. The government has appropriated money for the sending of a Canadian team to Wimbledon.

SPRING MEETING AT CREEDMOOR.

The Board of Directors of the N. R. A. have decided upon the conditions of the spring meeting matches and the Prize Committee are now at work upon it to fill out the list of awards. It will be noted that there are several innovations, notably the allowance of any position for military rifles at the mid-ranges. The matches stand:

1. Director's match, 200 yards.
2. 200 yards, all comers, any rifle.
3. Team of four from any club, any rifle, 200 yards.
4. Military team match, five men from any company, troop, or battery, 200 yards off-hand—using rifle of organization prize, a stand of colors, 200 yards.
5. Subscription match, for teams of cavalry, or artillery using carbines, 300 yards.
6. Subscription match—all comers—any military rifle, 200 yards.
7. 300 yards, all comers, any rifle.
8. Team subscription match—four men from any club—any rifle, 300 yards.
9. Subscription—all comers—any rifle, 500 yards.
10. Subscription—all comers, any military rifle—any position, 500 yards.
11. Military teams—four men from any military organization, any military rifle—any position, 500 yards.
12. Subscription—all comers, any rifle—500 yards, off-hand.
13. Team match—600 yards, four men from any club—any rifle, any position.
14. Subscription—all comers—600 yards, any rifle.
15. Subscription, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards—all comers—any position, any military rifle.
16. Leech cup match.
17. Running deer match.

In all matches, unless otherwise provided, seven shots per man at each distance will be fired. In subscription matches the entrance fees will be distributed, thirty per cent. to the association, twenty-five per cent. to first, twenty per cent. to second, fifteen per cent. to third and ten per cent. to fourth man.

EXPRESS BULLET EXPERIMENTS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Referring to the communication of Mr. Rabbeth in No. 25, I would state that I have been using a light hollow bullet in my rifle (a long-range Sharps) since the 10th of August on large game in Montana, and that it has given much satisfaction, both as regards destructiveness and accuracy, up to 200 yards. The experiences with this bullet on game will be given in another communication, and I will merely speak now on the question of accuracy of flight. Contemplating soon after making the experiments on the trajectory of light and hollow bullets in June last, as detailed in one of your August numbers, and contemplating a hunting trip to Montana, I sent to the factory a sketch for a hollow or express ball of the following dimensions, a specimen of which is inclosed, to wit: .44 cal., $\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, with a 3-16 in. hole extending down from the point $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the ball, to weigh 270 or 280 grains, patched and alloyed; the ball to have a certain taper. The moulds made as above, and which, by the way, cost twelve dollars, with 5 per cent. of tin, cast a ball of 275 grains patched.

My experience with this projectile on large game, and some practice at the target during the hunting season, with a charge of 96 grains of Curtis and Harvey No. 6, caused a belief that its flight was as true and accurate up to 200 yards as that of the 450 grain ball formerly used on game. Since going into winter quarters the rifle has been fitted with more accurate hunting sights consequent on its flatness of trajectory, and by the use of a 3 ft. loading tube the shell is charged with 105 grains of the same powder, with still enough room for the lubricant. I occasionally amuse myself at target practice, experimenting with different charges and weight of ball, and am now convinced that, with the above charge (105-275), the rifle will do as accurate and uniform shooting up to 200 yards, as with a 450 or 520 grains solid ball; I mean that with the above charge (1 to $2\frac{2}{3}$) it will group its balls, on a favorable day, within an 8-inch circle, and that, forming an opinion on at least 100 shots at target without a short time past, there have been as few "unaccountable" shots as with the heavier balls.

I have not shot ten consecutive shots at 200 yards with the same sight, and, since reading Mr. Rabbeth's article, the weather has been too blustering and stormy for the experiment, there being now two and a half feet of snow on the ground. In looking over the target sheets I find, on one day when seven shots were fired at that distance with the same sight, they are grouped within a 7-inch circle. The accompanying target—the result of three days' previous practice, 30 shots, 21 of which were fired at 200 yards with 275 grains ball—is a fair sample of what the rifle will do at that distance. No. 25 appears to be the only indifferent shot, and it was thought at the time the rifle was not at fault. Making allowance for the different charges of powder (102, 105 and 110 grains) and the different elevations of Vernier sight on each day, this target shows such a grouping of balls as to justify my estimation of the accuracy of the rifle with the light ball. I think equal accuracy could be had with 110 grains powder, but few shots have been tried. Four shots were fired one day at 300 yards range, which were grouped in a space $12\frac{3}{4}$ in. horizontal by 5 in. vertical. Sights used—open silver front sight, vernier peep sight on heel, position lying.

The inference, based on the foregoing facts, is that the principle of the British express rifle can be successfully ap

plied to this class of rifle. This particular rifle is an exceptional one of its class; for, originally, with very shallow grooves, they have become still more shallow by three years' constant use and with more than four thousand discharges ot target and game. This would indicate that a very shallow, multi-grooved rifle will, without doubt, give the necessary twist to a light ball with a proportion of strong powder at ball as high as 1 to 2⅝. I will go further and advance the opinion that the express principle can be successfully applied to all the American breech-loaders that have the shallow multi-grooved system of rifling like the Sharps system, viz.: the Ballard, Maynard and Whitney. I am not familiar with the improved Remington and some others.

If this inference is correct it does not seem to accord with the opinion advanced by the advocates of the British double express, that a peculiar form of rifling is essential for the application of the express principle (heavy charge of powder and light projectile). If shallow grooving is sufficient to give the projectile the necessary twist, why the necessity for the deep grooving and sharp lands of the Henry system, requiring much more trouble to clean and making it necessary to shoot a forced ball, which, *prima facie*, would give more resistance to the projectile than the shallow grooves? This brings up a question raised in a former article, as to how much resistance or retardation may be necessary in the barrel to develop the complete combustion of a large charge of powder. Some of the 450 bore Express rifles burn 150 grains of powder with only a 28-inch barrel. Would a shallow grooved rifle of same length burn that much powder of same quickness? This may be compensated for by increased twist in the shallow grooves. It is claimed that the Henry system fouls less than other systems. My opinion is, that depends as much on the powder as anything else. With American powder, in ten or twelve consecutive shots at 100 yards without wiping, I see no diminution in accuracy in my rifle; with the English powder (the C. & H. No. 6 or No. 8) the result is still more favorable, as that powder is much cleaner. That brings up the subject of powder, and I hope, Mr. Editor, you will help agitate the subject. My experience for several months past (firing away seven pounds in my rifle during that time at target and game) with the Curtis and Harvey No. 6 is more favorable to it compared to a good brand of American powder than Mr. Davison, of the Providence Tool Company, reports. Careful experiments at target at different times shows that 96 grains of the C. & H. (English) powder will throw a 275 grain ball, 200 yards range, more than two feet higher on the target (27½ in. last experiment) than same charge of an FG. powder sent me by the Sharps Company. I have used three or four of the standard FG. brands of American powder, and this brand appears of about the same strength. I think 100 grains of the C. & H. will give as high velocity to the 275 grains ball as 120 or 125 grains of American FG. powder. I was in hopes Mr. Davison's report would have brought out the powder men, and that we could have found out some brand equal in strength to the English powder and proved so by some careful experiments, but have only noticed one feeble reply from a friend of one of the American brands; so I infer theinferiority is admitted. I prefer using American powder if it can be had of the same strength and cleanliness, both on account of its cheapness as from other considerations; but, acting on a contrary opinion, I have for next season's hunting sent for a 12-pound case of the C. & H. No. 6, which will cost me $1.50 or $1.75 per pound delivered here, powder in England costing, as I understand, 68 cents, the balance being principally tariff charges, put on to protect our factories. For some time past the powder factories have been offering prizes to encourage and develop our splendid breech-loaders. Now let the rifle and gun factories return the compliment and offer prizes for the strongest and cleanest powder for hunting purposes. Invite the English factories to the competition, provided they will, in case of success, guarantee to have an agency here and sell their powder at a reasonable rate. It seems to me the desired powder should be manufactured here for 75 cents per pound.

Our slow burning FG. powders are admirably adapted for target shooting, especially for long range, where the gun is cleaned after each discharge and a high trajectory not objectionable, and where the distance is known. For hunting, especially with the rifle, a powder is required that will give the highest velocity with very little resistance in the barrel. Were full confidence established in the safety of the Shultze or Dittmar powder, no other would be used in the rifle west of the Mississippi River. It is just what is needed in the mountains—little noise, little smoke, equal strength with the black powder, no dirt, and consequently no cleaning necessary. I hope those two companies will persevere until the desired article is produced, or at least until full confidence in their safety is established. I hope Mr. Dittmar will experiment with a 275 or 280 grains ball with as much of his powder as can be gotten into the 2⅞ or 2⅝ shell, and let us know the result, both as to accuracy, trajectory and uniformity of shooting.

I think Mr. Rabbeth is in error in regard to the telescoping theory. Though not fully confirmed in reference to the cause of the going to pieces or explosion of the Express bullet, I think it is caused by the flesh and blood of the animal made into a semi-fluid state by the impinging of the ball, and which, acting as if a column of water is forced into the hollow pointed ball, with a pressure commensurate with its high velocity forcing its sides asunder, which scatter out in all directions (there being little or no resistance laterally from the soft flesh) at angles with line of fire, more or less obtuse according to the velocity of projectile, the sides at the point of the ball, being weakest, giving away first. The butt of the ball, after the sides are started, may assist by the telescoping process, but the other is the prime cause. The above process is repeated is a modified form when shot into a snow bank or sawdust, where the semi-fluid theory will still hold good, and where little resistance is made to the forward part of the ball. Shot into timber, which offers solid resistance to point of ball, and where there is no fluid condition to the wood fibre, this expansion does not occur, or at least to any great extent, the timber, of course, by its lateral resistance, assisting in this result. It is a fact well established that a hollow ball, fired into the soft parts, say the intrails, of a deer or other animal, will expand or go to pieces quicker than when put through behind the shoulders or more solid places, and the higher the velocity the quicker and more destructive the explosion. I have frequently observed that, in case of a deer shot in the flank, the ball would expand so suddenly as to tear a hole on entering in its tough hide much larger than the calibre of the ball. Shot through the ribs, the hole made would be no larger than the calibre. I shot at twenty yards distance a mountain lynx, an animal of cat kind, next in size below the mountain lion, and with belly as soft and yielding as that of the domestic cat. The ball, hitting in the flank, expanded so quick as to tear a hold through the skin large enough to take out its entrails, but did not go through, though the distance through him was not over four inches. In these cases, where the explosion was most violent, there was little or no resistance to the point of ball, and consequently it would appear that the telescope theory does not hold good, though it may assist, as also may the compressed air theory. If it were the compressed air theory the ball should go to pieces more violently when shot into solid flesh than when shot into the soft, semi-fluid entrails.

In conclusion, I hope some of the other rifle factories will follow the enterprise of Mr. Davison, of the Providence Tool Co., get up moulds for a light hollow bullet suitable to their guns, and give us the result of their experiments, both as regards accuracy and trajectory. I failed to state at the proper place that the trajectory of the 105-275 grain cartridge, sighted for 200 yards, rises above line of sight at about 90 yards, about 6 inches on an average. P.

Montana, Feb. 8, 1879.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN MARCH.

Hares, brown and gray. Wild duck, geese, brant, etc.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks and Wild Fowl.

"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand piper, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf birds, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group *Limacolæ* or Shore Birds.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Nashua, March*, 6.—Our fox-hunters have had good sport this winter; a dozen brushes attest their skill. Judge Sawyer claims three. Rabbit hunting has helped shorten the long winter and given sport to the boys and work for the dogs. Quail have wintered here, for we have had no heavy snows. Unfortunately we have but few quail to get the benefit of a mild winter. WEBB.

SALISBURY GAME CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Salisbury Game Club, of Lakeville, was held March 4, and the following officers were elected: Pres., W. B. Rudd; Sec'y, W. H. Williams; Treas., W. B. Perry. W. H. W.

NEW YORK—*Good Ground, March* 8.—There are plenty of broad-bills and some geese, but we can't do anything with them till the bay breaks up. We are looking for it to go out soon. WM. N. LANE.

MONROE SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Monroe Sportsmen's Club, of Rochester, N. Y., was held March 6. The membership is eighty-two, and the report of the treasurer showed an excellent financial condition. The old officers were re-elected: W. J. Babcock, Pres.; J. H. Brown, Vice-Pres.; L. A. Pratt, Sec'y and Treas.

VIRGINIA.—Two curious coon specimens have been recently captured by Virginia hunters. The local papers chronicle that Mr. James Custis, residing about four miles from Onancock, caught a yellow coon, with head resembling a wild cat, and Mr. Smith Martin's dog, near Locustville, caught a red coon in Parramore's woods.

KENTUCKY—*Stanford, March* 1.—The first spring month brings the glad tidings from every direction that the quail are plentiful despite severity of the winter and their wholesale slaughter during the continuance of snow by red foxes, skunks and the no-more-to-be-respected-pot-hunters. Our crop of squirrels appears to have disappeared with the last tide of immigration concerning which so much appeared in the papers. KENTUCKIAN.

TENNESSEE.—*Nashville, March* 5.—Quite a number of snipe are being killed about here just now. Last Saturday I saw several lots for sale on the streets. J. Gilbert told me to-day that he had seen several this morning, and gave it as his opinion—and he is an old hunter about here—that they will be more plentiful than last year. John Branch bagged several woodcock last week. The season for all other game is closed until next September. J. D. H.

IOWA—*Pomeroy, Feb.* 28.—First geese came on the 21st inst., and I secured a fine old fellow on the 22d. He was in fine order and very fat for the time of year. The warm weather now seems to indicate an early spring and an unusually good season. ABE DACOTAH.

WILD PIGEONS—*Willis, Texas, March* 4.—The wild pigeons are in Grayson County, I learn, by the millions. There was an immense flight of them over us one day last week, going Northeast. C. L. J.

STONE'S BIRD TRAP.—For Stone's bird trap, a cut of which appeared in our advertising columns last week, send to A. B. Shipley & Sons, 503 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

A LONG SHOT.—*Leesburg, Va., March* 5.—Young Mr. Thomas Edwards, of this place, killed, March 3, a wild goose from a flock of twenty-two. He was 140 steps from the flock when they rose; his gun, a muzzle-loader, loaded with 13 shot larger than buck shot. The party who went after the geese embalmed the one murdered in their "memories," or thereabouts, with oysters, in deference to Lent. T. W.

That recalls the story of the pious but epicurean friar in Father Prout's Reliques, who tied his ham to a rope, doused it into the water and drew it forth from the sea—for, forsooth, what came out of the sea might be eaten in Lent.

TIN COATED SHOT.—The following is an extract of a letter addressed to the Leroy Shot Company. It answers questions often asked of us:

FRANKLIN, Pa., March 5, 1879.

I distributed your bag of No. 8 tin-coated shot among the members of my club, and at our regular shoot on Saturday last I had a report from a few of those who had used the shot, and in every case the verdict was, "It is just what we want." We all use choke-bore guns, and are perfectly satisfied that it is the only shot used that will not injure the barrels nor foul the gun in any way. HON. JOHN A. WILSON.

GUN PATTERNS—*Brooklyn, N. Y., March* 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your last issue Mr. E. L. Seeley quotes from your former issue of a gun putting 309 shots in a 30-in. circle, 40 yards, 1¼ oz. No. 8 shot; also of his gun putting 324 shot in the same space and distance, No. 8 shot, 1 oz. Very good patterns; but I will now show you a gun remarkable for pattern and penetration, altered from a muzzle-loader of twenty-six years shooting by myself to that of a breech-loader. This gun, made by Wilmott, of St. Louis, formerly of Boston, at the trial of soft vs. chilled shot at Messrs. Tatham Bros., Long Island, as a muzzle-loader, made in a 30-in. circle, forty yards, No. 7 shot, 3½ drs. Hazard's electric powder, right barrel only 98 pellets, left 114; percentage of penetration through twenty-five sheets of tough brown paper 20 per cent. Seven other guns shot at the same distance and charge, with the exception of powder—in which they all used 4 drs. No. 1 Dupont's powder—patterns varied from 100 pellets up to 240 a 250, breech-loading, choked, etc., the average penetration of the seven guns was about 5 per cent. Since then Messrs. Wm. Read & Sons have altered this No. 10 Wilmott to a breech-loader, producing the most exquisite marksmanship, and one of the handsomest guns. It contains all its hard shooting properties, and targets forty yards distance, No. 8, 1¼ oz. shot (soft), 30-in. circle, right barrel 325, left 309. Very little boring has been done, but that a taper bore. I shot in a match recently, 4 drs. Hazard, 1¼ oz. shot, 25 yards rise, good birds, all killed dead at least fifteen out of twenty; three others falling out of bounds—from five to nine shots fired through them, at least eight shot out of ten went through; Tatham's chilled. So many inquiries have been made through your and other papers, viz.: "Where can I get a muzzle-loader altered to a breech-loader?" This is now answered; but bear in mind the barrels must be first inspected to ascertain if there is metal enough for the work. WM. KING.

POISONING GEESE IN CALIFORNIA.—*Oakland, Cal., Feb.* 11.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A large part of the cultivated portion of the State of California is overrun with ground squirrels, and the damage they do each year to the grain is immense. The farmers poison both them and the gophers as the easiest way of getting rid of the pests. Men now travel over the State and contract to clear the ranches of squirrels for so much an acre. So effective is the compound they use that they make money and carry out their contract at a price of ten cents per acre. Their success has been so great that the farmers along the foothills and in the vicinity of the great tule islands have adopted the same plans to rid themselves of the wild geese which frequent certain parts of the State during the winter months. The birds come in by millions, and what shooting is done has very little effect on them. They can be seen in flocks covering hundreds of acres on the tule lands bordering the bay shores, and go back in the foothills also for young grain. It occasionally happens that these geese are shot before the poison takes effect, and are taken home and eaten. The result is a poisoned family. Happily no deaths from this cause have occurred, but there have have been several narrow escapes and a number of sick people. People have to be careful about shooting a laggard goose, or one which appears to be wounded. The wild ducks also are sometimes poisoned by eating this poisoned grain strewn about for the geese. I recently had a pair of ducks given me by a friend who had been yachting up the rivers, and I and my whole family were poisoned. I was sick from the effects of the poison for about ten days, although the other members of the family, who had eaten less heartily, recovered in a day or two. The physician who attended us states that he had had five or six cases of the same kind during the winter, and had heard of several others. Such a dangerous custom as this should be stopped by law. The farmers should protect themselves without endangering the lives of others; the idea of poisoning wild game seems outrageous. We understand, however, it has been done in the southern part of California also, where droves of quail are an annoyance, and where there are few hunters to drive them off. Y.

THE DITTMAR POWDER.

The discussion over the merits of the light powder still keeps up, and it is as various as can well be. To-day we give several opinions and reports of experience. The first sportsman says:

Noticing frequent articles in your columns about Dittmar powder, I write you my little experience with it. Last summer I bought two cans (C) of Dittmar, using it in an 8 lb. 12-gauge gun. I used paper shells with one "fibre," and one P. E. wad over powder, just pressing the wads down firmly, not raming hard. I tried it first with 2¾ drs., 1 oz. No. 8 chilled shot. With this charge at 30 yds. it would hardly stick the shot into a soft pine board. I increased powder by ¼ dr. up to 3¾ drs., leaving the weight of shot the same. With the ast charge there was an unpleasant shock—not exactly recoil—possibly imagination—so I settled back on 3½ drs. This for glass balls I found good and liked it. I went out hunting a number of times, using Dittmar, 3½ drs. 1 oz. No. 8 chilled shot, shooting gray and black squirrels from the tree tops on the run, and any way you could find them. I always had to fire the second, and often the third, shot to bring them down, while with 3 drs. Hazard's Electric No. 4, same shot, I could drop them wherever seen the first time. One day I saw at a distance of some 50 yards a red squirrel and made it a sort of test shot. I gave him the Dittmar, when he scampered down and out on another limb, from which the second barrel, loaded with Hazard, dropped him dead. With 3½ drs. of the latter and a scant ounce of buck shot I killed a duck fully 75 yards, and had no trouble in getting "venison for breakfast with the first shot. A friend here tried Dittmar with like result. We met with no accident, but feared to increase the charge, so that in effect it was the same as a very small charge of black powder, excepting it was less trouble to clean our guns.

Canton, N. Y. R.

A friend of the powder reports:

Montreal, March 3, 1879.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I notice in your paper of the 30th of January last a letter from "Canvas Back" asking if any one had kept shells loaded with Dittmar powder for any length of time and then used them to good advantage. As I have had experience with that powder, I will give your readers the benefit and at the same time answer the question of your correspondent.

When the Dittmar powder was first advertised in your paper I secured two canisters. I had always used Curtis & Harvey's No. 6 powder and tested the Dittmar in competition with it, loading my shells (Eley's brown paper) with different charges from 2½ to 4 drachms of powder and 1 to 1¼ oz. No. 8 shot. The gun was an 8lb. 12-gauge Parker, distance 40 yds. My first series of experiments were not at all satisfactory, the Dittmar giving very poor results both in pattern and penetra-

tion. A few days later I gave the new powder another trial, taking more care in loading the shells, but still could not obtain the results claimed for it by the maker. I found it clean, very little recoil and no smoke to speak of, but it did not seem to have the strength required. I wrote direct to Carl Dittmar about it, telling him about my want of success and asking if he could explain. In his reply he stated that perhaps I did not load my shells properly and sent me directions how to load with it, and also sent me some more of his powder that was a little quicker. This I also tried, loading my shells as directed, and with such success that I have since then used no other make. I will say this, however: that with all the care possible in loading I never have obtained quite the same amount of penetration with the Dittmar as with Curtis & Harvey's, measure for measure; but by using ¼ drachm more of Dittmar I can obtain just as good results without the inconvenience of recoil, and with the greater advantage of having no smoke to interfere with the sighting of my second barrel. It also has the further advantage of not fouling the gun like the black powder. I am very fond of shooting, but cannot get away from business very often, and therefore enjoy the few days when I do go probably more thoroughly than if I could spend all the time I should like to. When preparing for any of my little expeditions (duck shooting principally) I always load and take with me more shells than I use, so that a good many of them remain over from time to time. In October, 1877, I made preparations for a trip to the Sorel Islands, some fifty miles below this city on the St. Lawrence, but was unfortunately prevented from carrying out my intentions. I therefore packed up my loaded shells in a tin box where I keep them, and there they remained until Sept. last. On the 27th of August I received an invitation from my friend, Mr. Whitcher, of Ottawa City, to join him for a week's duck shooting on the 1st of Sept. (opening day), which I accepted, and spent one of the most delightful weeks that it has ever been my good fortune to enjoy. I took with me and used the loaded shells that I had prepared, some of them having been loaded with Dittmar powder for over twelve months. These I used the first two or three days, bringing down some ducks at very long distances, and when I came to use the shells loaded only a few days previously I could not see that there was any difference in the shooting qualities.

My friend W. was so pleased with what he saw of the qualities of the Dittmar powder that he asked me to get him some, and I sent him half a dozen pound canisters. Last month while in Ottawa City I saw Mr. W., and asked him how he was pleased with the Dittmar I sent him. He replied that he had done some very good shooting with it, but that it did not seem to be uniform; some of the charges seeming to have less power than others. I found on inquiry that he had not loaded the shells himself, but had allowed some one else to do it for him, and the party never having seen any of that kind of powder before probably did not load the shells properly. I explained how I loaded with the Dittmar, and think the next time he tries it he will be better satisfied. I had a few days' duck shooting in the early part of November, and was out in some of the most disagreeable kinds of weather, cold, rainy and windy, with sleet and snow, and my shells would sometimes be so damp that I could not force them into my gun; but in the evening on returning to the house would dry them and rub a little grease over the outside and use them next day without finding their efficacy injured in any way. I think the suggestion of your correspondent, "Beggar," relative to rendering paper shells impervious to dampness, is a very good one, and I shall give it a trial this next fall.

WOOD DUCK.

Another Montreal correspondent says:

Having for two years past made many experiments in the use of Dittmar's, Schultz's and black powder, my experience may help some of your numerous readers to form an opinion. Two years ago Mr. Dittmar paid a visit to Montreal and called upon several of our leading sports men to test the merits of his powder. The result of these experiments shortly afterward appeared in the FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN. It was our opinion at that time that Dittmar's was not quite as strong powder as Curtis & Harvey's, but it evidently possessed the advantage of being much cleaner, besides producing less smoke and recoil. The penetration was better with black powder, but the pattern favored Dittmar's. Had it been less expensive it would probably have been favorably received. However, some few, myself included, continue to use it to this day. The only fault I can find is that it becomes comparatively worthless if exposed to the air any length of time. If kept in air-tight cans or in made-up cartridges, my experience is that it will do as good service as any black powder. I shall always use it in my first barrel, and I believe I can bag more game than by the use of black powder only. One of your correspondents says: "After using two hundred shells the inside of my barrels was very much spotted." Any gun will become spotted after such use, in spite of the best of care. I use two different guns, both of excellent makers. I have shot each at least five hundred times with Dittmar's powder, and the barrels are as free from spots as can be expected after two years' use.

I fully agree with your editorial that "it has many decided advantages over black powder, but it has not yet superseded black powder," and I will add that it is an invaluable addition.

ROYAL H.

A western New York shooter says:

I have read all the articles on Dittmar powder, and will give you my experience. The first time I saw it used was in Syracuse at the Sportsmen's State Convention by A. H. Bogardus in Weiting Opera House, and I noticed that the sound of the reports varied a great deal, although the same charges were used. Last spring I procured some. My gun weighs 8lbs. 1oz., 10-gauge. I used 3½ drs., but found while I got good pattern I did not get good penetration. Rammed the powder a little harder and got better penetration; and I would like to ask, How can any one get penetration without recoil? Don't it take just so much force to give the 1¼oz. shot the same penetration whether you use Dittmar, black or any other powder? I never have been able to get as good penetration with the Dittmar as with the black; neither have I had so much recoil with the Dittmar as with the black. Perhaps, had the Dittmar been sufficiently rammed, should have got both penetration and recoil. But just here comes the trouble—viz., how much to ram the charge, for my gun is a fine one, and don't care to spoil it or maim myself for life. Up to the time of my using the Dittmar, the boits, etc., were as bright as the day they came from the factory, but after using the Dittmar a few times they all began to look red, resembling rust, and it could not be removed until I took flour of emery and used some time and labor on them. This red appearance, I know, came from using the Dittmar powder, for my gun was not out in the rain, and is taken care of the first thing after the day's sport. I used it all during woodcock shooting, and honesty compels me to say that I never used any powder that was half so pleasant (but a woodcock is not a hard bird to kill, providing one holds the gun straight), for I could always shoot the second barrel, as there was no smoke to bother, and then always had the pleasure of seeing the bird, when hit, turn over and fall to the ground. But when it came to grouse shooting, found that I did not kill my birds cleanly, and had to go back to the black, which, perhaps, would not have been necessary had I known how much of a charge or how hard to ram the charges without hurting my gun. Noticed the same thing in using and seeing it used—viz., that the reports varied a great deal with same charges, and am positive that no one ever took more pains in loading shells, as the directions were followed to the letter.

HAMMERLESS.

PIGEON MATCHES.

NEW YORK—*Syracuse, March* 6.—Match at snow birds:

Mr Brown	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—7	E Lodder	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1—6
F Denison	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—6	D Lefever	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1—7
H Goetzert	1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1—5	C Parker	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1—6
Geo Luther	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—8	W Prettie	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—7
T Greenway	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0—5		

Brown, Lefever and Prettie divided second.

Match at pigeons:

W Page	1 1 0 0 1—3	Geo Luther	1 0 0 0 1—2
H Goettert	1 0 0 1 1—3	W Prettie	0 1 0 1 1—3
T Greenway	1 1 0 0 0—2	D L fever	1 1 1 0 0—3
P D nison	1 1 1 1 1—5	C Parker	1 1 1 1 0—4
E Loder	0 0 1 0 1—2		

The ties divided.

Franklin, March 5.—Regular shoot of the Oulcont Sportsman's Club for the gold badge; Bogardus trap and rules:

Frank Ingalls	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Isaac Buell	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
James Rutherford	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—9
Walter Rutherford	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—9
D H Harris	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—8
Robt Smith	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—8
L M Hine	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—8
D Bartlett	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—7
W Hamilton	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—7
Chas Warner	1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0—5

Ties on ten.

Frank Ingalls	1 1 1 1 1—5
Isaac Buell	1 1 1 1 0—4

D. F. S.

FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB.—Seventeen competitors appeared at the monthly shoot of the club at the Brooklyn Driving Park, March 5. The birds were good and the shooting as a whole excellent. Mr. Rowell carried off the medal by killing 9 out of 7; Messrs. W. H. Hunter, M. J. Kearney, J. T. Slane and Lemken each killed 5; J. Bohling, H. Muller, C. Schenhoven, J. White, Carman and Williams killed 4 out of 7; Pohlemus and Fiske killed 3 each; Durfee, Carlin, Sheridan and Cleaver killed 2 each.

PALISADE VS. JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS. The return match between the Palisade and Jersey City Heights gun clubs took place on the grounds of the latter at West End, N. J., on Saturday last, and proved a very close and exciting contest. From the score it will be seen some very excellent shooting was done all round. The match was ten men each club, twenty balls each man, from three Bogardus traps ten yards apart, the particular trap pulled depending upon a die thrown by the puller three yards in rear of shooter, after the shooter had reached the score. The balls were of amber color, very even in weight and thickness; a picked lot by Joe Nichols, a gentlemanly superintendent of the Bohemian Glass Works, 214 Pearl street. The day was fine and the audience large, and of course enthusiastic, the opinion several times expressed on the grounds that there are but a few brace of guns that will exceed the score of the present shoot. Though the Heights' boys won, yet five balls in 400 is not a very large margin to exhilarate over, and they are unanimous in the expression of the fact that they met "adversaries" worthy of their steel" (no pun intended). The following is the score:

Jersey City Heights.

Heritage	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—16
Leroy	0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—14
Burdett	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—21
Zellner	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—15
Harrison	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—18
Heddon	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—20
Coles	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—17
Cunnells	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—18
Hughes	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—16
Eaton	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—19—167

Average, 16 7-10ths.

Palisade.

Collins	0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
O Hess	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—17
L Palmer	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—14
Dr Talson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—19
S B Payne	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—14
Tomlit	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
A Alderson	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—15
H von Lengerke	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—19
J von Lengerke	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—19
W Payne	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—14—162

Average, 16 2-10.

Judges—Capt. K. C. Johnson, J. O. H. G. C.; G. Graef, P. G. C.

Referee—W. Hoey, Long Branch G. C. JACOBSTAFF.

KENTUCKY—*Stanford, March* 1.—The State match between Tennessee and Kentucky, to be shot this year, is pronounced "a go." Fifteen best from each State will shoot three matches at twenty birds each—ten singles, ten doubles—the first match to be shot at Louisville on May 15, the week preceding spring races. Second match will be at Lexington during the summer, and the final match will be at Nashville during the field trials. Both States have many crack shots, and a lively interest is naturally exhibited by our sportsmen in their successful possibilities. May we all live to enjoy the sport. KENTUCKIAN.

MICHIGAN—*Howell, March* 7.—Regular weekly shoot; glass balls; Card's rotary trap, Bogardus ruler, Paine's balls; weather cold and cloudy, with light breeze; club shoot for a revolver:

Ramsey	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—7	E Fisher	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Jewett	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Mulliken	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—6
Angel	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—5	A Beach	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Rupert	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—8	Wilhelm	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
J Fisher	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—8		

Match for 100 pounds of chilled shot; H. D. Wilber and R. H. Ramsey against E. F. Mulliken and C. G. Jewett at twenty single rises each, Card's rotary trap, and ten double rises each, from two old pattern Bogardus traps five yards apart, 16 yards rise:

Single rise.

H D Wilber	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—17
R H Ramsey	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—16—33
Mulliken	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
Jewett	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—19—37

Double rise.

Wilber	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 11 11—11
Ramsey	10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 00 10—17—28
Mulliken	10 11 11 11 11 10 11 11 11 11—18
Jewett	11 01 10 11 01 10 11 01 11 11—15—33

Mulliken and Jewett won with a total of 70 to 61. GREGORY.

WISCONSIN—*Baraboo, March* 5.—Score at glass balls; Bogardus trap and rules:

Brewer	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—12
Kartack	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—11
Elliott	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—11
Whitehead	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Warren	1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Davis	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 ED. H.

OHIO—*Cincinnati, Feb.* 28.—Match at glass balls on Clifton Heights Bogardus traps screened, 18 yards rise; weather very windy and unfavorable for good shooting:

A Henochberg	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—15
Fey	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—15
J Limberg	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—10
E Fey	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1—8
W Eberly	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—4
H Berger	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

A sweepstake match was won by Limberg. C.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MARCH.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano,	*Trachinotus carolinus*	Grouper,	*Epinephelpus nigritus.*
Drum (two species).	Family *Sciænidæ.*	Trout (black bass),	*Centrorpristis atrarius.*
Kingfish,	*Menticirrus nebulosus.*	Striped Bass, or Rockfish,	*Roccus lineatus.*
Sea Bass,	*Scienops ocellatus.*		
Sheepshead,	*Archosargus probatocephalus.*	Tailorfish,	*Pomatomus saltatrix.*
		Black Bass,	*Micropterus salmoides*
Snapper,	*Lutjanus blackfordii.*		*M. pallidus.*

FISH IN MARKET.—RETAIL PRICES.—Bass, 25 cents; smelts, 10 to 18; blue fish, 12½; salmon, 35; shad, per pound, 20; white perch, 15; green turtle, 15; frost fish, 8; halibut, 15; haddock, 8; codfish, 6; herring, 5; flounders, 8; eels, 18; lobsters, 10; scallops, per quart, 25; soft clams, per 100, 50 to 75; white fish, 15; pickerel, 15; salmon trout, 15; black bass, 18; red snapper, 10; smoked haddock, 12½; smoked salmon, 15; dry cod, 7; hard crabs, $2.50.

LAKE SUPERIOR.—We are pleased and somewhat surprised to learn that Sam Fifield, Esq., of the Ashland *Press*, has leased the Chequomegon Hotel at Ashland, Wisconsin, on the shore of Lake Superior, for a term of years from the Wisconsin Central R. R. Company. An addition to house and grounds will be completed before the next season opens, and several modern improvements are in contemplation. Eugene Prince, Esq., of the American Express Company, is to have charge of the yachts, boats, guides, etc. Under the new management the prospects of a beneficient season are more favorable than they have ever been.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Nashua, March* 6.—Pickerel fishing has been unusually good this winter. Several big strings have been brought in lately; the heaviest was caught in Reed's Pond; weight, six pounds. The club placed in Rocky Pond, May, 1877, 3,000 land-locked salmon. One was taken this winter that weighed ½lb. You see they don't grow as rapidly as in Michigan. WEBB.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—The herring fleet are about all in. The number of arrivals reported the past week has been 2 from Fortune Bay and 5 from New Brunswick with moderate cargoes. Ten Bank arrivals (4 via Boston) have been reported since our last issue. The fleet report the gale less severe and disastrous upon Grand Bank than upon Georges. The weather has been unsettled the past month and unfavorable for fishing. The schooner *Thresher* reports rough weather, and that at one time she was unable to make a set for thirteen days. The fleet have averaged good fares, the *Epes Tarr* being high line with about 75,000lbs., which were sold to arrive at four cents per pound. Home receipts for the week, 300,000lbs. The Georges fleet continue to come along, with more or less damage in the late blow. Sixteen arrivals have been reported, with 500,000lbs. codfish and 15,000lbs. halibut. Whole number of fishing arrivals for the week, 33.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, March* 7.

CONNECTICUT.—A Brookfield Centre correspondent writes that excellent bass and other fishing can be had there in the Housatonic. Good accommodations will be found at the Goodsell House.

KENTUCKY—*Stamford, March* 3.—A few of the boys have thrown in dough balls to attract the suckers to a convenient landing, and many nice strings have been taken. Pete Hampton couldn't withstand the allurements of the first south wind last month, and a string of delicious half-pound newlights, or croppics, rewarded his enterprise and defiance of muddy banks and "chilling blasts." KENTUCKIAN.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, March* 5.—A few gentlemen went to Mill Creek last Monday and took several bass. This is unusually early in the season, but if the weather continues fine a few days longer numbers of our enthusiastic anglers will be off. J. D. H.

SOLE AGENTS.—Messrs. Abbey & Imbrie, of 48 Maiden Lane, inform us that they have become sole manufacturers and agents for the following patented articles:

The Holt Fly book—They are now making them. They will be ready in about four weeks. When they are ready for sale they will be advertised in this paper.

The Gregg Rubber Worm.—These can be had at $1.25 per dozen. Discount to the trade.

The Hyde Fly Clip.—They have purchased from Messrs. Brainherd, Steele & Co. the sole and exclusive right to sell this well-known and useful article. Hereafter they will make only one quality—viz., the first—such as they use in their "South-Side" Fly-book.

THE MONADNOCK AND LAKE WINNEPISEOGEE TROUT.—We are pleased to receive the following notes from Fish Commissioner Webber, of New Hampshire. We think he makes a good point as to the Monadnock lake trout. Most certainly all the evidence shows that they are wholly unlike the trout of Winnepiseogee; that they are not lake trout but *S. fontinalis.* We wish we were quite as sure as to the Winnepiseogee trout not being a distinct variety. The investigation of competent naturalists has certainly not resulted in perfect harmony on that point. The difference in markings and the difference in habits would not of themselves, of course, determine the question. If Commissioner Webber will compare the structure of the Winnepiseogee fish with others of the family *confinis,* it will be early settled:

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 2, 1879.

MR. EDITOR—I note what you say in regard to the Monadnock and Winnepiseogee trout, and remain unconvinced, my good friend, Prof. Baird, to the contrary notwithstanding. In the same report of the U. S. Fish Commission to which you refer is printed "Suckley's" monograph of the salmon family, which I think Prof. Jordan sets aside entirely, though I have only seen the quotation from his book in a weekly paper. I have seen such great difference in color, shape and general appearance in *Salmo fontinalis* from two different brooks in which I have fished the same day, and even caught from different parts of the same brook, that I can find no cause for making a distinct species of lake trout, for

those coming from Winnepisoogee, as compared with those from the lakes of Maine, not many miles distant. I had a long conversation with Commissioner Stilwell, of Maine, at the meeting of the N. E. Fish Com. on Wednesday last, in Boston, and he agrees with me entirely, and I know that the Monadnock trout, which Livingston Stone had a few years since at his Cold Spring hatching ponds, were not to be distinguished from the brook trout in the same pond, except by a lighter shade of color. I think that when Prof. Baird and Jordan come to examine this fish more closely that they will agree that it is merely the brook trout modified by residence for generations under peculiar conditions. In fact this is all my point, that there are not nearly so many distinct varieties of the salmo family as has been supposed; but that local circumstances have so modified the appearances of the same species in different waters, and procuring different food, that they have been supposed to be different varieties. This, however, I stick to, that the trout of Monadnock Lake is in no sense the same as his cousins of Winnepisoogee, inasmuch as he has the red spots of *fontinalis*, which the Winnepisoogee fish is destitute of. Yours truly, SAM'L. WEBBER.

Since putting the foregoing into type, we have received the following very timely and gratifying letter from Prof. D. S. Jordan, whom all our ichthyologists will thank:

IRVINGTON, Indiana, March 3, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In regard to the trout of lakes Monadnock and Winnepisoogee, I think that Messrs. Webber and Messenger are right in saying that the trout of the former lake is the *fontinalis*, and that of the latter lake is *S. confinis* or *Cristivomer namaycush*, which is the same thing.

The specimen from Monadnock Lake, referred to by Prof. Baird as belonging to the group of lake trout, probably closely related to what Dr. Prescott calls *Salmo symmetrica* (Rept. U. S. Com. Fish and Fisheries, 1872-3, 372), were afterward sent to me for fuller identification, Professor Baird having only given them a cursory examination, and supposed them, from their pale color, to be young lake trout. On examination, they prove to be brook trout (*S. fontinalis*), differing from the ordinary *fontinalis* only in their pale color. As Mr. Webber truly remarks, they are only "a bleached variety of *S. fontinalis*."

The Winnipisoogee trout, called by Dr. Prescott *S. symmetrica*, is a wholly different fish, belonging even to a different genus; for none of these small-scaled trout are true *Salmo*. This *Salmo symmetrica* is simply a local race of the much-named lake trout, which has been called by different writers *Salmo toma* in the lakes of Maine, *Salmo symmetrica* in New Hampshire, *Salmo pallidus* in Vermont, *Salmo adarondacus* and *Salmo confinis* in New York, *Salmo amethystinus* in Michigan, and *Salmo namacush* in Canada. The latter name —of Indian origin—is much the oldest, and must be used; and the species should be called *Salmo namaycush*, or, more correctly, *Cristivomer namaycush*. The real distinctions between these kinds of trout are given in my Manual of Vertebrates, pp. 350, etc., and more fully in a paper on the fishes of the Clackmas River, in proceedings of the U. S. National Museum. The Winnipisoogee trout are therefore simply ordinary lake trout in favorable waters, and the Monadnock trout are brook trout, for some reason curiously pale and bleached. The names *symmetrica*, *toma*, *confinis*, and *adarondacus* are simply useless and troublesome synonyms of a fish already too much named; but, like all such, they die slowly. D. S. JORDAN.

THE CANARIES FISHERIES.—*A New Field for Massachusetts Fishermen.*—The Journal of the Society of Arts of Jan. 17 announces the interesting and important discovery of apparently exhaustless supplies of fish in the waters off the Canary Islands. These fish are said to be about one-fourth codfish of great size and the remainder various and unknown to our fishermen. As the best season is from October to the end of March, this new find offers a tempting field for a resort of hardy fishermen from the severity of the season off our own frosty coasts; and with their great experience and skill, with arts and tackle unknown to the rude resources of those latitudes, the catch must, in all probability, be exceptional, seeing that, even with the imperfect means at the command of the natives of the Canaries, one fishermen, by the statement of Mr. Berthelot, now takes as many fish in one day as twenty-six men in Newfoundland. This will be good news to American fishermen, who are reported to have made a poor catch the present season, and who are liable to be plundered by the savage natives of Newfoundland when they make a good one.

It is asserted that the fish are in general inferior in quality to those of Scotland or British North America, but the imperfect and careless manner of curing them may account for this assertion. M. Berthelot, late French consul, in his work draws a comparison with the fisheries of Newfoundland. After elaborate numerical calculations derived from practical results, he comes to the conclusion that the quantity of fish caught by one man in the Canaries is equal to that caught by twenty-six men in Newfoundland. All evidence tends to show that the quantity caught is very great, and that the supply is inexhaustible. And yet neither the native fishermen nor the commercial community of the islands have endeavored to turn this immense field of wealth to any advantage, being satisfied thus far with confining their operations almost exclusively to the supply of the local consumption. The largest fish banks are said to be from the island of Fuerteventura to Cabo Blanco. The vessels fish down to the latter point, and the larger ones sometimes go very near to Cape de Verd.

The class of vessels employed in this occupation, formerly topsail, are now fore-and-aft schooners, varying in size from twenty-five to fifty tons; they carry crews of from eighteen and twenty to thirty and forty men and boys, and are provided with two, three or four boats. No nets are used, the fish being caught with hooks. Besides the different kinds of hooks and lines, they also carry rods or poles of from five to six feet in length, to the end of which is attached some six feet of line trimmed with several strong, rough-made hooks at a certain distance from each other. These are trailed along the surface of the water, a means of capture which frequently fills the vessels rapidly. The total number of vessels composing the fishing fleet in these islands is reckoned at twenty, of which fourteen belong to Grand Canary, the rest to Palma, Fuerteventura and Lanzarote.

According to the owner of one of these fishing schooners, one of those now under contract with a French company, four boats, under favorable circumstances, could deliver in less than two days more fresh fish than the steamer could carry. Ordinarily speaking a boat of forty tons might be loaded in three days. Other estimates give the catch per vessel per diem at from fifteen to thirty quintals of 900 pounds each. But there are days in which fifty quintals have been taken, and others again when not even ten quintals have been caught. Cases are numerous of a vessel of thirty tons or so filling up in two days, when they happen to come on a bank where the fish has been drawn or scared from other banks in large shoals.

The fishing ground may be considered as lying between the southern part of the island of Grand Canary and the same latitude on the African coast, or from about 15 degs. to 32 degs. or 33 degs. north latitude along the northwest coast of Africa. The annual quantity caught is estimated at from 5000 to 8000 tons; the salting is done on board the vessels. It must not be supposed that codfish is the sole fish comprised in these fisheries; it does not bear a larger proportion than one-quarter or one third, according to the season, of the total. —*Boston Transcript.*

RANGELEY LAKES TROUT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Seeing an article in your last paper on the "Big Trout of Rangeley," in which some figures were given as to Mr. Stanley's catch there last fall, I thought it might be interesting to your many readers to have an entire list of that wonderful catch, for I doubt if it can be beat. The memorandum I give below is taken from page 12, Commissioners' Report for 1878:

TROUT TAKEN AT OUTLET OF RANGELEY LAKE.

1878.							
Oct.	2.....	11	trout, (average	4½	pounds)	largest	10 pounds.
"	3.....	4	"	6½	"	"	7½ "
"	4.....	12	"	5	"	"	8 "
"	5.....	17	"	4½	"	"	9 "
"	7.....	10	"	8	"	"	7 "
"	8.....	4	"	5¾	"	"	9 "
"	9.....	6	"	6	"	"	8 "

TROUT TAKEN AT UPPER DAM, RICHARDSON LAKES.

1878.							
Sept.	22	11	trout in car, (av'g	3½	pounds)	largest	pounds.
"	23.....	5	"	3½	"	"	7 "
"	24.....	3	"	4½	"	"	6 "
"	25.....	5	"	3½	"	"	5½ "
"	26.....	13	"	3½	"	"	4½ "
"	27.....	2	"	5½	"	"	6 "
"	28.....	7	"	4½	"	"	6 "
"	30.....	9	"	5	"	"	7 "
Oct.	1.....	9	"	3	"	"	5¾ "
"	2.....	5	"	3	"	"	6 "
"	3.....	7	"	6 6-7	"	"	10 "
"	5.....	7	"	4½	"	"	6 "
"	7.....	6	"	4¾	"	"	9½ "
"	10.....	6	"	6	"	"	8 "

It will be noticed that the largest average of any one day's catch was that at the Upper Dam for Oct. 3, when the entire catch averaged the enormous weight of six and five-sevenths pounds each. The largest average of trout taken at Rangeley Outlet was 5¾ lbs. each, but as there were only four fish against seven at the Upper Dam, it would really be less than that. But taking the figures as they stand, there is a difference in favor of the fish taken at the Upper Dam of a pound and a quarter to a fish. As there has been some disputes among Rangeley fishermen as to what particular part of the lake region furnishes the largest fish, this statement may go some way toward settling it, as it is perfectly reliable.

Those of your readers who may wish to tackle some of the large fish at the Upper Dam will be glad to learn that the Maine legislature have repealed the law of last year, when the close season commenced Sept. 21. This year they will have the entire month of September to practice with their flies As some of these rabid fish society men seem to take the change in the law from Sept. 21 to Oct. 1 as a personal grievance, I would state that last fall I had quite a talk with Mr. Stanley. He came in through Andover, and crossed the Richardson Lakes to the Upper Dam, and I went up on the steamer with him. He told me that there was not the least objection in keeping the fishing open till Oct. 1, and thought that was the proper time for the close season to commence. This opinion coming from one of the Fish Commissioners of the State ought to have some weight.

Besides the hatching houses at Berna and Rangeley Outlet, there will be one at the Upper Dam next fall, as quite a sum of money has already been raised toward the enterprise, and more is promised. As the ice on the Rangeley and Richardson Lakes has been quite poor this winter it will probably go out early, and give a long season for spring fishing, which can commence legally the 1st of May. The steamers on the lakes commenced running last year the second week in May, and it is probable that they may begin to run about the same time this year. CHARLES A. J. FARRAR.

Jamaica Plain, March 3, 1879.

EFFECTS OF MOONLIGHT.—Here is another bit of testimony in favor of the moonlight argument:

KENDALL, McKean Co., Pa.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In last week's issue of your valuable paper I noticed several articles in relation to the effects of moonshine upon men and fish. I sailed from Fairhaven, Mass., in the year 1867, for a three years' cruise in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans on the whaling brig *Abbott Lawrence*, Captain Marston.

Once upon a time I was careless enough, while in the Indian Ocean, to sleep on the fore hatch, the moon shining very brightly at the time. When I awoke one eye was nearly blind from the exposure, and it was a long time before I fully recovered. This I know to have been occasioned by the moon's rays, from the fact that during the day I could see as well as ever, but when the night came on I was partially blind. The sensation at night was very unpleasant. Your Florida correspondent would do well to ask whalers who have sailed in the southern seas a few questions before writing of that which only displays ignorance on his part.

Still another case. We had a foremast hand from Lisbon who was lost away one evening from the wheel, because he could not steer the time, first watch, 7 9. He also was all right during daylight. This I know, as I took his place at the wheel—he being one of our watch

I have a log book of my experience and can prove my statements by officers and crew of the good brig *Abbott Lawrence*

Wishing you a long life of happiness here and one eternally in the world to come I remain yours, D. S. COPELAND,

Pastor M. E. Church.

Mr. Editor: In the month of July, in the year 183—, one day while engaged in conversation with friends in the office of our village hotel, soon after my return from a tropical cruise, in that period when I had scarcely passed my majority, a rattle-headed itinerant, whose pious beat was up and down Cape Cod, entered the office of the hotel, and, after approaching the bar and partaking of a bumper of the juice of the grain, turned to me, and said he: "Young man, without opposition there is no information, and don't you forget it;" and I never have forgotten it, and I firmly believe it was on that day the slang phrase "Don't you forget it" was coined by the said itinerant. Abiding the itinerant's injunctions, I trust you will not consider me pugnacious for indulging in comments on certain articles, on which of late there has been a profusion of *pros* and *cons* in your, to me, almost indispensable journal.

Firstly, experience has taught me that moonlight on man and fish, and, for aught I know, on mice, is a phenomenon unmistakable, and therefore name circumstances. While cruising in the Caribbean Sea we frequently secured fresh fish, such as albicores and skipjacks. On one particular occasion, during a tropical full moon, the glaring and silvery brilliancy of which I have never witnessed save in the tropics, near nightfall I caught a skipjack, and with great care dressed and took out his back bone and spread him open with skewers and placed him on top of the round-house to dry off for a morning's breakfast. In the morning behold the old story in which I had never taken stock! That the moon would spoil fish was demonstrated as a fact. My fish was literally covered with a greenish-yellow slime of a decided sickening appearance, and on further examination the fish was found to be absolutely rotten. During the same cruise in the same waters several sailors were moon-stricken, the effects being semi-paralysis accompanied by blindness and frightful distorted countenances, the malady lasting them for several days.

C. L.

The Kennel.

THE IRISH WOLF HOUND

THE following interesting letter regarding this possible extinct breed of dogs is printed in the *Irish Sportsman*. Some time since, our late contemporary, the *Country*, printed a very interesting letter from Mrs. John C. Fremont, regarding a pair of dogs of this breed which were at one time at one of the frontier forts, and efforts were made, but without success, to trace them, or their descendents. Should the race still be in existence, and through the efforts of the Irish Kennel Club be resuscitated (so to speak), that body will have earned the gratitude of all lovers of the dog. The letter is as follows:

As the Irish Kennel Club purpose to hold their second exhibition in April next, I am anxious to bring the subject of the Irish Wolfhound before your readers, to obtain their information and co-operation, with the subject of taking measures to have a class formed for these dogs at the forthcoming show. It is a fact that there has been a generally-received impression amongst modern writers that this noble breed of dog is entirely extinct. That the breed in its "original integrity" has apparently disappeared cannot be disputed, yet there is equally little doubt that so much of the true breed is forthcoming, both in the race still known in Ireland as the Irish Wolfhound (to be met with, however, in one or two places only) and in our modern Deerhound, as to allow of the complete recovery of the breed in its pristine grandeur. The fact is well known to Mastiff breeders, that until within the last 30 or 40 years, Mastiffs, as a pure race, had become almost extinct, yet now we have them in a form equal, if not superior, to what it was of yore. Why should not such measures be taken to recover the more ancient and certainly equally noble race of Irish Wolf-hounds? It may be argued that the services of such a dog being no longer required for sport, his existence is no longer to be desired; but such an argument does not bear consideration for a moment, for how many thousands of dogs are there bred for which no work is provided—for instance, Mastiffs, Pugs, St. Bernards, etc., besides, there is no doubt this breed would be well suited to the requirements of our colonies. That we have in the Deerhound the modern representative of the old Irish dog is patent, and though the Deerhound is of less stature, less robust, and of slimmer form, the main characteristics of the original breed remain. It is a matter of history that the Irish Wolfhound is of very ancient origin, and was well known to and highly prized by the Romans, whilst it is remarkable, that although we have accounts of almost all the noticeable breeds, including the Irish Wolfhound, there is no allusion to any such dog as the Deerhound, save in writings of a comparatively recent date.

It may be safely assumed from evidence that the Wolfhound was of considerably greater stature than any known race of dogs existing at the present day, and the following is the nearest approach which we have to a standard of points:—

General Appearance and Form.—That of a very tall, heavy Scotch Deerhound, much more massive and majestic looking, active, and tolerably fast, but somewhat less so than the present breed of Deerhound; the neck thick in comparison to his form, very muscular, and rather long. *Shape of Head.*—Very long, but not too narrow, coming to a comparative point; nose not too small, and head gradually getting broader from the same evenly up to the back of the skull; much broader between the ears than that of the present Deerhound. *Coat.*—Rough and hard all over body, tail, and legs, and of good length; hair on head long, and rather softer than that on body; that under the jaws to be long and wiry, also that over eyes. *Color.*—Black, gray, brindle, red, and fawn, though white and parti-colored dogs were common and even preferred in olden times. *Shape and Size of Ears.*—Small in proportion to size of head, and half erect, resembling those of the best Deerhound. If the dog is of light color a dark ear is to be preferred.

	Dogs.	Bitches.
Probable height at shoulder	32 in. to 35 in.	28 in to 30 in.
Girth at chest	38 in. to 44 in.	32 in. to 34 in.
Round forearm	10 in. to 12 in.	8 in. to 9½ in.
Length of head	12½ in. to 14 in.	10½ in. to 11½ in.
Total length	84 in. to 100 in.	70 in. to 80 in.
Weight in lbs.	100 lb. to 140 lb.	90 lb. to 110 lb.

It has been ascertained beyond all doubt that there are some few specimens of the breed still in England and Ireland that have well-founded pretensions to be considered Irish Wolfhounds. I had a letter lately from Captain G. A. Graham, of Dursley, Gloucestershire, an experienced breeder of these dogs, and a recognized authority on the subject—to whom I am indebted for my information—in which he states that the breed was kept some few years ago at Killane, Thomastown, County Kilkenny; that he had dogs from there, and his blood went there; also a Mr. Mahoney had the breed ten or twelve years ago, and Mr. Baker, of Ballylattin Castle, County Kilkenny, had the correct strain, whilst we all know that Major-General M'Causland exhibited a fair specimen at the Earlsfort Terrace dog show last August.

If the whereabouts of any of these dogs mentioned by Captain Graham could be found it would, I fancy, be easy enough to induce their owners to exhibit them, when we should arrive at the true type, and, I trust, bring about the

resuscitation of this breed, the most noble of the canine race, which would be a glory to Ireland, and a source of infinite credit and satisfaction to the Irish Kennel Club. I trust that some of your readers will exert themselves in the matter, that this letter will promote friendly discussion in your columns, and that practical results will follow. B. ST. GEORGE.

CANINE OVARIOTOMY.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

From the numerous letters that have appeared lately, wishing information as to how this operation is to be performed, I send this, hoping it may be of use to some one, even after reading the very apt article on the subject by "Mohican," which appeared in *The Country* last year, and also the equally good one that was in FOREST AND STREAM from the pen of "South Fork." If beginners would take the editor's advice of first operating on the dead subject they would make themselves conversant with the anatomy of the parts which they expose, and know the proper relations they bear to each other and to the operation.

Suppose we have a bitch pup two months old, weighing six pounds, which is a good size to operate upon. First see that she has had no food for eight or nine hours, so that the stomach and intestines may be empty. Pour about three drachms of chloroform on a small piece of sponge placed in a rubber sponge bag; put the pup's head into this and hold it tightly around the neck, so that the air will be excluded. In about three minutes the breathing ceases, and, without a struggle, the subject is ready.

Place it on its back; make a long incision down the middle line, which should extend from the breast-bone (*sternum*) to the pelvis, taking care not to cut into the intestines. About the middle of this incision, on each side, make a cross incision, and thus a good view of the parts is obtained. Carefully press the intestines upward, and at the lowest point a whitish round body appears. This is the bladder, which may be verified by pressing, and the urine will flow through the natural channel. Immediately below this a cord-like organ is seen lying between the bladder and intestines, which latter adheres to the back. This organ is the uterus, which will be found to bifurcate or divide into two canals which lie at first on the intestines, afterward curve round it on each side, taking a direction upward and backward toward the kidneys. These canals are the horns of the uterus, which, if followed up, will be found attached to the peritoneum or serous covering of the intestines, at the lowest end of the kidneys. Just at their termination will be found the ovaries, which are hardish, nodular bodies, about the size of a small garden bean. The fingers should be passed gently along the horns till they become accustomed to the feel of them, for in the operation on the live subject very little is seen, everything has to be felt. I know it will well repay any one who wishes to operate to first study up the subject in this manner, so that when they do perform, they may be able to do so with confidence.

I still think that using a silver probe, or a No. 1 Bougie (gum elastic), through the natural opening is a great saving of time, as one can thus come at once on the body of the uterus, if not on the horns, which are often difficult to find, especially in fat puppies. M. B.

BOSTON DOG SHOW.

BOSTON, March 8, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Dear Sir: The prize lists for our dog show are now nearly ready. We have made six divisions of the classes as follows:

Division A comprises English setters, consisting of champions, imported and native. Division B—Irish setters, champions, imported and native. Division C—Gordon setters, champions, imported and native. Division D—Pointers, champions, large and small sized, for the open classes. Division E—Spaniels, fox hounds, beagles, fox terriers, greyhounds, deerhounds, etc. Division F—Non-sporting dogs.

The special prize list will be a good one; four fine breechloaders are donated by the first class gunmakers of the country, besides valuable oil paintings by celebrated artists, one of which is valued at $350, besides many others which will all be given to you in detail. Our show this year will be held in the Music Hall, a capital place, and, as our famous Boston Common is within a minutes' walk from the hall, owners will have a grand chance to exercise their dogs. The club will endeavor to make a pleasant time for all distant exhibitors, while to visitors nothing will be spared for their comfort and pleasure. The show is to be held on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th days of May. Entries close the 31st of April. Mr. Chas. Lincoln is appointed our superintendent, and owners can rely on careful treatment of their dogs.

T. T. SAWYER,
Chairman Exhibition Committee Mass. Kennel Club.

LAVARACK OR LLEWELLIN?

NEW YORK, March 5, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I inclose you pedigree of my English setter Czar. By referring to same you will see that both the dog Leicester and bitch Petrel, from which he is bred, were from the kennel of Mr. Llewellin; also, that the bitch Petrel is out of a pure Lavarack dog and bitch, and the dog Leicester is out of a pure Lavarack bitch. I have called him (Czar) a Llewellin setter, and objection has been made to my doing so, as it is claimed he is three-fourths Lavarack. Will you inform me whether or not I am justified in presenting Czar as a Llewellin? P. H. MORRIS.

We can scarcely understand your claim to call your dog a "Llewellin" setter when he has three-quarters Lavarack blood in him. Neither was he bred by Mr. Llewellin, although his sire and dam came from the kennels of that gentleman. We are of the opinion that a particular strain of dogs should be bred for more than two generations by one person before any one is authorized in dropping the name of the originator of three-fourths of the blood and calling the strain for another person.

EASTERN DOGS ON PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 25, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I notice in your issue of the 20th a communication from "Ivanhoe," wherein he states that Eastern dogs are of no use in hunting on the prairie. I am entirely at a loss to account for the manner in which his dogs behaved, especially as he represents them to be as well broken and keen nosed as any to be found within a hundred miles of New York. Now, "Ivanhoe's" experience is entirely at variance with my own. I have hunted two seasons in succession, of eight weeks each, on the Iowa prairie, within fifteen miles of Garner.

The first season there were but two of us, and we took our own dogs that we had hunted with for the past three seasons in the bush. These dogs had been raised and broken in Connecticut, and were neither curs nor mongrels, but come of as good stock as can be found.

Our first day's experience with the dogs on the prairie was of a highly interesting character. Prairie land was something entirely new in their experience. Tired of being shut up so long on the cars, they seemed determined to make the most of their new-found liberty by running and racing wildly in every direction, flushing the birds without the least regard to whistle or call. After whistling and shouting ourselves hoarse in vain attempts to get them under control, we concluded to let them go until they got enough of it. At last we made up our minds the fun was altogether too much on one side, and it was time for us to have our turn, so we proceeded to take them in hand pretty severely. It required a good deal of nerve and strength, but the subduing effect was wonderful. As this performance occupied the greater part of the day, we bagged only a few chickens. The next days we had no trouble whatever; the dogs did their work nobly, beating the ground over well, and pointing their birds in every instance.

We started from the house where we were stopping one day, after we had finished our dinner, and rode to a stubble field about five miles away. We arrived at two o'clock. After hunting around the edge of the stubble and in the prairie grass until five o'clock, we then started for the place where we were boarding, and on counting found we had seventy-two chickens, which we called a very good three hours' work.

The second season there were five of us, all from Connecticut, and this time we had six dogs, all raised in our own State. One of these had been out before, two others were puppies. The three remaining ones were old dogs and had a record at home in the bush that would be hard to beat, and I can say they never spoiled that well-earned reputation from the first day they were let loose on the prairie until the last. One of the puppies had the distemper while there and died. The other one would have saved his master a small sum of money and a good deal of labor if he had died also. Moreover, his master brought him back to Connecticut and worked over him long and faithfully, but never succeeded in making anything out of him. He was very much like "Ivanhoe's" dogs (as likely to flush the chickens as he was to point them), and to get any game with him you would want a gun that would shoot five miles. In my estimation a dog that will not hunt prairie chickens is not worth having (with all due respect to "Ivanhoe").

In conclusion, I would say if I was going West next fall, with what experience I have had with Eastern dogs on the prairie, I would as soon think of leaving my gun here as I would my dog.

R. W. A.

HAMMONTOWN, N. J., Feb. 24, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have been very much amused by reading "Ivanhoe's" article, "Eastern Dogs among Prairie Chickens." He advises all Eastern sportsmen to leave their brush-broken dogs behind them if they contemplate going to the prairies, in order to save disgrace and $50 of good money. Now, I have had considerable experience shooting prairie chickens. In my first visit to Illinois in 1863, I took with me a pair of well-broken dogs—pointer dog and setter bitch. They had been hunted here by my father, Jac. L. Sharpe, on quail, snipe and woodcock, and a truer, stauncher pair of dogs never lived. They hunted prairie chickens in Illinois as if they had been used to them all their lives. The only difference I could discover was on the first few birds, the scent of which being new and so strong, that when they pointed they seemed to be turned to stone, they were so rigid. They never showed the least inclination to break, or run in or after the birds, nor do I believe any well-broken Eastern dog will do so. In 1864 I went out to Illinois with my bob-tailed pointer dog Jack, well known to many of the sportsmen of Philadelphia, who upon his arrival among the prairie chickens behaved nobly, in fact, was admitted by every one who saw him hunt in Logan, Menard and Mason counties as the best dog they ever saw. Many a day have I hunted with Capt. Bogardus, who also admitted that my dog Jack was the boss. I have had a number of dogs there, and never experienced any difficulty in having them point, back and retrieve. I have bought some dogs—both setters and pointers—raised in Springfield, Lincoln and Elkhart—all in Illinois, and the majority of them were hardly worth the powder and shot it would take to kill them. I have a pair of dogs now that I would be willing to stake all I have in the world would stand and back each other on prairie chickens as well as they do now on quail. "Ivanhoe," I think, is mistaken as regards his dogs; and I advise all sportsmen going West to take their brush-broken dogs with them, provided such dogs are well and properly broken. A well-broken dog will never intentionally chase or flush any game bird. LEWIS W. SHARPE.

A NEW REMEDY FOR FLEAS.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 19, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Some years ago I learned from a druggist in this city that the managers of our orphan asylum freed the heads of their unfortunate waifs from parasites by applying tincture of fisherries to the scalp. I tried the same thing on my setter pup for fleas with perfect success. Since then I secured another setter who was also troubled with fleas, and one application cured him. I did not use in either case more than a few drops, rubbing them in on the nape of the neck and at the end of the back where the dog would be in no danger of licking the place to which the tincture has been applied. My care in this regard may have been excessive, but as the stuff is poisonous I preferred to run no risks. This is a sure cure, and can be obtained from druggists anywhere for a few cents.

I was much interested in the patterns of sporting garments printed some time ago in F. & S. It was really trying to one's modesty to look at the diagrams. Still the end justified the means. Allow me to make an important suggestion in this line: I never saw a satisfactory rubber overcoat for a sportsman's use. They are generally too short. You doubtless know the misery of sitting in the stern of a skiff during a pelting rain, while your knees are being insidiously assailed in front, when at the same time a small rivulet is trickling in at the waist, notwithstanding the buttons. Now for the cure: Let the overcoat be made long enough to reach almost to the ground. Then have a slit in front reaching from the collar to the middle of the breast. Below this the coat should be without any opening whatever. The affair would be a little awkward to get on and off, but the increased comfort would be more than a compensation for this disadvantage. Cannot some of our manufacturers of rubber goods furnish us such an article?

A prominent sportsman of our city related to me a few days ago an incident which is perhaps more remarkable than the story told by "Hix" in your last. He had flushed a partridge, and fired at it without apparently hitting the bird. Following it with his eye, he saw it fly about a hundred yards, when it suddenly fell. On coming up to where the bird lay, he found that while the bird did not have a shot in it, its head was completely severed from its body. The explanation of the phenomenon was this: it was about dusk, and the bird had flown against the wire of an almost invisible fence with such velocity as to produce the result named. Has any one else picked up a partridge that had beheaded itself? CLERICUS.

IRISH WOLFHOUNDS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Your readers and yourself will, I am sure, be glad to hear that the Irish Kennel Club have generously made a class for this rare and splendid breed of dogs at their coming show, which is to be held in the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, on the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th of April next. They give a first, second and third prize of £4, £2, and £1, and in addition a silver challenge cup, value £15 15s., and presentation medal. The rarity of the breed will, I fear, operate against the class being a largely filled one, but the offer of such prizes is sure to secure entries sooner or later. I intend to exhibit, and should any of your readers care to do so, and will ship their dogs to me at Liverpool, I will send them with mine free of expense from there to Dublin, see that they are properly shown, and bring them back to Liverpool and consign them to America. It appears to me that these dogs are capable of affording much sport and pleasure in your country, and I trust our American cousins will do what they can to support the efforts of the Irish Kennel Club.

Shevington Hall, near Wigan, Eng. FRANK ADCOCK.

PROPER NAME.—Mr. H. P. Dortch, of Goldsboro, N. C. writes: "My red Irish dog is named Ron and not Rose, as published in your paper of this week. Please make the correction. My Macdona-Waterford dogs are very handsome, a little under the size, but perfectly built. I have written to the Marquis of Waterford for pedigree of the dam."

—Mr. W. F. Sullivan, of Memphis, N. Y., claims the name of Dash for his liver and white English cocker spaniel, whelped Nov. 20, 1878, by Captain out of Daisy, from M. P. McKoon's cocker spaniel Kennel.

—Mr. H. C. Steadman, of Middletown, Pa., claims the names of Pat the Second and Biddie for his red Irish setters by York out of Countess, whelped July 29, 1877, both first and second prize winners at Baltimore, 1878.

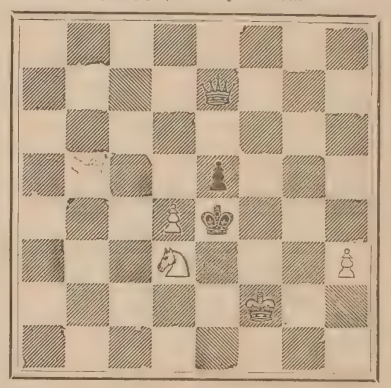
—Mr. Jos. E. Fisher's Gordon setter bitch Border Lily has whelped seven fine dogs and two bitches; they are by Dr. H. F. Aten's Gordon dog Glen.

—Any of our readers desiring to purchase a very handsome and prize-winning pug dog, and willing to pay in the neighborhood of one hundred dollars for the same, can hear of an opportunity by applying to us.

The Game of Chess.

Problem No. 47.

Motto:—He who dares these probs abuse,
May Krup-gun, sword or pistol choose.



White to play and give mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS—No. 43.

1—Castles	1—Any
2—R mates	

Game No. 105—STAUNTON'S OPENING.

We are indebted to the Canadian *Spectator* for the subjoined game and notes thereto. It was played in Mr. Shaw's correspondence tourney:

White. J. W. Shaw.	Black. A. Saunders.	White. J. W. Shaw.	Black. A. Saunders.
1—P-K4	1—P-K4	13—Kt-Q2	13—Kt-K2
2—Kt-K B3	2—Kt-Q B3	14—Q Kt-B3	14—B tks B
3—P-Q B3	3—Kt-K B3	15—Q R tks B	15—Kt-K Kt3 (c)
4—P-Q3 (a)	4—P-Q4	16—Q R-K	16—Kt-Kt4
5—Q-B2	5—B-K3	17—K-R	17—Kt tks Kt
6—P-K R3	6—Castles	18—Kt tks Kt	18—R tks Kt (d)
7—B-K2	7—P-K R3	19—P tks R	19—Q-R3
8—Kt-R2	8—Kt-R2	20—P-K B4 (e)	20—Q tks RP ch(f)
9—B-Kt3 (b)	9—P-K B4	21—K-Kt	21—Q-Kt5 ch
10—P tks B P	10—B tks P	22—K-R2	22—Q tks B P ch
11—B tks B	11—R tks B	23—K-Kt2	
12—Castles	12—B-K Kt4	Black mates in three moves.	

NOTES.

(*a*) The preamble to his future bill of disabilities; P-Q4 is the correct move.

(*b*) Hampered as he is, this move only helps the development of his opponent's forces.

(*c*) A good move, and the commencement of a very neat combination well carried out.

(*d*) A very neat and brilliant sacrifice.

(*e*) His only move.

(*f*) If Kt tks P, White can play P-B3 and escape.

Game No. 106.—EVANS GAMBIT.

The subjoined game was played in the recent tournament held a Pittsburgh, Pa.:

White. J. A. Stephens.	Black. Dr. T. R. Davis.	White. J. A. Stevens.	Black. Dr. T. R. Davis.
1—P-K4	1—P-K4	10—P-Q5 (b)	10—Kt-R4
2—Kt-K B3	2—Kt-Q B3	11—B-Kt5 ch	11—B-Q2
3—B-B4	3—B-B4	12—B tks B ch	12—Q tks B
4—P-Q Kt4	4—B tks P	13—B tks K Kt P	13—R-K Kt
5—P-Q B3	5—B-Q R4	14—R-K B6	14—Castles
6—Castles	6—P-Q2	15—P-R5	15—Q-K R6
7—P-Q4	7—P tks P	16—Kt-R4 (c)	16—R tks Kt P ch
8—P tks P	8—B-Kt3	17—Kt tks R	17—R-K Kt
9—B-Q Kt2	9—Kt-K2 (a)	Black mates next move.	

NOTES (S. A. Charles, Cincinnati, Ohio).

(*a*) Of this move (the key move of the Paulsen Defence) an eminent authority says: "It should be preceded by Q Kt-R4."

(*b*) Black's last move having been premature, an opportunity was given White to play Kt-Kt5 to advantage. The move made allows Black to adopt the Paulsen Defence.

(*c*) Kt-Kt5 would have been better. The game follows the books closely.

CURSORY JOTTINGS.

—From the London *Figaro* we learn that a change has latterly taken place in the German diplomatic service, which, apart from any political interpretation, will be most interesting to chess players. The celebrated author of the German *Handbuch des Schachspiels*, Baron Heyderbrant von der Lasa, who has been for many years Imperial German Ambassador at Copenhagen, has been transferred in the same capacity to the court of the King of Wurtemburg in Stuttgardt.

—Cincinnati has fallen into line on telephonic chess. Belden of the *Times* first set the telephonic ball in motion. The *Commercial* says: "In a year or two it will be a very common form of social enjoyment and club routine."

—Mr. E. B. Holt has carried off the silver medal at the tournament of the Quebec Chess Club.

—Wilhlemj, the violinist, is very fond of chess, and plays a strong game.

—A chess column has made its appearance in the *Fortnightly Gazette*, under the management of H. F. Lee, of Brantford, Ontario.

—In Mr. Shaw's correspondence tourney between Dominion chess players, the leading scores are: J. Henderson, 7 won, 2 drawn; J. W. Shaw, 6½ won, 3 drawn; J. E. Narraway, 6 won, 3 drawn; W. Braithwaite, 6 won, 0 drawn; M. J. Murphy, 5 won, 0 drawn.

—We again invaded friend Belden's chess quarters, and our readers are indebted to him for this week's cursories. Among his numerous exchanges we noticed the Tasmanian *Mail*, the chess column of which is excellent, although rather restricted as to space.

—In the recent tournament between the strongest chess players of Pittsburgh, Pa. (each local club having two representatives), the two winners in which were to play a game of Living Chess, resulted as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
J W Collins	5½	8½	Chas McEnulty	6½	11½
Maj R W Lowe	10	5	Alex Ballantine	12½	3½
Dr T R Davis	13	3	J A Stephens	9½	8½
Geo Lander	4	10	James Reed	½	13½
Geo Worthington	10½	6½	W C Shilvvagon	3	6

The game was played between Dr. Davis and Mr. Ballantine (which Dr. Davis won), and was a great public attraction.

—The Charlestown (S. C.) *News and Courier* calls for the re-organization of the chess club in that city. Before the war it had one of the largest organizations of the kind in the United States.

—Of our exchanges none are more welcome than the *Chess Players' Chronicle* when it chances to reach our hands. The February number of this paper is an improvement on its predecessor last on our tables The game department is *par excellence*, and the problem pages not only additionally attractive, but also interesting. We recommend it to our readers. Subscription, about $2, through W. W. Morgan, 67 Barbican, London, E. C., England.

—One of the most valuable chess columns that reaches us in exchange is that contained in the *Huddersfield College Magazine*, edited by Prof. John Watkinson. We also urge our readers to subscribe for it. Subscription only $1 10 for a magazine, one-half of which or thereabout, is usually devoted to first-class chess matter. Address John Watkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield, England.

—The chess columns in the Canadian *Spectator* and Cincinnati *Commercial* are heartily welcomed by our contemporaries. We have not yet had the pleasure of seeing them.

NOTICE.—Chess exchanges, communications and solutions should be addressed "Chess Editor FOREST AND STREAM, P. O. box 54, Wolcottville, Conn."

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

New Publications.

THE MARCH MONTHLIES.

—The *Popular Science Monthly* for March opens with an article by Prof. Tyndall, who writes of "The Electric Light." Professor Oscar Schmidt discusses "Science and Socialism," reviewing the ground taken by the German Socialists, who urge that their principles are in accord with the Darwinian theory. Dr. Geo. M. Beard contributes an entertaining paper on "Experiments with Living Human Beings," explaining some of the deceptions and errors into which experimentors are liable to fall. Warren Wilkinson discusses the question, "Is Conscience Primitive?" There are illustrated papers on "The Aarddark or Earth Hog," and "The Sting of the Honey-Bee." "The First Three Years of Childhood" describes the mental development of the human being for that period. The paper which will perhaps attract the greatest attention is that of Prof. J. Norman Lockyer on "The Chemical Elements." A number of other essays, with the editorial department, make up the number.

—Dr. Isaac I. Hayes contributes the opening story in the March *St. Nicholas*, "An Adventure on an Iceberg." It is told in Dr. Hayes' entertaining style, and is a capital leader. "The Obstinate Weather Cock," and its adventures with the unterrified Colorado beetle, furnishes a subject for Horace E. Scudder. "An American Mardi-Gras," with a number of suitable engravings, is descriptive of the New Orleans carnival. The serial stories of Susan Coolidge and F. R. Stockton are continued, and Julian Hawthorne's fairy story, "Rumpty-Dudget's Tower," is concluded. There are any number of stories and poems and puzzles and letters and pictures, and all the other good things.

—In the March *Atlantic* Mr. W. W. Story contributes the second installment of "A Roman Holiday Twenty Years Ago." Other papers are "Ghost Stories;" Mark Twain's "The Great Revolution in Pitcairn;" "Rosamond and the Conductor," a story by Katharina Carrington; "The Natural History of Politics," by N. S. Shaler; "Our Land Policy," by George W. Julian; "Presidential Electioneering in the Senate," and "Americanisms," by Richard Grant White. Whittier has two poems, Longfellow one; and there are poems by Rose Terry Cooke and Lucy Lee Pleasants. The "Contributors' Club," and the department of "Recent Literature," are each charactoristic in their way.

—*Appleton's* for March contains its usual quota of republications from foreign magazines, among the papers being Spencer Walpole's "English Literature, a Chapter from a New History;" the conclusion of "The Romance of a Painter," from the French of Fabre; "Musical Romanticism," by Vernon Lee; "The Evil Eye;" "Dr. Samuel Smiles' Works on Self Help;" Town Bred Poets;" "Two Ladies: Mrs. Jameson and Mrs. Fanny Kemble." Room is made for the long-promised story by Barnet Phillips, entitled "My Comedy," which is the romance of a playwright whose comedy comes very near being a tragedy. It is well told, and will hold the attention of the reader all the way through. The Editor's Table discusses "Paganism and Fiction," "Fitness in Art," "The City Beautiful" and "Water-Color;" and the Books of the Day department reviews a dozen of the principal recent publications.

—The sad death of Richard Realf has aroused much interest in that poet's unhappy life, and the pages of the March *Lippincott's* devoted to a sketch of Realf by Rossiter Johnson are especially timely. Edward King's "Hungarian Types and Austrian Pictures" is concluded, as is also "Women's Husbands." H. M. Robinson spends "A Day with Hudson's Bay Dog Sledges," and finds something new to say about a very old subject. "My Village in the South" is the first installment of the promised series of papers by Miss Annie Porter. "Monsieur Pampalon's Adventure" is a story by Anna Eichburg, and D. C. Macdonald has an entertaining story, "Joseph's Adventure." "Pottery and Porcelain" at the Paris Exposition is an illustrated paper by Miss Jennie J. Young. There are poems by Fawcett and "G. S." The Editorial departments are well filled.

—The *Golden Rule* has the usual installment of Mr. Murray's usual "Adirondack Tale." The biographical paper is devoted to Richard H. Dana. Mr. Bradford K. Pierce contributes an instructive paper on "The Rivereide Press," detailing the various processes through which books pass before coming from that world-famous establishment. There are stories, sermons, poems, editorials, discussions of social topics, literature and art, and, last of all, the fashion plates.

THE NATURALIST.—The February number of the *American Naturalist* opens with a very attractive article by Mr. I. C. Russell, entitled "A Sketch of New Zealand with Pen and Pencil." This paper, which is copiously illustrated by excellent wood cuts, is one of the most interesting of the number. "Notes on the Manufacture of Pottery among Savage Races," while in itself very instructive, derives an added interest from the fact that it is from the pen of the late Ch. Frod Hartt, whose excellent work as Chief of the Geological Commission of Brazil is so well known to all scientific men in this country. An attractive botanical article by Dr. Moses N. Elrod tells us about the "Seeds of the Violet and other Plants as Projectiles." "Instinct and Reason," by Dr. F. C. Clark, is a valuable essay presenting many interesting scientific facts and showing some of their bearings on evolution. It is to be continued. The number closes with an article on "The Discovery of Turtle-back Celts in the District of Columbia" by Dr. W. J. Hoffman. In the "Department of Recent Literature" we note an illustrated review of "Brehm's Thierlebra;" and in "General Notes" we see a correction by Dr. Packard of his statement in the preceding number of the *Naturalist* that he had discovered the male eel. It appears that the motile bodies, supposed to be spermatozoa were yolk particles with an unusually marked Brownian movement.

HUNT'S MAGAZINE.—Hunt's for February contains a *resumé* of Canadian yachting, in which the conservative elements of Toronto sound their horn, and show that the Royal Canadian is still in existence—something no one else was aware of, as the club has hidden its light under a bushel so far. The "Cruise of the *Cuckoo*," "The Season of 1878," and "Belaying the Binnacle" are continued from former numbers.

—The February number of *The Magazine of Art*, published by Cassell, Petter & Galpin, opens with a sketch of the President of the Royal Academy, Sir Frederick Leighton. The opening installment of a series of papers on "English Portrait Painters" is devoted to Gainsborough. Fully as interesting a sketch is that of James Clarke Hook, who is distinguished for his studies from fishermen's life. A variety of matter fill up the pages of the magazine. The price of each number is twenty-five cents.

MODEL YACHT BUILDING: A Treatise on the Construction of Model Yachts, with Remarks on Cruising and Racing and the Management of open Boats; also the Lines for a Racing Cutter, Suitable for a five to twenty-tonner. By Tyrrel E. Biddle. Chas. Wilson, Publisher, 157 Leadenhall st., London, England. Price $2.

The first of the year brings to light a new volume in the rapidly growing yachting literature of Great Britain, which is certain to receive a hearty welcome from all devoted to the fascinating sport of model yacht building and sailing, as well as by many others who may profit by reading the above volume in furtherance of the rapidly extending feeling in favor of testing vessels to be built by practically experimenting with models upon their lines. The long continued and most thorough researches of Prof. Froude at the Government establishment at Torquay, by which the most important developments that have given to naval design an almost entirely new aspect within the last decade or so, have been firmly established and accepted, have gone far to inspire the yachting public with greater confidence in the value of practical comparisons and inferences deduced from model or miniature yacht sailing. The work of Mr. Biddle comes to us at an opportune moment, and as his subjects are treated from a strictly practical standpoint, no exception can be taken to his views on the ground of their lacking the application of actual test. It is very concisely written, and the matter cleverly arranged. Though treating in the main of models smaller than we are accustomed to in America, the chapters on the three methods of construction—by lifts, by solid block and by rib and plank—will be instructive and useful; while all that relates to load keels, their casting and fitting, will apply to our model yachts with equal force as to the English, especially as in this respect our model sailors have discarded iron and taken to the "superior metal," showing that they are ahead even of their brethren owning large vessels. The leading chapters on draughting yachts are excellent, and cannot fail to be understood, as they explain the "three plans" in as lucid a manner as anything of that nature we have seen. They serve to show how intimately the draught and model—in other words, theory and practice—are blended, and how little sense there is in the attempts made by the ignorant to draw a line of demarkation between the two, when they are really one and the same, and leading to like results. The conclusions Mr. Biddle arrives at, in regard to the superiority of the moderately narrow deep keel cutter over the sloop, are equally borne out in our practice on this side of the ocean. Possibly some of his American readers may take umbrage at the very poor opinion he has of our small style of craft, concerning which he says: "If you have a very shallow lightly ballasted yacht with an open cockpit, by all means keep in smooth water and under a lee; if, on the contrary, you possess a fine weatherly little craft, with ballast stowed low, and a heavy metal keel, completely decked over, you need not scruple to venture forth in the channel. * * Indeed, a modern racing 5-tonner will keep the sea, and make good weather of it, when an old-fashioned hoy (ten times her size) would run for shelter." Testimony like this from one who has sailed all types of boats—in America as well as in England—should bear us out in our attempt to lift yachting and yacht seamanship to a higher plane that it at present occupies. In relation to this and kindred subjects Mr. Biddle's book will be found full of interesting passages. The book is well illustrated, and its make-up is excellent, commending it to the approval of model sailors, and others as well.

HOW WE SAVED THE OLD FARM, and how it became a New Farm. By "A Young Farmer." Boston: Loring, Publisher. 1879.

This is a book which may be read with great profit by the young men who are deserting their New England homes to wander away in quest of fortune. We hear much nowadays of the farms which are all exhausted and no longer fit for cultivation; but we suspect that in many cases there is lacking only the energy and thrift of of the fathers of these restless sons. Before the young farmer finally signs the deed of his land, and sets forth to seek a mythical fortune, let him read this book and reflect if there be not something still worth waiting for on the old farm.

THE GAMEKEEPER AT HOME: Sketches of Natural History and Rural Life. Third edition. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1878. Cloth, $1.50.

We are glad to welcome another edition of this book. The English Gamekeeper is a prominent figure in rural life—a character in his way. He has not spent his life in the fields and hedges without learning a vast deal of Nature's craft, and none so wise as he when on his favorite theme of the birds and animals under his protection. We may naturally look for much woodland lore and much quaint philosophy in these pages which profess to show us just how the Gamekeeper lives and thinks and talks. The task has been one of love, and it is most delightfully successful. We have not for months come across a book which pleased us more, nor can we too strongly recommend our readers to secure for themselves an afternoon of pleasant reading by its perusal. We would wish that some one could enter as fully into the secrets of the animal life in our own woods and fields, and write of it as simply and charmingly.

A TREATISE ON THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES. By B. J. Kendall, M. D., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. Claremont Manufacturing Co., Claremont, N. H. Price 25 cents.

The book contains, in a compact shape, much useful information about the diseases of the horse, with recipes for their cure, and practical instruction for their treatment. It will prove a valuable manual for horsemen.

—The "Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide" for 1879, published by A. G. Spalding & Bros., of 118 Randolph st., Chicago, contains a great deal of matter which is interesting and valuable to novice and professional alike. It is the standard guide in base ball matches. Mr. Spalding has done a very great service for the game, its present development being largely due to his efforts The firm of which he is a member have an extensive establishment for the sale of sporting goods in Chicago, where a full assortment of archery goods will be found.

—"Krick's Guide to the Turf" is the recognized authority on turf matters. It contains a great compilation of statistical information regarding the races of the whole country. Part I. contains a record of races run in the United States and Canada in 1878, and the earnings of all stallions and their progeny. Part II., which will be ready about the middle of April, will contain the nominations for all the stakes. The price is $1.50; published by H. G. Crickmore, *The World*, 35 Park Row, New York.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ZIMMERMAN'S HISTORY OF GERMANY, Parts 33 and 34, New York: Johnson and Miles. John Beacham, 23 Liberty street sole agent.

Rational Pastimes.

THE SIX DAYS' WALKING MATCH.—The international pedestrian contest for the Astley belt began at Gilmore's Garden, this city, last Monday morning at 1 o'clock; the contestants are: Rowell, of England; O'Leary, Ennis and Harriman. The record at the end of the first twenty-four hours was: Rowell, 110 miles; Harriman, 100 miles; O'Leary, 96 miles; Ennis, 95 miles. At the end of the second twenty-four hours the relative positions of the men were: Rowell, 197; Harriman, 180; Ennis, 173; O'Leary, 164. At six o'clock last (Wednesday) evening the score stood: Rowell, 252 miles; Harriman, 245 miles; Ennis, 233 miles; O'Leary, 215 miles.

COLUMBIA ATHLETICS.—The annual winter games of the Columbia College Boat Club will be held at Gilmore's Garden on the evenings of April 4 and 5. There will be the usual contests open to amateurs. Entries should be addressed to J. T. Goodwin, Columbia College, New York.

—The *Evening Telegram* of this city, by its enterprise in reporting the International Walking Match at Gilmore's Garden, gained on its immense circulation over eight thousand the first day, twelve thousand the second and fourteen thousand the third day, and it is fair to presume that they will issue 100,000 on the last day of the walk.

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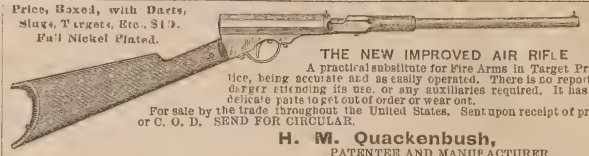
THE WHITE DOG.—James S. Clark, the well-known historian and antiquarian, has accomplished an end which he has been endeavoring to obtain for the past six years, that of obtaining a photograph and history of the peace belts, owned by the Iroquois, Onondagas, Senecas, Oneidas and Mohawks, and and held in trust by the Onondagas. On Saturday last, that tribe gave a burnt offering to the Great Spirit, at the reservation, north of Syracuse. Isaac G. Garfield, of Syracuse, who possesses great influence with the Indians, offered his assistance in procuring a picture of the belts. At half-past 12 o'clock the Indians assembled in the old council-house and began their ceremonies, which consisted of incantations and the like. A pure white dog, without a colored hair on it, was the sacrifice. During the exercises the animal was strangled, and when the order was gone through with, the Indians emerged from the council-house. One of them had the dog thrown across his shoulders. The procession passed to and through the new council-house, around the outside and back to the old council-house. They walked around this and proceeded to the fire midway between the two council-houses. On this the dog was cast amid nummery and manifestations. The animal was allowed to remain until it was burned to ashes. This ceremony is appointed by the chief to take place on a certain day, and all who wish may participate; but each must bring a gift from his own possessions. The chief requires a certain thing which he asserts the Great Spirit tells him in a dream. When in council, the chief goes to one Indian and asks what he has got. If that is not the article, he asks another and so on, until he comes to the one who possesses the required object. It is claimed that the Great Spirit dictates to the person who has the right thing, what the chief wants. In order to let the Great Spirit know that the article has been obtained, a dog is burned, and the soul of the dog takes the word to the Great Spirit. At half-past 2 o'clock the exercises concluded, and Mr. Wright pinned the belts on a piece of cloth and secured a negative of them. The belts, twelve in number, are made of beads formed of shells and fastened on with fine buckskin thread and closely woven. The largest is some four feet long and twenty inches wide. They diminish in size to two feet in length and three inches in width. The belts are embellished with figures and characters, consisting of men, wigwams and hieroglyphics. They are kept in a bag made of wood-fibers closely woven together, which has the appearance of coarse sacking. These belts, as has been stated, belong to the Iroquois nation, and some of them are over six hundred years old. They are preserved with zealous care, and heretofore the white man has never been allowed to touch them. Gen. Clark has achieved quite an accomplishment, and it is expected that he will soon lay his interesting researches before the public.—*Auburn (N. Y.) Auburnian.*

ANIMALS SENSITIVE TO RIDICULE.—Mr. Sidney Buxton, in one of his amusing papers on animals in the *Animal World* for February, says that dogs and horses are, as far as he knows, the only animals sensitive to ridicule, while cats and birds are wholly unaware that they are being laughed at. He tells of a pony of his own which gets very cross when disparaging remarks are made upon him, and "becomes furious, and stamps about his stall, putting back his ears, and attempting to bite" if he is openly laughed at, while praise greatly pleases him. The truth is, that it is only those creatures which can feel sympathy with men which can also appreciate ridicule. The horse sympathizes evidently with many of his rider's feelings and amusements, while the dog can enter into no small proportion of his feelings.

But birds and cats, though often exceedingly affectionate, and full of attachment to individuals, hardly ever attempt to enter into human feelings—as Cowper's dog "Beau," for instance, entered into the poet's desire to possess himself of the water-lily. The hatred of ridicule always accompanies a capacity for sympathy. Certainly dogs, and probably horses, know the difference between being laughed at in derision, as we laugh at a fool, and being laughed at in admiration, as we laugh at a good comic actor, and enjoy the latter as much as they resent the former. It is questionable, however, whether some parrots do not understand and enjoy the practice of making fun of their human acquaintances—do not appreciate the art of duping, and take pleasure in it.—*Spectator.*



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CRAB.—A land crab, of about 24 inches between extremes, captured in the garden of N. A. Bascome, Esq., Port Royal, on Saturday last, was brought to our office yesterday. Young ducks and chickens in the garden had disappeared most unaccountably, and on the above day a man and women met the crab and were awfully frightened as he approached them, with his extended claw wide open; the man ran for his life, but the woman took up a large stone and struck the crab on its back and checked its progress; it was soon killed. It had two large claws, but one some six times as large as the other. —*Bermuda Royal Gazette.*

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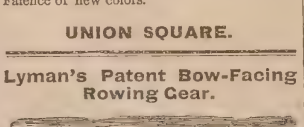

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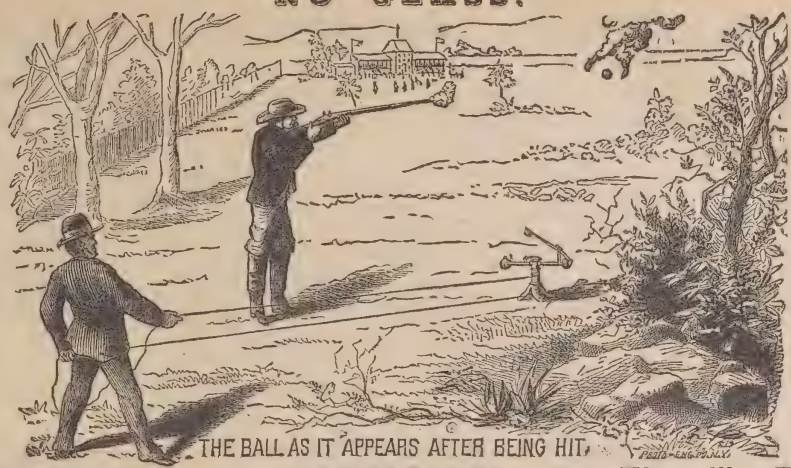

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THE BALL AS IT APPEARS AFTER BEING HIT.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.

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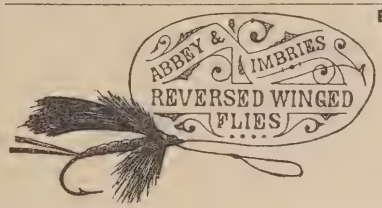
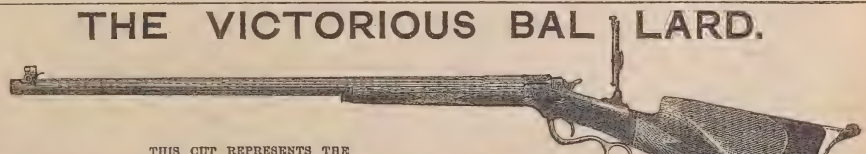


Extra-fine Trout, reversed wings,	- - -		$1.50
" Maine " " "	- - - -		2.00
" Black Bass, small "	- - - -		2.00
" " " large "	- - - -		3.00
" " " trolling "	- - -		4.00

We have over three hundred patterns in stock, and can tie any pattern to order. Prices are given per dozen; we do not sell less than one dozen, but will give any assortment in the dozen. All our flies are tied on our celebrated Spring Steel Sproat Hooks.

Flies tied in the ordinary way (without reversing wings) at one-third less than above prices. By turning back the wings the beauty and DURABILITY of the fly is vastly increased.

THE VICTORIOUS BALLARD.



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It has won more prizes since being introduced than any other style of off-hand rifle in the world. For EXTRA reduced price list, send to

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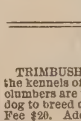

PATENT SELF-SETTING ANIMAL TRAPS for catching Mice, RATS, Squirrels, Birds & Game of all kinds. Always reliable, never out of order. The TRAPPERS' Companion and Agents' Bonanza. One sold 10 in one hour; another 60 the first day. Sample prepaid, $1.25. Circulars free. Address U. S. Manufact'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

The Kennel.

Stud Spaniel.

TRIMBUSH (pure Clumber), imported direct from the kennels of the Duke of Newcastle. For nose the clumbers are unrivalled, and Trimbush is a capital dog to breed cockers or small-sized setter bitches to. Fee $20. Address H. C. GLOVER, Toms River, N. J. jan16 tf

DART in the stud. Liver and white COCKER SPANIEL, from imported stock. No better in this country. R. T. GREENE, Jersey City, N. J.

RATTLER—In the Stud.—Blue belton, Llewellin setter, winner of three bench prizes, by champion Rob Roy, winner of five English field trials, out of the pure Laverack bitch, Pickles. Will serve bitches at $20. Litters warranted. Inquire of L. F. WHITMAN, Detroit, Mich. jan2 tf

IN THE STUD—Champion imported pointer Snapshot; imported red Irish setter Dash, first New York, 1878; imported English setter Frank II., first Philadelphia, 1877. LINCOLN & HELLYAR, Warren, Mass. jan30 tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A liver and white pointer dog, eight months old, unbroken, out of fine native stock. Will sell at a low price, or exchange for a breech loading shot-gun. Address Box 673, New Haven. mar6 2t

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Fleas! Fleas! Worms! Worms

STEADMAN'S FLEA POWDER for DOGS

A Bane to Fleas—A Boon to Dogs.

This Powder is guaranteed to kill fleas on dogs (not any other animals, or money returned. It is put up in patent boxes with sliding pepper box top, which greatly facilitates its use. Simple and efficacious.

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Breeding Kennel

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M. P. McKOON, Franklin, Del. Co., N. Y.

I keep only cockers of the finest strains. Sell only young stock. I guarantee satisfaction and safe delivery to every customer. These beautiful and intelligent dogs cannot be beaten for ruffed grouse and woodcock shooting and retrieving. Correspondents inclosing stamp will get printed pedigrees, circular, testimonials, etc. j10 tf

FOR SALE—Cocker spaniel puppies by Nellie and imported Gyp. CHARLES DENISON, Hartford, Conn. mar13 1t

FOR SALE—The red Irish bitch Nina, by Elcho and Lulu, five months old; very fine. CHAS. DENISON, Hartford, Conn mar13 1t

The Kennel.

FOR SALE—One black, white and tan bitch puppy seven and a half months old. She is very handsomely ticked; is by Guido's Gladstone out of my Pearl. She is by a pure Laverack dog out of my Molly; she by Adam's Llewellin's stock. Price $50. ISAAC FISKE, Worcester, Mass. mar6 3

FOR SALE.—One liver and white pointer dog, 4½ years old; perfectly broke on quail, ruffed grouse and snipe; is a fast ranger and as staunch as a rock; was very highly commended at the New York Show, 1878. Price, if taken at once, $35. One handsome black and tan Gordon dog, 18 months old, Price, $25. One liver and white cocker spaniel bitch, 2½ years old; partly broken, a first-class retriever, and a good brood bitch. Price, $25, if taken at once. Will soon be in heat. As we have no further use for the above will sell at these prices if taken at once. Full Pedigree will be given with the dogs. Address G. S. HACKER & CO., Lancaster, Pa. mar6 2t

FOR SALE.—Red and white setter pups at $10 each; whelped Dec. 20 from the best of stock; fine and healthy. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. Address P. DUNHAM, Leeds, Mass. mar13 1t

ONE liver and white cocker spaniel dog and one bitch pup, 4½ months old; they are beauties; full pedigree will be given. Price, for pair, $15, or $10 single. One white and liver ticked pointer bitch, 2 years old; nicely broken. Price, $25. These are the bottom prices. G. S. HACKER & CO., Lancaster, Pa. mar13 1t

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The "Nichols & Lefever Gun,"

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

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ENTRIES CLOSE MARCH 28.

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CHAS. LINCOLN, SUPERINTENDENT.

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The PHILADELPHIA KENNEL CLUB will hold its first Bench Show of Dogs from

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Entries Will Close April 5,

OR WHEN 735 DOGS ARE ENTERED.

All persons intending to enter their dogs, and desiring further information, are requested to apply at the northeast corner of 13th and Chestnut streets, second floor, or address the club, Post Office Box No. 1,811, Philadelphia. mar6 5t

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begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen in America that he purchases and sends out dogs of any desired breed, fit for the highest competition.

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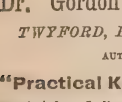

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Young Dogs handled with skill and judgment.

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Regular Club Arrows, improved. No. 5, horn nock, 25 inches, $2.25 per doz.; 28 inches, $2.50 per doz.

Lancewood Arrows, 25 inches, $3 per doz.; 28 inches, $7 per doz.

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Straw Targets, 18 inches, $1.75; 24 inches, $2.50; 30 inches $3.50; 36 inches, $4; 42 inches, $6; 48 inches, $8, each.

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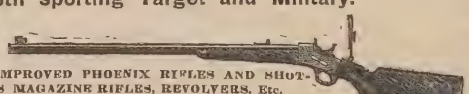

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Manufactured under Letters Patent granted Charles G. Emery, March 5, 1878, by which the rice paper used as wrappers is so prepared that the unpleasant odor and injurious effect of the OIL OF CREOSOTE thrown off when burning is completely neutralized or destroyed, and the paper made saliva proof to prevent its breaking or melting in the mouth. The great advantage and importance of this invention will at once be recognized by all smokers, and its truth demonstrated by the first "Old Judge" Cigarettes they smoke. Neither will they require a printed certificate from any eminent Professor of Chemistry to convince them they have nevertofore, in smoking cigarettes made of PURE RICE PAPER, been inhaling one of the deadliest poisons known.

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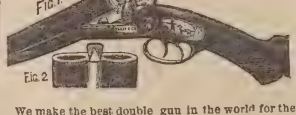

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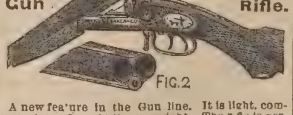
Two Shot and one Rifle.



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Price—Twist Barrels, $35; Damascus steel, $50 to $200.

A new feature in the Gun line. It is light, compact; from 8 to 10 lbs. in weight. The rifle is perfectly accurate. It has proved a great success for all kinds of shooting. An owner of this valuable gun cannot make a mistake and take the wrong one when he goes out for game. All guns shipped on trial and guaranteed. Price, $75 to $250.

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The Kennel.

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For spring planting, $3 per bushel.

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E. F. WINSLOW, Gen. Passenger Agent.
General Manager. tf

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, MAY, 27, 1878.—Ferryboats leave New York from James Slip (daily except Sundays) 30 minutes, and from Thirty-fourth street, East River (daily) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains, and from South Wall street, Fulton and Catharine ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from Depot, corner Flatbush and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, etc., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, etc., 9:30 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Babylon, etc., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5 and 6 P. M. For Port Jefferson, etc., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, etc., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4.30 and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, at 8:30 and 10:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, etc., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and 12:15 night, and from Long Island City only 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. SUNDAYS—For Port Jefferson, Patchogue, etc., 9 A. M. Babylon, etc., 6 and 7 P. M. Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, etc., as per time tables. Ticket offices in New York at 261 Broadway, corner Warren street, at James Slip and Thirty-fourth street ferries, at the offices of "The Long Island Express," 3 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington street and 79 Fourth street. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

S. SPENCER, Gen'l Sup't.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent. je6 tf

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STEAMERS

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Sail from New York Every Friday.

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Respectfully invite attention to the

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afforded by their lines for reaching most of the TROTTING PARKS and RACE COURSES in the Middle States. These lines being CONTINUOUS FROM ALL IMPORTANT POINTS, avoid the difficulties and dangers of reshipment, while the excellent cars which run over the smooth steel tracks enable STOCK TO BE TRANSPORTED without failure or injury.

The lines of

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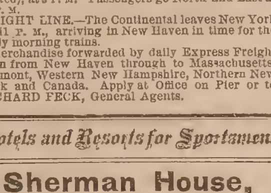

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FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25, 12½ and 6¼ lbs, and cans of 5 lbs. FFFG is also packed in 1 and ½ lb. canisters. Burns strong and *moist.* The FFFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard *Rifle* powder of the country.

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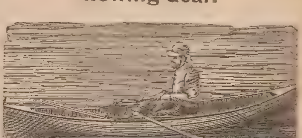

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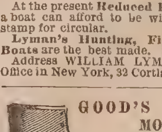

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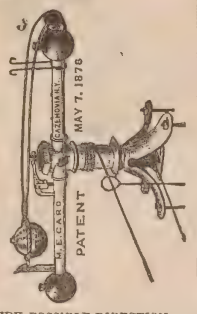

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This target is designed to give those who wish to become good snap shots, with either rifle or shot-gun, an opportunity for practice which cannot be surpassed in quality or equaled in cheapness by any other method; every variety of movement desirable is obtained, and at a speed suited to the capacity of the person shooting. Its low price puts it within the reach of every one, and the first cost, small as it is, is the only expense necessary to incur in its use. The cords shown in the annexed engravings are designed to reach back of the person shooting and be operated without his direction. The great variety of positions which the target can be made to assume can be seen at a glance. An expert on this target is an expert on any kind of shooting.

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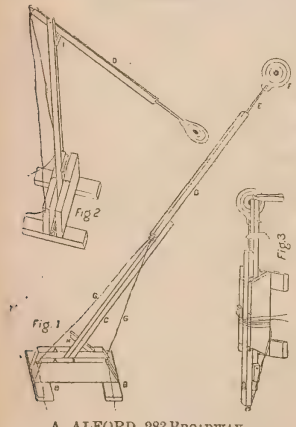

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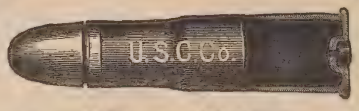

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PURE TIN-COATED & BURNISHED DROP AND BUCK SHOT.

AMERICAN STANDARD--EAGLE BRAND.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS ON TIN-COATED SHOT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

Having been asked by many of your readers as to the merits of TIN-COATED SOFT SHOT, I desir to say that I consider it the best shot I have ever used. I have given it a very severe test, having shot me 6,000 ball match, Jan. 8 and 9, with it. In that match I used two sets of double barrels, one of 10 and thy other 12-bore, and each single barrel was discharged 1,500 times without being once cleaned. The inne surface of the barrels is bright and free from scratches, although in shooting I used them until the became so hot that they would not bear handling. I cannot imagine any case of ordinary use which could so severely test the cleanliness and perfection of the tin-coating and its freedom from injury by any heat which could ever result from continuous discharges of the gun.

A. H. BOGARDUS.

THE LEROY SHOT AND LEAD M'F'G CO., NEW YORK.

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Compressed Buck Shot.

FIRST PREMIUM, CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—REPORT.—"Exact uniformity of size truly spherical form, high degree of finish and general excellence."

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THE CHAMPION POWDER

OF THE WORLD.

NO SMOKE--NO DIRT--LESS RECOIL

STRONG AND SAFE.

SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT TO BLACK POWDER

6,013 SHOTS WITHOUT WIPING IN A SHOT-GUN.

Captain Bogardus' great feat of breaking 6,000 glass balls has proved that the powder is all that is claimed for it. The barrels, without being wiped, were as clean at the end of the match as after the first shot. The fact of the firing of so many shots in succession, and that the Captain has used about 200 pounds of the same powder during the last year in one gun, shows, without a doubt, that the powder is EFFICIENT, UNIFORM and SAFE.

The rifle powder is also without a rival. The standing challenge to test this powder against any other has never been accepted. Many riflemen throughout the country have been successful with the powder, as, for instance, Mr. E. B. Souther, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, won last year two gold medals, two silver medals, two revolvers, and four other prizes in using the DITTMAR RIFLE POWDER.

Greater facilities and greater demand have enabled us to reduce the price of the powder considerably, and the fact that the Government Armory at Springfield is making now all kinds of testing machinery for us will enable us to produce always a uniform, and in every way reliable, article.

TRY OUR NEW WATERPROOF SHOT-GUN AMMUNITION. Cheap, and warranted to give satisfaction in every respect. Ammunition for gallery rifle practice always on hand, and all kinds of rifle ammunition made to order.

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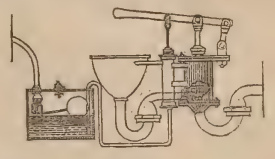
FOR USE BELOW OR ABOVE WATER-LINE.



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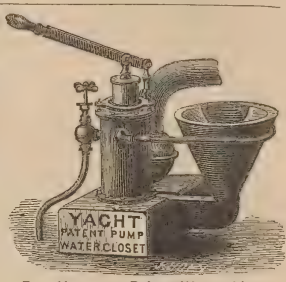

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The LIGHTEST sporting boat in the world. Weight, 25 pounds and upward. The smallest size will carry two persons. Cedar siding, oak keel, etc., (do not fold up). CANOES, open or decked, weight 35 pounds to 60 lbs. Send stamp for Illustrated Circular. J. H. RUSHTON, Manufacturer, Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.

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Cabin Yachts, Steam Launches, Open Yachts and Sailboats of every description for racing or cruising at lowest rates. Also, Row Boats, Shells and Club Boats. Boats and yachts for export a specialty. Oars and sculls of all kinds.

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THE COMING BOAT.

The light draught "sharpie built" boat is precisely the thing for shooting, fishing and pleasure sailing, and for speed, safety and comfort is not excelled. Send for circular. D. O. TWITCHELL, 19 Arthur street, New Haven, Conn. jan8c

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Yachts and boats of all descriptions constantly on hand and built to order at lowest market rates.

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6 months, $2; 3 months, $1.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1879.

Volume 12—No. 7.
No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

A ZOOLOGICAL ROMANCE.

NO sweeter girl ewe ever gnu
Than Betty Marten's daughter Sue.

With sable hare, small, tapir waist,
And lips you'd gopher miles to taste;

Bright, tambent eyes, like the gazelle,
Sheep pertly brought to bear so well;

Ape pretty lass it was avowed,
Of whom her marmot to be proud.

Dear girl! I loved her as my life,
And vowed to heifer for my wife.

Alas! a sailor, on the sly,
Had cast on her his wether eye—

He said my love for her was bosh,
And my affection I musquash.

He'd dog her footsteps everywhere,
Anteater in the easy chair;

He'd setter round, this sailor chap,
And pointer out upon the map

Where once a pirate cruiser boar
Him captive to a foreign shore.

The cruel captain far outdid
The yaks and crimes of Robert Kid.

He oft would wale Jack with the cat,
And say: "My buck, doe you like that?

"What makes you stag around so; say!
The catamounts to something, hey?"

Then he would seal it with an oath,
And say: "You're a lazy sloth!

"I'll starve you down, my sailor fine,
Until for beef and porcupine!"

And, fairly hoarse with fiendish laughter,
Would say: "Henceforth, mind what giraffe tar!"

In short, the many risks he ran
Might well a llama braver man.

Then he was wrecked and castor shore
While feebly clinging to anoa;

Hyena cleft among the rocks
He crept, sans shoes and minus ox.

And when he fain would goat to bed,
He had to lie on leaves instead.

Then Sue would say, with troubled face,
"How koodoo live in such a place?"

And straightway into tears would melt,
And say: "How badger must have felt!"

While he, the brute, woodchuck her chin,
And say: "Aye-Aye, my lass!" and grin.

* * * * * * * *

Excuse these steers. * * * It's over now;
There's naught like grief the hart can cow.

Jackass'd her to be his, and she—
She gave Jackal, and jilted me.

And now, alas! the little minks
Is bound to him with Hymen's lynx.

—C. F. ADAMS, *in Detroit Free Press.*

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

The Land of the Pointed Heart.*

NUMBER ONE.

THE Nez Percé and Bannock wars have attracted the attention of every one for so long a time to this section of country, that any especial reference to its whereabouts is unnecessary. Therefore, if the reader will turn to the map of Idaho Territory and cast his eye upon its western boundary he will see that about midway it is crossed by the Snake (or Shoshone) River. Following this boundary due north for about a hundred miles (the distance on the mad will depend upon the scale), he will see a splotch of irregular form, evidently designed to represent a body of water, as two or three rivers are seen to empty into it. This represents Cœur D'Aléne Lake, a magnificent sheet of water some thirty miles in length. The width is so affected by the jutting promontories that it varies from ten to two miles, and no more definite measure can be given.

The primeval forest comes to the water's edge, and the shadows of the tall pines are reflected in its pellucid waters; for these are never clouded, the springs and streams which feed it are never muddy, and the great Spokan River, which is its only outlet and which springs from it full-grown—one hundred and sixty yards in midth at the season of lowest water, with a swift current—has never a shadow cast upon its waters by contamination with any vulgar soil. In plain English, the waters of both lake and river are so transparent that the bottom can be seen anywhere and at any time to a depth of twenty feet.

On a dark night with one of Boudren's hunting and fishing lamps, when it is perfectly quiet, the bottom can be seen at over thirty feet. This same lamp, by the by, is a magnificent institution, and, if its inventor knew how often he had been praised and how highly his invention was appreciated by us while driving through the forests at night, how many accidents he had prevented, and how much he had saved our beloved Uncle Samuel in protecting his wagons from accident, he would be proud and at once apply for a pension. He should also receive the most heartfelt thanks from all Christain communities, for the amount of profanity he has prevented is simply incalculable. If he should be so unfortunate as ever to fall into the clutches of that estimable gentleman who is vulgarly supposed to be adorned with a large pair of horns and a long tail with a spear at its tip, he may rest ussured that a particularly warm corner will be assigned him and an extra hand put on to stir up the fire, for thwarting the many and carefully laid plans of that individual to take advantage of poor, weak human nature in the dark.

I trust I may be pardoned this panegyric, which can really be appreciated by no one save he who has had to conduct a train of six mule teams through a forest at night. Such a one will forever bless the man who invented a lantern that will throw a clear light so far ahead that he as well as his lead mules can clearly see the ground before them; and this the Boudren lamp will do, and none other that I have ever seen will in any way approach it. I have found it perfectly inestimable.

This is apparently a long departure from my beautiful lake. But place the same lamp, with its fishing reflector attached, in the bow of your canoe, and as you slowly glide over the smooth surface of the lake, with the bottom as plainly displayed as if it were in the palm of your hand, and see the great trout with gently waving tail and fins apparently within a few feet, you send down your spear, sure that you have got him, only to see how wide of your mark you were, for the great depth has deceived you. A passing shadow, and "Look out! There comes up your spear. You must try again and make more allowance for the reflection." The greatest objection to fire fishing is the depth of the lake and the miserable trick the shores have of vanishing. You follow up a beautiful gravelly bottom and suddenly find blackness. The shores are as steep as the side of a house. The depth is very great, and in most places a hundred-gun ship could lie so close to the bank that her gang-plank would reach ashore. As a rule, on one side of the lake the shore is abrupt; on the opposite one the declivity is gentle for a considerable distance, and then jumps off. The formation of the country is volcanic, and I have noticed on one flat, where at low water the depth is but a few feet, that the bottom is of rock and cracked in every direction, while a break here and there, where the piece has fallen out, shows that there is but a thin crust of rock, not more than an inch or perhaps a half inch in thickness, evidently a stratum of lava spread over the clayey surface. We have also noticed another peculiarity. When we sank some wells for the post we were surprised that we could get no water. This summer the water of the lake—our sole supply—became quite full of infusoriæ. So the commanding officer caused a well to be sunk within a yard of the water's edge, intending the drain to filter the water; but, to his surprise, at the depth of ten feet below the level of the lake the well was dry as a bone. The soil is impervious to water, but is not like ordinary clay. The shores of the lake are completely wooded. Here and there, where a stream comes in, or at the head of a bay, there may be a small marsh or grassy plain; but, as a rule, the trees overhang the water's edge. The mountains are very abrupt, their sides being apparently a continuation from the bottom of the lake. A narrow strand, caused by the debris washed down, is all that marks the division.

In the bygone days nature must have displayed some of her grandest feats in this vicinity, and the forest fires that occasionally show themselves on the tops of the mountains around the lake seem, volcano-like, a fitting adjunct to the ruggedness of the panorama. My tent is pitched on the bank of the lake, hardly fifty feet from the water's edge, beneath a cluster of lordly pines, the murmur of whose branches, with the lapping of the waves on the sandy beach, are my nightly lullaby. The view up the lake is simply grand. On either side the mountain ridges, pine clothed, come down to the water, chain beyond chain, until they melt into the distance. When the moon is at its full the scene is enchantment, and I often sit at the door of my tent, and, looking over the brilliantly illuminated waters to the densely wooded mountains beyond, think it must be the fairy land of which lovers dream. As a necessary consequence of the purity of its waters, it is the home of the trout. These are of many varieties, from the pure (Pacific coast) *Salmo fontinalis* to the great salmon trout six feet in length. The heaviest fish caught here with hook and line weighed exactly nine pounds, but many have since been seen which must have been far heavier. Trout three or four feet, and occasionally of six or more feet, are not infrequently seen; but they are wary fellows. None have been caught. Numberless lines have been carried away, and times without number socdolagers have been hooked, but so far none of these whales have been captured. Trout of one, two or three pounds are the rule, and their name is legion. An old trout fisherman who visited this lake some years ago, and having no boat, made a raft of logs on which he pushed out into the lake near its mouth, said it was "the best and most magnificent trout fishing in the world." The catch is often fabulous.

In July, August and September the fishing is poor for Cœur D'Aléne. One can catch a dozen of an evening, often three or four. The reason is plain. The trout seek the mouths of the ice-cold mountain streams and do not return to this part of the lake (its mouth) until the cold weather and high water. At the mouths of the streams above alluded to they are as numerous as the sands on the sea-shore, and one might think them crazy they are so anxious to be hooked. A short time since one of our men, fishing near the mouth of one of these streams, caught twenty trout with a coarse line and large hook in half an hour. Not one of them weighed less than two pounds. This is ordinary fishing here.

I have noticed a peculiarity of the heavy fish in these waters that I have never seen mentioned. After being hooked and rushing about wildly for a few minutes, they make for the bottom and pound. I can call it nothing else. The sensation is precisely as if some one had struck you on the wrist two or three sharp blows with a hammer; and, if the rod be a stiff one, the result is almost invariably that the barb of the hook is broken and the fish escapes. This is the invariable rule of large fish, seldom if ever of small ones: A short, deliberate, sharp stroke repeated two or three times. If the rod held by another be near you your attention will be attracted. You can hear the blow. It will sound as if struck upon the rod. I would be glad if some of the Rangeley fishermen would tell if this was usual in their experience, for I do not remember ever to have seen it mentioned. If you do not lose your fish when he pounds, you may expect a grand rush immediately after. I hooked a two or three pounder on one occasion in perfectly clear water, where I could see him plainly, and when he pounded I could see him tilt. The blow was plain. The motion and sensation were isochronous. The motion of the fish was exactly as if a pivot had been run through his centre, from side to side, and his extremities moved sharply up and down. At the second blow the fish was free.

Do not laugh at me about trout tilting. The ladies used to sport tilters. Mlle. Aimée, with her striped stockings, might explain why; but the Cœur D'Aléne beauties, with their bright scarlet-striped sides, have not that excuse.

The mountains around the lake teem with deer, bear, panther and all the varieties of smaller game. The cry of the loon on the lake is alternated with that of the panther in the forest. Every night after "taps" a din arises that makes one think that pandemonium has broken loose. The wolves, timber and coyote, when all has become quiet, steal in to see what they can pick up; and the dogs of the camp, jealous of their cousins, sound the alarm and are upon them. A grand saturnalia ensues, and for about half an hour the night is rendered hideous.

The osprey and the white-headed eagle are very abundant. I had a very beautiful exhibition of the skill of the former in fishing, and of the predatory habits of the latter, not long since. Going out fishing one day, I had hardly left the shore when a sudden "whish-sh" sounded in my ears and a shadow passed over my head. A moment afterward, hardly fifty yards off, an immense osprey rose from the water with a large trout in his talons. We had seen him before we started, but at such a height that we could hardly imagine it possible that he could have made the dash. As he rose with his struggling prey, and heavily beat the air with his broad wings, a sharp "chack! chack!" in the distance informed him that danger was near. Two specks that had been swaying about among the clouds rapidly increased in size, and the mighty hawk, with his finny prey, made frantic efforts to reach the woods across the lake. But he soon found that his efforts were of no avail, yet he would not give up his prey. Then he began to mount. Higher and higher he rose, and 'round and 'round him, in broad circles, swung his relentless pursuers. Suddenly the larger bird made a plunge at him. By a sudden swoop the hawk evaded her, and at the same moment the other bird, with a shrill scream, darted at him. It was of no avail to struggle further; he could not recover in time. It was neck or fish, and he wisely chose the former. A white streak in the air explained his action, and the black one, which like a ray of light flashed after it,

* It is impossible to get the exact meaning of the name "Cœur D'Alene." Alene means an an awl or other sharp pointed instrument. The descendants of the old Hudson Bay employees and the few of the original voyageurs left, say that "Cœur D'Alene" means "Pointed Heart." The Indian name of the Cœur D'Alene tribe is Stehilawe, pronounced St-tchitswee, but no one, not even themselves, can give its signification. The name "Cœur D'Alene" was bestowed upon them by the old voyageurs, wherefore is unknown. MONMOUTH.

was equally comprehensible. As the white spot neared the surface of the water the black one joined it, and like a flash the broad wings flew out and the course was averted. Slowly the robber bore off his ill-gotten booty. Meanwhile the other bird had not been idle. Balked in her first attack, she returned to the charge, and, with an angry screech and a rush of her broad pinions, she again dashed at the osprey. She was evidently taking her revenge. A few scattering feathers floating through the air proclaimed her victory; and, with a grand swing, she rejoined her mate who was bearing off the unlawfully gained spoils. The poor hawk, with tattered plumage and discordant cries, slowly and sadly made his way toward the forest, and soon all the actors in this grand aerial drama were lost to view.

On a calm summer morning our lake presents one of the finest views that can well be imagined. Everything seems so peaceful and calm that one feels he could lay himself down on the sandy shore and rest forever. As the sun comes over the eastern hills and glitters on the surface of the placid waters, scarcely rippled by the gentle morning breeze which is hardly felt, the solemn silence, broken only by the far-off, lonely cry of the loon, makes itself felt, and the mind of the poor mortal goes up in a prayer of adoration and thanksgiving to the Most High. It is a beauty that can be felt, not expressed. The solemn, pine-clad mountains, the deep shadows in the lake, the perfect quiet, the impression of majesty and power, the awful stillness, the wreaths of mist on the lake tinted with the beams of the morning sun, the tall pine on yonder point with gilded head gracefully bowed as the sunbeams kissed his brow. What wonder that those in Eastern clime bend in mute adoration as their Deity lifts his gorgeous crest above the horizon.

But our lake has another aspect. Not long since the day was hot. The glare of the August sun was almost insupportable. The placid waters, reflecting the torrid rays of the summer sun, drive all life to the forest shades. The gorgeous monarch of the heavens rolled on, and all nature, oppressed with his glory, was mute. A deathly silence pervaded everything. Anon the glorious sun sunk to his evening rest. The insect buzz began to charm the ear. The dreaminess of nature seemed to pass away. The pine leaves murmured. The evening breeze fanned the cheek. The sky lost its brazen hue. One by one the stars peeped out and the twilight thickened. Presently a dark spot, "no bigger than a man's hand," came over the mountain from the south. Slowly it grew and gradually it widened out until the heavens were overspread. A darkness "to be felt" came gradually on. A low sigh passed through the tree tops, a gentle bend, then all was quiet as before. The darkness increased. A deep sigh came over the lake. Suddenly a lurid blaze lit up the sky, bringing out every leaf and crag as clearly defined as if painted on the eye. A low mutter in the far distance; then a deathlike stillness. The pine boughs drooped. The waves on the pebbly strand ceased to murmur. A wailing cry, as of some lost spirit, came across the lake. Then all was still. The darkness grew intense. Suddenly a blinding flash, a zig-zag bolt of fire, a blaze, a crash, and a tall monarch of the forest went down. The deep, low roll of the far-off thunder stole gradually on the ear. Flash after flash gleamed in the horizon, a deathlike blackness between. The silence was painful. Then came again a broad glare. The clouds above seemed to writhe in agony. Fitful gusts tore among the tree-tops. Then stillness, as of death. Then glare on glare. Then inky darkness. And now the pent-up voice of the storm broke over the lake. The tall pines bowed their haughty crests. The lake was lashed into a foam. The white caps danced, tipped with the golden splendor. Then pealed forth the deep-toned thunder. The reverberations from the thousand hills kept up the grand and awful roll. Flash after flash lit up the heavens. Hither and yon danced the gorgeous bolts. Pandemonium seemed let loose. The air was full of fire. The unceasing crash of the thunder shook the earth. The spirit of the storm rode triumphant in his wrath. The flash of the lightning and the roll of the thunder were incessant. Then broke forth the deluge, and "the waters covered the earth." Gradually the heavy rain slackened, the lightning flashes occurred at longer intervals, and the thunder peals grew less violent. Slowly and majestically the storm moved on. Even the rain fell more and more lightly, and, ere long, only in drops, dying away in a slight drizzle. As the heavy clouds passed over, the moon stole out for a moment through the rifts. The thunder rumbled in the distance. The lightning flashed forth with but an occasional gleam. It grew lighter and brighter. Soon the only sounds heard were the pattering of the drip from the pines and a faint ripple on the beach. The clouds passed away. The moon shone out with renewed brilliancy. The air was clear, pure and cool. The quiet beauty of the lake returned. The white tents gleamed against the dark background of pines, and a peaceful quiet pervaded all nature.

For many days past the forest fires have been traversing the mountains. Through the negligence of some heedless persons the dry, heavy grass and thick brush took fire and gradually spread itself, until fanned into activity it went roaring through the forest and up the mountain sides. For many nights the summits of the mountains have been in a blaze, and the lake has seemed to be bordered with volcanoes in full blast. The effect is very fine, but the destruction of timber has been immense. An area of probably a hundred square miles has been burned over. I was riding home a few evenings ago, and, as I came out upon a small prairie some six miles from camp, the darkness came down and the fires on the distant mountains became exceedingly distinct. Presently a tall dead tree caught fire and burst into a beautiful blaze, while the flames shot up into the heavens, resembling a gigantic torch. It was so brilliant that the fires among the brushwood became comparatively deadened. For awhile the bright flames shot on high, and then the tree fell with a crash—a deep boom, heard even at the distance I was—and the flying embers closed the display with a little glory. The whole scene was one of the most exquisite I ever witnessed. Not long since the fires crept down within a few miles of our camp. One day I had been out with a couple of friends shooting prairie chickens some ten miles distant, and when we returned it was quite dark. After riding a few miles through the woods we found the fire had crossed our path, and we were obliged to ride through it or pass the night in the forest. The woods were full of smoke, which rolled, curling up in high volumes, wreathing itself in fantastic forms, while the fire, having burned off the undergrowth, had crept up the trees and out on the branches, until pillars of flame were frequent and arms of fire were stretching in every direction. The heat was intense and the smoke blinding; we could not see twenty feet ahead. Our horses were wild with fright; and at first we could hardly force them forward; but soon becoming accustomed to the glare, and perhaps influenced somewhat by that fascination which causes horses to rush into flames, we passed on at a gallop. The only danger was from falling trees or branches; but, providentially, none fell while we were passing. The belt of fire was about a mile wide, and, as we dashed through, presented one of the most weird and grand spectacles I ever beheld. We must have looked like a band of robber-fiends as we dashed on with our guns on our shoulders and our figures gleaming red in the firelight. The ride was very exciting, and I would not have missed it on any account. There was just enough danger to give it zest, and we enjoyed the dash amazingly. MONMOUTH.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

A MORNING WITH THE TURKEYS.

"WELL, boys, is it to be turkeys or no turkeys in the morning?"

The foregoing important motion was laid before a committee of three somewhat sleepy individuals by our host, Tom Snapshot, as we knocked the ashes out of the last of many "last pipes" into the dying embers of what had once been a roaring old Virginia log fire. Woodhall was an immense and venerable pile, and in former days, lying as it did, and does now, far from cities, villages or railroads, enjoyed a great reputation for the rural hospitality characteristic of those times. This night its very chimneys rocked in the winter wind that swept from the distant ranges of the Blue Ridge, the gutter spoutings leaped in their rivets and gave out unearthly groans and cries. The Venetian shutters slammed and banged, till the whole structure trembled again. The windows rattled as only Virginia windows can rattle; the topped locust trees in the yard waved their meagre branches to the sky, where the moon in her first quarter seemed to be rushing wildly through a stormy ocean of clouds. Borne on the wind in fitful gusts came the sullen roar of the Roanoke River, swollen with melting snows, rolling and raging past the ruins of bridges; past gutted lowlands; past islands, rent and torn by its waters in the great freshet two months before. A year or two ago, quail, though not much hunted, were, however, still in season during January, and in the course of the day in question, while following a scattered covey into the woods, five wily gobblers had been flushed and scattered. Hence the point of the remark with which this paper opens.

I am bold enough to confess a lukewarmness for turkey hunting. I use the expression "bold" advisedly; for how many sportsmen—and yet more would-be sportsmen—are there who are ready to admit that they are not enthusiastic about everything that savors of fur and feathers, more so, perhaps, among Englishmen than Americans? Americans are too matter-of-fact for this unaccountable eccentricity to be very common, and the social *eclat* of sport is not so all-powerful on this side yet as to infuse all its followers with a nervous anxiety to be, at any rate, thought enthusiastic on occasions that in reality bore them. As I before hinted at, we were not by any means "death" on turkeys. However, as the week was to be devoted to shooting, the stern sense of duty common to the Anglo-Saxon on such weighty occasions, urged us not to throw away a chance, and the decision was given in favor of a campaign against the turkeys, an hour before daylight on the following morning being fixed, with a groan, as the time for starting.

At a very uncomfortable hour, and in a very uncomfortable manner, Tom, who is one of those dear creatures full of animal spirits who thinks nothing of emptying a bucketfull of cold water over you in the morning, just to show there is no ill-feeling, roused us effectually.

Why should I dwell on that miserable hour before servants move on wintry mornings?

Who—I care not how ardent a sportsman he may be—who, I say, does not shudder when he calls it to mind? The tugging on of boots still wet from the previous day's expedition; the toddy tumblers like a broken covey scattered over the room; the chairs standing in grim mockery round the ashes of a dead fire; the stealthy footfall of your companions in misery creaking up the stairs and through the silent corridors.

There was as yet but such a slight tinge of day in the east as the most practiced early riser could alone decipher, as we blindly followed our leader over level stubbles, floundered through miry corn fields, where the ungathered blades of fodder rattled dismally against the dried up stalks, scrubbed our faces against lonely persimmon bushes, dropped helplessly into treacherous ditches till the cold water oozed over the tops of our boots,—in short, went through most of those pleasing experiences that fall to the lot of sportsmen who turn night into day.

At length as the first rays of light spread over the outer world, we entered the gloom of pine forests that covered the land for miles in every direction, and a ten minutes cautious advance brought us to an old field in the neighborhood of our previous day's encounter with the gobblers. Tom had the "call," and after throwing up hasty "blinds" and setting ourselves as comfortably as circumstances would permit a hundred or so yards apart, the clear tuk-tuk with the proud ascending trill, with which the stateliest of game birds calls its fellows, rang through the silent woods.

Again and again from Tom's persuasive throat those imploring notes pierced the gradually lifting gloom; again and again were our ears strained for the wished-for response, but in vain. The only sounds that greeted them were the insulting jeers of a flock of crows who mocked at us from the dead limbs of a monster oak.

A red fox stole by within ten yards of me, and the temptation to become a vulpecide was for the moment strong, but I contented myself with making a mental note of him for Col. B. and his hounds, and let him pass. All was dreary, cold and miserable. The dead of winter had laid its iron hand on everything, and the sad dripping woods seemed hardly to be the same as those through which, in the glorious sunny days of the Indian summer, the joyous ring of our barrels had dealt out death to the scattered coveys of quail. There in the "slash" before me, the water, still unthawed, held the sad colored weeds and the leafless alders in iron bonds. As the light grew I recognized it as the spot where the first woodcock of the season, dashing out of what was then a tangled chaos of vegetation, had just shown himself for an instant too long at the end of my barrels in the sunlight of an October evening. But hark! Tom is answered, and from away in the wilderness of pine stems comes the long-looked-for tuk-tuk. Once more his call, two hundred yards to my right, becomes eloquent as he converses with the now advancing turkey. Nearer and nearer comes the prey, and now not one, but two or three, join in the "confab." Cold feet are forgotten, and with numbed fingers I grasp my trusty weapon as two black objects come slowly into view. Not for me, however, was the honor (if there is any in shooting a turkey on the ground) this day reserved. Whether by chance, or whether the keen suspicions of these wariest of birds were aroused by any movement, I know not, but certain it is that at this moment they appeared to altered their course, though only to move steadily forward to their doom at other hands.

The other two guns had apparently moved to the same blind, for a couple of shots almost simultaneously told that, whether for good or bad, our morning's work was done. On going forward, I had the satisfaction of finding both birds lying dead at Tom's feet, proving, as we had thought them to be, gobblers, and also, as every turkey that I ever heard of being killed in this part of the world, "real whalers," "regular busters," "the two biggest turkeys as ever I seed, sure." KINGWOOD.

Fish Culture.

Fifth Annual Report of the State Fish Commissioners of Minnesota, for the Year 1878.

The Fish Commissioners of Minnesota have, during the past year, been very successful in their work of hatching and distributing fish, and have also secured a much enlarged capacity for the production of the future. The water accommodations at Willowbrook have been doubled, and various other improvements will render the work of the present year of much greater magnitude. The total number of fry distributed was 230,350. There were received 40,000 eggs of lake trout, which, owing to a mortality, dwindled down to only 3,500 fish fit to be planted. There are now in the trough some 60,000 eggs which promise well. With the land-locked salmon eggs the result was equally discouraging, but 8,000 surviving out of a shipment from Grand Lake Stream, Me., of 55,000. The brook trout is a favorite in the demands for fry, and gives great satisfaction, thriving well in waters where it has never been known before. The distribution to different counties the past year was 88,200 fry, and there are now on hand in the hatching troughs 600,000 eggs, besides 3,700 breeders three years old, 1,700 two years old and 4,000 one year old.

Although a careful inquiry has been made into all the rumored occurrences of shad in the upper Mississippi, the Commissioners have failed to find the true *alosa*, all the specimens submitted to them proving to be thread shad, gizzard shad or herrings. A liberal supply of shad fry has been promised by U. S. Com. Baird for the Great River the coming year.

A lot of 200,000 whitefish eggs have been received from Northfield, Mich., and are to be planted at once. There are also in the hatchery some 200,000 eggs of the Madison Lakes whitefish. There have been distributed of the California salmon hatched last year 113,600, leaving now in the ponds 25,000. There are also about 800,000 young fry recently hatched from the eggs received in October last.

Thirteenth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Commissioners on Inland Fisheries, for the Year Ending September 30, 1878.

THE Report of the Massachusetts Commissioners for 1878 is now before us. Much improvement has been made in the facilities afforded the fish for free passage up the rivers of the Commonwealth, and by continued efforts in this direction the artifical obstructions will in time be remedied.

The importance of cultivating the alewife, not merely for their own consumption but as food for attracting to Massachusetts waters the larger and more valuable fish of the deep sea, has been repeatedly urged by the Commissioners; and in the present report the same recommendations are repeated. The returns from inland fisheries show the total catch of alewives to have been about 4,700,000, a number which would be materially increased if the unreturned catches were added. With this increase of the alewive fishery there has been a corresponding improvement in the bay and shore fisheries, and it is suggested that it might be a matter of economy for the United States to co-operate with the States in stocking with migratory fishes all the rivers and streams leading to the sea. This would do much to restore the shore fisheries to what they were sixty years ago.

The returns of the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers show an increase of shad over the catch of last year. The Merrimack will be stocked by the two States, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, but the Commissioners express their despair of accomplishing anything in the Connecticut until some more equitable arrangement can be made whereby the rights of the State may be respected by Connecticut.

From Grand Lake Stream, Me., there were received last season 270,000 land-locked salmon eggs, from which 245,000 healthy young salmon were hatched and distributed among some thirty ponds, whence favorable reports of their condition have been received. There will be about 200,000 fry ready for distribution next May.

Two hundred thousand spawn of California salmon were received last year from the United States Commissioners, which were hatched with a loss of ten per cent. These were turned into the Ipswich, Nashua, North, Saugus, Bridgewater, Merrimack and Pemigewasset. The fish survived the winter and were seen in considerable numbers up to last July, when they disappeared. The last report calling in question Mr. Livingston Stone's assertion, contained in his report published by the United States Commission, that the California salmon spawn but once and then die, has had the effect of bringing out several communications from observers familiar with the habits of the fish, all of which go to disprove Mr. Stone's theory. The most full and explicit of these replies, addressed

to Professor Baird and written by Fish Commissioner B. B. Redding, of California, is given *in extenso*. The concurrent testimony taken by the California legislature from some fifty experienced fishermen of the Sacramento River, goes to show that in October and November, in that river, they caught from 5 to 15 per cent. of fish that had spawned. Most of these were taken in the "back of nets," and were drifting toward the ocean with their heads up stream. The fish are black, hooked-mouthed, have dog teeth and do not feed. Mr. Redding farther says of the habits of these fish—(his letter is dated March 13, 1878):

"I know of my own knowledge that some of the McCloud River salmon remain in the river until the next year. On the 5th of July last I was fishing on the head waters of the McCloud River, about fifty miles above the United States fishery, catching salmon and trout. The salmon that season had just arrived, and would take the hook, but in the pools there were also numerous salmon of the previous year—hook-mouth and dog-teeth—which could be tempted to take anything. Sir John Reed, who was fishing in the same pool with me, improvised a long gaff with which he caught one of these fish of the previous year. Although thin, it weighed twenty-two pounds. We saw several others, but did not attempt to take them. These fish certainly must have remained in the water six or eight months without food, and for some unaccountable reason failed to return to the ocean. It is certainly true that large numbers do die and get injured, but from the testimony of the fishermen I am satisfied that large numbers return to the ocean each year. The opinion of the fishermen is that they return to the ocean after spawning, with the first rains on the head-waters. The coast-rivers salmon spawn in January and February, in the short streams that empty into the ocean, and immediately return after spawning. Most of our coast rivers have bars at their mouths, thrown up by the waves, and when these rivers and streams are low, fresh water passes through these sand-bars to the ocean. When the floods come in the winter they tear open a passage through these bars. The salmon immediately enter, and work up into all the small branches in the hills where it is possible for them to reach, spawn in a few days, and immediately return down stream into the ocean. It was but last Saturday I took seven of these salmon in pools in a small stream which ran through a pasture within twenty miles of San Francisco. This stream empties into the bay. Our winter rains have been more heavy than usual, and all these short coast and bay streams are full of salmon spawning,

"Now, as regards young fish, I have repeatedly taken young salmon, one year old, with a fly, at the United States fishery in July or August. These young fish were always in the centre of the river, while the trout would be taken in shoaler water near the shore. I am therefore certain that some of them remain in the river for one year after they are hatched. Many grilse are taken in the bay here from the wharves, weighing from three-quarters of a pound to five or six pounds. I have never seen any taken in salt water which I thought was younger than two or three years. I am certain that Mr. Stone is in error in reporting that California salmon die after having spawned."

The run of salmon in the Merrimack last year was mainly from the planting of 1873. No fry were introduced in 1874, and therefore no dividend was looked for in 1878. But few were seen at the Lawrence fishway, and only eleven were taken at Plymouth. Experience with the salmon in these rivers demonstrates that they go down to the sea in the third year. Those planted in 1876 have been carefully watched, and were found to be very numerous all along the river near the mouths of trout brooks until the middle or last August, when they began slowly to change their quarters and move down stream, and after the first of September none were found above Livermore Falls.

The Report closes with a review of the economic importance of the fisheries of a nation in comparison with its agricultural and manufacturing interests, and a suggestion that the increasing population of the various States demand that every resource should be thoroughly and fully developed.

THE BELASTOMA GRANDIS.

[A Paper Read before the American Fish Cultural Association Feb. 26.]

By Mr. H. D. McGovern, of Brooklyn.

THE question has been asked me more than once, "Why is it that our streams, which used to abound with fish, are so depleted, particularly of the young trout?" I at once commenced an investigation, and began to think why it was that the good old streams of Long Island, that used to furnish so much pleasure to the sportsman, were now almost untenanted by large trout. The question, I thought, could be easily answered; knowing that there were so many pot-hunting sportsmen around, in and out of season, who would not hesitate to kill a large trout even if they knew that it was on the spawning bed and in the very act of spawning. This, with the assistance of the mink and snake and other enemies, I thought, would answer the question; but I was mistaken. I will pass the large trout for the present and give you the result of my investigation of the small fish. When I say small I mean from one year to eighteen months trout. I was in the habit of placing some of the fish in a spring well for general observation. As the water was clear and the space narrow, it afforded me a good opportunity to watch the growth, habits and movements of the speckled beauties. Several times I came to my spring and found some of the number missing. I examined the screens and found there was no chance of escape by that means. I then placed six eighteen months old fish in the spring. Next morning I found one missing. At 4 P. M. on the same day two were missing. On the following morning only two remained. Then I became alarmed, and thought the fish were playing cannibal; so I determined to solve the problem, if it took me the balance of the year. Knowing that one of the fish was taken or disappeared between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. the previous day, I began to watch, and was rewarded at 2 P. M. by noticing something crawl from under a bunch of water cresses which grew on the edge of the spring. It first appeared like a mouse. When it reached the water it dove down and like a flash it was up again, with something attached to it. I was not slow in capturing the intruder, and found to my surprise that it was a large bug, resembling a good sized locust, having one of my small fish in his grasp.

Now, gentlemen, as I am no entomologist, I do not know the name of it, but from the manner in which it held the trout I should call it a bear bug, for indeed the poor fish was getting a bear's hug. Having placed it in a jar of water it still held on to the fish, and seemed to enjoy its imprisonment. From observations with the naked eye, while the bug was in the glass jar, I could see that it tortured the fish from a tubular prong, which it cast from the tail and fastened on the fish. In a second it became inflated to double its size. Now, gentlemen, as our worthy treasurer remarked, I think this is a "blood-sucking fisherman, and largely the cause of the depletion of our small fish." Being inquisitive to know if the thief would live out of water, I emptied the jar and placed some screen work over the mouth for the purpose of procuring air. Next morning I found the bug with his toes turned up and his victim beside him; so I found, good fisherman as he was, he differed from the many anglers of the present day. Nothing but spring water would suit his bugship, and enable him to feast on his dainty morsel.

Now, to return to the large fish. It is not very pleasant to find a large trout dead or dying without any seeming cause, as the fish would look healthy, and as proof of such, when captured and opened, you find that it has eaten a good feed a short time previous. One day last month I was feeding some large trout that had come down from the spawning beds. Suddenly I noticed one of the number jump clear out of the water, wriggle a moment and then keel over. I took it on the bank and first examined to see if it had choked itself; but that was not the cause of death. At once opened it and discovered a four-inch red worm coiled up near the heart. I closed up the fish and folded it in paper, intending, as I did afterward, to take it to Mr. Blackford until we could hold an inquest. In the meantime some friends came to the pond. I went to show them the fish and worm, but, to my surprise, the worm was gone. I searched all the intestines, but without success, and was about giving up the search when, noticing a small rise in the skin of the fish, close to the ventral fin, about the size of a small pea, I cut the same, and found the worm coiled up under the skin as it was in the breast when I first discovered it. I have not yet received the name of the worm from the men versed in such matters, but I know, gentlemen, that it is able to enter a fish, that it may attack or make its exit from it in less than a minute. From later observations of fish, I have seen the worm crawl out and then disappear in the body of the fish in about half a minute. The spot attacked in this case was also near the ventral fin. Gentlemen, that this worm, in connection with the bug, accounts for the scarcity of fish in our streams, I have not the slightest doubt, and hope that all of you engaged in fish culture will look out for such things.

Professor Fuller said there was but one thing in the United States that would do as the insect described would do. It was the bug, scientifically known as *Belastoma grandis*. It was about three inches long and one inch broad, with powerful claws and a long probosis.

We can scarcely imagine anything more horrible than this armor-clad cold-blooded monster which runs like a swift on land, darts through the water and out of it, like a fish torpedo, soars high in air and drops like a fish hawk, a shooting star, or a hot potato, upon some devoted trout's back which is momentarily exposed at the surface of the water in which he swims. No strategy of trout can outwit this frightful beast. At some opportune moment he quietly drops from aloft and fastens his sharp hooks into his sides; he pins him fast with the point of his tail; and sucks his blood with his awl-like proboscis. No effort can shake him off. Though he dive to the deepest part of the pool, or scour himself against the sharpest stones; though he leap from the surface, or drag himself ashore in his agony; this big bug is there all the same, and all the time. He hangs to him like the Old Man of the Sea, and never lets go until the trout is sucked dry and succumbs to the loss of all his juices. Were the Belastoma grandis as large as the octopus, he would be infinitely more terrible. Inasmuch as we once had knowledge only of the little cuttle fish, but now know of the existence of his gigantic relative, even so may there not somewhere exist a Belastoma to which the little chap now called "Grandis" is but as a trifle in comparison? We shudder at the possibility.

LAND-LOCKED SALMON IN MICHIGAN.

Chicago, March 8, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have been waiting for some one to give an answer to Mr. Metheany's letter in Forest and Stream. Ever since the planting of these species of the *salmo* tribe I have watched with a great deal of interest the sportsmen's journals and such Michigan papers as often come to my hands for some accounts of them. My interest in them has sprung from a desire to pit the skill of a troutist against one of these fine fish, and know of one location in Northern Michigan that has always been watched with keen interest as a likely place to see salmon rise and dash up the rapids from Lake Michigan to another chain of lakes. We have reason to think these views are correct.

In the spring of 1875 some 316,000 salmon trout were put into Traverse Bay, and the same number in Lake Michigan at the mouth of Pere Marquette River. In the fall of 1876, in November, I think, 100 of these salmon trout were caught in the east arm of Traverse Bay, in a gill-net, averaging 5 lbs. each. This seems to be a fair growth, a little more than 18 months, in that time they had attained the weight of 5 lbs. The following spring a fish was caught at Elk Rapids that was unknown to those who saw it. This was not a bass, or lake trout, or pickerel. From description sent me by friends residing there, we concluded it was one of this fry deposited by Mr. Jerome's assistants in 1875. This fish was undoubtedly watching its chances to ascend the rapids to get into the chain of lakes connecting with Lake Michigan at that point.

The salmon caught in Log Lake we think belonged to fry put in there May 19, 1876, by Mr. Bleazby, of Calkaska, who put in 5,000. This fish compares favorably with others caught in different localities. Some of the same species were put into Rapid River connecting with Torch Lake, and Lake Michigan at Elk Rapids. In connection with this fact, we would say that in all these small rivers and creeks, we have noticed swarms of young fry (minnows), that must be counted in as food for these salmo. In Rapid River, in the small creeks up in the Boardman Swamp wherever cold running water was found—in creeks not over a foot wide—we have noticed these little minnows, that as they grow larger must run down stream and thus furnish food for trout and salmon. Under these circumstances these fresh-water kings are bound to thrive and take on flesh, and will be found where food is plenty. The same may be said of almost every stream up in this fishing region. For five summers we have noticed these points, and have found that at the mouth of such streams we find the biggest trout, lying in wait for the small fry that come down stream.

We, who year after year delight to find fresh trout streams, but time confines us to this famous State, will look with a great deal of pleasure forward to the summer, when, with the Doctor, or Silver Jock, or Montreal, we can lay out a line and attempt to allure these fine fish to take our flies, and feel something of the peculiar sensation of one who takes his first salmon, although they may not be so game as the King of Fishes, "The Salmo Salar." W. David Tomlin.

Growth of Michigan Land-Locked Salmon.—The first fry planted in twenty-one months attained an average growth of 5lbs. The salmon caught in Log Lake, in little more than two years' growth, weighed 8lbs. and some ounces.

California Salmon in Virginia.—The Fish Commissioners for the State of Virginia have planted 75,000 California salmon in the Rapids near Nason, Orange Co. Efforts are now being made to secure an approved fish paddle for the mill dams on the streams.

Natural History.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun

URSUS AMERICANUS.

THE American black bear has always been a favorite theme of story among both white and red men. They have been found in all the States from Maine to Florida. The climate of the Northern and Middle States seem, to be well adapted to the nature of the animal, although individuals differ somewhat in size and shape, even in the same localities; some having shorter legs, shorter body, the head broad and flat between the ears, and a short peaked muzzle of light gray color, while others have longer legs, longer body, a head equally broad between the ears, but more rounded, longer and larger, and the muzzle of brown color. He is a formidable antagonist when wounded or provoked, but seldom makes battle when allowed to escape. He has wonderful vitality, and, to use a hunter's phrase, will carry off more lead than any other animal. I believe that an old lean bear can travel more miles over a rough country in the space of one week than any other wild animal. The gray wolf might gain a few lengths during the first three days, but at the end of the week I think the bear would come out several miles ahead. Who ever heard of a lean bear tiring down. Let him thoroughly understand that he has got to "git up and git," and he will lead off a race that will surprise both men and dogs. When closely pursued by dogs, he has a peculiar trick of changing ends; that is, making a sudden whirl rearward, and woe to the unlucky dog that is within the sweep of his murderous paw. This sudden turn causes a momentary halt among the pack, while the speed of the bear don't seem to be diminished, and he gets about a quarter of a mile the start before the dogs begin to comprehend the trick.

The bear can subsist on very short allowance, and will thrive fast when food is plenty, and at such times will frequently become extremely fat, when he becomes a more easy prey to the hunters. The flesh of the bear, when fattened on mast, is of excellent quality and fine flavor, and was highly prized by the early frontier inhabitants. He is not carnivorous by nature, but in the absence of vegetable diet will eat mutton and young pork with evident relish. He will tear the bark from rotten or decayed logs in search of snails, grubs and worms, which he eats with avidity.

He destroys wasps' and humble-bees' nests; will demolish ant-hills, simply for the small amount of sustenance contained in their eggs, but his natural food is esculent roots and nuts of all kinds, blackberries, whortleberries, black cherries, and wild fruits of all kinds, also green corn in the milk.

Their depredations in corn-fields were frequent among the early frontier settlements, and various were the ways and means resorted to for the purpose of capturing the nocturnal depredator, sometimes causing ludicrous baps and mishaps. I remember an old backwoods farmer, having three or four boys, who discovered that a bear had been making sad havoc every night in the middle of the corn-field, pulling down the roasting ears at a fearful rate. The boys held a council of war, and decided to invite all the boys from the neighboring settlements that had dogs, and by sundown a small army of boys and dogs had collected. The plan of operation was that the boys and dogs should get under cover of a brush fence at the opposite side of the field from where the bear was expected to enter, while the foreman, or commander-in-chief, should lie concealed in a bunch of basswood sprouts; a short distance in front of the rear guard, and wait for the first sign that would indicate the arrival of the bear, when, at a given signal, the dogs were to be let loose, and trust the chances of war for the result. In the meantime the old farmer, without consulting the boys, had built a staging about eight feet high, against a dry hemlock tree that stood at the opposite side of the field, and near where he supposed the bear would pass in coming in; and in the dusk of the evening he mounted the scaffold, having an old musket, well charged with buck-shot, and, as it was full moon, he was determined, if possible, to vanquish the enemy before the canine forces should be called into action.

The best laid plans are liable to failure, as the result will show. The night was still and quiet, the old farmer clung to his perch until the moon rose high in the heavens; he could see shadows plenty, but not a shadow of the bear, and while he was about to pronounce the whole campaign a failure, there arose a horrid discord of yelps, barks, hallooing and screeching. The bear came dashing down through the corn, with the whole yelling pack in close pursuit, and in less time than it

takes to write it, was climbing that same dry hemlock, and precisely opposite the old man, who was still clinging to his frail support. Now if the bear had gone straight up, as a bear should do,—but no, he did just as a bear always would do, he took a spiral course, and by the time he got about sixteen feet up he was squarely even with the old man's head, and, as bad luck would have it, the loose bark gave way, and down came the bear, old man and scaffold (as he afterward said) all in one promiscuous heap. The bear soon separated and put for the woods, with every dog in full chase, while the boys carried the old gent to the house, with one shoulder broken, a sprained ankle, and, as he said, otherwise badly demolished, and he ever after contended that bear hunting was an uncertain investment, and that he would take no more stock in that business. ANTLER.

SPRING NOTES.

SALEM, Mass., March 17, 1879.

Among spring birds recently noticed have been red-winged and crow blackbirds, song sparrows and bluebirds; also tree sparrows, crows and bluejays are mating. Harbor open; Rowley and Ipswich rivers partly open; Essex River all clear. Johnson, of Rowley, shot eight black ducks last week. Greenwood, of Ipswich, shot some whistlers. Snow bunting about gone. Some shore larks left. R. L. U.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 15, 1879.

The first snipe in the vicinity this season was reported by Mr. W. C. Jacus as shot on the 13th inst. Bluebirds, and robins were seen in number on the 10th. Mergansers in the river for nearly a week. A woodcock was brought in one day this week, killed by flying against a telegraph wire. UNCAS.

GOOD MICROSCOPES.—One of the most necessary aids to the study of Natural History is a good microscope, and, besides its value in this respect, it is one of the most interesting articles which one can own, simply for amusement. We have recently examined with great interest and pleasure a number of microscopes at Gall's, of Union Square, and we desire to recommend these instruments to any of our readers who may be thinking of purchasing one. Mr. Gall's stock includes stands of all descriptions, from the most highly finished ones by the greatest London makers down to those of the most simple and inexpensive style. Of object glasses, eye pieces, and all the other belongings of the complete microscope, their stock is not less full. We have ourselves used one of these instruments, and do not hesitate to highly recommend it. Sportsmen will find at this establishment a splendid lot of telescopes and field glasses. Mr. Gall is one of the oldest opticians in New York, and he and Mr. Lamke will be found very agreeable people to deal with.

RACCOONS AND MUSKRATS—*Clams and Coon Oysters.*—These interesting subjects are likely to attract some attention. The clam question elicits two letters this week. Doubtless the Southern coast dwellers can tell us how the coons go down to the oyster reefs at low tide and fillip the precious mollusks out of their gaping shells. Sometimes the bivalve closes so quickly that it catches Mr. Coon by the paw, and he dies a horrible death as the tide rises slowly. You can hear the moaning of the "tied" as the sound of his last suffocating gulp mingles with the gentle swash of the incoming flood. At such a time the happy mollusk releases his hold and there is a gurgle down below, while the drowned coon and a bubble rise together from the bottom. We have heard that the coons have a habit of slyly dropping a pebble into the open shell of the oyster, whereby they can extract the luscious morsel at leisure. It is only where pebbles are scarce that the raccons run any serious risk. A corner on pebbles would be likely to corner the coons. D'ye see:

BEDFORD, O., March 2, 1878.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

If Dr. E. Sterling will examine the shells of fresh water clams that have been opened by muskrats, as I have often done, he will find nearly all of them with one or more places nicked out of the thin edge of the shells. The rat holds the shell with his fore-feet and inserts his strong incisor teeth between the two valves, and by a long and strong pull he overcomes the resisting power of the bivalve, and by means of his fore-feet and the incisor teeth he tears asunder the strong muscles and eats at his leisure.

This is no guess work, for I have seen the muskrat do it more than once at a certain place in the Mahoning River when fishing for the Ohio River pike. T. GARLICK.

BARABOO, Wis., March 5, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

With regard to the muskrat, and the way they open the fresh-water clams, my experience is that the rats disable the back of the clam with its teeth in some way or other; or, in other words, force the the hinge where most of the strength lies, then pry it open with ease. ED. HOLLAND.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.—The meeting of March 8 being the annual meeting, the election of officers was first in order. Mr. E. P. Bicknell, of Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, was elected President; Mr. H. B. Bailey, of Orange, N. J., Vice-President; Mr. N. T. Lawrence, of New York City, Treasurer; and Mr. F. Benner, of Astoria, L. I., Secretary. Mr. C. Hart Merriam, the efficient president of the past year, goes to his home in Locust Grove, N. Y., to take up the practice of medicine.

Mr. W. C. Osborn read a paper on the distribution of the *genus Helminthophaga*. This small group of warblers is chiefly characteristic of the United States, only one or two species being found as far south as Columbia, in South America. Mr. Bicknell read a paper, continuing the subject of the autumnal northward migration of several species of southern nesting birds. This paper was a fuller *resumé* of the subject than one read some time before by him. Taking New England as a field of observation, he noted—first, that accidental occurrence of birds out of their usual habit are usually in the fall; second, the great fondness or knowledge of locality which birds have, as their annual return to the same nesting-places proves. Then, since formerly the zone of tropical life extended northward even to the extent of including the now frozen regions of Labrador and Greenland, the fauna naturally had a more northern distribution, and these constant recurrences of southern birds would seem to indicate traces of embryonic origin, especially as they are mostly birds of the year, where this tendency to reversion is most predominant. Instances were cited of the occurrence of the cardinal grosbeak (*Cardinalis virginianus*) and the great and little egrets (*Ardea egretta* and *candidissima*), both of the latter being taken as far north as Massachusetts and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Some birds which formerly bred in New England have entirely disappeared, and these will be found to be centrally distributed, while those occasionally represented are inhabitants of the Atlantic sea-board.

Mr. Merriam said, on the authority of a resident, that a pair of white egret, with their young, had for a number of years been in the habit of coming to Lake Saltonstall, near New Haven, Conn., late in August and remaining for some weeks. An extract from a letter from Mr. Thos. W. Wilson, of Lentes Landing, Florida, giving an account of his taking some fine specimens of the ivory-billed woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*) at that place this winter. This bird is not at all abundant, and specimens may be regarded as good additions to one's cabinet.

COST OF IMPORTING MIGRATORY QUAIL.—Our readers know that there is a general movement on foot to import migratory quail to America in quantity, several parties in different parts of the country having filed their orders with the Boston gentleman who has undertaken the shipment. There has been some indefinite idea as to the exact cost of importing these birds. The following letter will make the matter plain:

BOSTON, March 17, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Dear Sir—In answer to many inquiries for definite figures as to cost of migratory quail, I have written my correspondents, and now give you the following statement: I have received orders for more than 1,000 birds, and the price is consequently reduced to Mr. Braim's 10-cage basis, as follows:

Cost of birds at Messina per cage of 100 birds	$13 00
Transportation to New York	1 60
Foreign exchange, say 1 per cent	19
Total	$191 9

Any person desiring to have his order go forward with ours can send me a postal order for $19.19, with the full address to which he wants the birds sent. Upon their arrival at New York they will be forwarded to him by express, at his expense. Upon receipt of his postal order I will purchase the foreign exchange for him and forward his order, with the other, to Mr. Braim. All orders must be here on or before Wednesday, March 26. No orders can be filled for less than one cage. HORACE P. TOBEY, 17 Oliver st.

MIGRATORY QUAIL.—We publish the following extract from the letter of a gentleman whose club imported some migratory quail last season:

"As regards the success of the experiment, I am perfectly satisfied so far, as the birds nested immediately on being turned out and raised fine broods. I myself put up one brood of young migratory quail the last of July, of some fifteen birds over half-grown; and from the reports of the farmers and others, who were more in the fields than I, I am satisfied that the two hundred birds imported by our club raised from eight hundred to one thousand young during the past season. The only question now in my mind is the proportion of our birds that will return to us the coming spring. Judge Everts, of Rutland, Vt., imported two hundred a year ago last spring, and his first birds returned in considerable numbers to him last season; so we are satisfied that they will stay somewhere in the country and will increase rapidly. Our birds reached us here in splendid condition on June 8th, every bird alive. They are a trifle smaller than our own Bob White, but I am satisfied they will make a most valuable addition to our game birds. They have a larger spread of wings than Bob White, and know how to use them. They nest in meadows, grain fields and the like with us, near running water."

TALMAGE ON QUAIL.—*Rutland, Vt., March 1.—Editor Forest and Stream:* The following is an extract from a recent sermon by the Rev. Mr. Talmage. Who would have supposed that such fearful danger lurked under the wings of the pretty little "migratory?" Well, danger or no danger, I am willing to take my share of the responsibility, and, Talmage or no Talmage, I mean to encourage in every way I can the importation and protection of this the coming game bird of the Northern and Middle States. Here is the extract from the sermon:

"The next turning point is when man comes to his first great success. That is your trial—your test hour. At that point hundreds of men make a great mistake, and whole caravans of camels are going through the needle of their meanness. They become lofty and walk arrogantly through the streets, as though saying to every one else, 'Get out of the way, for here comes $300,000!' [Laughter.] Many men, before amiable and kind, when wealth comes are arrogant and haughty. They go driving along at a rapid rate, until too late they find that they are being driven by the fiery feet of eternal disaster, as they come clattering down on the pavements of hell. Winged success often destroys men. It is not the hardship of life that destroys men; it is the flocks of quails."

M. G. EVERTS.

EPIZOA—*Plattsburgh, Feb. 26—Editor Forest and Stream:* While out shooting about three years ago I killed a red squirrel, on which was a worm—at least, that is what I should call it. It was in a kind of pouch in under one of the squirrel's hind legs. The worm was about 1½ inch long and ½ inch wide. It was of a dark brown color. Last fall I shot a gray squirrel, and under one of its fore-legs there was the same kind of a worm in the same kind of a pouch. I removed the parasite, and tried to crush it, but found that I only pushed it into the ground and could not crush it. The fur of the squirrel around the pouch was all worn off.

Can you tell me if this worm is often found on squirrels, and if it is found on squirrels only or also on other animals? I would like any information on the subject.

Yours respectfully, F. B. JOHNSON.

These grubs are frequently found on squirrels and other animals. For a more detailed account of them than we have now space, for see FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. XI., p. 482, Jan. 16, 1879.

ALBINO WOODCOCK—*Augusta, Ga., Feb. 17—Editor Forest and Stream:* There is in the possession of a gentleman in this city a white woodcock. It is entirely of white, with the exception of a slight brown ring around the neck. It was killed two years ago by a negro hunter a few miles from the city. R.

A "MARKET HUNTER."—This is the way the Boston *Herald* market reporter dishes it up for the intelligent people of the Hub:

The novelty in the meat market the past week has been some moose meat, probably from Maine or Canada. The moose, so called, is properly an elk, belonging to the reindeer family. It is a clumsy, awkward, disproportioned creature, larger than a horse; can run, trot, leap or swim when occasion calls. Its head is too large for its body, and, Audubon says, "forcibly reminds us of that of an enormous jackass." But Audubon must have forgotten the enormous horns which the male moose carries and the jackass does not. The horns of an adult moose are said to weigh from 50 to 75 pounds, while the creature itself weighs from eight to twelve hundred weight. The "majesty" of the moose, which is occasionally spoken of, is rather difficult to see. Both sexes have a mass of coarse hair pendulous under the neck, resembling a short tail, which is anything but graceful. As to the eating qualities of the moose, the flesh is coarse, seldom fat; the yearlings are preferred by hunters; steaks are juicy and sometimes tender; the tongue is much relished, the marrow of its bones is used for butter, and, upon the whole, it may be made tolerably useful in a hunter's life; but, excepting in the name, does not amount to much in a well supplied market, and very little of it ever gets here. We are impressed with the idea that it is here now in violation of law in Maine. Moose, it is said, have been domesticated like the elephant, and taught to draw carts and sleds, but they sometimes get a little impatient and wrathy at particular seasons.

And the best of it all is that it was caribou!

WINTER IN THE NORTH.

RADNOR FORGES, Prov. Quebec, Canada.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have just returned from a hunt among the lakes and mountains of the Ste Maurice region (47 deg. N. latitude), and am now once more within the bounds of civilization, feasting on the delicious meat of the caribou, with FOREST AND STREAM for mental pabulum. A few brief notes of living objects observed may interest your readers. A record of the thermometer fifty miles south of my camp showed 30 degs. below zero for the coldest day. Snow three feet deep and light when I left camp, rendering snow-shoeing bad.

Caribou (*Rangifer caribou*) I was so fortunate as to see on the first day of my hunt. The largest herd discovered numbered but nine, and in previous hunting I have found no more than thirteen together. Herds of thirty or more are not rare, especially where the snow accumulates to a depth of five or six feet in March. But I have never hunted caribou later in the winter than the month of January, and now there is a law prohibiting the killing of them later than Jan. 31st of each season. A family of five beavers (*Castor canadensis*) were residing in their house near my camp. While cautiously approaching some caribou one day, I saw a marten (*Mustela americana*) in full chase after a red squirrel ("chickaree," *Sciurus hudsonius*) upon the trees. It is a rare occurrence to see a marten alive in the woods. The one in question, a very fine dark-colored specimen, was arrested by a view of me, and poised himself on a branch, where I could have easily killed him by a shot from my rifle. Upon the borders of the lakes and streams the northern hares (*Lepus americanus*) abound in limited numbers, and there are a very few foxes in the locality. The tracks of a species of mice were seen, but none of the animals themselves. No other animals than those mentioned were observed. I was surprised at the entire absence of those usual camp habitues, the Canada jays, known by the various local names of "Moose-bird," "Pee," "Pork-bird," "Whiskey-Jack," etc. Nor did I see a single cross-bill (*Curvirostra*). No willow grouse (*Ptarmigan*) have as yet been seen in the vicinity. The Tete de Bull Indians have a saying that "When it rains in the North the white partridges (*Perdrix blanche*) move South," and it is usually in the spring that they are most frequently seen in Canada. They are very plentiful here at times, and some years none at all are seen. The ruffed grouse and Canada grouse were seen near camp, the downy woodpeckers (*Picus pubescens*), three-toed woodpeckers (*P. arcticus*), titmice, snow buntings, red-poll linnets, and one owl. The latter was seen flying across a lake at too great a distance to determine the species. Two days were needed to come out from camp, and the night I passed in the house of an "habitant." There I saw in a cage a male goldfinch (*Chrysomitris tristis*), one of several caught from a flock of about sixty of the same species on Feb. 15, 1877. This occurred at about 46 degs., 45 mins., north latitude. The snow was very deep at that time, and the weather so cold that some of the birds were found in the snow chilled beyond recovery.

Caribou hunters know the advantage of having a companion, yet few among my many sportsmen friends in various quarters of the globe desire the long and arduous hunting trips that I improve at opportunities of taking, and on this last hunt I was alone.

EVERETT SMITH.

ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, SATURDAY, MARH 8.—One Bactrian camel, *Camelus bactrianus*, born in the garden six prairie chickens, *Cupidonia cupido*, presented by Chas. W. Mathews, Esq., Philadelphia; one otter, *Lutra canadensis*, purchased.

ARTHUR E. BROWN, Gen. Supt.

ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS FOR THE WEEK ENDING March 15.—Two garter snakes, *Eutainia sirtalis*, presented by Dan Williams, Phila.; one quail, *Oryx virginianus*, presented by A. J. Onderdonk, Phila.; one male leopard, *Felis pardus*, purchased; three sirens, *Siren lacertina*, presented by Dr. G. E. Manigault, Charleston, S. C.; one canvas-back duck, *Aythya vallisneria*, presented by H. W. Biddle, Phila.; one black bear, *Ursus americanus*, presented by John B. Fry, Johnstown, Pa.; one flecker, *Colaptes auratus*, presented by John Pearsall, Phila. ARTHUR E. BROWN, Supt.

ANIMALS RECEIVED AT CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE FOR WEEK ENDING March 8.—One mink, *Putorius vison*, presented by Gen. L. L. F. Appleby, New Jersey; two polar bears, *Ursus maritimus*; two black leopards, *Felis leopardus*; one black camel, *Camelus dromedarius*; thirty-five monkeys, various species; gray parrots, yellow-crested and Rosa cockatoos. W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

—The Governor of Florida has signed the joint Legislative bill authorizing the construction of a railroad between Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and the Indian River. This will be a most important link to tourists.

Woodland, Farm and Garden.

How to Sow Wild Rice.—This interesting question which we have answered so very many times within the past five years, seems still to perplex some of our "attentive" readers; and as the following note to a gentleman to whom a quantity was consigned by Mr. Valentine, affords us an excuse for gratifying these attentive readers at the expense of many others less attentive, we print it:

Janesville, Wis., March 14, 1879.

Dear Sir—To secure the best results, soak the seed until it will sink; then sow it broadcast on the water over a mud bottom, where the roots will always have at least six inches of water over them. Three feet of water over them is still better. The idea of soaking is merely to cause the seed to sink at once and thus escape the birds and prevent floating away. Once rooted it spreads rapidly both from the roots and its seeds; therefore it may be sown sparsely. I do not think it can be exterminated where once introduced, even if the seed was not allowed to ripen. In our Lake Koshkonong, although the blackbirds pick the rice off before it ripens, still it increases, or at all events holds its own. It never grows except from under the water. R. Valentine.

Texas—*Mason, Feb. 25, Editor Forest and Stream.*—Mason is the capital of Mason county, named in honor of Col. Mason, U. S. Army. Its location is beautiful. This was selected by Maj. H. W. Merrill, 2d Regiment, U. S. Dragoons, in Aug., 1851, on which he established the frontier post of Fort Mason. This was on the hill which now overlooks the town. At this time there was not a solitary house within the limits of the present county, nor any north or west 600 miles to the Rio Grande. Now we have a flourishing city. The county is about half timber half prairie, and game is plenty. We have a daily mail and a live weekly paper—the *Mason News-Items*—which tells all about the country, etc. The U. S. Military Telegraph, which connects all the extended frontier posts, and which is open for telegrams, passes through the town to the headquarters at San Antonio, thereby placing us in ready communication with the most of mankind. Peach trees are now in blossom, the weather is quite warm, and corn is being planted, while some is up. Our garden vegetables look well, and the prairie grasses and numerous wild flowers are peeping forth. Our farmers are hard at work in putting in their crops. Deer are quite numerous among the hills just south of town; wild turkeys have commenced their spring strutting and gobbling, and the Nimrods are preparing their shooting-irons to gobble them up. The Llano River, a small, clear and rippling water, eight miles south of us, is the place for them. Camping on its pleasant banks, as we often do, there comes sweet music from among its spreading trees, especially just at the "peep-'o-day." Now listen but for one moment as the morning star announces the coming day. From way down the stream there comes the clear wooble-wooble-wooble of the distant bird. A moment more we listen for the answer. Here it comes; this time way up the stream. "Wooble-wooble-wooble!"—both young ones, I know. And now comes from right over our heads the voice of the old patriarch himself, "Gobble-gobble-gobble-thuze-thuze-thuze-ee!" "I hear the 'thuz,' boys—up and at 'em! Good for twenty-five pounds, at least, and 'no bones in his throat, sure!'" The maidens all answer "Quit-quit-quit!" of course, but they don't mean it. And now, bang! bang! bang!—you can imagine the rest.

The cattle owners are busy hiring their men and "rounding-in" their roving herds, to drive them north 600 miles through the Indian country and over the great green grass plains to Arkansas and Nebraska. Here they herd and graze them for awhile; then sell them, and return for more. About 225,000 head will go the overland routes this year, while other vast numbers will be shipped to St. Louis, Chicago, etc. About 14,000 head will go from this section. Mr. J. Gamel, of this place, will drive about 3,000 head of one, two and three years old, besides beeves and other stock cattle, to graze on his intended auxiliary ranch on the Platte River, Nebraska. Values: yearlings, $6; two years old, $9; three years old, $12.

Llano County joins us on the east. G. W. Norris and Gen. Westfall, of said county, are amusing themselves in trapping beaver along the streams, and coons and civet cats in the woods. They have caught four beavers, five coons, one civet cat, and many other animals. Norris is 67 and the General 80 years old. Truly, "this ruling passion" is strong to the end, and a good old end it is; it serves to lengthen our days. In conclusion, there is money to be made here, Mr. Editor, besides much real pleasure to be found. Will you and your friends pay us a visit? You will be most heartily welcomed to the feast. You will here find on all sides nature's broad fields spread out before you, where you can roam with either "rod or gun," and with none to make afraid. X.

Varieties of Potatoes Compared.—Mr. John I. Carter writes to the *Country Gentleman* the following results of his trial of different kinds of potatoes on the Pennsylvania Experimental Farm this season. A piece of fallow ground, planted in beets last year, was selected for this trial. It was manured lightly with barnyard manure in the previous fall and again in the spring, with another coat of pig-pen manure, which was plowed down. Rows were struck out three feet apart and an application of five hundred pounds of ground bone was put in the row. The sets were planted fifteen inches apart in the row and covered with three inches of earth with a hoe. They were planted April 9 and well worked. The potatoes were dug August 27 with the following result:

Variety.	*Time of Ripening.*	*Per cent. small ones.*	*Yield per acre.*	
Extra Early Vermont	Aug. 1	8.0	249 bu.	38 lbs.
Carpenter's Seedling	Aug. 1	8.0	151	31
Victor	Aug. 25	2.0	375	11
Beauty of Hebron	Aug. 5	5.0	216	27
Seedling No. 33	Aug. 25	10.0	366	33
Brownell's Beauty	Aug. 20	5.0	316	20
Farmer's Glory	Aug 20	5.0	242	26
Peerless	Aug. 25	5.0	291	44
Lat. Rose	Aug. 15	6.0	129	52
Seedling No. 21	Aug. 1	8.0	187	35
Brownell's Success	Aug. 15	3.0	262	57
Compton's Surprise	July 25	8.0	127	—
White Grainger	Aug. 20	3.0	319	16
Excelsior	Aug. 25	10.0	248	6
Western Reserve	Aug. 15	6.0	241	40
Keystone	Aug. 15	3.0	283	—
Snowflake	Aug. 10	8.0	270	21
King of the Earlies	July 20	8.0	144	15
Brownell's Eureka	Aug. 1	4.0	195	50
Early Rose	Aug. 1	10.0	115	50

The Kennel.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

INDICATIONS are that the coming dog show in this city will surpass in interest any of its predecessors. Both in quantity and quality the dogs will be ahead of what has formerly been seen within the spacious walls of Gilmore's Garden. The boarding over of the floor this year will be a great improvement, as the dust which has hitherto been so annoying will be avoided. The champion classes promise to be particularly well represented, as will all the non-sporting classes. Fox terriers will be out in stronger force than at any previous show held in this country. A number of special prizes have been offered, and these will follow the awards in the general classes, where the special judging is not required. All, or nearly all, of the railroads centering in New York have offered to carry dogs, when accompanied by their owners or attendants, without charge. Express companies carry them for one-half rates. Lithographed letters of railroad superintendents will be forwarded to exhibitors. Dr. J. B. Coleman, M. R. C. V. S., has been appointed veterinary surgeon and will examine all dogs before they are admitted. Entries close March 28.

The judges, of whom there will be three for each division, have not yet been all appointed, but those who have thus far accepted are: John Davidson, Esq., of Monroe, Mich.; Col. DeLancey Kane, and John I. J. Granger, Esq., of this city, and John A. Wise, Esq., of Richmond, Va., son of ex-Governor Wise, of that State.

The following specials have already been classified:

Messrs. Parker Brothers, of Meriden, Conn., have donated one of their best breech-loading shot-guns, value $200, for the best native English setter dog or bitch that has never won a first prize.

Messrs. Conroy, Bissett & Malleson have donated a splendid split-bamboo fly-rod to be given to the best Irish setter dog or bitch that has never won a first prize.

Messrs. Remington & Sons donate one of their famous long-range Creedmoor rifles for the best brace of English setters.

Messrs. Thompson & Sons donate a complete hunting suit and gun case, value $30, for the best pointer dog or bitch that has never won a first prize.

Mr. Francis O. DeLuze offers two very elegant gold scarf pins; one for the best fox terrier dog, the other for the best fox terrier bitch.

Messrs. Conroy, Bissett & Malleson have also donated a ladies' silver-mounted, snake wood, silk wrapped club-bow, with arrows, etc., to be given to the best toy or pet dog exhibited by a lady.

Mr. Louis B. Wright gives a silver flask, valued at $75, and manufactured by Tiffany & Co., for the best black and tan setter dog that has never won first prize previous to this show.

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

WE have received and print below the premium list of the first dog show to be held by the Philadelphia Kennel Club in the Industrial Art building in that city on April 21 and four following days. The premium list is on a most liberal scale, and in the hands of the gentlemen whose names appear as the committee of management the affair will undoubtedly be a great success. The number of dogs is limited to 735, as the committee wisely decline to receive more than they can comfortably care for, and we doubt not that this number will be reduced before the date of closing the entries, which, by the bye, is April 5, three days before the opening of the New York show.

This will be somewhat embarrassing to exhibitors who desire to enter their dogs at both shows, as first-prize winners at New York would be either debarred from competing, or else have to go in the open class. We presume the latter is the plan which would be followed. Five days seems rather a long time for the show to continue, but as it does not open until noon of the first day that may be looked upon as a *dies non*. We do not print the rules under which the show will be held, as they are those adopted jointly by the Philadelphia and Westminster Kennel Clubs, and were printed week before last. The regulations, however, being local, are given. The most striking thing in the way of a departure we find in them is the clause restricting the age of competing puppies to eight months and over. The plan of charging an extra fee of one dollar where dogs are for sale we consider a good one, and much better than the mode of charging an imaginary commission which is never, or "hardly ever," paid. The committee, judges, etc., are as follows:

Committee.—John C. Johnson, James B. England, Dr. L. H. Twaddell, Benj. W. Richards, John Markoe, Frank Furness, William D. Winsor, George Emlen, Alfred Biddle, James N. Whelen.

Judges—For Pointers, Setters and Spaniels.—John E. Long, Detroit, Michigan; Maj. J. M. Taylor, Lexington, Kentucky; J. D. Sargeant, Philadelphia, Penn. For Beerhounds, Greyhounds, Foxhounds, Beagles and Dachshunde.—Dr. J. Howard Willetts, Port Elizabeth, N. J.; William C. Hay, Winslow, N. J.; Josiah Hibberd, Philadelphia, Penn. For all Non-Sporting Dogs.—Dr. Theodore Fassitt, Philadelphia, Penn.; William Struthers, Jr., Philadelphia, Penn.; Edward Dudley, Camden, N. J.

Veterinary Surgeons.—John W. Gadsden, James A. Marshall.

Regulations.

1. All entries must be made on forms which will be furnished in blank by the Club and, after being filled and signed by the owner of the dog, or his agent as such, must be returned to the Club.

2. The entries will close Saturday, April 5, unless 735 dogs (the limited number) shall have been entered prior to that date, after which no entry can be made.

3. Every exhibitor must see that his dog is entered in the class designated for his kind. If not so entered he will be disqualified from competition.

4. It is desirable to have every dog's weight, color and marks stated in the entry for the purpose of identification. In classes designated by weight the dogs will be again weighed at the time of judging them. The variety or breed of the dog entered in the miscellaneous class must be stated on the entry form.

5. A fee of two dollars must be paid at the time of entry for every dog over eight months of age, entered in a regular class; and an additional fee of two dollars must be paid for every dog entered in a class for a special prize. No dog can be entered for a special prize until he has been entered in a regular class.

6. Puppies under eight months of age on the day of opening the show cannot compete for prizes. A fee of one dollar each must be paid at the time of entry for every weaned puppy under eight months of age, and they must all be entered in the Extra Class 72. Each litter of unweaned puppies is included in one entry fee of two dollars paid for the dam, and they must all be entered in the Extra Class 72, except when the dam is entered in a regular class for competition.

7. Exhibitors will not put a value on their dogs, unless for sale. If for sale, it must be so stated on the entry form, when a fee of one dollar for each, except for unweaned puppies, in addition to the entry fee, must be paid. When unweaned puppies are for sale a fee of one dollar must be paid for each litter, in addition to the entry fee paid for their dam. No commission will be charged on any sale. Cards printed "For Sale" will be furnished and attached to the kennel.

8. No card or notice of any kind can be placed over a dog, or his kennel, without permission of the Committee of Management.

9. In the Foxhound and Beagle classes a dog or bitch competing as one of a couple cannot compete singly for another prize; and it must be stated in the entry whether it will compete as one of a couple or singly, and it will be assigned a kennel accordingly.

10. Every exhibitor will receive, after his dog is entered, a certificate of identification and a tag, numbered to correspond with the number of his kennel while on exhibition. When the dog is brought to the exhibition this certificate must be shown and the tag attached to his collar before he will be received.

11. Exhibitors need not accompany their dogs to the place of exhibition, but may send them, and printed cards of direction for this purpose will be furnished on application to the Club.

12. When a dog is sent by express he must be consigned to "The Philadelphia Kennel Club, Industrial Art Building, Broad st. above Vine, Philadelphia." His number, together with the name and address of his exhibitor, must be plainly written on his box or crate, or plainly written or printed on a card and securely nailed thereto. Printed cards of direction for this purpose will be furnished by the Club on application.

13. After the dog has been received his exhibitor will receive an admission ticket which will admit him to the hall during the exhibition without charge. Such ticket is not transferable, and if lost will not be replaced by another. Any one falsely using it will be arrested and the ticket forfeited.

14. All dogs must be at the place of exhibition, Industrial Art Building, Broad st. above Vine, on Monday, April 21, in time to be placed in their kennels before 11 o'clock.

15. No dog whatever, except puppies to be kept in pens, will be received without a suitable collar and chain. And vicious or dangerous dogs must be attended to and exercised by their exhibitors.

16. The show will open on Monday, April 21 at 12 o'clock noon, and on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 10 o'clock A. M., and will close every evening at 10 o'clock.

17. No exhibitor will be permitted to take his dog from his kennel, except at such times as will be designated by the Committee of Management. A dog not found in his kennel when called for by the Judges, forfeits his right to compete for a prize.

18. An exhibitor may take his dog away any evening after 10 o'clock, after showing his entry receipt and depositing his identification certificate and five dollars with the check clerk, which will be returned to him when the dog is returned to his kennel next morning before 10 o'clock. If the dog is not so returned, the money will be forfeited. If prize winners are taken away and not so returned, their prizes will be forfeited.

19. Exhibitors must take their dogs into and away from the building by the Wood-street entrance only.

20. The prizes will be paid after 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office of the Committee, upon showing the entry receipts and surrendering the indentification certificates.

21. Exhibitors will have Saturday, April 27th, until 12 o'clock noon, to remove their dogs from the building, up to which time they will be watched and cared for as usual.

22. It must be distinctly understood by every exhibitor at this show, that he enters his dog at his own risk, and that the Committee of Management will not be responsible for any damage to, or the loss, under any circumstances, of any dog entered for exhibition.

The Committee of Management will be in constant attendance during the exhibition, and give particular attention to the care of the dogs.

Two competent Veterinary Surgeons will be present daily.

Experienced and efficient assistants have been engaged, who will feed, exercise, and attend to the dogs at the expense of the Club. Exhibitors are *particularly requested* not to fee the assistants.

Watchmen and policemen will be on duty night and day, so that all proper care will be taken of the comfort and safety of the dogs.

Railroads centering in Philadelphia will transport *free* all dogs consigned to the Philadelphia Kennel Club for the Bench Show, when accompanied by the owner or a man in charge.

When dogs are forwarded by Adams' Express, consigned to the Philadelphia Kennel Club, for the Bench Show, and the freight paid to Philadelphia, they will be returned by the Express Company *free* to the original point of shipment.

Exhibitors at a distance are requested to give notice in due time, to the Club, of the train by which they will send their dogs to the exhibition, when not accompanied by an attendant. All expense attending their transportation to and from the exhibition must be borne by their exhibitors.

The Colonnade Hotel, at Fifteenth and Chestnut sts., will the headquarters of exhibitors from distant points during be the show.

The office of the Committee, at the north-east corner of Thirteenth and Chestnut streets will be open from 9 o'clock A. M, until 5 o'clock P. M. for entries.

All communications must be addressed to the Philadelphia Kennel Club, as above, or P. O. Box No. 1811, Philadelphia.

CLASSIFICATION OF DOGS AND PRIZE LIST.

CHAMPION CLASSES—(See Rule 6).

Class 1—Champion Pointers.—Dogs, 1st, $40.
Class 2—Champion Pointers.—Bitches, 1st, $40.
Class 3—Champion English Setters.—Dogs, 1st, $40.
Class 4—Champion English Setters.—Bitches, 1st, $40.
Class 5—Champion Irish Setters.—Dogs, 1st, $40.
Class 6—Champion Irish Setters.—Bitches, 1st, $40.
Class 7—Champion Black and Tan and Black, White and Tan Setters.—Dogs, 1st, $40.
Class 8—Champion Black and Tan and Black, White and Tan Setters.—Bitches, 1st, $40.

OPEN CLASSES—(See Rule 6).

Class 9—Pointers exceeding 55 lbs.—Dogs, 1st, $40; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.
Class 10—Pointers exceeding 50 lbs.—Bitches, 1st, $40; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.
Class 11—Pointers not exceeding 55 lbs.—Dogs, 1st, $40; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.
Class 12—Pointers not exceeding 50 lbs.—Bitches, 1st, $40; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.
Class 13—Pointer Puppies over 8 months.—Dogs and Bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Imported English Setters, and their Descendants of any Generation, without Admixture of any other Blood.—Class 14—Dogs, 1st, $40; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal. Class 15—Bitches, 1st, $40; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal. Class 16—Puppies over 8 months—Dogs and Bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Class 17—Native English Setters.—Dogs, 1st, $40; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.
Class 18—Native English Setters.—Bitches, 1st, $40; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.
Class 19—Native English Setter Puppies over 8 months.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Class 20—Red Irish Setters.—Dogs, 1st, $40; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.
Class 21—Red Irish Setters.—Bitches, 1st, $40; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.
Class 22—Red Irish Setter Puppies over 8 months.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Class 23—Red and White Irish Setters.—Dogs, 1st, $40; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.
Class 24—Red and White Irish Setters.—Bitches, 1st, $40; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.
Class 25—Red and White Irish Setter Puppies over 8 months.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Class 26—Black and Tan, and Black, White and Tan Setters.—Dogs, 1st, $40; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.
Class 27—Black and Tan, and Black, White and Tan Setters.—Bitches, 1st, $40; 2d, $20; 3d, silver medal.
Class 28—Black and Tan, and Black, White and Tan Setter Puppies over 8 months.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Class 29—Cocker Spaniels exceeding 20 lbs.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $20; 2d, $10.
Class 30—Cocker Spaniels not exceeding 20 lbs. (Puppies are excluded from this class—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $20; 2d, $10.
Class 31—Spaniels exceeding 30 lbs., excluding Cockers and Irish Water Spaniels.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $20; 2d, $10.
Class 32—Irish Water Spaniels.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $20 2d, $10.
Class 33—Chesapeake Bay Retrievers—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $20; 2d, $10.
Class 34—Poodles exceeding 25 lbs.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $20; 2d, $10.
Class 35—Deerhounds.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $20; 2d, $10.
Class 36—Greyhounds.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $20; 2d, $10.
Class 37—Foxhounds.—Dogs, 1st, $20; 2d, silver medal
Class 38—Foxhounds.—Bitches, 1st, $20; 2d, silver medal.
Class 39—Foxhounds.—In couples (without regard to sex), 1st, $25; 2d, $20.
Class 40—Foxhound Puppies over 8 months.—In couples (without regard to sex), 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 41—Beagles.—Dogs, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 42—Beagles.—Bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 43—Beagles.—In couples (without regard to sex), 1st, $20; 2d, $10.
Class 44—Beagle Puppies over 8 months.—In couples (without regard to sex), 1st, silver medal.
Class 45—Dachshunds.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, $10.
Class 46—Sheepdogs or Collies.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $25; 2d, $15.
Class 47—Sheepdogs or Collie Puppies.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, silver medal.
Class 48—Newfoundlands, all black.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $25; 2d, $15.
Class 49—Newfoundlands, black and white.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $25; 2d, $15.
Class 50—Mount St. Bernards, rough-coated.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $25; 2d, $15.
Class 51—Mount St. Bernards, smooth-coated.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $25; 2d, $15.
Class 52—Mastiffs.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $25; 2d, $15.
Class 53—Great Danes or Siberians.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $20; 2d, $10.
Class 54—Bull Dogs.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, $10.
Class 55—Bull Terriers.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, $10.
Class 56—Fox Terriers.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $20; 2d, $10.
Class 57—Fox Terrier Puppies over 8 months.—Dogs and bitches 1st, silver medal.
Class 58—Black and Tan Terriers exceeding 10 lbs.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, $10.
Class 59—Wire-haired (Irish and Scotch) Terriers exceeding 10 lbs.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 60—Rough and Broken-haired Terriers exceeding 10 lbs., excluding Wire-haired (Irish and Scotch), Skye and Yorkshire (silk haired) Terriers.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, $10.
Class 61—Skye Terriers exceeding 10 lbs.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, $10.
Class 62—Yorkshire (silk-haired) Terriers.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, $10.
Class 63—Pugs.—Dogs, 1st, $15; 2d, $10.
Class 64—Pugs.—Bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, $10.
Class 65—Pug Puppies over 8 months.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, silver medal.
Class 66—Italian Greyhounds.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, $10.
Class 67—King Charles and Blenheim Spaniels.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 68—Japanese Spaniels.—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Class 69—Black and Tan Terriers not exceeding 10 lbs. (Puppies are excluded from this class).—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Class 70—Rough and Broken-haired Terriers not exceeding 10 lbs., excluding Yorkshire (Puppies are excluded from this class).—Dogs and bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Class 71—Miscellaneous.—Dogs for which no class has been assigned. For the best three dogs or bitches of different breeds, three prizes of $10 each; and for the second best three dogs or bitches of different breeds, three prizes of a silver medal each will be awarded or withheld, at the discretion of the Judges.
Class 72—Extra Class.—Puppies under 8 months of age and suckling bitches. No competition and no prize in this class (See Regulation 6.)

As only 735 dogs can be received, owing to limited space, when that number is entered, no more entries can be made.

Apply as the north-east corner of 13th and Chestnut Sts., second floor, entrance on 13th St., or address the Philadelphia Kennel Club, P. O. Box No. 1811, Philadelphia.

Entries close April 5th.

THE PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Since distributing our circulars and prize list and the publication of the latter in your valuable paper, applications for entries have been coming in quite fast, and from appearances we will have our full complement of entries, to wit: seven hundred and thirty-five. We have just completed arrangements for the use of a large lot adjoining our building, and accessible only from the interior, for exercising our dogs, which, together with the large lot we already have, will give us grand facilities for that purpose. Our committee have paid great attention to this matter, and they are desirous of giving the exhibitors personally, or their attendants, every facility for exercising their dogs.

From receipt of letters from the West and East we will have many valuable animals on exhibition, among them Mr. Arnold Burgess' kennel with Rob Roy, Druid and Rufus; Mr. Luther Adams, of Boston, with Drake and others; also the well known kennels of Mr. C. W. Gause, of Wilmington, Delaware; Mr. John C. Higgins, of Delaware; Mr. Wm. Magraw, of Maryland, owner of Royal Duke; the Nassau and St. Louis Kennel Clubs, and also the Massachusetts Kennel Club. Our natives will be strongly represented and will be quite a feature in our show. As we have no "blue bloods" here, and are strong in our natives, we have made a class for them; for, although no doubt the day will come when the two will have to compete together all over the country, we are of the opinion that as yet, in this city at least, we must give our natives a chance in a class by themselves.

We expect to have a grand list of foxhound entries, and we think that in this class we can compete with any section of the country. Among the numerous packs we hope to get entries from are the Rose Tree, Gulf, West Chester, Marshalltown and Leopard packs. These packs number from twenty-five to eighty dogs in each pack, and should we have from six to ten of the best couples from each pack, the display will be truly a grand one. Our committees are all working hard, and our arrangements completed, and when our special prize classification is all filled up, there will be nothing left to be done but to abide the time of the opening of the show. We will notify you from time to time as to our entries, etc.

Very truly yours, A MEMBER.

"IVANHOE" TO THE RESCUE.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 8, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have long thought of advertising my kennel of dogs, but my natural timidity has deterred me. But I am at last determined to brave the flings of ignorant persons who have heretofore considered themselves sportsmen, my sudden accession of courage being derived from the communication of "Ivanhoe" in a recent number of FOREST AND STREAM, giving his experience with his "keen-nosed (?) brush broken dogs" on our Western prairies. Please insert the following: "For Sale—One full-blooded mongrel dog, parentage uncertain, but supposed to be a cross between a bulldog and a window-shutter; thoroughly broken on prairie chickens, but not on 'brush;' also, one half-blooded coach-dog: having been kicked by a mule in early childhood, the coach-dog's spine is bent at an angle of 45 degs.; he carries his tail well curled over his back, and, barring his crook, is the *beau ideal* of a bird dog. Price for either, 4 bits. Young stock constantly on hand. Address Wisconsin Kennel Club, Janesville, Wis."

"Ivanhoe" is the first man who has dared to tell the truth. He is the man "I long have sought," etc.

When any of us out here start off for a few hours' shooting, we simply blow a whistle anywhere on the street, and in two minutes we have dogs enough for a regiment; bulldogs, foxhounds, collies, Newfoundlands, Spitz, yaller dogs, anything you choose, and all first-rate on chickens, but good for nothing on "brush." What the dash is the use of keeping dogs when other people will do it for you. Right here I want to ask for information from "Ivanhoe." I haven't dared to ask it before for fear of being laughed at. I have a dog—that is, I mean a female dog—that puzzled me for a long time. I can't make out what breed she is. She is black and white ticked; has long silky ears, a long slender head and nose, muscular body and legs, the latter being covered to the back of each with long silky hair, a straight tail fringed with long hair. Her father and mother, I have heard, were of the same general build, and would hunt and stand birds as well as any bulldog or collie in the country. Now, what the dickens kind of a dog is she? I am so ashamed of her that I keep her chained up, and never allow her to go with my bulldog-window-shutters, for fear she will contaminate them, but always take her out alone. The strangest part of it is that whenever she crosses a field in which there are birds she always stops as if she was afraid of stepping on them, and she acts the same on a snipe marsh or in the thickets. In fact I have often taken advantage of this peculiarity to flush up and shoot the birds she was afraid of. Now, "Ivanhoe," can you tell me what she is? I shall anxiously await your reply, as against your profound wisdom the pretended knowledge of Morford, Horace Smith, Seitzinger, and others sinks into insignificance. To be sure they come out West year after year and pretend to hunt with their "brush" dogs, but we know well enough that they are arrant humbugs, and that as soon as they are out of sight their "brush" dogs are tied to the wagon, and they take the first farmer's dog they can find. I have taxed them with this deception, but they wouldn't admit it. You are the first man who has dared to tell the truth. And yet these men, especially Morford and Smith, are constantly selling dogs to unsophisticated gentlemen for big prices. I reckon, however, my advertisement will stop all that.

You must be the same fellow whose fish always jump nine feet in the air, who never kill a bird under forty-five yards, and in double rises always drop the second bird at full sixty yards dead, without a kick.

Every true sportsman should wish you godspeed in your crusade against the false ideas prevalent in the East regarding Western dogs. Nine-tenths of them, as you say, are mongrels, and as for setters, why I never saw a setter, and I don't believe half-a-dozen men in Wisconsin know what a setter is. As for Minnesota, it is too ridiculous to suppose there is such a thing in the State. BADGER.

P. S.—If I pull the long hair out of my dog's tail and legs do you suppose it will grow again? I am very anxious to make her look like a bird dog. I am told she now resembles one of your "brush" dogs. B.

WHO IS "DRACO?"

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

A friend of mine has inclosed me an article clipped from a recent number of the "Great Unconsolidated," asking if "Draco" is bilious. Now, to use the language of our dear Western friend, I have not the remotest idea of who "Draco" may be, but will credit him with being something of a literary hawk, who soars about, watching each article as it appears in print until the proper time comes, when he swoops down upon and tears it all to pieces. In answer to my friend's question, I should say that, judging from "Draco's" article, he must be somewhat bilious, or otherwise out of order.

He has torn me into so many pieces that I hardly know where to begin to put myself in shape again. The day we started out from Worthington, among the friends who accompanied us was one who owned an English bitch, which was highly prized by her master. This master asked permission to work our dogs that day, as we, being green, would not do so well by ourselves. This we agreed to. My dogs, when hunted at home, at no time ranged more than 100 or 150 feet from me. This our friend laughed at, and in company with his bitch, sent them off ranging half a mile over the prairie. "That," he said, "was the way to have a dog range in the West," and to that one afternoon lesson I attribute a big share of my misfortunes while on that trip. My dogs became wild, and although the breaker was a man in whom I had every confidence, after that lesson his breaking seemed to have to begin over again. How far "Draco" agrees with me I do not know, but as I have asked for information I am anxious to get it from most any source. The above may in a measure explain why they ran in, etc., for I confess I never saw them do it before. I now find that I must explain that when my friend referred to the cross between a "bull-bitch and a window-shutter," he simply meant a mongrel dog. I make this explanation because "Draco" seems to think either that such a cross is possible, or else that we thought so. It makes no difference which is correct. There are some men in the West who have had almost as much experience in hunting, etc., as "Draco" (though, of course, he will deny it), and from a number of these I received the information that mine was no unusual experience; that it was a common thing for Eastern brush broken dogs to act so. I had no reason to doubt it then, nor have I now, when my own experience rather confirms it. I think I admitted (for none but a fool would deny it) that there are many fine dogs out in that country; but I said then, and say now, that the vast majority of the dogs we saw used were mongrels. I hunted one whole morning with a shepherd dog. Another day a hound was used. The old lop-sided, etc., was admitted by his owner to be a cross between a Newfoundland dog and a setter bitch. Of the "setter," he showed nothing whatever. We used the "droppers" often, but our bags were no larger than those got over the mongrels of whom I spoke. Our hunting was not confined to Worthington's district. We passed over a great deal of prairie in other localities, so don't thing Worthington produced all the "droppers" nor "long-eared." Of course "Draco" knows best whether I saw what I say I saw, but it is awful hard work to convince a man that he don't see what he is looking at. If "Ivanhoe" had been acquainted with "Draco" before writing his (Ivanhoe's) article, and the suggestion had been made soon enough, he might have been induced to ask Mr. Hallock his silly questions and have been answered privately. It would have been a good thing in one sense, if no more, for it would have saved "Draco" an awful lot of gas, though being so well supplied I presume he won't miss it any. Next fall when I go West perhaps I may meet "Draco," and then I shall be pleased to show him, what he does not believe to exist anywhere, right in his own beloved Western country. As to the libel on Western sportsmen, I have simply to say that there is nothing in the article in question which can possibly be construed into one; add to that the fact of an absence of such intention, and your libel vanishes.

I am glad to learn that the West has just five times the fine-blooded dogs which the East has, and shall try to remember it always. As to the Western kennels sweeping the prizes at the bench shows and field trials of the present day, I have been led to suppose a great deal depended upon how much or how little a certain editor and his friends had to do with them in the capture of prizes; though of that I am not certain. Perhaps "Draco" can inform me.

Is it possible "Draco" has lived in this country so long and does not know that Mr. Hallock can doubtless inform him of many interesting things of his own Western country. Why, my friend, Mr. Hallock has visited your country a number of times, has written about you, and found you (as we all do) a most hospitable people. In conclusion, let me say that because "Draco" never has seen dogs act as mine did is no proof whatever that other dogs have not acted so, and that while no doubt he has seen many things, yet still there are many things he has not seen. His article is worthy of the sheet in which it appears. And now, "Mr. Draco," before flying into a passion over "libels" which do not exist, let me advise you to pause. I never libeled anybody. I like your country—I like your people. They have ever treated me well, and I am always ready and anxious to return that hospitality. I don't deny you have fine dogs, and many of them, nor must you deny that there are on your prairies many dogs in whom it is hard, if possible at all, to trace either the pointer or the setter. IVANHOE.

BLUE vs. NATIVE.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Sir—I do not wish to enter into any controversy in regard to the merits of blue blood or native, nor do I handle the pen in a manner that would warrant my doing so, yet being a practical sportsman, and desiring only the best working dogs for the field, I wish to say something on this matter of "Native versus Blue," showing, if possible, to make myself clear, why I have taken up the "blue" in preference to the "native," and why, as I understood it, many other sportsmen have done the same thing.

"A Plea for the Native," by H., in your last issue, and particularly an article by the kennel editor of a contemporary sheet, are calculated, in my opinion, to give erroneous impressions. I fail to see where any injustice has been or is being done to the natives, while on the other hand great injustice is done to the imported dog by such articles as those referred to. No doubt the kennel editor has many fine dogs. No doubt also they are nearly if not fully as good as imported dogs. In many instances, perhaps, being superior to the recently imported English broken dog, yet he has been very unfortunate with those he has imported and is not to be blamed for his big disgust in regard to them. His experience is not similar

to mine, for I own dogs from imported stock that are the equal of any "native" that I have ever seen, I will not say better for fear of doing injustice to the faithful friends that are gone, but fully as good. Without doubt there are but few of what can be strictly called natives in this country, and even they came from imported ancestors. I mean by "natives," dogs that have been bred for a number of years without an infusion of imported blood. When the breed has been kept pure without cross with curs, they should equal the imported dog, but here is just where the trouble comes in, for but very few can be reliably claimed as well or purely bred dogs. Until of very late sportsmen paid but little attention to pedigree or breeding, that is, the majority of them. Of course some did, notably the breeders mentioned by "H." There is not a particle of doubt, however, that the greater portion of hunting dogs had some cur in them acquired in this country, and certainly they were not improved thereby. Many of the best native strains had from time to time an influx of imported blood, which was always mentioned with pride by their owners. This in a very great degree has kept the native up to the mark. It was always possible before the war to get a good or very fair dog by those who were posted, but since the war it must be remembered that gunners have increased tenfold, consequently there has been a tenfold demand for dogs. With increased knowledge of what constituted a good dog through the medium of new papers devoted more to their interest than that of the horse, sportsmen were not contented to use the ill-bred dog that they knew the average setter and pointer to be; at the same time the few breeders of good stock were little known, and possibly could not have supplied the demand for dogs had they been known. They therefore turned to the British Islands for their stock, and in my judgment found exactly what they wanted. The English have always been noted for attention to purity of blood. The original native stock came from England, and what more natural than that the sportsman should look to England for his new and pure stock. The record of imported dogs at Field Trials proves to me that they are what their friends represent them. My own experience, and that of many friends, prove them to be first-class dogs in the field, which is the first consideration. Why should not the imported dog equal the best of the natives, and excel the badly bred ones. They are certainly well bred, and it is ridiculous to suppose that a hunting country like England has bred only for show purposes. Were the imported dogs from which sprang our "native" good for nothing, and did it take generations before they became perfect? and is there something in the nature of our country that will make an improvement in the dog after several generations? or has Great Britain allowed her dog to degenerate while America has kept the breed pure? All nonsense, for all evidence points to Great Britain as the careful breeder, and America just the reverse.

Perhaps some importers who have dogs to sell have cracked up their dogs too high, but what more natural? It is possible also that inbreeding has been practiced too much in some strains to the detriment of the enduring and lasting power of the dog, but the most of them are perfect physically, and show as much endurance as the natives, with greater speed. The American sportsman has never been noted for dullness. He is fully capable of choosing the best dog without having the glimmer of blue blood affect him in the least, and will always give preference to good blood, all other things being equal. After all, it is merely a question of the "survival of the fittest." Through natural increase in numbers the blue-blooded dog has fallen in price, and in a very short time anybody that can afford to own a dog at all can afford a "blue blood." The poorer dog will have to succumb, and unless I'm not very much mistaken the "blue blood" will be found on top of the heap. E.

DEATH OF QUAIL II.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

My imported Irish setter bitch Quail II. died suddenly on the morning of Feb. 22d. I gave her a bowl of gruel about 7 A. M. and hurried away. I had not the least suspicion that anything ailed her, as the night before she was in first rate health, never better. About an hour after my folks telegraphed me that she was dying. I hurried home and found her lying on her side, tongue protruding and covered with the gruel. She must have dropped while in the act of eating and immediately after my leaving her, about three hours before, as she was then cold. I sent her to the American College of Veterinary Surgeons to ascertain the cause of death. The following is a concise account of the post-mortem held by W. J. Coates, D. V. S.: "On opening the right ventricle of the heart a fibrinous clot was found adhering to the auriculo ventricular valves, and on removing it a parasite (filaria immitis) measuring twelve centimetres was found twisted around the chordæ tendineæ, thereby producing syncope. All the other organs were healthy. I am told this is a rare case, and that to all outward appearances she was well up to the moment she dropped dead. Yours, etc., EDWARD LOHMAN.

A DOG'S DEVOTION.—A correspondent sends us the following instance of a dog's devotion to his master. The incident is one of many to which public attention is drawn from time to time. New York papers have recently recounted the case of a Long Island dog which persisted in remaining upon its master's grave during the severest colds of the present winter:

BUFFALO, January 20, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

"John Cassidy, of Drummondsville, was found frozen to death in the road about a quarter of a mile from Chippewa last Thursday. His dog was frozen stiff near by. Cassidy, it is said, imbibed too freely on the 24th of December, and had not been seen till his lifeless body was found."

When a genuine lover of the noble canine race reads the above item, clipped from one of our daily journals, how forcibly impressed he is at the unswerving fidelity shown by this noble dog to his wretched and depraved master. Still, many people would only say, "poor man," and never give the faithful dog a passing thought. If they did, it would only be to wonder why the "fool of a dog" did not go home and save himself. Under the impulse of a moment a man will risk his life for a fellow man; but it is doubtful whether you could find one who would be willing to lie down in the road and freeze to death, even to oblige his nearest and dearest friend. A mother might do it for her child. Generally speaking, in the human race, "self-preservation is the first law of nature." In canine nature no such law is known in the well bred and well educated dog. Some one has said, "Dogs look up to man, as man should look up to the Supreme Being." He has within his control their life and happiness, and even their generation. He decides their lot in life and is justly responsible for their good and evil qualities, and when he blames or despises them for faults or imperfections, he stultifies himself. Dogs are naturally moral, and their virtues should put many professing Christians to the blush. Unswerving fidelity, constant watchfulness, and unselfish devotion are traits in which the majority of mankind fall far short of the canine standard. The dog is resigned under suffering and hardship, and grateful for benefits. Can all of us say we possess these positive virtues? There are big religious lessons to be learned in these things. I would I had the pen of "Podgers" to express my thoughts upon this subject.

P. S.—A lady friend, who is a staunch friend of the dog, says Mr. Cassidy's dog should be buried with masonic honors, for is not one of the chief characteristics of the craft, "Fidelity." She does not wish you to infer from this that she could give a "fellow mason" the "grip" should she meet one, for honestly her own knowledge of the mysteries of the order was a ludicrous goat shown at a "Humpty Dumpty" entertainment some time ago. J. B. H.

BOSTON DOG SHOW.—We have received the premium list of the second annual dog show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, to be held in Boston during the first week in May. The crowded condition of our columns prevents us from publishing it before next week. The prizes are on a very liberal scale and the show promises to be very successful.

DOG COLLARS.—Something new and extremely tasty in dog collars consists of the celluloid collars now sold by Schuyler, Hartly & Graham. Their beauty and elegance will recommend them to prize winners at the coming dog show.

EASTERN AND WESTERN DOGS.—*Cleveland, Feb. 28.—Editor Forest and Stream:* My experience has been through a series of twenty-five years, perhaps, with chicken shooting in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois, during which time I have taken out with me twelve to sixteen setters and only one pointer—that one last season in Kankakee Co., Ill.—and during that time never had but two of the lot that acted any differently from what any dog will act occasionally on any large fresh game. One (a setter) not many years since broke shot before he was ordered to retrieve, the chicken not being quite killed. That was the first and last time, and that you might expect some times. Last fall the pointer broke also, the chicken fluttering some, but he (the pointer) I did not consider fully broken. I have always found dogs readily useful to point the very first opportunity that presented itself, back, drop to shot and retrieve as at home. Would say our dogs here are broken in what you may call bush hunting, except snipe, cock, grouse and quail. Our quail invariably go to either brush, after the first rise, or standing corn, which is similar or in most instances worse, as far as the dog breaking is concerned. Must think that "Ivanhoe's" dog was "off" a great deal, or the breaking was imperfectly done. I have seen others with dogs in company that have not behaved well, but think, with what experience I have had, it makes but little or no difference what or where the dog, if well broken and well hunted, except on snipe, he is at home in a very short time. I have known a dog good on almost every other game and not worth a cent on snipe. You rarely get a good good snipe dog—one that will point every time, all day almost. CHUBB.

A NIGHT DOG.—The first thing to be done is to obtain a very large animal, whose growls alone are somewhat terrifying, and whose size is bound to inspire respect. The object is to break him to fly at any body, and to take his death, if need be, rather than desert his master. You procure a promising puppy of vicious strain, and you proceed systematically to tease him. The most effectual plan would be to bother him at his meals, but that would be a mistake, since it would interfere with his digestion, and consequently with his growth. So you must give him a bone some hours after the regular repast, and then proceed to pretend to take it from him. He will get angry and fly at you. Whereupon, having equipped yourself with the toughtest leather gloves, you are to twitch his legs, his tail and his ears, hissing at him till he is beyond himself with passion. Having effectually soured his temper so far, you are to lead him out to a field in leash, and set some stranger to trying similar experiments. This fictitious enemy is to blacken his face, to crouch down, etc; and as the dog is meant to lay hold of him in a state of incipient insanity, the confederate is strongly recommended to wear his oldest suit of clothes, and pad them, by way of further protection, with straw. Meanwhile the growing dog is to be kept in seclusion and teased habitually. The final stage of his education is to take him out by night, to let a daring volunteer glide past an ambush by preconcerted arrangement, and then to excite the animal, still holding him by the leash. Should the leash slip or break, the man's position would be awkward. Finally the man is to make a bolt for a tree, when the maddened animal is let loose; the man by that time ought to be safe among the branches, but he is to throw down a dummy presentment of himself, which will be promptly rent to pieces.—*Saturday Review.*

DOGS FOR TENNESSEE—*Nashville, Tenn., March 11—Editor Forest and Stream:* Captain J. H. Drew, of Maury County, is about leaving for Europe, in company with Mr. Bishop, of Cincinnati. Their intention is to import some of the finest dogs that money will buy. I understand that Mr. Drew has $4,000 in hand to spend on his own account. The fever for breeding fine dogs about here is very hot, and no doubt it will result in our State adding fresh laurels to those already won by increasing her numbers of dogs at future bench shows all over the land. J. D. H.

—Mr. A. J. Hart, of Farmington, Ct., claims the name of Roxy for his red Irish setter bitch pup, born, January 30, 1879, out of Bridget Plunket by Champion Elcho.

—Mr. J. L. Locke, of Portsmouth, claims the name of Dash Elcho for his red Irish setter puppy, by champion Elcho, out of Rose, whelped Oct. 11, 1878.

—Mr. Herbert F. Deane, of Boston, writes that imported English setter bitch Bute (Royal-Nina) has whelped seven puppies—five dogs and two bitches—by Sumner's Lelaps (Leicester-Doll), winner of first in imported English setter class, Boston, 1878; there are six blue belton and one orange belton.

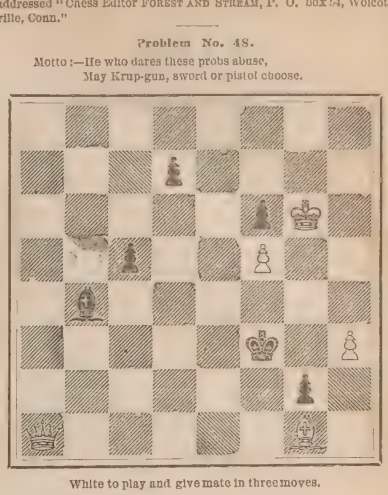
—Dr. Benton, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., will exhibit his staghound at the coming dog show in this city.

The Game of Chess.

NOTICE.—Chess exchanges, communications and solutions should be addressed "Chess Editor FOREST AND STREAM, P. O. box 54, Wolcottville, Conn."

Problem No. 48.

Motto:—He who dares these probs abuse,
May Krup-gun, sword or pistol choose.



White to play and give mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS—No. 46.

1—B-Q B$_4$	1—P moves
2—R tks P	2—K moves
3—R mates	

Game No. 107.

The following game with Mr. Staunton may be taken as a fine specimen of Mr. Cochrane's style. The notes are by the London *Field:*

White. Mr. Cochrane.	Black. Mr. Staunton.	White. Mr. Cochrane.	Black. Mr. Staunton.
1—P-K4	1—P-K4	11—K P tks P	11—B tks P
2—K Kt-B3	2—P-Q4 (a)	12—P-K6 (h)	12—Q-Q B3 (i)
3—Kt tks K P (b)	3—Q-K2	13—Q-K R5 ch	13—P-K Kt2
4—P-Q4	4—P-K B3 (c)	14—Q tks B	14—K Kt-K2 (j)
5—Q Kt-B3 (d)	5—P tks K Kt	15—Q-K5	15—Q tks B
6—Kt tks Q P	6—Q-K B2 (e)	16—Q tks R	16—Kt-K B4
7—K B-Q B4	7—Q B-K3	17—Q B-K R3 (k)	17—Q-Q Kt5
8—Castles	8—P-Q B3	18—Q tks B ch	18—Q tks Q
9—P-K B4 (f)	9—P tks Kt	19—B tks Q	19—K tks B
10—B P tks P	10—Q-Q2 (g)	20—P-K Kt4	Surrenders.

NOTES.

(*a*) This form of defence used to be in fashion at the time this game was played, but has now been practically abandoned.

(*b*) P tks P is slightly superior, and, at any rate, does not necessitate the hazardous sacrifice to which White afterward resorts in order to keep the attack in hand.

(*c*) This move is the main resource relied upon by the second player in this form of opening. It apparently forces an equal position in any case, and also induces the delusive attack of Q-R5, which might catch some weak opponent, who would find that after Black interposes the P-Kt3, and White's answering Kt tks Kt P, a piece is lost by the reply Q tks P ch, which enables Black to win the Kt with the Q.

(*d*) One of those brilliant inventions of Mr. Cochrane's which he found most suitable to his dashing style. Nor has Black any means to avoid the challenge by P-Q B3, for White has now protected the K P against being taken by the Q, and might safely reply with the sally of Q-R3 ch We may state our belief that White would gain a slight advantage in position by simply playing the Kt-Kt4, whether Black answered by taking the Kt, followed by exchanging Queens, or not; but this move was probably too dull for the spirited combative inclinations of Mr. Cochrane.

(*e*) In another game between the same opponents, published in the "Chess Players' Companion," the following continuation arose:

White. Mr. Cochrane.	Black. Mr. Staunton.	White. Mr. Cochrane.	Black. Mr. Staunton.
	6—Q-Q3	10—P-B5	10—Q-K4
7—P tks P	7—Q tks P	11—Q B-K B4	11—Q tks Kt P
8—B-Q3	8—B-Q3	12—R tks B	12—P tks B
9—P-K B4	9—Q-K3	13—Kt-B7 ch	

And the game was also eventually won by Mr. Cochrane.

(*f*) Pursuing the assault at all hazards in a most vigorous manner.

(*g*) When the pieces are not well developed the Q has sometimes proved a match for four pieces, including one R. In the present instance White would have kept a formidable centre if Black had captured the B with the P and allowed the Q to be taken. Nevertheless, we would have either adopted that expedient, or else Q-B2 in preference. Black evidently overlooked the fine *coup* White had in store two moves later on.

(*h*) A beautiful move, which recovers one of the pieces sacrificed, with a full equivalent for the other.

(*i*) Black could not well now give up the Q by taking K P, *e. g.* 12— ——, 12—Q tks K P; 13—R-K sq, 13—B tks B; 14—R tks Q ch, 14—B tks Q; 15—Q-K2 (threatening P-Q5), 15—K-Q2 (If K-B2, White proceeds at once by Q-K B3 ch, winning the Q Kt P and the R); 16—Q-Q Kt5 ch, followed accordingly, either by Q tks Kt P, or Q-K5 ch, or B-B4 ch, winning in each case.

(*j*) Had he exchanged Queens, White would have still retained a powerful game, with three well-supported Pawns for the piece.

(*k*) A beautiful finish to a fine game throughout. Play as Black may he cannot save the game.

—At chess to play an useless move
Of hurtful consequence will prove;
A skillful player, without design,
Shifts not a soldier from his line.
Your time is short—try to foresee
With speed what the event may be
Of every move. But first attend
Where you can best your King defend.
Place him in a well-guarded square,
The most remote from hostile snare;
And, above all, this a rule make—
Be not in too much haste to take.
With heedful eye your men survey,
And with slow hand point out their way.
Your head suggests a scheme: look round,
Perhaps a better may be found.

—*Lumbo's History of Chess.*

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1879.

To Correspondents.

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"PALMA" MATCH OF 1879.—Whether we are to have an international long-range match during the current year can and must be decided very quickly. If the matter is left to the team now holding the "Palma," as it should be, we have no doubt a match would be brought about. If it be kept under the stifling control of the present managers we have as little doubt the other way. Capt. Jackson is very active in the matter, and a few days may decide the question.

PRESERVE THE ANCIENT.—The St. Augustine *Press* utters a very reasonable and earnest plea for the preservation of the quaint features of the old Spanish town, which have always been of so great interest to tourists, but which have very materially disappeared within the past few years under what progressive people would term the march of improvement, but which antiquarians consider Vandalism. It says, very truthfully:

There are more travelers in search of novelty than health. Peculiarities of a place are usually more attractive to tourists, than even climate. The oft-repeated expression on the part of strangers who visit St. Augustine, that they regret to see the constant modernizing of the old dwellings and old landmarks, which from year to year is taking place, is more so this year than ever before. No one regrets these changes more than ourself, and we wish the same feeling might become more universal among our people. This renovating process will undoubtedly continue, but we earnestly hope that when these innovations can be prevented by our public officers, they will be. Let us retain every particle of St. Augustine's past history which has been handed down to us by the old Coquina walls, the fort, dwellings, gates, churches and streets. Let such be retained as far as possible in the same old form and style as originally built. The old, quaint and ancient relics of the past are among the most important and valuable attractions which St. Augustine offers to visitors. Every additional house should be built with some pretensions to the style existing during the Spanish regime, and to obviate too great sameness a few might be Gothic. In any case avoid the "modern." People do not come here to see feeble and ugly imitations of New York and Boston dwellings, and the additions to some of our hotels, which look like huge packing boxes, are positive disfigurements. The folks of St. Augustine should regard the removal of a Coquina wall, to be nothing less than sacrilege, and the older and quainter their buildings, the more carefully should they prop and preserve them. As regards the exterior of their dwellings, they should regard all innovations as deadly sins, and revel in the grotesque—so will they fill their hotels and their pockets.

PROTECTION OF GAME.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 14, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I wish to indorse every sentiment expressed by your correspondent, "S A.," in your issue of the 6th inst. on "Game Preservation." A change in the method of protection of game is at hand; let us hope that it may result in a simple, efficient reform, based on the desire to preserve our game intelligently on the one hand, and to pursue it in a true spirit of sport on the other. Now seems to be the time to emphatically protest against the anomaly of summer woodcock shooting. Something has been said about permitting woodcock shooting during July, then closing it to reopen it in October. It is ardently hoped that no such puerility will impede the way to intelligible legislation, and the settlement of shooting and the shooting season on a basis of sport. Whatever happens, let us have no plurality of seasons. Let us have no earlier date for the commencement of shooting than some day in September, when a comprehensive season should begin. A brief recapitulation of some of the points in favor of this view may be opportune. The young woodcock are not fully grown in July—some of them are only just out of the shell. Their pursuit is, it must be admitted, unsportsmanlike, and is a process devoid of comfort from the heat and general unpleasantness. The great plea of the diminishing few who favor summer shooting, that a short migration of the birds is a warrant for their early slaughter, is more a pretext than a reason. The birds are obliged to change their feeding-places by the dry weather; they frequently find suitable ground near, and if undisturbed, often remain in the immediate locality of their breeding-places throughout the summer and autumn. But, under any circumstances, a general summer slaughter must impair general autumnal sport, and therefore the practice should be discontinued. Opening the covers in summer does more to deplete them by the pot-hunting of non-migratory game than legitimate shooting in the fall. A multiplicity of close days applied to a confusion of species render the preservation of game impossible. A farmer goes into his cover to protect grouse, for instance, and is told by the pot-hunter that he is after woodcock. The office of game constable under these circumstances is an absurd one. How far in summer cover can one man tell what another is shooting at? How many constables would be reasonable guard to three acres of cover? It would seem there may be cause enough to abolish so stupid and spiritless a custom as summer woodcock shooting. In speaking of the advantages of a fall opening for a general season to many sportsmen during the past year, I have not heard a dissentient voice. One gentleman said he could himself guarantee five hundred signatures in its favor in Monroe County. And who, on reflection, will not coincide with this view? The autumnal is the most enjoyable season; the clear, crisp air, and the million-tinted woods, harmonize with the true instinct of the sportsman, and inspire him, as no other season can, with the transports of his art and "the glory of the sylvan scene divine." The farmer who hears a gun on his land before the specified day in September will know that the pot-hunter is abroad, and he will be encouraged to order off the trespasser, or give information against him, now that he can follow him without an almanac and a game-list to dovetail dates to species, or indeed invite ridicule by any action at all. Now, too, the game constable, under the powers of a new and comprehensible act, may emerge from a nonentity to a useful officer, and under a plain, intelligible system an efficient corps of deputies would willingly enroll themselves in every town. Lastly, it must be a gratification to every true sportsman to lend a hand in expunging a practice which is certainly not born of sport, but which seems devoted to extermination.

JOHN ALDERGROVE.

KEYPORT, N. J., March 17, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

It is all very well for us farmers to catch quail and keep them through the winter, and turn them out in the spring to breed. Who pays us for this, as we are not rich gunners? Who gets the first shot at them in the fall? We cannot get our sowing done and corn gathered before the 15th of November. On the 1st of November we see the New York bloods appear on our cars and boats, with guns strapped on their backs and dogs on their chains. Next day they come across our farms. We are busy. The first thing we hear is some one among our quail, which we wintered over. We leave our work and go see. We find some "beer gag" running around in our sprouts, looking for something he never killed at all. We ask him to leave the birds alone. We want them for our own shooting. He will give you some of his slang, shoot till he scares all the birds out of his reach, then leave when he gets ready. Along will come another with his setter tearing through our berry vines, destroying them more like a lion than a bird dog of high blood. Tell the man to let the birds alone, and he will tell you to "Go there yourself." Along he goes till he meets some one's flock of turkeys, lets go on them and bags one, and his retriever bites three or four more so that they die.

That's keeping quail over.

We want a law to protect us. We will protect the game for ourselves the same as any other property.

I met one of the bloods last fall, and he knocked down a woodcock and shot it all to pieces on the ground. No man should be allowed to hunt in the United States unless he owns a farm and helps winter game; that's the law we want. I don't wonder that those two Eastern dogs would not work on ruffed grouse, that I read of in one of your late issues. When they get into the country they are crazy. I have got a setter that doesn't get crazy. He will work on any kind of grouse, rough or smooth. He don't run over a field and flush them. If he goes where they have been he trails them, if they are not over twenty miles off, and always waits till you come up, if you get there any time inside of a week. Please spare room for this screed. I will not trouble you again. It may fit tight on some, but sign my name in full.

WILLIAM CURTIS.

The foregoing are two important letters touching correlative branches of the same subject, namely: the Protection of Game, and the Punishment for Violation.

With a uniform law which so defines a close season or seasons that no error or plea of ignorance in violation thereof is possible, constables will be encouraged to act, and the law will be respected and enforced. Farmers having ascertained that the laws are so respected and enforced, by failing to discover sportsmen traversing over their territory in prohibited seasons, will no longer find inducement to anticipate their advent by skinning their premises of game. As it is now, the law of trespass is as lax as the law for prosecuting defiers of close seasons, and it becomes the alternative of the farmer either to kill the game himself or see it destroyed and obliterated by men who have no right to jump his boundary fences. With the assurance that the sportsman is the protector of game as well as the respecter of property lines, the farmer will be encouraged to winter birds through, and provide them with food and shelter. From being the sportsman's natural hereditary enemy, he will become his fast friend. Most farmers are sportsmen and appreciate genuine sportsmen. Recognizing any such they will be ready to admit them to shooting privileges on their domains, either by courtesy or from mercenary motives. Sportsmen of means are ever ready to pay for their sport; so that the mercenary farmer will be able to gather more and larger gains from granted privileges than from the sale of slunk game trapped out of all season. Poachers do not pay for privileges; they steal them. Their theft from the farmer, their infraction of the game law, and their cutting under of the genteel sportsmen, are coincident and simultaneous, so that they become the common enemy of the three respective interests. Only make the protective law simple, sensible, positive and intelligible, and paid or volunteer constables will rise up in legions to arrest the intruder and violator. Every interested person will become a prosecutor, because prosecution will be easy, and the result and penalty certain.

Many of our readers seem not to have noticed the very simple co-operative plan of uniform laws for all the States which was printed in our issue of Feb. 27th, and we beg to call their attention to it. *The time has come to close debate.* Every point has been thoroughly discussed time and again during the past twenty years. What we want now is a definite plan based upon the outcome of this discussion. We have devised one plan, as referred to. It has been submitted to the Legislature of each State now in session, and will be submitted to the rest when they meet. If it needs modification, we trust the sage legislators will have wisdom sufficient to modify it so judiciously that it will be deemed perfect. In a year or so we hope to have a uniform game law throughout the whole country.

RAILROAD MEN IN COUNCIL.

THE annual convention of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents Association was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, in this city, during the past week. Nearly every road of prominence in the country was represented, and also many others, whose prominence was not sufficient to entitle them to the distinction, were represented. In fact, this feature was so marked that on Monday the Association was dissolved and a new organization formed, with a constitution under which no transportation line not engaged in through passenger traffic may be represented, and other lines may be represented only by the head of the passenger department of each.

This change was accomplished by a *coup d'etat* which was most successful in its results, and now gives to the through trunk lines the representation which before they shared equally with side lines, some of which, while possessing but a few miles of rails, had an equal vote with the representatives of great corporations controlling thousands of miles. The new association having been formally organized, the following officers were elected:

President—S. C. Boylston, of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad.

Vice-President—W. B. Shattuc, of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

Secretary—A. J. Smith, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway.

Executive Committee—F. R. Myers, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway; C. P. Atmore, of the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern Railroad; C. E Follett, of the St. Louis, Vandalia, and Terre Haute Railroad; Lucius Tuttle, of the Hartford, Providence and Fish kill Railroad; John R. Macmurdo, of the Richmond and Danville Railroad; Thomas L. Kimball, of the Union Pacific Railroad; L. M. Cole, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

General Committee—E. A. Ford, of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway; J. Waldo, of the Houston and Texas Central Railway; W. P. Johnson, of the Illinois Central Railroad; E. R. Dorsey, of the Georgia Railroad; E. Gallop, of the Boston and Albany Railroad; S. S. Parker, of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railway; L. P. Farmer, of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The duties of the meeting have not prevented the members of the convention from enjoying themselves while in the city. On one day the officers of the Long Island and Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroads placed a special train at their disposal, and conveyed them to Brighton Beach, via Garden City. At both places they were entertained with the hospitality for which these roads are noted. The Hotel Brighton was opened specially for the occasion, and at the *dejeuner* addresses were made by Col. Sharp, Senator Murphy, and Messrs. Chittenden, Spencer, Dorwin, Laffan, Hinsdale, Ford, Heald, Walliston, Sweet and others. In the evening of the same day a dinner was given them by Mr. Claire, of the Metropolitan, the distinguishing feature of which was the bill of fare, which was gotten up in imitation of a book of coupon tickets. The convention adjourned on Wednesday, to meet at Louisville, Ky., in September next.

THE GREAT WALK.

THE walk at Gilmore's Garden last week having afforded six days of excitement to the community has now gone on record as the third competition for the Astley belt. The most remarkable thing about the contest was the intense and universal interest which the general public manifested in its progress from day to day. It was the absorbing theme of conversation at all times and in all places, was made the subject of a vast amount of newspaper description and comment,

and finally was discussed more or less sensibly in half a score of city pulpits. The six days' walk was a seven-days' wonder.

And now that it is all over, the crowds dispersed from the bulletin boards, traffic once more unimpeded and business again in its ordinary ruts, we may consider for a moment the utility of all this *furore*. If we look for any real benefit which has accrued to any one, or which is at all likely to follow, we shall look long in vain. Certainly these feats do not subserve the interests of "physical culture." Anything tending to properly and normally develop the human body deserves and will receive the hearty approval of every sensible man. But it is the veriest bosh to dignify a six-day's trial of endurance as an incitement to physical culture. Such a contest is solely an artificial exertion under artificial stimulants to surpass the bounds of normal human endurance, and tax to its utmost limit the reserve force which nature has given to every man for the emergencies of disease and calamity. The short history of the belt has already demonstrated that this cannot be done without very serious consequences to those who are so foolish as to undertake it. The sudden collapse of O'Leary, concerning which there have been so many needless speculations, was due simply to the fact that the man's vital forces had been exhausted in his previous walks; and the human machine, like everything else in this world, has its limit of use and abuse. O'Leary is not by any means the first to illustrate this truth, nor will he be the last. Whether four men or forty men are willing to subject themselves to these tests and their possible consequences is of course a question for themselves to decide. But it behooves those who have more respect for a man than for a horse to withhold their sanction and countenance from these feats of endurance. Human endeavor and pluck are worthy of all praise when put forth for some high or useful end. When expended for money reward, cheap notoriety, and as a means of the personal aggrandizement of gamblers and men who know not what it is to earn an honest dollar, this same pluck and endeavor may not only lose all its merit, but deserves no uncertain condemnation. The hippodroming of human beings at Gilmore's and the attitude toward it assumed by the community are not at all creditable to the culture and civilization of the day.

It is questionable if Sir John Astley deserves the thanks of the better portion of the community for his belt and the performances induced by it. Rather shall we say that in so far as many of the surroundings of the competitions for its possession have been thoroughly bad, it is to be hoped that all men, who have at heart the interests of manly, healthful recreation and physical development, will discourage the repetition of six-days' walks.

FISH COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS.—The reports of the various fish commissions, from Maine to California, are as alike in one respect as peas in a pod, accounts of country fairs, Congressional doings and dog shows. Their history of fish culture in one State is strikingly similar to that of another State. There is in each of them the same abundance of fish food in the early settlement of the country, the same reckless and unreflecting consumption and waste of this abundance, and the same subsequent depletion of fisheries. Then the work of restocking the streams is undertaken, meeting with exactly similar opposition from certain interested and short-sighted classes, illegal netting, spearing, lack of fish-ways, insufficient appropriations, and so on to the end of the chapter. And with all this one cannot but notice the uniformity with which the Commissions of every State cheerfully call for more money. Money here means capital at heavy interest. The old tale of the treasure cast into the sea and brought forth again by the lucky fisherman, who found it in his creel, has its modern parallel in the returns which now come from fish cultural expenditures.

GAME PROTECTION.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—It is estimated that ten tons of bass and four tons of smelts have been taken from Great Bay and its tributaries this winter. No action is taken to suppress the destruction of the fisheries, and the work goes bravely on.

NEW JERSEY STATE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME.—This association will meet at the Clarendon Hotel, 95 Broad st., Newark, on Saturday, the 29th inst., for the perfection of arrangements for the State Tournament some time in June. Delegates from all authorized clubs as well as other sportsmen throughout the State are cordially invited to be present. By order of the President,

GEO. B. EATON, Pres. DR. J. Q. BIRD, Cor. Sec.

LEHIGH ASSOCIATION—*Allentown, March* 15.—At a stated meeting of the Lehigh Game and Fish Protective Association, held last evening, the following officers were elected: Pres.,-Wm. H. Kramer; Vice-Pres., Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs, Dr. Herman of Benningsville, and Dr. Arnold Stub of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treas., Mr. Henry Bitting; Sec'y, Mr. H. Bleckley; Ass't Sec'y, C. H. Bitting; Cor. Sec'y, P. W. H. Deshler; Board of Directors—Mr. W. H. Kramer, Mr. Ephram Ritter, Mr. Henry Bitting, Mr. C. Lewis Huber, Mr. E. D. Leizering, Mr. Edwin Fink, Dr. Laroche and Mr. C. Foster; Com. on Printing—Mr. Edwin Fink, Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs and our attorney, Mr. Morris L. Kaufman. The Board of Directors will hold their meeting on March 15, when they will appoint committees on fish and committees on game. C. H. B.

FISH PROTECTION IN TENNESSEE.—Thanks to the zeal and untiring efforts of Col. Geo. Akers, the proposition to protect and propagate fish in the waters of Tennessee has nearly become a law. It has been presented to the legislature and meets with general approval by all those who have read the bill or even heard of it. Of course there are a number of persons bitterly opposed to the bill, but they are ignorant of the good the State and individuals will derive from it. In a few years the increase will be so large that fish in the greatest abundance can be obtained by all classes and at exceedingly low rates. Besides, once the fact gets abroad that our beautiful State is noted for its fine fishing grounds, every year we will have a large influx of sportsmen from the North among us. We will all get better acquainted, and as a natural consequence get to like each other better. Fancy a month spent on the Cumberland or Tennessee Rivers, with occasional excursions up their many tributaries, after they are again as they once were, stocked with Jack, bass, perch, stripped bass and the channel cat; with a lovely country on all sides stocked with quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkey, deer and bear, to say nothing of the endless amount of water-fowl, cheap living and a hospitable people to meet on your road. Once the sport can be assured there need be no fear about the lovers of it not coming to enjoy it. Col. Akers thinks that three or four years close preserving the streams will see them so abundantly stocked as to allow of legitimate angling for fish strictly in season. J. D. H.

Nashville, Feb. 27, 1879.

MINNESOTA.—The bill introduced into the Minnesota Legislature to prevent the exportation of game from the State failed to pass. The need of such a law, however, should be apparent to all.

The winter spearing on Lake Minnetonka threatens to exterminate the fish there. The method of capture is thus described by a correspondent of the St. Paul *Pioneer Free Press*:

"The time the ice is strong enough to bear until the warm days and rains of March have completely honey-combed it, the detestable "fish-house" is a common sight upon Lake Minnetonka. It consists of a box-like house of about four feet square, with a slightly slanted roof, no floor, a little door, a little stove on a shelf in a corner, and a board seat on one side. On this seat sits, day after day, a man or boy, too lazy for active work, dangling a decoy minnow through a hole in the ice, and murdering the fish with a spear as they stop motionless directly under the fish-house, astonished at the sudden withdrawal of the decoy that has attracted them. No ray of light enters the fish-house, except through the ice below, and the bottom, under twenty feet or more of water, is as distinct as if seen through the air. Absolutely invisible himself, the occupant has every motion of the doomed fish in perfect light. Of these fish-houses there are probably a hundred or more on the lake, and at least twenty-five daily in use, Sundays not excepted. Some of them are even large enough to contain a bunk or two, and are inhabited day and night throughout the winter."

The estimated catch of one man per month is 1,200 pounds, 48,000 pounds for the four months' work, or total work for the daily average of twenty-five men, 120,000, or sixty tons. The depletion consequent upon this yearly drain is already apparent, and as the plunder is on the increase, the fishing in Minnetonka must in time be wholly destroyed.

THE ENGLISH SEA BIRD ACT.—The English law providing for the protection of sea birds is having its natural result with a vengeance, and English fishermen are finding themselves in something of the predicament of the good people of old with their St. Anthony's pigs. The birds have doubled and trebled and quadrupled and grown more voracious than ever before. They swarm the estuaries, bays and river mouths and destroy the fish by wholesale. And now the English law-makers are called upon to repeal the protective law and give the fish and the fishermen a turn.

The Rifle.

THE FOREST AND STREAM TOURNAMENT.

The second FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN Tournament was a complete success in the interest excited, in the number of competitions, and in the excellent scoring shown. The conditions had been so carefully drawn that there was little room for discussion, and from the opening shot on the evening of the 10th inst. through the entire five days of the contest there was nothing but the best of feeling manifested. The referees and umpires became mere spectators of the excellent marksmanship displayed, and the object of the F. and S. in instituting the contest was fully gained in the impetus given to the sport of off-hand shooting and the development of a high degree of expertness in this most popular form of rifle practice.

With the preliminary arrangements of the match all readers of these columns are familiar. In brief, it was to be the only test which can conveniently be made, within doors, of allowing the men to shoot with .22 cal. rifles at reduced targets. Each team consisted of ten men and each man was given ten scoring, with a privilege of two sighting, shots. The utmost care and deliberation was taken with every detail; nothing was left to chance. It is safe to say that, with a few such setbacks as doubtful cartridges, the men shot fully up to their average, though in some of the clubs it was claimed that the practice had been better.

For the purposes of comparison and to show the progress made in the year the following figures are taken from the report of the Tournament in March of 1878:

Zettler Club Team	454	Seppenfeldt Club Team	427
New York Club Team	445	Centen...l' Rifle Club Team	423
Hellwig Club Team	442	Irish-American Team	420
Scottish-American Team	437	Yorkville Team	419
Newark Amateur Club Team	428		

These averages were good, but all felt that better work was to be done, and it came with a vengeance on the first night, when the New York Club, first team, opened work with J. H. Meeker as referee. The close way in which the bull's eye was hugged showed the wisdom of Mr. Conlin when he arranged that clever sliding sheet to go behind the target and there to catch a second record of the work done. So that in addition to the punched-out bull's-eye there was a line-drawing of the work on the second sheet. S. W. Sibley began the performance with a centre, then a second and a third, while the crowd of close watchers at the target-end of the galley began to wonder when he was going to get to work and into the bull's eye. It came on the next shot, and then, with the ball regularly opened, it was hot, close work to the end. Of course there was not a shot of lower grade than a centre in the whole team and the men felt pretty confident as they sat down with their total of 468.

New York Rifle Club, 1st Team—L. V. Sone, Captain.

Fred Alder	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—48
A J Howlett	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—48
S P Wells	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—48
F J Donaldson	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—47
J B Blydenburgh	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—47
L V Sone	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—47
S W Sibley	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—46
H D Blydenburgh	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—46
Fred Conlin	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4—46
D A Davis	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—45—468

Average, 46 4-5ths.

The Zettler first team came to their work with a bad look in the eye. They one and all meant business. Mr. H. E. Oehl was, the referee and Dr. M. M. Maltby, the umpire of the evening looked on in idleness. C. G. Zettler led off for his men, but got only a forty-seven, when Farrow, the champion of the Fest, stepped forward and put in, not the fifty that was expected of him, but a magnificent forty-nine. Then followed other equally excellent scores, until a total of 478 put the team in first place, beyond any possibility of defeat. The wise decision to keep old men in the team helped much to bring about the Zettler victory. In one case a glass on the stock called out a seeming show of opposition, but it was decided that there was too much of an appearance of telescopic sight about it, and Col. Riggs contented himself with the use of eye-glasses. The full Zettler score stood:

Zettler Rifle Club, 1st Team—B. Zettler, Captain.

W M Farrow	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—49
W Klein	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—49
C Judson	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—49
D Miller	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—49
P Fenning	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—48
C G Zettler	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—47
M Dorrier	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—47
B Zettler	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—47
M L Riggs	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—47
M Engel	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—47—478

Average, 47 8-10ths.

The second night brought together two German clubs, with G. C. Walters as referee for the Seppenfeldt Team, R. Faber for the Hellwigs, and Col. Gilon as umpire of the evening. Capt. Seppenfeldt led off with a good score, but there were too many centres, and with four inners the score was brought down to an average of 43 4-5ths per man, the score standing:

Seppenfeldt Rifle Club—W. Seppenfeldt, Captain.

E Holzmann	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—47
John Maher	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—47
Wm Seppenfeldt	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—46
John Rein	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	5—44
P Brennan	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—43
M Kern	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—43
O Fitzpatrick	5	5	4	3	4	4	5	3	5	5—43
T Garrison	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—42
J W Adams	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—42
H W Janine	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—42—438

The Hellwig Club team had many strong men in its ranks, and, with a single "inner," an excellent average was maintained:

Hellwig Rifle Club—F. Kessler, Captain.

J L Paulding	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—48
A G Hellwig	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—48
W Hahn	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—47
J Seurs	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—46
A B Van Heusen	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—46
F Kessler	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5—45
W Widemann	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4—45
A C Reynolds	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—44
L Vogel	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	5—43
P Myer	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—43—434

The second team from the New York Club, under Capt. J. F. Duckworth, and the team from the South Brooklyn Rifle Club filled out the third night of the match. It seemed to be an "off" night, for the two lowest aggregates of the meeting were made, and South Brooklyn, with a record well over centres, found its team at the bottom. Fred Alder, for the New Yorkers, and John A. Henry, for the Brooklynites, acted as referees, but the shooting passed off without a ripple, and the scores were accepted with the philosophic, if but slightly comforting, remark that somebody must fill the bottom places on the list. The New York men scored first, as follows:

New York Rifle Club, 2d Team—J. F. Duckworth, Captain.

J W Mangam	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4—41
P J Cullinan	4	4	5	3	3	4	3	4	5	5—42
C E Palmer	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—44
E T Davis	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3—44
W H Cadwell	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	3—44
A C Wurtele	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—43
C F Prendergast	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—42
J N T Lewick	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—41
F H Lord	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—45
T Fitz	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	4—41
	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—45—436

The teams were so evenly matched that only a single point separated them, the scores standing:

South Brooklyn Rifle Club—J. A. Roche, Captain.

W H McKune	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—42
J F Burns	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	4—42
F A Stratton	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5—44
J H Roche	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—44
J B Hazelton	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5—46
Dr G W Welty	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—43
A H Anderson	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	5—45
D Trotter	4	5	4	5	3	3	4	5	5	5—43
J F Halligan	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4—40
J Norton	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—44—435

The next evening the scoring ability of the two teams was very close again. A team from the Catholic Institute, Newark, and the team representing the Empire Club doing their share of the contest. The visitors from the distance shot first, in order to get back to their homes. The scoring was creditable, and did not reduce the average of the tournament to any material extent. The figures stood:

Catholic Institute Team of Newark—R. P. Conlon, Captain.

E Dennin	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5—46
R P Conlon	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—46
M Walsh	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—45
T J Roche	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—45
T J Ryan	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—44
H Smyth	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—44
C Conlon	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
E P Berrs	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	4—42
C Smyth	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
J J Mullin	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	5—40
	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—46—441

The Empires, next on the target, were responsible for the only outer in the match, yet the score held well up, and the team shot well together, as follows, with Capt. Miller as referee for them and Jas. S. Conlin, of the gallery, as umpire:

Empire Rifle Club—Dr. S. T. G. Dudley, Captain.

J W Todd	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—47
S T G Dudley	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—46
M M Maltby	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—45
D A Davids	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—44
H W Gourley	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—45
F H Holton	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—43
A H Cobb	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—43
J H Brown	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—43
J E Irwin	5	5	4	5	5	4	2	4	5	4—43
T A Carmen	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5—42
	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—41—433

The wind-up night of the tournament brought two more strong teams together. The Zettlers are a powerful club, and their second team was barely second in any respect to the leaders of the first night, while the Newark club, with such a man as Hayes in its ranks, cannot be called a sickly body. Averages of 46 made through the evening, and only two shots of the Newark men strayed from the centre circle, and the total showed as follows:

Newark Amateur Rifle Team—Wm. Hayes, Captain.

J F Hill	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—48
W Hayes	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—48
W C Gardner	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—46
T S Harrison	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—46
F Brown	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—46
G Bauman	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5—46
J L Tobin	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—46
V Hesse, jr	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—45
W P Merkel	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—45
J Beyer	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—44—460

The Zettler men went in to win, but though they could tie on total, the N. R. A. rule of tie decisions left them out of the lead, they having three shots in the inner circle out of the 100 fired at the bull's-eye. M. Engel acted as referee.

Zettler Rifle Club, 2d Team—N. D. Ward, Captain.

A E Moore	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—48
R Zimmerman	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—47
J Levy	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—47
L G Bates	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—47
F Fabarius	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—46
L F Treubel	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5—46
H Oehl	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—46
G A Sherman	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5—45
D Gulhane	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—44
N D Ward	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	4—44—460

The match had now closed; 1,000 counting shots had been fired, of which 494 were bull's-eyes, and among the rest a single outer, and not a solitary miss. No accident had happened to the weapons, and the excellent character of the ammunition from the Winchester and Union Metallic Works was evidenced by the uniformity of the work done. The list of prizes included the ten gold monogram badges presented by the FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN; an American Express rifle, the first one ever manufactured in this country, presented by the Winchester Arms Company; a Ballard sporting rifle presented by Schoverling & Daly: a gallery rifle presented by the Remingtons; two badges presented by T. M. Shepard; a fine revolver from the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, and a similar weapon from Schuyler, Hartley & Graham. The summary of the shooting gives the order of merit as follows in the possible 500:

Zettler Rifle Club, first team	478
New York Rifle Club, first team	465
Newark Amateur Club	460
Zettler Rifle Club, second team	460
Hellwig Rifle Club	454
Catholic Institute of Newark	441
Seppenfeld Rifle Club	438
Empire Rifle Club	435
New York Rifle Club, second team	426
South Brooklyn Rifle Club	409

Average score, 450 8-10

The presentation of the prizes on Tuesday evening took place at the gallery, and drew together the leading shots of the several teams. All were satisfied with the work done, and with pleasant words from Judge Smith—himself an excellent marksman—the evening passed in the most agreeable manner, and the tournament went into record as the best general exhibition of off-hand shooting yet made.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Medford*, *March* 15.—The following are the best scores made at the first meeting of the March series at Bellevue range; 200 yards:

First Class.

Henry Withington	5	4	4	5	4	5	4—31
H Davis	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—29
C H Russell	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—29
A B Archer	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—28
E W Archer	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—27

Second Class.

J Barker	4	3	5	4	4	4	4—29
E P White	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28
A T Howard	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28

Third Class.

O T Perry	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—27
S A Brown	4	4	4	3	3	4	4—26

Boston, *March* 15.—There was a good attendance of members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association and visitors from other organizations of the same kind from a number of the adjoining towns and cities at the Walnut Hill range to-day. The weather conditions were fair, but the wind, which blew with force, caused the marksmen considerable difficulty. The best scores made in the "Winchester Rifle" match stood:

C Edwards	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—63
E B Soutmer	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—66
W H Jackson	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5—66
J B Rogers	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—65
W J Stephens	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	3	5—64
W Pollard	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—63
W E Guerrier	5	4	4	3	5	4	6	4	5	4—63
H Tyler	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—62
H Lee	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—62
C C Meigs	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—62
J N Frye	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—61
N Bausman	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—61
S S Rice	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—60
H Davis	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—60
J R Shaefer	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	5	5—60
D F Hunt	2	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4—57
C R Griffin	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	4—52

Boston.—The regular monthly prize shoot at the Mammoth Rifle Gallery is progressing finely. The second week of the month was even better than the first. For the second week the best scores are:

E S Tobey, Jr.	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	4—38
C Leslie	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	4—38
A L Baines	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—37
W Bradford	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—37
C Edwards	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	5—37
G E Everett	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	5—37
C J Foye	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	3	5—37
M L Pratt	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	5—37

Medford.—The second of the March series of competition class matches occurred on Wednesday; good weather. The following are the best scores made out of fifty-eight entries:

First Class.

H H D Cushing	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	4—43
C H Russell	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	3—43
C H Russell (re-entry)	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	3—43
H Withington	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	3—43
H Withington (re-entry)	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	3—43
J B Osborn	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—42
J B Osborn (re-entry)	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—42
E Wyman	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	3—42
E Wyman (re-entry)	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—43
J H Eames	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—43
J H Eames (re-entry)	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
C Hathaway	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
C Hathaway (re-entry)	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—41
C D Harrison	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—42
C D Harrison (re-entry)	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—41

Second Class.

E S Piper	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	4—42
E S Piper (re-entry)	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4—40
E F Kendrick	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—40
E F Kendrick	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—39

CONNECTICUT—*Collinsville*, *March* 6.—At a regular meeting of the Canton Rod and Gun Club, held to-day, the following scores were made off-hand, 200 yards, 10 shots:

	Mass.	Creed.		Mass.	Creed.
O B Hall	93	41	J Hamilton	84	38
John Pfister	86	41	Henry B Moore	83	40
J Laubenstein	86	40	Henry Konold	70	36

On the 13th inst. the score stood:

	Mass.	Creed.		Mass.	Creed.
O B Hall	94	41	J Laubenstein	86	40
J Hamilton	92	42	H Konold	84	40
J D Andrews	90	40	John Pfister	73	37

NEW CLUB.—A club has been formed at Jamestown, N. Y., for the prosecution of sport and the protection of game, with the following officers: Pres., H. V. Perry; Vice-Pres., Samuel G. Love; Sec'y, A. R. Barton; Treas., R. H. Burns. The club has a shooting gallery fitted up; target, 8-inch bull's-eye and 4-inch rings, reduced from 200 yards. Among their best scores are the following ten—ten shots out of a possible 50: H. V. Perry, 49; D. W. Prosser, 49; R. H. Burns, 49; Samuel G. Love, 48; W. J. Fenner, 48; W. S. Jenkins, 48; H. W. Watson, 48; S. W. Ayers, 47; A. F. Ward, 47; D. J. Langworthy, 47.

—The politicians are firing preliminary paper billets at each other, and next week we shall publish the challenge from the Fifth to the Ninth Assembly Districts of the Fifth Senatorial District, with the scores to be made on Monday evening, 24th inst., at Hellwig's Gallery.

NEW JERSEY—*Union Hill*.—A practice shooting of the Jersey Schuetzen Corp took place last week at Union Hill Schuetzen Park; distance, 200 yards; off-hand; ten shots; 25 ring target:

Max B Engel	241	J B Raschen	164
C G Zettler	235	F H Jacobi	162
Wm Hayes	209	Herm Raschen	151
Capt A Ermisch	191	A Steffens	124
A Appel	173	Dr R Lienau	118

Each of the above received a prize from $5 down to 50c.

—The Jersey Schuetzen Corps held a practice shooting the 12th inst., at Union Hill Schuetzen Park; distance, 200 yds., at ½-inch ring targets; ten shots each: M. Engel, 212; Chas. Zettler, 199; John Raschen, 197; and Jacobi H. Raschen, F. Hansen, Jul. Demke and others. Next shooting takes place the 26th.

—The members of the New York Schuetzen will also begin practice next Friday, the 21st inst., and continue every other Friday. Open to all comers.

—The Board of Directors of the United Schuetzen Park of Union Hill, N. J., elected, at their meeting of the 7th instant, Mr. Henry Wollens, of Hoboken, Superintendent of said Park, in place of Wm. Walbaum, who resigned.

Washington, *D. C.*—At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Columbia Rifle Association, Commander L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N.; Alvey A. Adee, chief of the Diplomatic Bureau, State Department; H. W. Illman, of the Engraving and Printing Bureau, and Benjamin Chambers, machinist, were elected active members of this popular rifle organization. All of the above named gentlemen have stood before the targets at Benning's recently and showed their skill with the rifle.

OHIO—*Cincinnati*, *March* 9.—The Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club had their second competition for club prizes today; distance, 200 yards; position, off-hand:

First Class.

W Caldwell	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—43
D T Disney	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
L Fender	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—43
G Heuson	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5—42
T J Baum	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—43
W Hall	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	3—38
M Gendelin	4	4	4	3	5	5	5	3	5	4—43

Second Class.

Campbell	4	5	4	1	2	4	4	2	4	3—33
A Koehler	3	1	3	4	4	1	1	0	1	3—22
Whetstone	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	3	4	3—35

C.

ILLINOIS—*Lake View*, *March* 15.—The regular weekly shoot of the Lake View Rifle Club came off to-day. 200 yards. Score:

Colehour	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	5—43
Cram	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
Tilt	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—41
Bradley	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4—41
Macauley	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	4—40
Burns	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	2	4—39
Henrotin	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	2	4	4—35
Chatfield	3	3	3	3	5	3	5	3	4	3—35

Chicago, *March* 15.—The Thomas Rifle Club, at the Northwestern Rifle Range to-day, made a score as follows. Distance, 200 yards; 15 shots; wind strong at 2:30:

W H Chenoweth	5	5	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	5—63
S M Tyrrall	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	3	4	4—64
T A Freeman	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—63
L H Drury	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—62
D B Freeman	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	2	4	5—61
J W Morse	3	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4—54
E D Swain	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	3	4	0	4	4—54
A B Clark	4	4	3	3	4	4	2	2	3	0	3	4	4	0	2—46

LU. H. DRURY.

MICHIGAN—*East Saginaw*, *March* 8.—At the eighteenth weekly practice of the Amateur Rifle Club to-day the following scores were made, 200-yard target reduced, possible 50:

Captain W J Shaw	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—46
G C Yawkey	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—45
H P Corbyn	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—43
F R Osborn	3	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	3—43
J H Hamilton	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—42
H G Hamilton	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—40

A DOUBTING THOMAS.—*Denver*, *Col.*, *Feb.* 23—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of January 9, I see you record some remarkable shooting done by two remarkable shooters, Messrs. J. M. T. Partello and J. P. Burnside, both gentlemen from Washington, D. C., Mr. Partello making the miraculous score of seventeen bull's-eyes in twenty shots, at the distance of 200 yards, off-hand, in twenty seconds, together with Creedmoor target. Mr. Burnside fourteen out of twenty. You gave what style of holder do these gentlemen were? Just think of it; snowing, too. Only for the snow they might have scored them all. Now, Mr. Editor, allow us to say, and hundreds of others here in the West, who fully understand all the nice points in rifle shooting, that we don't believe (at this altitude) that the score was ever made. Anyway, the aforesaid gents can't make the scores mentioned at 200 yards in fair weather, for money, soap or marbles, and they can name the amount they wish to shoot for.

C. COVE AND W. Y. SEDAM.

A RANGE SCENE.—*Any range and any time.*—The regiment was ordered out for target practice, and to the unspeakable disgust of the instructor, the soldiers made bull's-eyes on barns and centres on the planet Uranus.

"Gimme that rifle, you cross-eyed son of an old smoothbore Tower musket," yelled the instructor, "and watch me!"

He fires and misses the target, the bullet striking about two hundred yards short, and a quarter of a mile to the right.

"That's the way you gawks do," said the instructor calmly, putting in another cartridge; "never make any allowance for windage—pay no attention to your elevation—nothing."

He fires again, and sends the bullet over the target.

"And that's the way some more of you do—get a good aim on the mark, but when you pull your trigger, up goes your muzzle, and the ball goes up among the little stars and all around the moon, fair regent of the heavens."

Fires again, and makes a bull's-eye.

"And that's the way you ought to do!"

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MARCH.

SOUTHERN WATERS.

Pompano, *Trachinotus carolinus*	Grouper, *Epinephelus nigritus*.
Drum (two species).	Family *Sciænidæ*.
Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus*.	Trout (black bass), *Centrarchistis atrarius*.
Sea Bass, *Sciænops ocellatus*.	Striped Bass, or Rockfish, *Roccus lineatus*.
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus*.	Tailorfish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.
Snapper, *Lutjanus blackfordii*.	Black Bass, *Micropterus salmoides* *M. taltoides*.

FISH IN MARKET—RETAIL PRICES.—Bass, 15 to 20 cents; smelts, 10; blue fish, 12; salmon, 35; shad, per pound, 18; white perch 15; green turtle, 15; frost fish, 8; halibut, 18; haddock, codfish, 6; blackfish, 15; flounders, 8; eels, 18; lobsters, 10; scallops, per quart, 30; whitefish, 15; pickerel, 15; salmon trout 20; muscalonge, 18; red snapper, 12½; hard crabs, per doz., 35.

—Brooklyn anglers will find a full assortment of all kinds of tackle at E. D. Madison's, 564 Fulton street.

—As the trout season is about to open, Mr. Chas. F. Murphy, of 76 Burnett st., Newark, wishes it understood that he is still in the field and is ready to furnish to order as good a split bamboo rod as can be found in the market. We have used his rods for a number of years and found them give perfect satisfaction.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—Only 6 fishing arrivals have been reported at this port the past week, 1 from the Banks with 50,000lbs. halibut, 4 from Georges with 50,000lbs. codfish and 5,000lbs. halibut, and 1 from New Brunswick with frozen herring. The stock of fish is slender in all departments, and the market firm.—*Cape Ann Advertiser*, *March* 14.

NEW YORK—*Eldred*, *Sullivan Co.*, *March* 10.—Fishing is good here now; pickerel, perch and pike are the kinds caught. The weather was too cold through the winter months to fish on the lakes, or ponds as they were called. The ice is 18in. thick. The streams in this town were cleared of racks last year and we expect good brook trout fishing in April.

J. M. B.

GOOD MATERIAL FOR RODS.—I should like to inquire if any one has ever used the wood known as shad-blow or shadflower (*Amelanchier canadensis*, is it not, Mr. Editor?) for rod making? I have rods made from bamboo, lancewood, greenheart, ironwood, etc., but, aside from split bamboo, I think a rod made of well-seasoned shad-blow will hold its own with any of them. All of my rods are of my own make, and I have always selected the wood with great care. I have a rod that I made this winter, the but and second joint of shadblow and the tip of split bamboo. It is 11ft. 2in. in length, 7¾oz. in weight, and when joined I can hold the but and tip in one hand. Shad-blow, like all tough and springy woods, is of slow growth and is very close grained. I should like to hear if any one besides myself has used this wood and what they think of it. SHAD-BLOW.

EFFECT OF MOONLIGHT ON FISH—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have read the various articles on "Moonshine" with much interest. As some of the land sailors seem to scout the idea of baneful effects from the rays of the moon, allow me to state a few facts known to me. In the year 1853, when running in a bark between San Francisco and Humboldt Bay, our provisions consisted on the down trip, in most cases, of elk meat purchased at Humboldt Bay, and invariably hung up in the rigging, covered with canvas. Upon two occasions, when two land quarters from the same animal were hung up side by side, the crew some time in the night uncovered one of them to cut off some pieces for bait for the numerous fishes following in our wake, and neglected to replace the canvas covering. In the morning the cook noticed that the meat had a slimy appearance, but not suspecting anything, cut off sundry slices to cook for breakfast. The result was that the whole ship's company were made sick, myself included, which the captain, on inspecting the quarter of meat, decided was owing to the effect of the moon's rays, and ordered it to be thrown overboard; but the mate, ridiculing this idea, directed the steward to slice off more of the same for his dinner, and at the same time two of the crew ate of the tainted meat. The result was that all three were made extremely sick, with symptoms resembling those of cholera—viz., vomiting, cramps, etc. The rest of the crew, who ate from the other leg, were not affected, and we ate from the one that remained until our arrival in San Francisco.

I have seen in the China seas two or three instances of men, who had slept on deck exposed to the rays of the full moon, being attacked with "moon blindness," that is, unable to see in the night, although perfectly able to see in the day time. These attacks after a time wore off. Although not superstitious, I fully believe in the baneful effects of the moon's rays. I think that these effects are more prevalent in the tropical waters, especially in the Pacific and Indian oceans, and only under cloudless skies. CORINTH.

New Bedford, *March* 14, 1879.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Little did I think, when I sent you my simple interrogatory last November, that I was dealing with a subject of such general interest, or that I was to be the means of inaugurating such a prolonged discussion as has since been developed through the columns of your paper. The result, however, has not been such as to make me regret the asking of the question. I have carefully read all of the opinions which you have published, and have derived much information and amusement from them. The general result of the discussion is not such, however, as to make it very clear to my mind which side is right. As nearly as I can judge, it may be summed up about this way:

Editor—Trout never take a fly that way.
Mr. Van Sicklin—What, never!
Mr. Holberton—No, never.
"T. S. U."—What, *never!*
"Joe."—Hardly ever.
Mr. Prime—Hungry trout *most often* strike
With the tail before they bite.
"Oregon"—Frequentlee
I agree.

Now, Mr. Editor, among all this conflict of opinion I am wholly unable to decide whether or not trout actually do strike the lure with their tails, but I am very clearly of the opinion that whether they do or not, they ought to; for

Salmo fontinalis is a soaring soul,
As free as the bird on high,
His energetic tail should be ready to nail
The ar-ti-fi-cial fly.

His tail should flop and his body curve,
And from this plan he should never swerve;
His eye should flash and his fins protrude,
And this should be his customary attitude.

Very truly, J. A. H.

—Mr. Edwin Tinsley, of Hamilton, Ont., has bred his cocker spaniel Gypsey, winner of first prize at Detroit, to his Dash-Daisey. The dam of Gypsey was bred to Dash on Feb. 25.

EXTRAORDINARY CATCH OF TROUT.—The following is a statement which was published in the Rodgers City *Advance*, Michigan, last August. That paper says it is the best speckled trout fishing that ever came to its knowledge, either in that State or out of it:

Mr. Edward Erskine, of this village, started last week to the Ocqueoc with some five others for the purpose of testing the fishing in this justly celebrated stream. Strohn's lumber road took them right to the river. Three of the party did the fishing and it was soon found that the trout could be caught faster than one man could catch, bait and take off, so the remaining three stood behind to take off the fish and have bait in readiness. The party fished two hours the evening of arrival, and three hours the following day, and brought home with them one thousand and eight speckled trout, besides what they ate. The fish were far beyond the average in size, more being over five ounces than under, and fully one-fourth of them going over half a pound in weight, and fish of three-quarters of a pound to a pound and a quarter being fairly sprinkled among them. This fishing is beyond anything in our recollection. Each of the three fishermen must have caught sixty-seven fish per hour, besides what they ate, which were probably not over twenty to thirty. Had we not seen all the fish brought home ourselves, and ate some of them, we should have been inclined to doubt the correctness of this statement, but we know it to be true. Luckily Mr. Erskine and party had a two-horse team along, or they never could have brought the fish and their camping blankets and utensils all home.

The adventure seems to have been a test between the physical endurance of the men and how long the supply of fish would hold out.

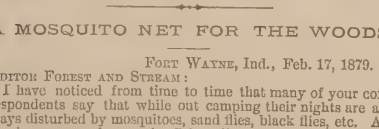
—The Chequamegon Hotel at Ashland, Wisconsin, on Lake Superior, will be opened for visitors on May 1.

A MOSQUITO NET FOR THE WOODS

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 17, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have noticed from time to time that many of your correspondents say that while out camping their nights are always disturbed by mosquitoes, sand flies, black flies, etc. As I enjoy an annual camp in July, allow me to describe my scheme for repelling the night biters and buzzers. I have never seen it used nor described, though perhaps thousands like it may be in use. I take two mosquito bars, each eight yards long; double each end for end, which leaves them four yards long, (I use them double for strength); sew together two sides; lay the bar, which is now nearly square, on the floor; lay an army rubber blanket in the centre of the bar; then at each corner of the blanket tie into the bar a button



with tape, leaving ends about six inches. Take off the blanket and tie a button in the centre of the bar. When I go camping I tie four laths to my tent poles, or oars. I have now four nice stakes made for the purpose. The stakes are four and a half feet long, one inch and a quarter in diameter; around the top of each stake a narrow ferrule. In top of each stake a quarter-inch hole bored one and a half inch deep. Take quarter-inch round iron long enough to go from one stake diagonally across to another, bend the end of iron one and a half inches to go into top of stake. This arrangement does away with the twine, which shrinks in wet and stretches in dry weather, and therefore requires re-adjustment. This plan will also give more room in a tent, and then we have nothing to trip over as in the case with the twine running from long stake down to short one. The stakes and irons add but little more weight to camp equipage and are easier put up. The whole can be built for two or three dollars. In camp spread down the rubber blanket, at each corner drive a lath, take stout twine, attach to a small stake about two feet out from lath, run up to top of lath, thence diagonally across to lath, thence down to opposite stake; this prevents the lath from being pulled inwardly. Then take the bar and tie a button to each lath, about two feet up from ground, which leaves sides and ends hanging. Tie the centre button to lines where they cross at top. This makes a cupola of the bag, then lay down the rubber blanket under the bar, fold the bar under the blanket on all sides but one. Place a stone at each corner to hold down the blanket and the sides of bar. Then I fill my bed-tick with straw; make my bed, crawl in at the open end and fold that under also; then all is safe from the stingers, etc. If a snake wants to crawl in he goes under, through, and out at other side; nothing can get in unless able to break the "safe" open. I think the arrangement a good one, have used it for years. I never sleep in a tent other than the above, barring stormy weather. It keeps off all dew as well as pests; is large enough for two, and can be used in a tent by using stiff poles instead of lath, so that the twine need only be run from top of poles and net down to ground. It is full length and does not get out of kilter every time one turns over; it need not be touched. WILLIS D. MAIER.

"THE TROUT-PERCH."

LAKEVILLE, Ct., March 6, 1879.

MR. EDITOR—Last fall a strange fish was caught in our town by parties who were putting up shiners for pickerel fishing. I secured it and sent it to Dr. Hudson, of the State Fish Commission, to identify. He submitted him to the meeting of New England Commissioners, at Boston, and here is the information he gives me in a copy of letter from Col. Theodore Lyman:

DEAR DOCTOR—You hit a strange fish in your phial. It is the *Percopsis guttatus* (Agassiz), see "Agassiz Lake Superior," p. 286, and plate 1. It may be called the trout-perch, having characters of the two, and represents a set of fishes that more properly are fossil (in the Cretaceous). Its habitat is from the Great Lakes westerly, never from Connecticut before. May it not have been sent in some invoice of whitefish or of black bass? Pray tell me the exact locality, as Mr. T. W. Putnam, who looked it up, wishes to label it.

Truly yours, THEODORE LYMAN.

Yachting and Boating.

HIGH WATER FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Mch. 20	10	23	7	09	6	22
Mch. 21	11	04	7	50	7	03
Mch. 22	11	40	8	28	7	39
Mch. 23	Morn.		8	59	8	12
Mch. 24	0	18	9	31	8	44
Mch. 25	0	45	10	04	9	17
Mch. 26	1	18	10	44	9	57

YACHTING NEWS.

SPREADING—The taste for mechanics.—An erratic scribe, who suddenly pounced upon New York with the object of upsetting the world in general and the yachting community in particular, and who succeeded in making about as much impression as the squeak of a mouse would upon the equanimity of an elephant, has turned up in Boston, with his pen wildly discoursing about *hydronamics*. As he evidently cannot live without his FOREST AND STREAM, we have no doubt but that by the time we graduate him in the rudiments of mathematics and mechanics he will have imbibed sufficient respect for the conventionalities of science to kindly call it *hydrodynamics*, even though he may never be equal to the conception of the word's full meaning. It sounds so much nicer. Only compassion for our kind friend induces us to caution him to "go slow" awhile until we have grounded him well in the subjects so dear to his heart, lest he lose caste with our minor contemporaries, who in their incapacity have hitherto welcomed him to their journalistic bosoms. Snugly cosconsed in "the old homestead," our friend will have more leisure to study his FOREST AND STREAM and to deal out to our little contemporaries at second hand what he will learn from us. But watch those long foreign words with care, and always get in all the syllables, for they really mean something.

WE SPEAK FOR THEM.—A minor contemporary hints that admission to the yacht club meetings is a conventional courtesy extended to the press. When the journal in question shows itself possessed of a tithe of the gentlemanly instincts yachtsmen have a right to expect from all who attend their meetings, its representative will be admitted. Until then the probabilities of its ever receiving recognition at the hands of gentlemen are exceedingly slim.

POPULARIZE THE SPORT.—We have had occasion of late to record with pleasure the efforts made by one of our leading clubs to diffuse a popular appreciation for the theory underlying yachting. With similar feelings we learn that Mr. A. H. Siegfried, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, an ardent follower of canoeing, has given a very interesting and exhaustive lecture before a large audience in Columbus, Ind., on canoeing of the modern times, relating a large amount of experience with the paddle on our vast net-work of inland waters. America ought to take the lead in canoeing, for no other country presents facilities for combining traveling by the paddle, hunting, fishing and camp life to the extent and variety that can be found in our broad land. Popularize the sport, we say, and an army of canoeists will soon bear witness to the love for outdoor sports, which is, after all, as innate with us as with our British cousins across the water.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.—At a regular meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club, held Mar. 10, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Com., Latham A. Fish, schr. *Agnes*; Vice-Com., William Cooper, sloop *Orion*; Rear Com., Augustus Norton, sloop *Winsome*; Rec. Sec'y, Fred T. Peet; Treas., Richard C. Field; Measurer, H. C. Wintringham; Corresponding Secretary, J. Lawrence Marcellus; Trustees—Geo. A. Thayer, Wm. W. Beebe, Jacob W. Cooper, Wm. H. H. Beebe, J. L. Marcellus, J. G. Johnson, M. D.; Regatta Committee—J. L. Marcellus, C. T. Lippitt, Geo. A. Weber. The time fixed for the regular June regatta was Saturday, June 7, and the course the same as heretofore—viz., for schoners and first class sloops, around the lightship; second class sloops, around Bar Buoy, in Gedney's Channel; and third class sloops, around southwest spit.

J. L. MARCELLUS, Cor. Sec'y.

The selection of Mr. Wintringham as measurer is one which will confer credit upon the club, for there are few gentlemen in America more fully acquainted with the theory of yacht design than the new measurer of the Atlantics. As, sooner or later, the question of an equitable system of measurement is certain to come to the surface, the value of having measurers of some mathematical proficiency at the head of all leading clubs is not to be overrated.

SUNBEAM-GAEL MATCHES.—We are informed by Mr. W. S. Nickerson that no call having been made upon the *Sunbeam* to pay half the expenses of the judges' steamer, he was ignorant of any such liability until the recent review of the *Gael-Sunbeam* matches appeared in our columns, and that Mr. F. E. Peabody has since informed him that the steamer was hired by the judges without any expectation of having expenses reimbursed by the racing yachts. No blame, therefore, attaches to Mr. Nickerson in the case.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.—The "Center Cup" (value, $500), which was announced as open to first class sloops only, will be open to all sloops, to sail without time allowance. Here is a chance for the sloop owners, should Providence favor the club with a breeze of wind to show the stuff they are made of. The course from Sandy Hook Lightship to Five Fathom Lightship, off Cape May, and return—distance, 250 miles—will give a fine opportunity for a thorough test for big and little. The cup has hitherto gone begging for entries. It remains with the sloop men to show by a full muster this year whether it was from lack of interest or from a suspicion that their vessels are unfit for the work, that so valuable a prize has hitherto failed to draw. Eastern skippers should send down their solid keel craft, and see whether wholesome lead cannot carry the day with us as it has done abroad. The course and the inducements are there; let us see what our cracks can do in some honest outside work, alongside of which our summer matches in sheltered waters are child's play.

THE AMERICAN MEDITERRANEAN.—The schooner *Intrepid*, Mr. Lloyd Phœnix, is logging knots and fathoms of the real sort among the romantic West India Isles. When last heard from—Feb. 18—she was at Port Spain, Trinidad. All well, and vessel behaving excellently.

SCREW SHARPIES.—Steam yachts of the sharpie type are no longer a myth. Messrs. Clute & Co., of Schenectady, inform us that they have very satisfactory reports of a big one on Florida waters, which they engined a short time ago. She is 86ft. over all, 79ft. on keel, 14ft. beam, and has an engine 14in. square with screw 4ft. 10in. diam. Speed, over sixteen miles. Several others have been built for the same latitudes, and Mr. Clapham, of Roslyn, L. I., has undertaken their construction nearer home.

CITY POINT MOSQUITO CLUB.—This Boston organization is about to be incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature. The opening match will be held April 3, with numerous entries. Ex-Commodore McDonald has been elected honorary member. His boat having been lengthened beyond the rules of the club necessitating his resignation.

GOLDEN GATE (SAN FRANCISCO) YACHT CLUB.—The officers for the year of this club are as follows: President, H. W. Coffin; Vice-President, E. A. O'Connor; Secretary, C. W. Hubner (re-elected); Treasurer, John E. Broderick (re-elected); Commander, E. F. Cluin; Vice-Commander, E. R. Brady; Commissary, George R. Coates. What has a President got to do with a yacht club?

JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB.—At the twenty-second annual meeting of the Jersey City Yacht Club, held March 6, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore, John A. Nugent; Vice-Commodore, A. P. Ball; Treasurer, John H. Carnes; Secretary, James T. Grady; Measurer, George N. Weston; Board of Directors, the above-named officers and Messrs. John A. Hilton, J. F. Roberts, C. E. Gardner, R. M. Sherman, D. H. Bennett, C. W. Beamis; Finance Committee, John A. Hilton, J. F. Roberts, C. E. Gardner; Regatta Committee, J. T. Roberts, John E. Carnes, D. H. Bennett; Executive Committee, G. C. Doyle, H. Searle and Edward Gilbert. Friday, May 30, has been set apart as opening day, when the squadron is expected to be ready for inspection.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.—New rooms have been engaged for the club in the Halsey Building, Fulton street, opposite City Hall, Brooklyn. The annual match has been set down for June 10.

HAVERHILL (MASS.) YACHT CLUB.—The following are the officers of this club for the year: Commodore, E. F. Brown; Vice-Commodore, J. E. Meadowcroft; Fleet Captain, F. Harris; Measurer, H. Doane; Secretary, J. E. Collins; Treasurer, W. M. Draper; Trustees, G. A. Luxbury, W. S. Greene, C. H. Heath; Regatta Committee, A. Jutras, S. F. Woodman, C. H. Heath. The Commodore has long been known to us as a spirited yachtsman, and we congratulate him upon the assumption of his new office.

NEW BEDFORD YACHT CLUB.—The following officers have been elected for the coming year: Commodore, J. A. Hawes; Vice-Commodore, W. Nye, Jr.; Fleet Captain, W. K. Wagner; Secretary, G. W. Packer; Treasurer, W. A. Mackie; Measurer, J. H. Beetle. H.

WILLIAMSBURGH YACHT CLUB.—In consequence of some very puerile dissensions among the members of this club, it was resolved at their meeting, March 5, to disband and sell all their property. We regret that a club with such an excellent field before it should have allowed petty quarrels to summarily cause its demise. However, other junior clubs will profit by accessions to their ranks, and perhaps it is best after all that yacht clubs should gradually merge into a few strong and permanent organizations rather than eke out a more or less precarious existence as separate and lifeless bodies.

SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB, NEW ORLEANS.—Twenty-five new members were added at our last meeting, and a good deal of minor routine attended to. We look forward to a renewal of old times, when the Crescent Yacht Club flourished in all its glory.

ST. AUGUSTIN (FLA.) YACHT CLUB.—The club opened the season by a series of aquatic festivals. Thirty entries were made for their annual match, March 12.

PORTLAND YACHT CLUB.—Officers of the club for 1879 Commodore, John P. Thomas; Vice-Commodore, Alfred K. Paul; Fleet Captain, John E. Bradford; Secretary, George Doane Rand; Treasurer, Fritz H. Jordan; Measurer, A. K. P. Cobb; Trustees, Com. John P. Thomas, *ex officio;* C. W. Goddard, A. M. Smith, C. E. Somerby; Membership Committee, C. G. Richards, S. B. Kelsey, T. Hale Chase, Sec. Geo. Doane Rand, *ex officio;* Regatta Committee, Com. John P. Thomas, *ex officio;* J. Hall Boyd, B. J. Willard, T. K. Jones, G. W. Rich; Room Committee, J. Hall Boyd.

THE NEW YORK REGATTA COURSE.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

As your valuable paper has taken so prominent a place in yachting matters, I would like through it to present a subject for consideration to the New York, Brooklyn and Atlantic Yacht Clubs. After an experience of about thirty-four years by the N. Y. Y. C. of making their races out, by and around the S. W. Spit, would it not be well to take a retrospect, and see if they can still feel justified in clinging to the old track? Has it not proven a very unsatisfactory course to sail over if races are made with any desire to test the sailing qualities of the first-class yachts of these clubs? The writer has been on most of the annual races of the N. Y. Y. C. for fifteen years past, either as a participant in them or spectator on one of the steamers. I think fully one-third of the races in that time have proved complete or partial failures, principally from trying to turn the Spit Buoy either when going or on the return. With this statement I would suggest to these clubs that this year they try the course down the Bay (Swash Channel) and around the Scotland Lightship, and thence to the Hook Lightship—or to the Hook Lightship first. This course would give a better opportunity to test actual sailing qualities and seamanship, as it would involve some close-hauled work with any wind, and avoid the doldrums so often experienced near the Spit Buoy. M. A. T.

The proposed change would take our racing craft out to sea a little more and show up their weaknesses. For our part we would go further than our correspondent and advise sailing club matches from the Hook twenty miles to sea and back, though we are well aware of the improbability of getting three vessels to the line when it comes to real work outside. We are not yet ripe for that sort of yacht racing.

THE QUESTION OF TYPE.

NEW YORK, March 7, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

You seem to me a little unfair to small sloops in your article on *Freda*. You compare that 5-tonner to boats like the *Lee*, *Brown*, etc., and triumph over the unfortunate who should meet *Freda* in a breeze in such a craft. The *Lee*, *Brown*, etc., are only sloops in rig; they are sand-bag sailboats in class, and only fit for certain work. In their proper place they are effective enough, but are, cabin trunk or not, useless for cruising. A fairer comparison would be with *Midge* or *Julian*, and with them I question whether the 5-tonner would show so great a superiority. After having seen the sailing of both sorts of vessels, I would bet on the sloop in any ordinary weather. As for really bad weather, any man who gets caught in it in any sort of a small craft is to be pitied; but I question whether the sloop hove to would not live as long as the cutter. G. M.

The impression that small yacts are necessarily uncomfortable and dangerous in heavy weather is the natural result of experience in just such vessels as *Julian* and *Midge*, and leads to the erroneous idea now prevalent that small boats are fit only for sheltered waters. It is to combat this impression that we wish the cutter model introduced, so that comfort and safety both may be obtained in any weather at a small expense in a small yacht, enabling the many to take to the sea, and not only the few who are fortunate in the possession of big craft. How well a small craft is able to go through high seas, if properly modelled, we know full well from our own experience, to which may be added the testimony we publish in this issue in the shape of a letter from England as well as from "Freda's" doings as under:

It was blowing very hard; all the racers had snugged down to two or three reefs, and in many cases trysails, they being bound to Dartmouth. We were told we would be swallowed up in the sea off the Berry, so made all snug before starting by setting our trysail, double-reefed foresail and storm jib and making all secure on deck and below. There certainly was a very big sea on, which was all the better for us as we had plenty of room between it to go up and down; so much so that I am sure we made *better weather of it than the Oimara* (over 100 tons!), as when she passed us I often lost sight of her bowsprit, and her foresail looked just a little damp. A good many big racers who passed us came very close, on purpose, as they said, to see how we were getting on, since we seemed "quite comfortable," which was quite true. We got into Dartmouth as dry as any of them.

Surely pretty strong evidence for *Freda's* seagoing abilities. The idea that small boats are uncomfortable will not hold. They are, on the contrary, easier and safer than larger vessels, when properly modelled.

Imagine the terrible commotion the cork-like proclivities of the American sloops who try to climbs over everything instead of easing through it, would create in the seaway *Freda* thought less of than the hundred tonners! Apart from this, they are so poorly and lightly built that they would speedily wreck themselves through their own straining and jerky working did they ever attempt to make rough water and weather a matter of business and not an occasional exception. We are anxious to see the cutter introduced in our waters to render cruising at sea in small boats a possibility and because we desire to see yachting in America advanced from mere dawdling child's play to a manly, intelligent and instructive pastime; the difference between the two being just about the measure between the sloop and the cutter.

The opposition to the cutter proceeds from a false conception of the highest aims of yachting and will vanish as suddenly as has the opposition to the yawl in San Francisco.

Many years ago when we battled single-handed for the cause of that rig our schemes were lightly spoken of as visionary. How visionary the annihilation of the clumsy sloop rig and its replacement by the yawl bear testimony. When the love of adventure and a pride in seamanship shall have taken a firmer hold of the yachting public, when the arts of sailing and navigation shall be held in higher esteem than picnics, fireworks, jolly good times and the like, then will the cutter model not only be accepted, but welcomed as the yawl rig has been in San Francisco, by even the most stubborn.

OUR CORINTHIAN CUTTER.

LYNN, Mass., Jan 10, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Having read "Martin Gale's" rejoinder, I will tell him what I "really did mean" when I said his boat would not have displacement enough to carry four tons of lead in "such a place." According to the draught in the paper, his boat would have a keel about 25ft. long, of an average depth of 18in. The average thickness of a keel of the size generally used in a yacht of that build, below the garboards, would not be over 4in. That would give a keel below the garboards measuring 18in.x4in.x25ft., which is certainly as much as keel yachts of that size generally have. In this keel he proposes to build, or hang, 4 tons of lead, or 8,000 lbs. He would, in building such a yacht, probably leave some wood below the garboards, or he would have a very light keel, indeed. If he should leave 3in. below the garboards his keel would measure 15in.x4in.x25ft. Now, a cubic foot of lead weighs about 700 lbs., in round numbers, and 4 tons would make over 11 cubic feet, and would require a keel 15in.x4in.x27ft., nearly, to contain it; or if he allowed no wood at all below his garboards, and made his lead 18in. deep, it would still take over 22ft. in length to contain it. Besides his 4 tons of lead in his keel he would have to carry from 2 to 3 tons inside to get his 9 tons displacement; and from the shape of her floor timbers this would also have to spread a long distance fore and aft to get it under her floor, and this in connection with a lead keel nearly as long as the boat. Any man who ever ballasted a boat and tried it in a seaway, knows that a boat ballasted in such a manner is bound to "dive like a loon;" and topsides 6ft. high instead of 3 would not keep her deck dry. A boat to be dry, able, fast and work well has got to carry her ballast as near the centre of buoyancy as possible, and not hanging to the ends of her keel. I do seriously deny that the smaller English yachts are any abler, faster, or more comfortable than our deep centreboarders until it has been proved by actual trial, which, I believe, has never yet been done. I have written nothing in any previous communication against the cutter *rig*, but I have said that, everything else being equal, the centreboard *hull* is abler, faster and more comfortable than the keel. Even our fishermen, the most conservative class of sailors in the country, are beginning to build their vessels with centreboards instead of keels, but on the same general lines, and I think they are well satisfied with the change. It seems to be the fashion among a certain class of yachtsmen to invariably class a sloop as a flat centreboard boat, and that if a boat is spoken of as a cutter she must be deep of necessity. Can't you impress the fact upon yachtsmen that the rig does not modify the hull, but the hull often dictates the rig? I find from descriptions of English yachts that nearly the same style of hull is rigged indiscriminately as cutter, yawl, schooner, or lugger, more according to the fancy of the owner than the lines of the hull itself. GRAMPUS.

FACTS ABOUT THE CUTTER.

GREENWICH, KENT, England, Feb. 25, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In FOREST AND STREAM of Jan. 23 I observe a letter signed "Podgers," in which the writer seems to be under the impression that when, on long passages, we encounter adverse winds and a heavy sea, it is our custom to heave to and suffer ourselves to be drifted to leeward. In the course of a tolerably long experience this has never happened to me, nor to any sea-going yacht of fair draught of water that I am aware of.

My notion of heaving to for bad weather on a passage is to back one of the headsails, lash the tiller, and trim the other sails so that the vessel, lying close to the wind, will forge ahead at a sufficient speed—say one or two miles an hour—to be under command of the helm in case of need. Vessels that by reason of their build or other disabilities cannot do that, had better be in port.

The very interesting discussion upon the comparative merits of small American sloops and of small sea-going English yachts is confused by your correspondent's letter; because, after referring to me and to my first book ("Down Channel"), he starts upon an imaginary competitive cruise, and gains an easy triumph by assuming that we sail in vessels whose midship section is represented by the letter V, and that we must heave to when the wind and sea are strong ahead. This is, however, erroneous. My three cutters, built at intervals of about eight years, had a full U shape section, as have most other cutters. *Leo* was 2¾ tons, 4ft. draught, 23 cwt. bialast; *Sirius*, 11 tons, 6ft. draught, 7 tons ballast; *Orion*, 16 tons, 7ft. draught, 11 tons ballast. The latter has been lengthened 6ft. by the stern, and is now a yawl of 19 tons.

In the first I sailed 5,000 geographical miles in the open sea, the longest cruise being 1,380 miles; in the second, about 9,000, the longest cruise 2,640; in the last about 18,000, longest cruise 2,200. I recollect heaving to only four times in the sense of your correspondent's letter—once in the *Sirius* in a heavy sea off the Land's End, with three reefs down, during the night; once in the *Orion* (cutter), running up channel, with three reefs down, during the night; and once reaching under close-reefed mainsail (four reefs) in the Irish Sea, during the night; and once in the *Orion* (yawl), beating down channel, when we took the mainsail off her at dusk, and hove to under third jib, reefed foresail, and reefed mizzen. In the early morning the foresheet horse was carried away. The foresail was taken in, sheeted with tackles and hoisted again. Next the mizzen bumpkin went short off under the taffrail. As this accident necessitated stowing the mizzen altogether, we set the mainsail with three reefs in it, and beat down to Beachy Head, fifteen miles further, against one of the heaviest gales I encountered in my experience. It was very problematical if the anchorage would be available when we got there, but as we were bound to Scotland, and I consider it demoralizing to turn back, I preferred to take my chance. I mention these particulars as a proof that, in regard to the power of the vessel, there was no necessity for heaving to at all; but having resolved not to proceed further than Beachy Head while the gale lasted, and being afraid to attempt to anchor there without daylight to show if it would be prudent to do so, I preferred heaving to with plenty of sea-room until morning. The two other instances in the *Orion* were, as before stated, fair winds. In the case of the *Sirius*, we had been turning to windward two days and nights under double-reefed mainsail, and for the last few hours before arriving off the Land's End under three reefs, wind S. W., with thunder and a tremendous sea. As every sailor knows that the Land's End under such circumstances is not a place where we should sail in the dark, it was only a matter of common prudence and of comparative comfort to heave to until daylight to leeward of its irregular and strong tidal currents.

Your correspondent says he will endeavor to procure a copy of my first book. To save trouble to himself and others I think it right to state that "Down Channel" is sold out. I shall probably reproduce it some day in an improved form if the demand for facts as have come under my observation seems to warrant it, which will be decided by the sale of the more recent book, "Orion; or, How I Came to Sail Alone in a 19 ton Yacht."

I have read somewhere, or have been told that one of my books is lacking in stirring incidents. That I repeat it here is a proof that I do not object to the criticism. To the mind of a skilled yachtsman the relation of a persevering and successful cruise is presented in a different aspect; but the unskilled are naturally more entertained with a cruise in which you "swing the boat to adjust compasses" before starting on a little cruise out of the river, take an observation for latitude in the neighborhood of a light-house; encounter in shoal water such high and heavy seas as Perry and Maury never saw in the Atlantic; and having put up a text in the cabin signifying your complete dependence upon Providence, turn tail at every breeze of wind to prove it. To those who delight in positions obviously critical, the meeting of the tides at sea with two waves breaking toward each other and engulfing the boat—although to be true to nature they should break in opposite directions—is not an ineffective illustration, albeit somewhat alarming to the neophyte who contemplates taking to seasailing as a pleasant recreation.

It stands to reason that cruises of the latter description will be more lively reading, since the enthusiastic impressions of those who publish after their first thousand miles of sea-sailing are so innocently erroneous in regard to speed and technical details, that they have a fund of matter to draw upon for the delectation of readers which is denied to others who, hampered with knowledge derived from experience, are bound to be careful in their writings and illustrations not to violate the laws of nature; and if they are interested in the encouragement of pleasure cruising at sea, are equally bound not to gratify the taste of readers for the marvelous at the expense of truth, by depicting a number of exciting and impossible dangers which may have the effect of deterring others from taking to a sport that would be much encouraged by yachtsmen publishing their experiences—provided that they were careful to write only what they knew to be true.

R. T. MCMULLEN.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN MARCH.

Hares, brown and gray. Wild duck, geese, brant, etc.

FOR FLORIDA.

Deer, Wild Turkey, Woodcock, Quail, Snipe, Ducks and Wild Fowl.

"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sandpiper, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf birds, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group *Limacolæ* or Shore Birds.

—Mr. J. D. Dougall, London, England, manufacturers of well known superior Express rifles, calls our attention to the fact that his guns continue to show wonderful superiority at the Monaco competitions. Mr. Hepwood, the winner of the Grand Prize, shot with one. So also did the three first prize winners for the Prix d'Ouverton.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Raymond Sportsman Club had a large attendance at Beechmont, Friday last, in the glass ball shoot for the champion medal. Score, twenty-five balls each, sprung from three Bogardus traps, eighteen yards rise, Bogardus rules: Schaffer, 23; Edwards, 23; Jones, 22; Gillett, 22; Wetherell, 22; Blanchard, 21; Bates, 20; Kirkwood, 20; Loud, 19; Smith, 18; No. 1, 17; Watts, 17; Rogers, 12; Bennett, 9; Dimick, 7. The tie was shot off at twenty-one yards rise, and was won by Mr. Schaffer by breaking five straight balls.

THE WORCESTER SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.—This club, of Worcester, Mass., have elected the following officers: President, George B. Buckingham; Vice-Presidents, William S. Perry and A. P. Pond; Secretary, Stedman Clark; Treasurer, G. J. Rugg; Executive Committee, A. L. Rise, E. S. Knowles, A. G. Mann, S. R. Hudson.

NEW YORK—*Eldred, Sullivan Co., March* 10.—Some quail have wintered here this last winter in barn-yards; they have been fed by the farmers. Daniel Hallock killed 13 foxes last winter. J. M. BRADLEY.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Dugdale, March* 12.—This and the adjoining townships of Kennett and Pocopson we think difficult to beat as a trapping locality for skunk. Norris Jackson, the first trapper of skunk in this vicinity, caught over fifty this season; but his daily trips were too hard on him, and he took pneumonia, and after three weeks died. Orr Bros., of Unionville, have caught over 130. They catch them altogether with dogs. While the dog is taking their attention, they slip up and pick the skunk up by the tail, in which manner they are inoffensive and are killed by a stroke on the head with a small club. S. Harlan's Sons, of Kennett Square, have caught nearly 100, and a number of others around have caught from five to twenty. They mostly use "chokers," but a few

use steel traps, although the latter have to be taken up every day to save them from thieves. A considerable part of the catch has been black, which makes them much more valuable in the fur market. SHETHAR BOZNAL.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, March* 11.—The only game in season with us now is the snipe. Great numbers are reported in the bottoms, although I have heard of but very few bags as yet. J. D. H.

GEORGIA—*Rome, March* 10.—Our quail shooting season is over. Within the past few weeks I have seen a few snipe; had five shots and bagged four of them. On the 25th ult. I was out with friend Gammon, one of our best shots. While we were separated, one on each side of a field, he found a large bevy of quail, and fired into them on the ground, killing eleven, and as they rose killed four with the other barrel. Who can beat that? We killed two more on second rising, making in all seventeen out of one bevy. The mercury stands 78 degrees to-day, and we expect from now on to have good shooting on the little snipe-ground we are all so fortunate as to have in these parts. RAQUET.

FLORIDA SPORT.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Having just returned from a month's camping out on the west coast of this State, I would like to give any one who wishes to follow my example the benefit of my experience as to the best way to find a first-class place to hunt and fish. We left this place on the A. G. & W. I. R. R. at 10:40 A. M., reaching Cedar Keys at 8:30 P. M. From this place steamboats leave every Wednesday and Saturday for Manatee. We left in the afternoon at 5 o'clock, reaching Manatee the next morning at 8 o'clock. Here we hired a schooner which took all of our plunder and selves to our camp at A. E. Willard's place on Sarasota Bay. Round trip tickets are now on sale at Fernandina to Manatee and return for $18, from Manatee to our camp we paid the captain of the schooner $5 to take us to our camp. We found splendid fishing on the bay, catching trout, skip jacks, bass, red fish, etc.; of the latter kind we caught, with light rods and lines some that weighed over thirteen pounds, and they are a fish that are fine to take, being very strong, and hard to tire out. On Long Key we found deer, and shot all we needed to furnish us with venison for camp use. Within four miles of camp we found all the "'gator" hunting we wished for. On the islands or Keys as they are called, countless numbers of pelican, ibis, heron, crane, cormorant, gulls, etc., are to be found, and one can shoot the same until he tires of the sport. Fine clams and oysters that cannot be excelled anywhere can be had in any quantity in this bay. For those who wish to get a collection of shells this is the place to go, as after every hard wind the beach on the Gulf side of the islands is covered with many varieties of same. You will remember that I wrote you before I left the North about the reliability of the Osgood canvas boat. I can say that for any sportsman who wishes a boat that is easy to manage, that can be run in little or no water, and one that is very light, in fact reliable in everything that it is made for, I would recommend this boat. Two of us took one out in a heavy sea, so heavy that the captain of the schooner on shore told us that he was about ready to go out and bring us in; fearing the "little boat" would not stand the storm, but it did stand it in fine style, not shipping a bit of water, and it was very buoyant. I think any one planning to go to this bay, could, by addressing John C. Jones, at Sarasota, get him to secure a boat to use while there, in this way saving the expense of carrying one with them. A 76'ER.

Fernandina, Fla., March 5.

OHIO—*Cleveland, March* 13.—Water fowls are now migrating north. I judge so from the numbers freshly killed and now for sale on the market. Canada and white-fronted geese, mallard, pintail, canvas-backs and green-winged teal by the hundreds—all in their beautiful spring plumage, but all "poor as crows." I had fourteen brace of canvas-backs weighed; they averaged in weight 4¾lbs. to the pair. A pair of these ducks in the fall would have weighed fully 7¾lbs., and you know what they would be for the table, while these unfortunates on the market to-day are hardly fit for cat-bait. And then another thing: if they had been left to their way, each pair in the fall would have returned with a family of eight or more fit for sport and the table. Any lubber that can keep warm around an ice-hole can shoot ducks at this season. A flint-lock muzzle-loader, or a long pole, will answer as well for the instrument of destruction as the modern improved gun. But when you have secured your hungry ducks that have pitched into a water hole for the scanty food it may furnish, you have only a bunch of feathers and bones, that find no sale on the market. My experience has been that three-fourths of these spring birds find their way to the garbage cart. Plenty of prairie hens, partridges and quail on the market. DR. E. STERLING.

WISCONSIN—*Baraboo, March* 10.—In the town of Excelsior about three weeks ago Mr. F. Ellsworth, known to many of our people, and two other hunters, started out with their dogs for a hunt. They had not gone far when they started three large gray wolves. Immediately putting their dogs on the track, they followed them all day, but at night left the trail and went home. Early the following day the dogs were again put on the track left the night before, and during the afternoon, when they had followed the wolves pretty close and had nearly caught up with them, they were seen by a person to cross Mr. Jas. Smith's farm, the wolves being then only about eight rods ahead. The hunters followed as fast as possible, and after crossing the farm above mentioned, soon came to a spot which showed signs of a bloody struggle, and upon closer inspection they found the heads of the dogs minus the bodies. It is supposed that the wolves, having been chased so far and long, and not having had much of a chance to lunch for two days, were very hungry, and so turned upon their pursuers and devoured them. The neighborhood in which this occurrence took place is said to be infested with gray wolves. ED. HOLLAND.

KANSAS—*Hill Gove, March* 9.—I have had lots of sport this winter with the antelope and jack-rabbit. Geese and duck are with us by the thousands. I went out on the Saline yesterday and brought home all I could tie on to my saddle. A. L.

OREGON—*Portland, Feb.* 27.—Our duck shooting out here this winter has been poorer than for some seasons previous. The reason, I suppose, is that the unusual cold weather we have experienced this winter caused the ducks to go further south than they generally go, and consequently did not get back on their northward trip as soon as is customary. However, some of our sportsmen have had several good days; one party of three bagged 110 fine canvas-back in a day's shooting. Last week two friends and myself crossed over to Fort Vancouver and tried the bottoms below town for "trash ducks," or, in other words, anything but canvas-back. We left here on the "magnificent steamer" *Wide West*, and after sixty-nine minutes' run, and including two landings, arrived at the fort, eighteen miles distant from Portland, and were soon on our way to the grounds about six miles west of the fort. On arriving there we found the birds much scarcer than we anticipated, but we went to work all the same, and considering the weather, which was still and bright, we did very well, getting in all fifty-seven duck and five geese. The next day, as we were on the way home, and after we had left the hunting-grounds about two miles behind, we heard a kind of "swish! swish!" and looking up in the air, about thirty yards above us, we saw five large swan in easy gunshot of us, but, of course, no one had his gun loaded, and the beautiful birds escaped unshot at. The same party contemplate going down the river after canvas-back in a few days, when we look for some exciting event and an immense bag. I just saw two of our best hunters come in from a "canvas-shoot" with ten dozen and four fine birds. WILLIAM L.

PIGEON MATCHES.

LONG ISLAND GUN CLUB.—*Dexter's, L. I., March* 11.—The second month's meeting of the Long Island Gun Club, to shoot for the Eddy gun. Among the twenty-seven candidates who went to the score was the veteran shot, Mr. King, also Mr. Talbot, who is to shoot the match at the Driving Park next week; Mr. Miller, who took the lead at the first meeting, toge her with the victor in the prize gun shoot of the Brooklyn Club, Dr. Wynn; Mr. Eddy, one of the crack shots of the Long Island Club, and such noted experts as Messrs. Madison, Gill, Dr. Aten, Broadway, Blankley, etc. It was from such a crowd as this that the Brooklyn Professor of Entomology, the veteran taxidermist Ackhurst, took the first place, killing with his first barrel thirteen birds straight. The birds were all lively ones. The shooting was at seven birds each, five ground traps. Ackhurst and Broadway tied on seven each; again on three, and on the second shoot off Ackhurst scored three to Broadway's two. Following is the tabulated score:

NAMES.	Yards rise.	Total killed.	Total missed.	Killed with 1st barrel	Killed with 2d barrel	Drivers killed.	Quarters killed.	Incomers killed.
Ackhurst	21	13	0	13	0	6	4	3
Broadway	25	12	1	7	5	3	4	6
Madison	25	8	1	5	3	2	5	1
Appleyard	23	8	1	7	1	4	2	2
Blankley	23	7	2	7	0	2	4	1
Dr Wynn	25	6	1	6	0	4	1	1
Talbott	25	6	1	5	1	2	1	3
Eddy	25	5	1	5	0	3	2	0
Radin	25	5	1	4	1	3	1	1
Gillett	25	4	1	4	0	3	1	0
Henry	24	4	2	4	0	2	2	0
Baulser	21	4	2	2	2	2	2	0
Turner	21	4	1	4	0	3	0	1
Murphy	23	4	1	4	0	2	1	1
Robinson	23	4	1	3	1	2	1	1
King	24	4	1	3	1	2	1	1
Hughes	25	4	1	3	1	2	1	1
Harris	22	4	1	4	0	2	2	0
Hennings	23	4	1	2	2	2	2	0
Miller	25	4	1	2	2	1	2	1
Langcake	23	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Dr Aten	23	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
Smith	25	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Hance	25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
A Holt	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Meiway	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
G Holt	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total		107	32	95	21	53	38	25

The managing editor of this paper, Mr. Chas. Hallock, takes pleasure in acknowledging the compliment paid him by his election as an honorary member of the Long Island Club, which numbers in its rolls some of the best professional talent of Brooklyn.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo, March* 13.—25 "Bluerocks" each, 21 yds. rise:

Chas Heinold	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—17		
J Beler, Jr	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—20		

This is the first of three matches. UNCAS.

BROOKLYN—*Monteverde's Grand Street Park, March* 5.—Regular monthly shoot of the Grand Street Park Gun Club, for club badge, at seven birds, from H and T traps, 80 yards boundary, club rules to govern. The birds were remarkably fine ones:

George Van Sese	4	S A Spratt	4
E J Stowell	3	Sam'l Higbee	3
W T Monteverde	3		

W. T. M.

MINER ROD AND GUN CLUB.—Match at club grounds, Springfield, L. I., Thursday, March 6. A neat little badge was shot for by those present, and won by Mr. John Wood, the photographer, of No. 208 Bowery; 25 yards rise; ten birds each:

Wm Steers	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—7		
John B Voskamp	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—8		
Major Acry	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—8		
M Engiert	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—8		
Capt Travis	0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—7		
John Wood	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9		
August Christien	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—6		

TALBOT VS. OUTWATER.—A match between Dr. Talbot, of this city and J. H. Outwater, of Rutherford Park, N. J., was shot at the Brooklyn Driving Park, last Tuesday, for a purse of $500. The conditions were: 50 birds each, 21 yards rise, Long Island rules, trap and handle for each other. The score was:

Dr. Talbot—1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1. Total, 43; killed, 26; missed, 17.

J. H. Outwater—0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1. Total, 44; killed, 19; missed, 25.

Referee—C. Wilgate, Fountain Gun Club.

NEW JERSEY—*Keyport, March* 4.—First shoot of the Raritan Shooting Club, from a screened revolving trap. Club organized Feb. 4:

G Watt	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14		
O Charlart	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—13		
W Curtis	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—12		
S Dey	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—11		
W Hampton	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1—8		
B Knowles	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—7		
W Holmes	0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6		
G Marer	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—6		
W Warner	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—4		
J Holmes	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—4		
J Cuberley	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3		
R Waitt	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0—6		
J McCabe	1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—9		
T Seabrook	0 0 0 0 0 0 w	W. CURTIS.	

MIDWAY SHOOTING CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Midway Shooting Club, of Matawan, N. J., was held March 18, 1876, at Monmouth Park. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Lambertson, Pres.; Hezekiah Warn, Vice-Pres.; K. H. Wyckhoff, Sec'y; and James Van Brackle, Treas. After considerable discussion, it was decided to adopt the following mode of shooting for the badge for the coming year—viz.: Shooting to be from 5 traps, use of both barrels, and handicapped from 21 to 26 yards; any member winning said badge four times during the year to receive it as his property. The first match governed by these rules was as follows, each member shooting at 7 birds and standing 30 yds. the first shoot:

James Irvin	1 0 1 1 1 1 1—6	J Lambertson	1 1 1 0 0 1 1—5
E Vanderveer	1 1 1 1 1 1 0—6	J Van Brackel	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
S Lambertson	1 1 1 1 1 0 1—6	H Warn	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
W J Conover	1 1 0 1 1 1 1—6	C Applegate	1 1 1 0 1 0 1—5
W A Dunlop	1 1 1 1 1 0 0—5		

Van Brackel and Warn shot off at five birds each, Van Brackel killing 3 and Warn 4. I have never seen a better lot of birds in New Jersey. The club is in a flourishing condition, and will make some fine shooting the coming season. OLD SPORT.

THE SHREWSBURY GUN CLUB.—The fifth match of the Shrewsbury Gun Club for the club gold badge was shot March 13:

H G White	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—13		
J B Bergen	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—12		
A R Coleman	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—11		
Chas Stilwell	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1—9		
G F Marsden	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8		

The score of the winners stands, for the first five matches: Morford, once; Wild, once; Coleman, once; Bergen, once, and H. C. White, once. There will be five more matches for the badge.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Towanda, March* 14.—Towanda Rod and Gun Club; match at pigeons, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, Bogardus rules:

W A Chamberlin	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—7		
E F Smith	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8		
W G Tracy	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—5		
C L Tracy	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—5		
Henry Porter	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—5		

E.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—*March* 15.—Third weekly shoot of the Anacostia Gun Club, of Washington, D. C., which took place to-day. We used a patent self-feeding trap, of which I will give you the particulars in my next:

Morgan	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10		
Ball	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1—4		
Taltavull	0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—5		
Sheiton	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—7		
Williams	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9		
Johnscher	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0—5		
Simmpsh	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—7		
Rothwell	0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—7		
Talbert	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3		
McNelly	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9		
Smith	1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1—6		

J. H. E.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, March* 7.—The following glass ball matches were shot at the club grounds, back of the cotton factory; Bogardus rules; Card's rotary traps. First match:

Nobles	1 1 1 1 1—5	Burkholz	1 1 1 0 0—3
Waterman	1 1 1 0 0—3	Jones	1 1 0 0 0—2
Chadwell	0 0 0 0 0—0	Maskey	0 0 1 1 0—2
Griffith	0 0 0 0 1—1	Carter	1 1 0 0 1—4
Ragio	1 1 1 0 0—3	Kirkpatrick	1 1 1 1 0—4
Mitchell	1 1 0 0 0—2	Valentine	1 0 1 1 0—3

Second Match—Team shoot:

Mitchell	1 1 1 0—3	Maskey	0 1 1 1—3
Carter	1 1 0 1—3	Noble	1 1 1 1—4
Valentine	1 1 0 0—2	Kirk	1 0 1 0—2
Burkholz	1 0 0 1—2	Wheat	0 1 0 1—2
Ragio	0 0 1 0—1	Waterman	0 0 1 1—2
Oates	1 0 1 1—3	Chadwell	0 0 0 0—0
Griffith	0 0 0 0—0	Schwartz	0 0 0 0—0
Total	14	Total	13

Third Match—Sweepstakes:

Kirk	1 0 0 1—2	Valentine	1 0 1 1—3
Burkholz	0 0 1 1—2	Ragio	0 0 0 1—1
Carter	0 1 1 1—3	Eastman	1 0 0 0—1
Wheat	0 0 0 1—1	Armstrong	0 0 0 0—0
Maskey	1 1 0 1—3	Chadwell	0 0 0 0—0
Mitchell	0 1 1 1—3	Waterman	0 1 1 1—3
Oates	0 0 1 1—2	Noble	0 0 0 1—1

Valentine won in the shoot off.

Fourth Match—Team shoot:

Pritchitt	1 1 1 1—4	Mitchell	1 1 0 1—3
Oates	1 0 1 0—2	Valentine	0 0 0 1—1
Noble	0 0 1 1—2	Carter	1 1 1 1—4
Maskey	1 0 1 0—2	Burkholz	0 1 1 1—3
Waterman	0 1 1 0—3	Ragio	0 0 0 1—1
Schwartz	0 0 1 0—1	Wheat	1 1 1 1—4
Chatham	1 1 1 0—3	Kirk	1 0 1 0—2
Chadwell	0 0 1 0—1	Griffith	1 0 0 1—2
Martin	1 0 0 0—1	Blood	0 0 1 0—1
Total	19	Total	21

Fifth Match—Double birds:

Valentine	11 11—4	Burkholz	11 10—3
Nobles	01 00—1	Mitchell	11 01—3
Chatham	11 00—2	Waterman	11 10—3
Pritchitt	10 10—2	Oates	11 10—3
Carter	11 10—3	Kirk	00 00—0

J. D. H.

March 11.—Several matches at glass balls were shot off at the regular club grounds on yesterday afternoon; Card's rotary traps; Bogardus rules. The first and second matches were won by Mitchell. The third match, Roberts, Kirkpatrick and Mitchell tied on three. Mitchell won the shoot off. On the sixth match Carter and Mitchell again won the shoot off. In the eighth match Carter and Burkholz tied on five, Burkholz winning the shoot-off. Messrs. Ragio and Buzzard shot several private matches, ending in Buzzard's defeat.

J. D. H.

WISCONSIN—*Baraboo, March* 10.—Score at pigeons, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, plunge traps, club rules; birds strong flyers:

Brewer	1 0 1 0 0—2	N Brewer	0 0 0 0 1—1
Kartack	1 0 1 0 1—3	Pointon	0 0 0 0 1—1
Whistance	1 0 1 1—4		

Glass ball match, the same day, Bogardus trap and rules:

Brewer	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—11		
Whistance	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10		
Wold	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—7		
Saare	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—7		
Kartack	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—5		

ED. H.

CANADA—*Ottawa, March* 8.—Sweepstakes, pigeons, 21 yards, ground traps, 1¼ oz. shot; weather cloudy and wind moderate; birds strong and lively. First sweepstakes, five birds:

Mr Boswell	1 1 1 1—5	Mr Paterson	1 1 1 1 1—5
Mr Throop	1 1 0 1—4		

Second Sweepstakes—Five birds:

Boswell	1 1 1 1—5	Paterson	1 1 1 1 1—5
Throop	1 1 1 1—5		

Third Sweepstakes—Three birds:

Boswell	1 1 1—3	Paterson	1 1 1—3
Throop	1 0 1—2		

Fourth Sweepstakes—Miss and out:

Boswell	1 0—1	Paterson	1 1—2
Throop	1 1—2		

There being no more birds, Messrs. Boswell and Paterson divided first three sweeps.

Rational Pastimes.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

THE ARCHER'S CHIEF ENEMY—THE WIND.

IT is only after years of practice that the archer discovers to what an extent the wind affects his scoring on the target ground. It must always be taken into consideration at every shot made, or no reasonable estimate of the result can be made. The perfect "archer's day" is that utterly windless one, when without a cloud in the sky the sun shines with the red and mellow splendor of Indian summer, the hills look smoky and solemn, and all objects seem to be nearer and larger than usual. Upon such a day the flight of an arrow will be perfectly smooth, the long parabola of its trajectory will be as clean as a painted curve, and every shot will be alike. These are the days upon which phenominal scores are made. One may be sure that the magnificent, perhaps un-

approachable score of 245 hits, and 1,251 points, made by Horace A. Ford at the Double York Round of 144 arrows at 100 yards, 96 arrows at 80 yards, and 48 arrows at 60 yards, at Leamington, England, in 1857, was not shot in a troublous wind. Of course an archer capable of accomplishing such a result in the most perfect weather could do well in any weather, yet we can only account for such a result as the amazing score above given by supposing that the archer was in the most perfect form, the gear used of the most careful choosing and of long use with the shooter, the targets placed in the best possible light, and the weather upon the two days shot must have been the sweetest in the history of the Isles. For in no other way can one conceive the possibility of such shooting. While we have no detailed account of the scoring, yet upon dividing it upon the most reasonable proportions as to the three distances shot, the archer must have averaged with each thirty arrows shot at each distance about as follows: 100 yds, 30 arrows, 100 points; 80 yards, 30 arrows, 140 points; 60 yards, 30 arrows, 202. Of course one who has shot a few years can readily imagine how an archer might possibly get such a score as either of the above with 30 arrows; but remembering that this archer averaged thus for two successive days, shooting altogether 288 arrows and only three at an end, walking to the next target at every three shots, and shooting back, the mind becomes at once possessed with the idea that the perfection of archery was there and then realized. Such a result could not have been possible even with Ford except nature had prepared the occasion. At very short distances the effect of a moderate wind upon an arrow is slight because of its instantaneous flight, but in shooting at distances from 60 to 100 yards a faint breeze that barely waves the tall grass or stirs lazily the branches of the trees, will bear an arrow entirely off the target that otherwise would have pierced the gold. The novice under such circumstances will not perceive that his arrow has been affected by the wind, particularly if it be a "broad and equal blowing" breeze, for the action has been so gentle and steady that the arrow has been gradually pushed aside, though the smoothness of its flight has been unimpaired. Not being aware of the cause of the defect the archer will repeat the shot with the same result many times in succession. To the trained archer, however, this sort of wind is of all the most easily managed. He has only to allow for his next shot the distance his first has been borne away, and he smiles with pleasure as he sees the obedient arrow rise and fall, slip round its double curve and fall with a dull plunge into the central gold. But there are winds that no philosophy can prepare against. Those most difficult are not the mad March gale that rushes up or down the range, blowing down targets and carrying away the light arrow by sheer strength, for in such a case the archer has only to exchange his 48-pound bow for his 65 pounder, and his 4.3 arrows for his 5.6 ones; and drawing them to the head, he will find that the low, impetuous rush of the heavy shafts are too much for the fierce gale. And herein lies the great advantage of the athlete, with his mighty bow and heavy arrow, over his weak antagonist bearing the light gear. Their equality is nearer than one would think on a fair day, but in the storm the weak vessel goes down. This was well exemplified at the English Grand National Tournament in 1877, when the burly preacher, W. Rimington, bore away the championship medal from Fisher, Palmer and Pinkney in the tempest that swept over the ranges of Doncaster Moor. The most troublesome winds to the expert are those undecided, restless and ever changing ones that come now out of the east, now out of the west; run up from the south, and sweep with a little whirl around a half circle and back with a puff from the north. They push the arrow away from the target, now on one side, now on the other. Running down the range with the arrow, they lift it clean over the target, or meeting it midway in full charge, they break the force of its flight, and it drives into the ground a few feet short. And in shooting long distances, when the arrow will be high in the air in its middle flight, it will be seen to waver and rock to and fro without apparent cause, and its destination changed and flight ruined. This is caused by the harsh blowing aloft of narrow streams of wind, while all is serene at the surface of the ground. Sometimes the wind will be drawing strongly from right to left where the target stands, while at the position of the shooter it is blowing in a contrary direction. The archer, making due allowance for the effect of the wind which he feels at his position, is surprised to see that his arrow not only holds the full allowance given against the wind, but actually gains upon it and goes far wide of the mark upon the windward side. No more striking passage occurs in literature than that in which old Roger Ascham describes the wind which he *saw* as he rode upon the highway between "Topcliffe on Swale and Borowe Bridge." I copy it *verbatim et literatim et punctuatim* from "The Schole of Shooting," published by that author and presented to King Henry VIII. in the gallery at Greenwich, in the year 1545:

"To fe the wynde with a man his eyes, it is impoffible the nature of it is fo fyne, and fubtile, yet this experience had I onces myfelfe, and that was in the great fnowe that fell iiii yeaus agoo: I rode in the hye waye betwixt Topcliffe vpon Swale and Borowe bridge, the waye beying fumwhat trodden afore, by waye fayrynge men. The feeldes on both fides were playne and laye almoite yeardе depe with fnowe, the nyght afore had ben a litle frofte fo yat the fnowe was hard and crutted aboue. Yat morning the fun fhone bright and clere, the winde was whittelinge a lofte, and fharpe accordynge to the tyme of the yeare. The fnowe in the hye waye laye loofe and troden wyth horfe fecte: fo as the wynde blewe, it take the loofe fnowe with it, and it fo flide vpon the the fnowe in the felde wnyche was harde and crufted by reafon of the froft ouer nyght, that therby I myght fe veryc well, the hole nature of the wynde as it blewe yat dayes. And I had a greate delyte and pleafure to marke it, whych maketh me now far better to remember it. Sometyme the wynde would not pafs it yeardes brode, and fo it would carie the fnowe as far as I could fe. An other tyme the fnowe would blowe ouer halfe the felde at ones. Sometyme the fnowe would tumble foftly, by and by it would flye wonderfull foft. And thys I percyued alfo that ye wynde goeth by ftreames and not hole togither. For I fhould fe one ftreame wyth in a score on me, than the fpace of ii, fcore no fnow would ftirre, but after fo muche quantitie of grounde, an other ftreame of fnow at the fame very tyme fhould be caryed lykewyfe, but not equally. For the one would ftande ftyll when the other flew apace, and fo contynewe fometyme fwiftlyer, fometime flowlyer, fometyme broder, fometime narrower, as far as I couldc fe. Nor it flew not fteight, but fometyme it crooked thys waye fometyme that waye, and fometyme it ran rounde aboute in a compafe. And fometyme the fnowe wolde be lyfte clene from the ground vp in to the ayer, and by and by it wouide be al clapt to the grounde as though there had bene no wynde at al, ftreightway it wouide rife and flye agayne. And that whych was mooft mervayle of al, at one tyme, i drifte of fnowe flewe the one out of the weft in to ye eaft, the other out of the north in to ye eaft: and I saw, it, wynges by reafon of ye fnowe the one croffe ouer the other, as it had been two hye wayes. And agayne I fhoulde here the winde blow ftrait in the ayre when nothing was ftirred at the grounde. And when al was fyll where I rode, not veryc far from me the fnowe would be lifted wonderfully. Thys experience made me more meruale at ye nature of the wynde, than it made me conning in ye knowledge of ye wynde."

How simply and yet how strongly the old master has told his tale of wonders. He "spake full well in language quaint and olden," and it would be sacrilege to doubt its veracity. Seeing the wind streams, as Ascham saw them that day, how could he have guided an arrow safely through their willful ways to the distant mark? Winds are not less playful now than in the days of Ascham, or less variable in America than in the British Isles. It therefore requires the alert archer to shoot well in all weather. To do this the archer need not attempt the study of the wind, for that is useless, but he must study the flight of his arrow. Its normal flight should be smooth, steady, and rising and falling in a direct line. If in the latter part of its course it veers from its true line gradually, the wind is pushing it in a steady stream aside. If it does not seem to fall enough in the latter part of its course the wind is following it; if it fall too much, the wind is making head against it; if it "wabbles" light in mid course, there are counter currents blowing aloft. If it thus "wabbles" in short distance shooting there is a sudden narrow stream pouring across the range. All these things and many more will only be learned by intelligent practice, carefully observing the flight of the arrow at every shot. And after all, the half will never be known. Guard against it as you may, the wind will have its way, and many times the weary archer will leave the target ground with the thought uppermost that there is no mistress so willful, no coquette so capricious, no spirit so restless and uncontrollable as the wind. He will find that there are many things about it which he does not know other than "whence it cometh or whither it goeth." Many archers have noticed, and many archery authorities have called attention to the fact that one can do much better shooting about sundown, and the reason is usually given that the air is clearer and the vision keener at that hour. The contrary is true, for the air is then much less clear than at noon. The principal reason is that the tired winds go down with the sun, there is a lull in the restless streams, and the arrow follows with absolute accuracy the beautiful parabola fashioned by the force of the trajection and the attraction of gravitation. On after another they rise and fall with an entrancing monotony, each followed by that indescribable sound which marks the central hit and which makes an echo in the archer's heart as thrillingly sweet as those sounds which smite upon the ears of the victorious soldier when the bravest trumpets of his country blow.

WILL H. THOMPSON.

THE ASTLEY BELT COMPETITION.

The Astley "Long-Distance Championship Belt of the World," was originally offered in January, 1878, by Sir John Dugdale Astley, Baronet and Member of Parliament from North Lincolnshire, who has long been known as a supporter of athletics, and especially of pedestrianism. The belt is composed of nine plates of solid silver, three by two and one-half inches in size, linked together and mounted upon a band of red leather. The central plate is gilded and bears upon it the name of the belt; upon another plate is the record of the first competition for it, and other plates are left blank for records of the other contests. The belt is valued at $500, and this amount must be deposited with the trustees as a guarantee of its safety. The conditions governing the belt are as follows:

I. The winner will have to defend his claim to the belt for 18 months, and should he wish to have it in his possession he must give security to the appointed Trustees, and undertake to restore it when called upon in good condition.

II. In case of the belt being won by any person resident out of the United Kingdom, the Trustees shall, if they think fit, demand the deposite of security to the value of $500 before permitting the trophy to be taken out of the country.

III. The holder of the belt shall not be called upon to compete in more than two matches within each current year, and in case of his winning it in three consecutive matches or sweepstakes, it shall become his absolute property, provided that the whole of the said matches or sweepstakes have been *bona fide* in every respect.

IV. The holder of the belt must accept all challenges (subject to the above conditions) for not less than $500 a side, and be prepared to defend his right to the same within three months from the issue of any challenge.

V. In the event of a match being made, anybody may join in by depositing $500 with the appointed stakeholder within four weeks previous to the day fixed for the commencement of the race; the winner to take the belt and the whole of the stakes; the gate receipts (after all expenses have been paid) to be distributed among the competitors as may be agreed upon beforehand, with the approval of the Trustees.

VI. The Committee of the A. A. U. are the appointed Trustees. The editor of the *Sporting Life* is nominated stakeholder for any matches that may arise for the belt.

VII. All appeals upon questions not provided for by these conditions shall be made to the Trustees of the belt, whose decision shall in all cases be final and subject to no court of law or otherwise.

The first "go-as-you-please" race for the trophy was held March 13 to 23, 1878, at Agricultural Hall, London. Among thirteen men, Daniel O'Leary, the American representative, went to the front, and won the belt with a record of 524 miles and two laps, a score which has not been equalled in subsequent competitions. His closest competitor, Vaughn, made 500 miles, and "Blower" Brown, 477 miles and two laps, no one else reaching 450 miles.

The second match was in this city, Sept. 30 to Oct. 5, 1878. O'Leary's only competitor being one John Hughes, of New York, better known as the "Lepper." The match was more of a catch-gate-penny scheme than anything else. O'Leary was ahead only 408 miles, and his competitor 310.

The present match, which in several respects was a most remarkable one, began at Gilmore's Garden, Monday, March 10, at 8 A. M. The contestants were: O'Leary, the champion; Charles Rowell, John Ennis and Charles Harriman. Rowell is a compact little Englishman, very short and very muscular. His occupation in England is as near that of our Whitehall boatmen as anything else we have in this country. He had an excellent reputation as a long-distance runner, and was selected by Sir John Astley as the English contestant to win back the belt from America. His usual gait is a dog trot, which he keeps up with the same regularity of movement that distinguishes O'Leary's walk. Ennis is a Chicago Irishman, who has a fine athletic record, was his own backer, and it is said mortgaged his house for the necessary stake money. Harriman is a long-limbed young fellow from Maine, the 36-hours' champion of America. He is a shoemaker when he is not a pedestrian.

The distinguishing characteristic of the Gilmore's Garden competition was the universal and intense interest manifested in its progress by all classes of people from the *gamin* of Ann Street to the bank president of Madison Avenue. Doubtless the international character had much to do in effecting this. Men and women, who did not care a snap of the finger whether one or another of three men won, suddenly became full of enthusiasm when England and America were pitted on the sawdust course. This was also in a certain measure the climax of the pedestrian furore which has had such engrossing possession of the country for months past. The public had become surfeited with the 3,000-quarter mile dames and damsels; its palled appetite craved something more pungent, and when the doors of the Garden were opened early Sunday evening the crowd was there and jammed itself in. At midnight—an hour before the start—the vast space was choked up with a surging throng, and the doors were closed, only to be burst in by the clamorous thousands without. The clubbing of the multitude by the stalwart New York policemen began promptly at midnight, and an hour later the four pedestrians appeared at the line, and, amid huzzas, shouting, screeching and the thunderous din and clamor which a New York audience alone knows how to make, they started off on their long and weary tramp. Rowell forced the work at once by breaking into a run, leaving O'Leary behind, and then closing up again upon his rival, dogging his steps, following him relentlessly around and around, worrying and annoying him. These tactics the Englishman kept up throughout the race, selecting his victim and sticking to him lap after lap, except when he chose to pass him and widen the gap between them. At the close of the first hour the relative positions of the four men were: Rowell, 6 miles and 7 laps; O'Leary, 6 miles and 2 laps; Ennis, 6 miles and 1 lap; Harriman, 5 miles and 4 laps. Ennis was very sick at his stomach the first day, and it seemed to his friends certain that he must give up the work; but the resolute fellow stuck to it, and after the first twelve hours not only succeeded in retaining his food, but was throughout the match physically the best man of the four. By 9 o'clock Harriman, who had been gradually gaining on Ennis, scored 34 miles 6 laps to the latter's 33 miles, and kept the lead thus assumed, gradually lessening the gap between himself and O'Leary, until at 5 o'clock he passed the champion, the score of the four men then appearing on the huge blackboard at the end of the Garden: Rowell, 83 miles; Harriman, 74 miles 5 laps; O'Leary, 73 miles 4 laps; Ennis, 66 miles 3 laps.

From the walk of last fall it will be remembered O'Leary went to the Hot Springs, Arkansas, for treatment, but failed to find the relief and recuperation which he sought. He was in no fit physical condition to undertake the tremendous task of a six-day's walk, and at a very early stage of the match it became a foregone conclusion that he must succumb. He struggled on, the distance between himself and the rest constantly and rapidly widening, until Wednesday afternoon, when at half-past five, having walked 215 miles and 6 laps, he staggered into his cottage and abandoned all further participation in the walk. The score at that time was: Rowell, 253 miles; Harriman, 245; Ennis, 233, and 7 laps. The collapse of O'Leary took from the match one of its greatest elements of attraction; many of the thousands which thronged the Garden having been drawn thither to see him.

The interest of the general public was now centered upon the tall Maine boy, whose long, easy strides bore him around the course with a regularity of movement which called forth repeated rounds of applause. But it was evident to keen observers that the Shoemaker could not last. Rowell's dog-trot at his heels worried him out. He kept bravely on, and upon the bulletins, which were improvised all over the city from the Battery to the last Harlem larger beer saloon, his name appeared next to Rowell's, but with the gap between his own score and that of Ennis gradually decreasing, until 7 o'clock of the fourth day, when Ennis forged ahead, the figures then showing: Rowell, 344 miles, 5 laps; Ennis, 316 miles, 7 laps; Harriman, 315 miles.

Harriman's task was after this one of the most painful endurance; but he kept pluckily on without hopes of more than securing a share of the gate money by doing 450 miles. The interest of the spectators and of the thousands who did not witness the walk themselves but closely followed it as detailed in the hourly extras and on the bulletins, was now concentrated upon the Maine boy. Rowell was ahead, and as the hours slipped by and the gap between the Englishman and the Chicago Irishman grew no less, it was generally accepted as established that the belt was to go back to England. But would Harriman, who had toiled so bravely and suffered so much, make his 450 miles and win his 20 per cent. of the admission receipts? For it had been agreed before the start no one should divide the spoils who had not covered that distance. There was to be no play about this. An old Sanskrit proverb—older by twenty centuries than long-distance pedestrian contests—has it that "A mile is long to him that is aweary"; and Harriman was very, very weary. The miles were very, very long to him. At noon of the sixth day there were still twenty-two of them before him. But he trudged on, stretching out his long legs, swinging his long arms and looking determination with his long face. Then at a quarter-past six came the scene of the week. Harriman came out from a rest in his cottage, so stiff and lame that he could hardly walk. The sympathetic audience cheered him tumultuously. Then Rowell came up, thrust his arm through Harriman's, and amid redoubled applause walked with him, helping him along. Ennis also appeared from his house, put himself on Harriman's left side and took his left arm: and the three walked on, while the thousands of spectators made the old Garden ring with such applause as it never knew before and will never hear again. This was too much for poor Harriman; it touched him when the suffering would not, and his eyes filled with tears. Two laps were thus made. Harriman was cheered up to keep on his way; Rowell won scores and scores of friends, and Ennis, who had been a favorite from the start, added new laurels to his record.

The climax of the six days came in the evening, when all eyes were still upon Harriman. At 8 o'clock Rowell had made 496 miles, Ennis 475, and Harriman 447. Rowell had long been assured of the belt, for had he stopped early in the day, Ennis could not have made the distance necessary to pass his record. But Harriman had still three miles to go, and the three men—Rowell ahead "cutting out the pace," Harriman in the centre, and Ennis bringing up the rear—they were applauded and cheered and greeted with every kind of pluuditory noise ever made by a human being: yells, huzzas, "hi hi's," cat calls, screeches, whistles, howls, shouts, clapping of hands, stamping of feet and canes, and last, but not least, clouds and clouds of tobacco smoke. I was a curious spectacle—the little round-limbed, bobbing Englishman; the lank, hollow-eyed, long-striding Yankee, and the sturdy Irishman, going around and around, while the gesticulating audience rose at their approach and sent them on with the inspi-

ration of their applause, and every little while burdened one or another of the three with heavy bouquets and floral designs; and when the final lap of the 450th mile came, there came with it such a fury of excitement, good nature, applause and cheers after cheers for Harriman, Rowell and Ennis, that even the reporters were dazed and bewildered, policemen in the corners woke up, the small boys in the cellar and on the roof came up and down like rats as they are, and the Garden shook from foundation stone to roof, and threatened to come crashing down in its excitement: the impecunious thousands without, who—by intuition perhaps—knew exactly the position of every man on the track within, caught up the applause and sent it echoing away out over the squares and through the streets, while messenger boys rushed off to telegraph it on and on.

Then Harriman, decked out with a tri-colored sash, a trainer walking with him to bear the last huge bouquet, made two more laps, which the judges had decreed as a penalty for the two in which he was assisted; these were two triumphal marches, and the happy man walked as if he did not know what pain was. Then he went into his cottage for the last time, whence he was borne to his carriage, and going far out of his way to avoid the enthusiastic multitudes who blocked up the streets, was finally got safely into bed at his hotel, there to sleep and forget his pains.

Rowell meanwhile had completed his 500 miles, donned his Ulster and made his tour of the track, bearing an American flag, while the band played "God Save the Queen;" but the audience drowned the noise, and the band might just as well have kept still—and Rowell went to his hotel.

Ennis was all this time spinning around the track, running his score up to 475, and at 10:57 he had finished his task, doing the last mile in the fastest time of the whole match. The first lap was made in 50 seconds, the second in 54 seconds, the third in 52 seconds, the fourth in 52 seconds, the fifth inside of 50 seconds, the sixth in 53 seconds, the seventh in 52 seconds, and the eighth in a fraction over 52 seconds, making the mile in 6:55. Then he made his triumphal tour—and Ennis went to his hotel.

The following table shows the work done by each man on the first and last days of the match, and the totals of each day, etc.:

FIRST DAY.

Time of Day.	Hour of Walk.	Rowell.	Ennis.	Harriman.	O'Leary.
2 A. M.	1	6 7	6 1	5 4	6 2
3	2	13 1	12 3	10 6	11 7
4	3	18 6	18 0	15 5	17 3
5	4	24 5	22 7	20 4	22 4
6	5	30 0	26 2	25 0	27 3
7	6	35 3	30 6	29 6	31 2
8	7	41 1	32 0	34 6	36 1
9	8	46 2	36 0	39 5	41 1
10	9	50 6	40 6	44 3	46 2
11	10	55 6	45 3	47 0	50 7
12	11	60 1	48 0	52 3	55 1
1 P. M.	12	64 0	51 5	56 7	59 0
2	13	68 7	53 7	61 6	63 4
3	14	73 7	59 1	65 3	67 7
4	15	78 1	62 1	70 0	71 6
5	16	83 0	66 3	74 5	73 4
6	17	87 5	71 4	78 5	77 2
7	18	92 4	73 0	82 2	81 3
8	19	97 1	76 7	86 0	84 5
9	20	100 1	80 0	90 0	87 6
10	21	104 3	83 0	94 1	91 1
11	22	108 6	86 7	97 6	93 6
12	23	110 0	91 1	100 0	93 6
1 A. M.	24	110 0	95 0	100 0	93 6

SIXTH DAY.

2 A. M.	121	435 7	410 1	392 1	.....
3	122	438 0	412 6	396 2	.....
4	123	441 3	415 2	400 0	.....
5	124	444 0	420 1	402 6	.....
6	125	446 5	422 4	406 2	.....
7	126	449 6	426 6	410 0	.....
8	127	453 5	430 0	410 0	.....
9	128	457 3	433 2	413 7	.....
10	129	459 5	437 1	418 0	.....
11	130	463 5	440 0	420 0	.....
12	131	467 4	443 4	423 5	.....
1 P. M.	132	471 3	448 5	427 6	.....
2	133	475 0	450 0	430 0	.....
3	134	475 7	450 0	432 7	.....
4	135	480 1	453 2	436 7	.....
5	136	484 1	457 4	440 0	.....
6	137	488 0	460 0	440 0	.....
7	138	492 0	462 5	443 7	.....
8	139	496 0	465 7	446 7	.....
9	140	500 0	470 0	450 3	.....
10	141	.....	475 0	.....	.....

MILES WALKED EACH DAY.

Days.	Rowell.	Ennis.	Harriman.	O'Leary.
1	110 0	95 0	100 0	93 6
2	87 0	78 7	86 3	70 7
3	86 4	78 3	83 5	51 1
4	76 4	84 6	55 0	.....
5	67 7	70 5	60 3	.....
6	72 1	69 3	60 3	.....

TIME OFF THE TRACK.

1	2 58 30	4 37 54	5 31 54	5 6 52
2	6 39 22	7 4 7	4 15 3	6 27 4
3	6 57 50	5 52 20	5 48 59	4 11 21
4	10 16 54	6 20 14	12 0 29	.....
5	9 22 56	7 35 34	7 37 42	.....
6	2 27 24	3 55 54	5 17 34	.....
Total	38 42 50	35 25 33	38 31 41	15 45 17

ACTUAL WALKING TIME.

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Rowell	102 15 15	Harriman	102 15 59
Ennis	105 34 27	O'Leary	45 51 45

AVERAGE TIME PER MILE.

	M. S.		M. S.
Rowell	12 16	Harriman	13 32
Ennis	13 29	O'Leary	33 55

The total receipts of the walk were $54,314.40, out of which an expense list of $13,517.79 was extracted. This last sum included $5,000 rent, $2,720.15 for pay of employees, $432 for segars, $1,541 for refreshments and drinks, $414 for gas, and so on through the list. At the meeting yesterday afternoon Ennis and Harriman objected to the payment of any money to O'Leary, and the ex-champion receives nothing from the receipts. The balance of $10,796.61 was disposed of as follows: Rowell, $18,398.31; Ennis, $11,038.98; Walton (Harriman's backer), $3,679.66; Harriman, $3,679.66; Manager Kelly, $2,000; and $2,000 will remain in bank as a contingent fund to meet subsequent claims.

THE GREAT SODA CRACKER COMPETITION—*Ten Dry Soda Crackers in Ten Minutes Without Drinking: prize* $500; *Entrance fee* 50c.: *open to all: chew as you please.*—Now that the great pedestrian match between Walker, Foote and Leggett has has come to an end we begin to take a glowing interestin the coming soda-cracker competition, which is bound to eclipse all other previous contests of any sort or character whatsoever. The liberal prize of $500 offered will doubtless be a great inducement to thousands of unemployed persons, tramps and gentlemen of leisure. The small entrance fee of fifty cents is insignificant in comparison to the reward to be obtained. The feat of eating ten dry old soda-crackers in ten minutes without drinking any lubricating beverage whatever, or the use of any means to promote sali vation, may seem to some persons not so herculean a task as it now appears to be to the promoters of the enterprise, who may really have assumed great risks' However, we hope the management will not be disappointed, and trust that the entertainment afforded to the participators and the public will sufficiently reward the ingenuity of the great heads who have conjured up this new sensation.

N. B.—This is no dry joke.

HONORS ON LAND AND WATER.—Though Hanlan won in the boat race, we cannot grant that he did better than Rowell.

THE ENGLISHMAN TAKES HIS TURN.—For this four years (1874–8), America invariably won in every competition of whatever character; but in the last two events, viz., the Hanlan boat race and the late long-distance walk, the Englishman has stepped to the front. There is no use being disheartened, however. As the Irishman says: "We can't have everything to plase us." We will pocket our losses and up and at 'em again.

THE METROPOLITAN TYPE-STICKING COMPETITION, which was carried on in this city last week in conjunction with the great Gilmore's Garden walk, was brought to a happy termination last Sunday. It resulted in a clean score of 336½ columns for the *Herald* to 335⅔ columns for the *Sun*, the same being the best of the list. The *Star* was a good third. The most entertaining incident of the affair was that every line of type was read fifteen times.

NATIONAL COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the National Columbarian Society was held on Tuesday, March 11, at 7:30 P. M., at their new rooms, No. 152 Franklyn street. The society will hold meetings and have an exhibition of pigeons on the first Tuesday of each month. The Antwerp homing pigeon was selected for the April meeting, baldheads for May and priests for June. Entry fee, $1 for each pair entered. First premium to be a silver cup; second premium, $2; third premium, $1. Open to all. Birds from a distance can be sent to H. V. Crawford, Sec'y, 120 Hudson street.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

R. H. B., Canton.—If the bull is cut the shot scores as one; same rule on circles.

SUBSCRIBER, New Brighton.—Apply to Knapp & Van Nostrand, Washington Market.

L. A. M., Ohio.—Know of no water telescope. Write to Abbey & Imbrie; see advertising columns.

YACHTMAN'S HANDY BOOK.—Party having ordered same can have it by sending address to this office.

A. S., Hummelstown, Pa.—In trap shooting if a bird is once out of bounds it is always out, and must be scored a lost bird.

TAXIDERMIST.—Send your birds to R. L. Newcomb, Salem, Mass. You can learn his charge for stuffing and mounting them by writing to him.

J. R. H., Coudersport.—You will get what you wish by addressing J. Palmer O'Neil, 41 Fifth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., who furnishes all kinds of sportsmen's supplies.

Z. T., Northumberland, Pa.—My setter gyp cannot hold her urine; is spayed; please give me advice? Ans. How long since was she spayed, and what is her general condition?

J. M. C., Ralston.—Write to Waters & Son, paper boats, Troy, New York. They make paper canoes. Specify your wants. For modern canoe, Geo. Roahr, foot 135th st., Harlem, N. Y.

H. B. B., Boston.—What variety of duck decoys would be best for Calaveras Co., California? Do you think mallard and teal would do? Ans. Mallard, teal and widgeon would answer.

R. O. B., Adams.—From your description we should imagine that your dog was a very large setter. Dust your birds with dry corrosive sublimate and it will probably keep the moths out.

MOC CASIN.—We have time and again published information about moccasins. M. S. Hutchins, of Dover, N. H., manufactures the Good's moccasins which were recommended in this paper so long ago as August, 1875.

E. B. C., Boston.—1. What pattern should a 20-bore gun (full choke) make at a 30in. circle, 40 yds., No. 10 shot? 2. Is medium or coarse Orange powder the best for a charge? Ans. 1. About 500 pellets. 2. Medium.

BREECH-LOADER, Salem, N. J.—Please inform me through your paper if Bogardus has published a book of his last trip to Europe? Ans. His latest edition contains a sketch of his European trip. We have it on sale.

J. U. S, Bridgeport, Conn.—At what age do bitches stop breeding? Is seven years too old if in good condition? Ans. The time varies. A bitch at seven years of age, under ordinary circumstances, should not be too old to breed.

J. J., Remington.—"Canoeing in Kanuckia" 75c. and "Canoe and Flying Proa" 50c. will give you much information on canoes. Harper Bros., New York. Also "Building Canoes," by Baden Powell, $1.25. Latter book we can get from England.

J. L. S., Phila.—For "Lloyd's Register" write to J. D. Leary, 73 William st., New York. He is agent for the book. Contains rules and specifications for building, list of all English yachts, their dimensions, owners, builders, etc., and other information.

A. M. H., Milton.—Bathe your pointer's feet in salt and water. Use the following lotion for your spaniel's ear, pouring it in and holding the flap over it for a few minutes: Goulard's Extract and wine of opium, of each ½ oz.; sulphate of zinc, ½ dr.; water, 8 ozs., mix.

W. B., Newfane, N. Y.—Supervisors of counties in New York State have no authority to legislate respecting game which is provided for in the State law. They cannot alter nor amend the existing law save to provided for such game as is not mentioned in the statute.

RAYNARD, Sutton, Mass.—I have a pointer dog that has rheumatism which seems to be wholly in his hind parts. Some days he is quite smart, others all down again. What can I do for him? Ans. Give salicylic acid, 3 grains in milk every 6 hours; if the parts are hot and inflamed, rub twice a day with chloroform liniment.

G. A. MCC., Altoona, Pa.—My dog Joe has running sore eye, and what seems to me a bad cold in the head. Please advise me what to do for him. Ans. For the eye, apply warm fomentations, and, if they do not afford relief, bathe it with sure lotion, one grain to the ounce of water. The cold in his head must be described more minutely to be prescribed for.

T. F. M.—Will you inform me as to the cheapest and quickest way of reaching the Rangeley Lakes? Ans. Would refer you to Farrar's "Rangeley Lake Guide," 60c. We can furnish it.

SENEX, Fairfield Co., Conn.—What is your remedy for chafed feet—feet chafed by walking? I have used the following: First, a foot bath of warm lye water; second, a foot bath of warm water, with the addition of a handful of salt and one of bran stirred in it, in which the feet are to be soaked for twenty minutes or more. Ans. Soft soap is as good as any.

R. D., Shawneetown, Ill.—1. The symptoms you describe are those which generally accompany shaking palsy. We should give the dog an aperient—the one prescribed for "L. S." in this column. Afterward give her tonics, with plenty of exercise and fresh air. Feed liberally. Look out for symptoms of worms. 2. The file binders are adapted to this paper.

G. W. E., Meddeld, Mass.—For information concerning Tex as lands read some of the letters written to this paper. Write to J. E. Buckley, State Geologist, Austin, Texas.; to J. D. Brown, Gen. Pass. Agt. Mo., Kan. and Texas R. R., St. Louis, Mo.; to W. H. Abrams, Land Commissioner, Marshall, Texas, and send to A. S. Barnes & Co, William st., N. Y. for "A Thousand Miles Through Texas."

L. M., Texas.—For plans of sharpie write to our advertisers. Would advise nothing smaller than 18ft. Sails about 165 square feet. Adopt regular sharpie rig as described in our columns. Sails of triangular form, laced to two masts; clews stretched out by light sprits from mast. Reduce to your size boat in proportion as the lengths of boats. May publish plans before long.

P. A., New York.—You will please inform me through your valuable paper if pike live in salt water, and also how to preserve grapes. Ans. Pike live in the estuaries of the Chesapeake, but have direct access to salt water. As to preserving grapes, we do not understand whether you refer to the making of raisins, to household sugar preserves, or the keeping of grapes fresh. Either branch is a little out of our line.

LINVILLE, Marietta, Pa.—I have wintered a number of quail in my office. In the fall I cut the right wing of each bird. The time for turning them out is drawing near, and they are not yet able to fly. What can I do for them? Did I make a mistake in cutting the wing? What is their time for moulting, and when should they be turned loose? Ans. The wings will grow out again. All birds moult just before hot weather, quail included. Turn them loose as soon as April 1.

A. R. S., Gouldsboro, Pa.—How many feet of perpendicular falling water will speckled trout scale in going up a stream? Ans. Don't know of any authentic record. Probably not over three feet where the sheet of water swings clear of an artificial dam; but very many feet up a natural cascade, where projecting nodules of rock assist the ascent. Salmon are higher leapers than trout, and will scale a natural fall of twenty feet, if there is the slightest holding ground against its face.

CONSTANT READER, Rutherford, N. J.—My Gordon setter bitch is troubled with tightness of the bowels. She is fed on scraps from the table, with small quantities of meat. I have given her powdered aloes, but it does not seem to do her any good. Ans. Give your dog a pill composed as follows: Blue pill, ¼ scruple; compound extract of colocynth, 1 scruple; powdered rhubarb, 5 grs.; oil of anise-seed, 2 drops. Afterward change diet; feed oatmeal and vegetables, and give your dog plenty of exercise.

E. G. K., Williamsport, Pa.—1. Did not FOREST AND STREAM some years since give directions for constructing split bamboo rods; and if so, can I procure the back numbers treating of this subject? 2. Do you know anything regarding the merits of sassafras as compared with other woods for but pieces of trout rods? 3. Can you give the best sizes for first and second ferrules on a 10 or 11ft. three-jointed fly rod; or is this a mere matter of judgment? Ans. 1. See page 86, volume 6. 2. Should not feel inclined to recommend it. 3. About a half inch and a quarter inch respectively. No exact scale of measurement.

J. L., Georgetown, D. C.—1. A, B and C shoot a pigeon match. A kills 8 birds, B kills 8 birds, C kills 7. C claims that A and B shoot off for first money and he gets second; is he right or wrong? 2. Does the same rule govern glass ball shoots? Ans. 1. Wrong. A and B shoot off for first money, and the loser in the tie shooting takes second. 2. Yes. The only variation to this rule is in "class shooting," where there are a large number of competitors, and the shooters are divided into classes, as they may have killed 10, 9, 8, or 7 birds, each class shooting off for its particular prize.

J. N. S., Bridgeport.—1st. Two of the teats of my pointer bitch hang three or three and one-half inches lower than the others, and feel as if they were filled with small stones packed tight together. She was all right two or three days ago. Can you tell me a remedy? 2d. Is there a book published containing the pedigrees of all noted dogs? Ans. Bathe the teats with warm water, gently pressing them. You don't say whether your bitch is with pups or has been nursing. 2d. Yes; the English Kennel Club Stud Book, and in this country Arnold Burges American Kennel and Sporting Field. Also, shortly to be published, the American Kennel Stud Book.

FITZ, Dauphin, Pa.—Will you tell if the salmon rivers in Nova Scotia are, any of them, still open to strangers, or if there is any reserve on sea or other trout at present time? Would the Cobequid District, N. S., be a sequestered locality, and afford good sport now as formerly—not cut up and ruined by improvements or tourists? Ans. All the salmon and trout rivers of Nova Scotia are now, as they ever have been, open to all, the license system in force in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick not being the law in Nova Scotia. Neither is there any reserve on the sea or river trout fishery. There is no such locality known in Nova Scotia as "the Cobequid District" in connection with salmon fishery. There are the Cobequid Mountains in Cumberland County, but there are no salmon rivers in the immediate vicinity nearer than River Philip. The western rivers are the earliest for spring fishing, and this year an Indian caught two in Port Medway River Queens County, about the 10th of January, with a fly.

L. S., St. Louis, Mo.—1. I have a ten months old setter dog of a dark red color, same as a spaniel. The dog is weak in the hind legs, and when he runs or walks the motion of its legs are like a hop. Would you be so kind as to let me know what will cure the above? He also growls when he is asleep. 2. Of what kind is the dog? Ans. 1. Your dog probably has rheumatism; but, without knowing how he has been kept and fed, it is impossible for us to determine. Over-fed dogs suddenly exposed to cold or wet are particularly liable to it. We should give, if there is much pain, first, a purge composed of blue pill, ½ scruple; compound extract of colocynth, 1 scruple; powdered rhubarb, 5 grains; oil of anise-seed, 2 drops; divide, and give in two doses, six hours apart. After this has operated give the following pill twice a day until the pain has abated: Calomel and powdered opium, of each, ½ grain; caldium powder, 1 grain. We are now prescribing for rheumatism, which generally affects the hind quarters, in the manner named, but from the careless way in which ailments are described, it is impossible for us in many instances to determine the disease. Your dog may have worms; in which case give him areca nut. As we only know the color of the dog, how do you expect us to determine his breed?

SAPANULE!

TO SPORTSMEN—"THE ONE THING NEEDFUL!"

SAPANULE—Nature's ally—the best friend to man and beast. A preparation that is antagonistic to Inflammation. Congestion, Soreness and Fever cannot exist where this popular lotion is applied. For animals that are hard worked it is a sure restorative. For wounds, cuts, bruises, sprains, contusions, sores, new or old, it is a prompt and infallible cure. For all skin diseases and abrasions its healing and cleansing power is wonderful. SAPANULE is an admirable article for the bath and toilet. Used in foot and sponge baths, it will bring immediate relief from all pain or soreness in feet or limbs. SAPANULE takes all soreness out of bunions and corns, and is a sure cure for chilblains. Owners of dogs will find that by washing their dogs in Sapanule and water will remove any unpleasant odor, leaving the coat clean and silky.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. and $1 per bottle.

LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER,
WHOLESALE AGENTS, NEW YORK.

SAMUEL CERRY & CO., Proprietors, Providence. R. I.

OUR TAME RAT.—During the winter evenings, when the children were engaged with their lessons, our tame rat, Billy, was usually to be found on the table, rummaging among their books and catching at their pens; which latter amusement he enjoyed very much after the manner of a kitten running after a knitting-needle drawn quickly up and down the table; but as these amusements rather interfered with the studies, Billy would occasionally be dismissed to the kitchen, to which he had a great dislike. He never stayed there longer than he could help, but on the first chance would rush up the stairs and scratch, or rather, I should say, gnaw for admittance. Speaking of this gnawing leads me to observe that one objection I had to receiving him was the fear that he would be very mischievous; but fortunately I never found him so. He had free access to a pantry where a variety of eatables, usually considered dear to a rat's heart, were to be found; but I never knew him to injure anything or even to cut the paper covering of any parcel, no matter what it contained. No doubt it was partly owing to his being so well fed that he was not driven to theft by hunger. I generally scattered for him on the shelves some grains of rice or pickles of starch, and to these he helped himself when inclined. From soap or candles he turned away in disgust, being far to well-bred a rat to indulge in such low tastes; but he dearly loved a bit of plum-cake; and, shall I confess it, he was by no means a tectotaler. If ale was used at dinner, he would rush eagerly about the glasses until he was supplied with some in a spoon. I believe, before he came to us, he had been accustomed to even stronger potations, in which, however, we did not indulge him. I have said he was not mischievous, neither was he, as mischief among rats is generally understood; but there is no rule without exception, and Billy had a decided penchant for kid-gloves. If any were left carlessly about, he was sure to get hold of them and have the fingers eaten off in a few minutes. I cannot tell how many gloves he destroyed, until repeated lessons of this sort enforced more tidy habits. I must not omit to mention his love of music; when he heard the piano he would rush to the drawing-room and spring to the performer's knee, where he would remain perfectly quiet, evidently listening with much pleasure. When he first came he was very restless, seeming to live in a state of perpetual motion; but he soon learned to come upon the knee to be caressed and have his head rubbed, which operation afforded him intense enjoyment. He would have lain in a state of supreme delight for an hour if any one would have rubbed his head for so long.—*Chambers' Journal.*

FLORIDA SHIP CANAL.—Among the most recent of the many plans suggested by the constantly growing need of the Mississippi valley and the farther West for cheaper transportation of their products to the Atlantic seaboard, is the revival of the old plan of building a ship canal across the State of Florida, or rather across the peninsula of Matanzas Inlet, on the Atlantic, to Fort Wool or Clay Landing, on the Suwanee River. It is claimed that not more than seventy-five miles of canal would have to be cut on this route, that it would have an excellent harbor at each end, and that the whole route would be well supplied with natural feeders. It would make the distance between New Orleans and New York from 1,000 to 1,200 miles less than the track now sailed over, and would, it is claimed, save yearly $5,000,000 in the way of shipwrecks, and $3,000,000 annually in the way of extra insurance; over $46,000,000 in freight, and several millions every year in the way of grain and products, which go to waste in the Mississippi valley for want of cheaper transportation. The canal, when built would, it is calculated, bring in an annual revenue of from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, and much more when the Darien Canal is completed, and it would throw a vast amount of shipping the Gulf of Mexico and through the Florida Canal to New York, Liverpool and other ports. The connection of the Pacific and the Gulf by canal would render this project worthy of further consideration.—*Scientific American.*

—John C. Howard died on Wednesday last of paralysis in Paris, Ky. He was the tallest man in Kentucky, being six feet and eleven and a-half inches, and weighing 267 pounds. His parents and children are all over six feet in height.

Admirers of Artistic Potterv and Glass are invited to inspect some choice examples selected bv Messrs. TIFFANY & CO. during the Paris Exposition, including:

New Plaques by Minton, decorated by Mussill with novel marine designs.

Salviati's latest reproductions of the Venetian Glass of the Sixteenth century.

Fac-similes of the Trojan iridescent bronze glass exhumed by Dr. Schliemann.

New Plaques by Copeland, decorated with strongly drawn heads by Hewitt.

Reproductions, by Doulton, of old Flemish stone ware.

Reproductions of the Scinde Pottery made by the Bombay Art Society.

Recent examples of Ginori's reproductions of old Italian majolica.

Specimens of Capo di Monti ware, Austrian iridescent and enameled Glass and Limoges Faience of new colors.

UNION SQUARE.

The Kennel.

THIRD ANNUAL

NEW YORK DOG SHOW,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

Westminster Kennel Club,

TO BE HELD AT

GILMORE'S GARDEN,

APRIL 8, 9, 10 and 11.

ENTRIES CLOSE MARCH 28.

Premium Lists and Entry Blanks can be had from the Superintendent at his office, 117 Fulton street.

CHAS. LINCOLN, SUPERINTENDENT.

mar6 5t P. O. BOX 1,740, N. Y.

THE

Philadelphia Bench Show.

The PHILADELPHIA KENNEL CLUB will hold its first Bench Show of Dogs from

APRIL 21 to APRIL 25.

Entries Will Close April 5,
OR WHEN 735 DOGS ARE ENTERED.

All persons intending to enter their dogs, and desiring further information, are requested to apply at the northeast corner of 13th and Chestnut streets, second floor, or address the club, Post Office Box No. 1,911, Philadelphia. mar6 5t

The Kennel.

Fleas! Fleas! Worms! Worms

STEADMAN'S FLEA POWDER for DOGS

A Bane to Fleas—A Boon to Dogs.

This Powder is guaranteed to kill fleas on dogs of any other animals, or money returned. It is put up in patent boxes with sliding pepper box top, which greatly facilitates its use. Simple and efficacious.

Price 50 cents by mail, Postpaid

ARECA NUT FOR WORMS IN DOG

A CERTAIN REMEDY

Put up in boxes containing ten powders, with full directions for use.

Price 50 cents per Box by mail.

Both the above are recommended by ROD AND GUN and FOREST AND STREAM.

CONROY, BISSETT & MALLESON
oct 12 65 FULTON ST., N. Y.

SPRATT'S PATENT

MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES

Twenty-one Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals awarded, including Medal of English Kennel Club, and of Westminster Kennel Club, New York.

None are genuine unless so stamped,

F. O. De LUZE,

18 South William Street, N. Y., Sole Agent.

BROWN & HILDER, St. Louis, Western Agents.

For sale in cases of 112 pounds.

Dr. Gordon Stables, R. N.,

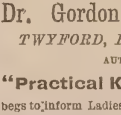
TWYFORD, BERKS, ENGLAND,

AUTHOR OF THE

"Practical Kennel Guide," &c.

begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen in America that he purchases and sends out dogs of any desired breed, fit for the highest competition.

N.B.—A bad dog never left the Doctor's Kennels dec19 tf



Imperial Kennel.

Setters and Pointers Boarded, Broken, etc.
Young Dogs handled with skill and judgment.
Address,
H. C. GLOVER,
TOMS RIVER, N. J.

Splendid kennel accommodations; dogs have daily access to salt water. oct10 tf

FOR SALE.—Very fine red Irish imported setter bitch, Ruby; purchased of Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, last April; very deep red with white on breast and a little white on feet; two years and four months old; out of Daisy by Flash II. Price, $300. Sold for want of use. Her pups sold readily for $50 each. CAPT. A. L. EMERSON, York, Maine. mar20 1t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A liver and white setter dog, eleven months old, well broken on quail and ruffed grouse, out of fine native stock, and is a good retriever; will sell him for $20 or exchange for a breech-loading shot-gun. Call on or address (speak quick) W. L. BEAR, National House, Lewiston, Pa., P. O. Box 148. mar20 1t

FOR SALE.—Thorough-bred red Irish setter pups, by Champion Elcho and out of Bridget Plunket (Plunket-Stella); dogs, $40; bitches, $20; also a broken red Irish bitch, by Champion Rory O'Moore, $45. Address E. J. ROBBINS, Wethersfield, Conn. mar20 eot

FOR SALE.—For want of use I will sell my setter bitch pup, ten months old, for ten dollars if sold immediately. Address A. ANDERSON, care Box 56, Boston. mar20 1t

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—One all liver color setter bitch one year old; very handsome. Or will trade for good muzzle-loading gun. For particulars address D. G. WEBSTER, Park's Corners, Ill. mar13 3t

FOR SALE.—Red Irish setters, etc. Send for circular. CHAS. DENISON, Hartford, Conn. mar20 1t

The Kennel.

COCKER SPANIEL

Breeding Kennel

OF

M. P. McKOON, Franklin, Del. Co., N. Y.

I keep only cockers of the finest strains. Sell only young stock. I guarantee satisfaction and safe delivery to every customer. These beautiful and intelligent dogs cannot be beaten for ruffed grouse and woodcock shooting and retrieving. Correspondents inclosing stamp will get printed pedigrees, circular, testimonials, etc. jl0 tf

OULEOUT KENNELS.

Sportsmen in want of first-class Cocker Spaniels can be supplied with either dog or bitch pups, with stock and delivery guaranteed, for $10 each. For pedigree, etc., address CHAS. S. HITCHCOCK, Franklin, Del. Co., N. Y. jan9 tf

Stud Spaniel.

TRIMBUSH (pure Clumber), imported direct from the kennels of the Duke of Newcastle. For nose the clumbers are unrivalled, and Trimbush is a capital dog to breed cockers or small-sized setter bitches to. Fee $20. Address H. C. GLOVER, Toms River, N. J. jan16 tf

RATTLER—In the Stud.—Blue belton, Llewellin setter, winner of three bench prizes, by champion Rob Roy, winner of five English field trials, out of the pure Laverack bitch, Pickles. Will serve bitches at $20. Litters warranted. Inquire of L. E. WHITMAN, Detroit, Mich. jan2 tf

IN THE STUD—Champion imported pointer Snapshot; imported red Irish setter Dash, first New York, 1878; imported English setter Frank II., first Philadelphia, 1877. LINCOLN & HELLYAR, Warren, Mass. jan30 tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A liver and white pointer dog, eight months old, unbroken, out of fine native stock. Will sell at a low price, or exchange for a breech loading shot-gun. Address Box 673, New Haven. mar6 3t

FOR SALE.—A handsome large Irish setter, thoroughly broken on woodcock and snipe, 4 years old, will retrieve from land or water, at the low price of $10. For particulars address G., Box 516, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. mar20 2t

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A well broken setter bitch, 2 years old, best imported stock (Garlowitz-Rose). For particulars and pedigree address "S.," this office. One (new) Wm. Powell & Son, 10-gauge, 2¾-lb. gun. Case and implements complete. Same address. mar20 1t

WANTED.—A Tent and a Cocker. Give size of tent, material, age, shape, condition, weight, lowest price. Would like to sell, for $25, a very good setter, now doing first-class work on quail in North Carolina, or exchange for a superior cocker. Address, giving full particulars, 218 Orange st., New Haven, Conn. mar20 2t

ONE liver and white cocker spaniel dog and one bitch pup, 4½ months old; they are beauties: full pedigree will be given. Price, for pair, $15, or $10 single. One white and liver ticked pointer bitch, 2 years old; nicely broken. Price, $25. These are the bottom prices. G. S. HACKER & CO., Lancaster, Pa. mar13 tf

Wanted.

WANTED by the National Columbarian Society the address of all Pigeon Fanciers. H. V. CRAWFORD, Sec, 120 Hudson st., N. Y. mar20 1t

WANTED.—A second-hand set in good order of Remington (or other) vainable Creedmoor rifle sights, consisting of scale Vernier and windgauge. Address L. A. B., this office. mar20 tf

I want to exchange for a foot lathe a Remington C. F. 44-77 sporting rifle, with extra brl., same cal., set trigger, swivel and sling, 150 cartridges, 75 cartridge cases, 12 packages swaged bullets, reloading tools and gun case all in good order. Address as below, stating maker of lathe, how long in use, if in good order, swing, length of bed, if back gear and screw cutting, if with slide rest, and give tools accompanying, etc., etc. JNO. ADAMS, 95 Allen st., Cleveland, Ohio. mar20 2t

WANTED.—Two B. L. guns. Address Box 421, Oil City Pa., giving full details. mar20 2t

For Sale.

50,000 TROUT FRY FOR SALE.—Two months old, very healthy. Address D. ODELL, Oscawana Trout Farm, Congers, N. Y. mar20 2t

FOR SALE.—10,000 yearling trout for sale, now ready for delivery. Apply to J. B. & F. W. EDDY, Randolph, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. mar20 4t

For Sale.

FILE BINDER.

A FILE WHICH, WHEN COMPLETED MAKES a permanent binding. For sale at this office. Price, 75 cents By mail, $1.

WILD RICE SEED

For spring planting, $3 per bushel.
feb27 1t R. VALENTINE, Janesville, Wis.

SILK WORM GUT.—F Lassa, 35 Broadway, has on hand a fine assortment of Valencia Gut, comprising 25 grades and lengths, of prime quality. Marana, firsts, extra heavy to short do., $5½ to $11½ per 1,000, Marana, seconds, extra heavy to short do., $5 to $7 per 1,000; Padron, firsts, ext a long to co., first superfine, $4 25 to $5 per 1,000; also, Padrons, first and second short, regular superior, fine, extra fine, and other grades at from $1 to $3 per 1,000. Send for price lists. Sample hanks at list prices. feb27 3m

LIVE QUAIL

For propagating purposes. For sale by WHITLEY & MORRIS, 210 Washington street (near Washington Market), New York. mar13 3t

LIVE WESTERN QUAIL.—Per pair, $1.25; per doz., $7. address CHAS. FREDERICKS, 73 Maujer st., Williamsburg, N. Y. jan23 1f

FOR SALE.—A complete duck-shooting outfit at Havre de Grace, Md. A large sloop scow, with two cabins, decoys, boats, double and single, sinkboxes, etc., etc. Apply to D. C. W. SMITH, 133 South 3d st., Phila. mar20 4t

TROUT PONDS and 12 acres of ground on Hudson River, 35 miles out, near depot, to let or for sale. Trout from one month to four years old. A splendid chance for a man of small means. H. P. DEGRAAF, Bowery National Bank. mar20 2t

FOR SALE.—One Sharps midrange Rifle, pistol grip, wind gauge, Vernier rear sight, 40 cal. bore, 70 grains. In perfect order; shooting guaranteed. Complete with cover, shells, etc. Price, $35. CONROY, BISSETT & MALLESON, 65 Fulton st., N. Y. mar20 1t

FOR SALE—One pair of trained wild geese decoys; large, handsome birds; 32 wild geese shot over them the last two falls. Address W. ALLISON, West Scituate, Mass. mar13 2t

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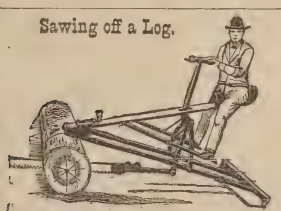

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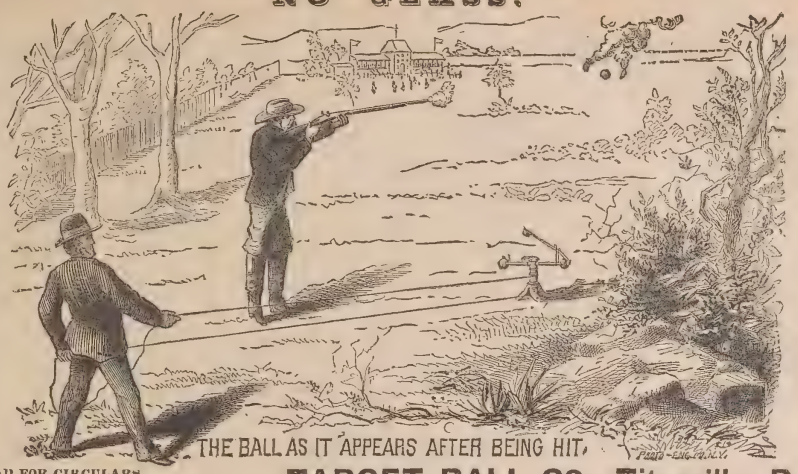

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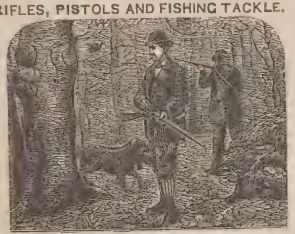

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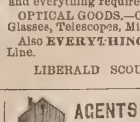

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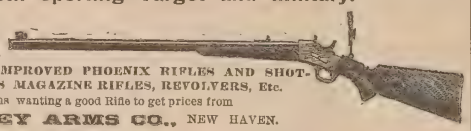

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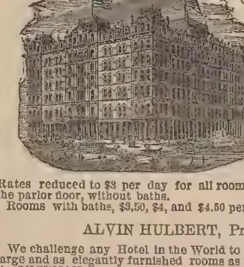

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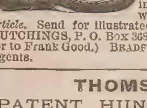

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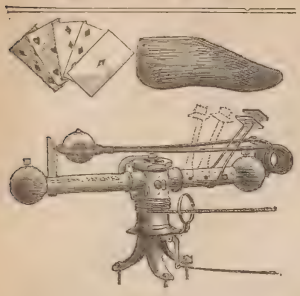

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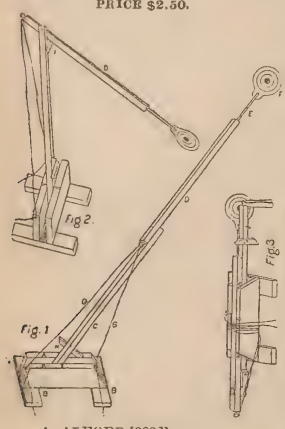

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AMERICAN STANDARD--EAGLE BRAND.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS ON TIN-COATED SHOT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

Having been asked by many of your readers as to the merits of TIN-COATED SOFT SHOT, I desir to say that I consider it the best shot I have ever used. I have given it a very severe test, having shot me 6,000 ball match, Jan. 8 and 9. with it. In that match I used two sets of double barrels, one of 10 and thy other 12-bore, and each single barrel was discharged 1,500 times without being once cleaned. The inne surface of the barrels is bright and free from scratches, although in shooting I used them until thee became so hot that they would not bear handling. I cannot imagine any case of ordinary use which could so severely test the cleanliness and perfection of the tin-coating and its freedom from injury by any heat which could ever result from continuous discharges of the gun. A. H. BOGARDUS.

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Our Improved Shell Now Possesses the Following Merits:

1st. Perfect Uniformity of Flange
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The rifle powder is also without a rival. The standing challenge to test this powder against any other has never been accepted. Many riflemen throughout the country have been successful with the powder, as, for instance, Mr. E. B. Souther, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, won last year two gold medals, two silver medals, two revolvers, and four other prizes in using the DITTMAR RIFLE POWDER.

Greater facilities and greater demand have enabled us to reduce the price of the powder considerably, and the fact that the Government at Armory at Springfield is making now all kinds of testing machinery for us will enable us to produce always a uniform, and in every way reliable, article.

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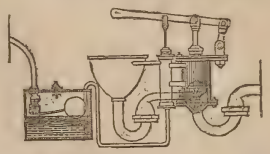

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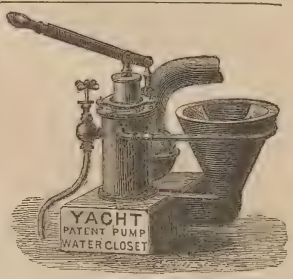

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1879.

Volume 12—No. 8.
No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

WILLOWEMOC.

FOREVER float the gandy fly!
Where swims the fish who can deny
Itself the tempting lure?
Let Willowemoc Club-man sing,
As welcome back comes every spring,
He feels his trout secure.
Then wake a good old woodland song,
As merrily you plod along;
With creel and reel and line and rod
You tramp the daisy-speckled sod,
And hasten forward at the call
Of singing brook and waterfall.
Now warily you stem the flood,
And feel the rushing of the blood;
While every nerve with rapture thrills
In unison with trickling rills.
When some bold swimmer dares "a rise,"
And leaps to gain the floating prize,
You strike! You have him sure and fast;
You back, and gain the bank at last.
There, stretched on mosses darkly green,
The chieftain of the pool, I ween,
Outrivals far the rainbow's sheen.
Eager again you cast the fly,
While clouds obscure the sun and sky;
Now here, now there, you take your tithe,
And pass the day in spirits blithe.
Then homeward turned at set of sun,
The gate is reached; with skip and run
Wee beaming faces greet you there,
And lead you to an easy chair,
To cheery fire and crackling log;
A noisy welcome barks the dog;
The singing kettle, hissing pan,
Presage the feast for inner man.
So may each day thus doubly blest,
Be but a foretaste of the rest;
And every day thus calmly spent,
To each and all bring sweet content.

—Esk.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

The Land of the Painted Heart.

Number Two.

THE country round about Lake Cœur D'Alêne is chiefly mountainous, with here and there a small plateau or valley, generally on the bank of some sequestered lake. The Mullan Road (running from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Benton, and built by Captain Mullan, formerly of the army) comes up the Spokan River, and, skirting the foot of the lake, passes over the mountains. Wolf Lodge, a small hay ranch on Wolf Lodge Creek, which empties into the lake, is about fifteen miles distant, and some fifteen miles further on is the Cœur D'Alêne Mission on the river of the same name. Here the good Jesuit Fathers reside, and have managed to Christianize the Cœur D'Alêne Indians. One of the Fathers told me there was but one Indian in the tribe who was not a member of the Catholic Church.

These Indians seem to be very thoroughly imbued with a sense of their religious duties. I recollect one evening, while I was stationed at Palouse City—a little hamlet on the Palouse River about a hundred miles from our present camp—a party of the Indians came late one afternoon to the grist-mill with a train of ponies laden with grain, which they exchanged for flour. They camped about a hundred yards below us on the bank of the river. Just at dark, while the fires where blazing brightly, the whole party—men, women and children—ranged themselves in two lines, kneeling on the ground, and sung their "Vespers" in the Indian language. Their stolid faces, lit up by the firelight, and the monotonous drone of their harsh voices as they sang, the bright fire and the dark overhanging pines, produced a very solemn effect. After they had finished, they rolled themselves up in their blankets and settled for the night. In the morning, just after daybreak, as I lay in my tent, I heard them again; but when I went down to breakfast they had gone.

About six miles from our present camp, and about due north, is a lake some three or four miles long by half a mile wide, which is celebrated for the abundance of its fish and the amount of game on the mountains surrounding it. There is no outlet to the lake, nor are there streams of any great size, though several small ones, flowing into it. But it is always full. It is fed by springs, and the water is clear, pure and always icy-cold. The Indians say that in the bygone days there was a whirlpool in the centre of the lake, and that logs or trees, getting within reach of the current, were drawn down and disappeared. That among other things, on one or two occasions, canoes were drawn in, their occupants having ventured too near, and were never seen again. This outlet is now, undoubtedly, filled up with logs and debris, for no visible sign of it exists; but there must be some opening in the bottom of the lake, for the inflow of the water is too great to be disposed of by evaporation, and the melting of the snow on the mountains in the spring or the heaviest rains seem to make no difference in its level.

That there are underground passages and caves throughout this country is certain. Often, when riding, the drum-like sound of the horse's feet or the deep rumble of the heavy wagons indicates the existence of vast hollows under ground. The Spokan River, which flows from the lake, over a hundred yards in width, has apparently no affluent above the great falls; yet, about fifteen miles below the lake, the volume of water is suddenly almost doubled. In winter, above this place, the river freezes over; but below, between it and the falls, it never freezes. In summer, when the water in the lake becomes warm, the water of the river is always the same until it arrives at this place, when a very marked increase of coldness is at once perceptible. Undoubtedly some underground current joins the main body of the river at this place, having its exit among the rocks, which are scattered around in the wildest profusion.

The hunting around Cœur D'Alêne Lake is super-excellent, and the fishing "the best in the world." In the numerous small lakes in the vicinity, and in the secluded portions of the great lake, the wild fowl build their nests and rear their young. I subjoin a list of the animals and birds found here, so far as I have been able to learn:

Grizzly, black, brown and cinnamon bears; California lion, panther, wild-cat, lynx, wolverine, gray, timber and prairie (coyote) wolves; red, black, silver-gray and cross foxes; beaver, otter, pine and stone marten; mink, fisher, weasel, badger, skunk, muskrat, elk, caribou, Virginia, black-tailed and mule deer; rabbits and hares; gray, red and ground squirrels; chipmunks, gray and bald eagles; osprey and many other varieties of hawks; hooting, long-eared and snowy owls; sage hen, pintail, pine, ruffed and prairie grouse; capercailzie or cock of the mountain; wild geese and swans; loons, ducks of many kinds; English and other snipe; plover, curlew, sand-bill and swamp cranes; robins, blackbirds of several kinds; crows, yellow-hammers, several varieties of woodpecker, bluebird, magpie, snow birds, bluejays, water-ouzel, humming birds of many kinds, and a great variety of other birds and animals the names of which are unknown to me.

Of fish, there are a number of varieties of trout, salmon-trout, suckers, and many kinds of shiners and other small fish. Salmon come up the Spokan River in abundance, but cannot get over the Great Falls. I may add here that we have neither mosquitoes nor black flies—those pests of the angler and hunter on the lake shores—though there is a fair allowance of other insects, the common house-fly being particularly abundant.

The country around is a perfect wilderness, and the few ranches, which here and there dot the country, are simply a log hut and a patch of garden. The Great Spokan Prairie, which extends from Pend'oerille Lake to the Columbia River, being rather more than a hundred miles in length, with a varying breadth of from six to ten, contains some good ranches where the cereals grow thriftily. Indian corn, however, does not grow well; but wheat, rye, oats, barley and potatoes give fine crops. Hay is a staple, the wild hay growing luxuriantly, and timothy, clover, red-top, blue-joint and bud-grass giving famous returns. Fruit does well, especially apples and pears. Strawberries yield immensely; peaches and grapes finely.

The country around is rapidly filling up, and, were it not for the fear of Indian troubles, every desirable spot would soon be taken up. Fifty miles below, in the "Fair Lake Country," or one hundred below, in the "Palouse Country," the soil is deep and very rich; but in this neighborhood it is rocky, gravely and light.

The inhabitants of this up-country are principally French half-breeds, descendants of the old Hudson's Bay voyageurs, a few of whom are still living here and married to Indian wives; hence such names as Louis Charette, Jean La Flor, Antoine Pelissier, Louis Pion, Piérre Michél, Eugêne Le Flambeau and Henri Perrault are not uncommon. But the new element in the lower country is the usual sturdy race which pushes out on the frontier, and, with the exception of a small sprinkling of Irish and Germans (principally discharged soldiers), is composed of the unadulterated American, chiefly Pike.

The late Indian troubles have much retarded emigration. It is estimated that at least a thousand families were prevented from coming into this immediate section of country by the Nez Percé war alone, with a like population in other sections. The timber of the country is chiefly pine, fir and tamarack, though there is considerable maple, beech and thorn. The cedar on the streams which feed the lake—the Cœur D'Alene and St. Joseph—is magnificent. Logs a hundred feed long and four feet in diameter at the but, with a grain perfectly straight, can be obtained in abundance, and many of the trees are much larger. Some of the mountains are covered to their crests with tamarack which attains a great size. Trees of eight or ten feet in diameter, of tamarack as well as fir and pine, are frequent, while from three to five is the ordinary size. Below, in the Palouse and Fair Lake Country, timber is scarce and has to be hauled long distances; but around Cœur D'Alene the only trouble is to find open ground. The site of our post was cleared from the primeval forest, and, the undergrowth having been cut away and the trees thinned out for some half mile around the post, makes one of the most beautiful parks I have ever seen.

There are several routes to this beautiful country. One is by Helena and Missouri, Montana, by the Mullan road, over the mountains. This route is always closed by heavy snow falls during the winter. They spin some strong yarns about these same snow falls. One is that a few winters ago a party was crossing the mountains by this route on snow-shoes, the snow being very deep. About half way across they noticed one day a thin column of smoke near the trail slowly curling up by a pine tree. Upon going to the tree they found a deep hole in the snow on one side of the trunk and the smoke coming out of it. Looking down, they saw it was almost thirty feet deep, and at the bottom were three miners who had made this their winter camp and were waiting for the spring to melt the snow and enable them to resume their prospecting. So they lowered them some late papers and provisions by means of a long lariat, and left them in their snug quarters. I do not vouch for the truth of the story.

During the spring, summer and fall this route is practicable for equestrians, but not for wagons, the bridges built by Captain Mullan having been swept away by the spring floods. The scenery along the route is said to be very grand and beautiful. One of the streams on the route (Hose Creek, I think) crosses the road sixty-five times in less than as many miles. It is readily forded, except during the spring floods. The country can also be entered by the Mullan Road from Walla Walla. (The Mullan Road runs from Fort Walla Walla on the Columbia to Fort Benton on the Missouri River). There is also another road from Walla Walla via Waitesburg, Dayton, Colfax, Pine Grove and Spokan Falls. This is the most practicable route, and the only one over which runs a public conveyance. A stage runs daily from Walla Walla to Colfax, and a "buck board" from Colfax to Spokan Falls twice a week. At Spokan Falls a team can be hired for the remaining twenty-seven miles. There are hotels at Waitesburg, Dayton, Colfax and Spokan Falls, but most of the houses on the way will accommodate travelers. There is another road from Walla Walla by the Texas Ferry across Snake River. Another route is from Lewiston, Idaho, through Paradise Valley, Moscur, Palouse City, Pine Creek, Pine Grove and Spokan Falls. You can also go from Lewiston via Colfax. In the summer and fall all these roads are good, but during the winter and spring the traveling is bad. In the spring it is almost impassable for wagons a part of the way on account of the deepness of the roads.

It is hard to close this sketch without some allusion to our friend "Lo, the noble red man of the forest." While there are many noble specimens physically, as a general thing the unadulterated Siwash is a very forlorn looking individual. As hunters and fishermen, they of course excel. If any of our Eastern brothers of the rod and gun ever wander to this far-off land, they will find poor Lo more than their match. The Indians will catch two fish to their one in the same vicinity, and larger ones, too. With respect to fishing the Indians have some curious superstitions. One is that while the moon is dark or small is the best time. An Indian will not fish, except through necessity, when the moon is at or near its full. The Indians say, gravely: "Wake siklis" (No, my friend). "Wake klose pish kunsih hyas moon towagh" (It is not good to fish when the moon is full and shining brightly). "Klose pish sick moon polaklie" (It is excellent fishing when the moon is on the wane and dark). "Sagalie tyee tikegh tenas mamook pish muck a muck" (The Great Spirit wishes his children to catch fish to eat). "Wake mamook pish kwanc sum" (He does not wish them to fish all the time). "Mamook pish olo sitkum" (So he makes the fish hungry only half the time). "Mamook hiyn" (Then they catch a great many).

While I am speaking of the success of the Indians in fishing, I must tell you a little incident that occurred to a friend of mine who is rather literal in some respects, though wise enough in others. We had all noticed how successful the Indians were in their fishing, both as to number and size, and naturally felt curious as to the reason. So this gentleman, who knows a few words of Chinook, volunteered to find out. By eking out his Chinook by signs he made an old Indian comprehend what he desired. Indians are usually very reticent about such matters, but some little kindness in the way of food and cast-off clothing had made this one willing to communicate; and as he could not speak English, nor my friend sufficient Chinook, the Indian had to resort to signs. Going to a large pine tree, out of which happened to be oozing a considerable quantity of pitch which had become clear and hard, he touched the tree (accidentally on the lump of gum) with his hand, and then made the motion of picking something out and putting it on the hook. So my friend thought he comprehended, and made the Siwash so understand. Seeing us soon after, he told us the Indians

used the gum from the pine trees. He had forgotten that the large white grub is very abundant in the bark of old, decayed pine logs; and, while the Indian indicated these grubs, my friend, taking him too literally, supposed he meant the gum which the Indian had touched with his hand.

In the chase, also, I am afraid our Eastern friends would be nowhere as compared with brother Lo. Hunting here is very laborious, notwithstanding the abundance of game, owing to the excessive roughness of the country; but the Indian seems to be tireless, and almost never returns without meat. In the winter, when the snow is deep on the ground and the game is driven from the mountains to the rocky promontories which jut out on the prairie, the Indians have grand hunts. A whole village—men, women and children—will go out, and, making a surround of a mile or two in diameter, will close in gradually toward some point agreed upon. The amount of game thus impounded is often immense. Of course the greater part escapes—the more dangerous—with the free consent of Brother Lo; for they are after meat, not fur; but it is not infrequent, at these great surrounds or battues, for one or two hundred deer to be killed. As the circle closes in the frightened animals huddle together, or, impeded by snow, dash frantically from side to side only to meet their foes wherever they turn. When the circle is sufficiently contracted, the Indians run in on snow-shoes and the slaughter commences. The deer are killed with arows, lances, clubs and even knives. In these surrounds fire-arms are used sparingly, for ammunition is scarce and hard to get, and, moreover, it is dangerous. As a general thing, only the chiefs or head hunters indulge in this luxury, and this only with the greatest care and circumspection.

Very many of the Indians understand English, and during Nez Perce and Bannock wars they used to gather around the stores where were the post offices on mail days—which they knew as well as we—and listen for the news. They will seldom speak English, however, and usually pretend not to understand it. Their means of communication are simply marvelous. When the famous Nez Perce chief, Joseph, was captured, the Indians of this neighborhood knew it and all the details of the battle, before the messengers of Generals Howard and Miles reached the telegraph; and although it required but three days for the news to reach us from Walla Walla—the nearest telegraph station—yet they knew of his capture, and told it four or five days before we got the news from our own people. Many of the more intelligent Indians are beginning to understand the homesteading of land, and see the advantage of permanent homes from which they cannot be ousted, and where they cannot be interfered with by settlers. One of the chiefs here—"Quin-E-Mo-Sa" (To meet together) by name—one of the few Indians who in his younger days would fight a white man with his fists alone and sustain himself manfully, a man of some shrewdness, and who has accumulated a few thousands of dollars in hard cash—was located on a very desirable spot of land on the edge of a beautiful lake. Finding his little territory was likely to be encroached upon, he decided to become a citizen and take up a homestead. So he got one of his white friends to make application in his name to the Register of the Land Office and go through the necessary formalities, the old man paying down the necessary fees like a man. For several mails Old Quin, as he is usually called, came over to the post office in full rig, viz.: a stove-pipe hat minus the top of the crown; an old coat with brass buttons and much the worse for wear; a gorgeous yellow blanket with a border of red and blue stripes; leggings, parti-colored; red and green blanket, with wide flaps or fringes down from the outer seams, and shoes. Each time the old man was disappointed he went off quietly; but one bright day the wished for letter arrived, and the certificate of the Register was placed in his hands. Old Quin was in ecstacies. With the old hat well cocked to one side and his blanket closely wrapped around his stalwart form, he grandly strutted forth through the crowd of Siwashes near the door, exclaiming (though he is usually very taciturn), as he shook the paper before their eyes: "Nika hiyu Boston alta! Wake nika Siwash! Wake iskum illahie Quinemosa alta! Nika Boston!" (I'm big white man now; I'm no Indian. They cannot take away Quinemosa's land now. I'm an American). And the old fellow stalked off with an expression of the utmost elation and scorn on his features—as proud as a peacock and as independent as a wood-sawyer. Nor was his way stayed, nor was there any laughter, nor replies, for he was a mighty warrior and a man of prowess among his people; his hand is always ready to strike, and, elated as he was with the sense of indisputable possession, there was no one who dared take exception to the old man's self-glorification. It was a bold thing, too, to proclaim himself a white man, for the Indians dislike the whites. But Old Quin does as he pleases among his people, and everywhere else. The old man mounted his horse, and, as he rode off with head erect, the last words heard as his voice was lost in the distance, were: "Quinemose Boston alta" (Quinemosa is a white man now). MONMOUTH.

AFTER GRAYLING IN MICHIGAN.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 14, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have been intending, since my trip to Northern Michigan last fall, in company with E. G. Savage, an enthusiastic fisherman of this city, to give you a few particulars thereof. We left our stopping place on Indian River (which connects Burt and Mullett lakes), where we were spending a few weeks hunting and fishing, and proceeded to the west branch of Sturgeon River. To reach the fishable portion we had twelve miles to go by conveyance, which carried our tent, provisions, traps and a light boat accommodating three persons. To give you an idea of the roughness of the way, it will be but necessary to say that we left our starting-place at nearly two o'clock P. M., and by eight o'clock that evening had made ten miles of the distance, camping on the shore of a small and beautiful lake. We finished our journey early the next morning, and by nine o'clock we were busily engaged in landing grayling in water as swift as a mill-race and as cold as it was swift.

The west branch of the Sturgeon is a narrow, crooked and very rapid stream, with not an eddy or back water pool in it for the distance of the six miles which we traversed. The banks are studded with the ends of non-decayable pine stumps projecting out and looking like an armory, with limbs, trunks of trees and all kinds of wild rubbish entangled therein, which the lumbermen have cut down and dragged out to clear the stream for the purpose of running logs.

After striking the main Sturgeon, we had a deeper and just as swift a current. The distance from where we struck the main river to its mouth, about twenty miles, was made by us in four hours, and was one of the wildest trips imaginable. During this four hours we had to cut our way through fallen trees a number of times, cut off branches to pass under, climb out on an obstructing tree trunk at the water's surface and drag our boat over, and work hard all the time with a keen weather-eye open, so that when rounding a curve we would not be brought up suddenly against the bank or upon some snag or fallen tree, in which case we certainly would have had to "make up a load and walk." I would not advise any one not thoroughly acquainted with managing a craft in a very rapid and narrow current to try such a trip on their own hook; if they do they will certainly "get left." We were under the care and marshalship of David Smith, of Cheboygan, Mich., an old lumberman and a man of good sense and practical experience, who, with his wife and family, is now keeping a "hunters' and fishers' retreat" on Indian River near Burt Lake (the point from which we started), and which I take pleasure in recommending to all who wish to sojourn in that locality.

We caught a great many grayling in the west branch, the water being very clear, but none in the main stream, as that was riled on account of a heavy rain, which did not affect the west branch much. The sport is very fine, I assure you, to land a grayling weighing a good pound and a quarter in water that is very rapid, together with the swiftness of the fish, they being, if I am able to ascertain properly, the swiftest fish that live, being even given the name of "umbra." In water two to three feet deep, running smooth and rapid, where you could see every pebble on the bottom, you could not possibly see these fish, either still or moving. At the same time we knew they were there, for we were catching them, and the first sight it would be possible to get of them was when they were brought to a check by the tackle. We tried crickets, grasshoppers and artificial flies of different sizes and colors, but found grasshoppers the best bait for them. They do not take the bait as readily on the surface of the water as they do when it is submerged and drawn through it. I had, however, some of my finest sport in catching some with flies on the surface. As to their size, we caught nothing weighing more than a pound and a quarter—from that down; but we heard of some that had been caught the year before weighing two pounds—authentic; and a number of stories of their being caught weighing between three and four pounds. This from our experience we had to take with a grain of allowance. The cartilage of the mouth gives way very easily, much more so than that of any other fish I have ever caught, requiring some patience in order to land them in very swift water. And when just taken from the water I think they are the handsomest of all fish, being delicate in outline; large dorsal fin elegantly mottled and colored, and the bright appearance of the whole body gives to them an appearance to a sportsman very beautiful. They are, also very tender; one could with thumb and finger pinch the head entirely off. The flesh when first dressed has a slight pink tinge, but upon cooking turns white. It is a finely flavored and very compact meated fish, well deserving of the high rank they have attained.

I would wish here to back up "Subscriber" from Painesville, O., in your number of March 6, in regard to advertisers changing their ads. These advertisements are to me quite interesting, and the more in detail they go the better I am pleased with them, as I have no doubt others are the same. Also I wish to heartily recommend the Shelton auxiliary rifle barrel as an indespensable addition to a sportsman's outfit. I have one of .43 cal, which I would not exchange for the best shotgun in America. FRANK N. BEEBE.

LAKE SOPHIA.

MONTREAL, Feb. 26, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

On Friday morning, the 21st of February, 1879, the writer, in company with a sporting friend, Charley O——, left Taylor's Hotel, Sawyerville, Quebec, fully equipped and provisioned, for a trip to Lake Sophia, or, as it is usually called, Upper Connecticut Lake. The object of our visit there was to obtain specimens of the *Salmo fontinalis* that abound in that lake, and also to see if the French settlers in its vicinity, this side of the boundary line, were raying due observance to the game laws of this province. These "Canucks" generally have very lax ideas regarding the close season for game.

Our route from Sawyerville was by the new road through the woods to Emberton. This road in the summer is passable for both single and double teams. We were told at the hotel that the first eight miles of the road would be good; after that distance the remainder would be doubtful. When we reached the doubtful part of the road we found it hardly tracked, so we mounted "Shanks' mare" and trudged ahead, with our "nag," hauling sleigh and traps, following in the rear. The first six miles of this "doubtful road" was passed over merrily, and enlivened by an occasional shot at ruffed grouse, which our spaniel Rover flushed along the way. But soon after this distance was covered Charley's knees began to grow weak, and he swayed along like a ship in a storm. He expressed a desire to try a snowy couch by the wayside. But words of bantering and cheer sustained him until we reached a settler's shanty, where he had a rest, some hot tea and pea soup; then declared his ability to proceed to the next shanty, a mile distant, without further delay. Here we met Mons. Boscett, whose cabin is within 1¼ mile of the boundary line and 2½ miles from the lake. Mons. B. had his team with him, which, by the way, was a novel one—one ox yoked to a light sled—and we soon arranged with him to haul us to his place, where we would take up our quarters during our stay in that vicinity. The distance from Sawyerville to the lake by this route is not far from twenty-two miles, and is a very desirable one for sportsmen who wish to visit the lake during the summer months.

Take the Grand Trunk Railway to Sherbrooke or Lennoxville; then International R. R. to Birchton, a short half-hour's ride; then stage to either Eaton Corners, four miles, or to Sawyerville, six miles. At either of the above places a good double team can be engaged to make the trip to the lake and back for about $6. We would advise all parties visiting that locality to take a tent with them. M. Boscett's cabin is one of the best in the settlement, built of hewn square spruce logs, containing but one room, whose rough walls are decorated with a few cheap portraits of defunct saints, one of Pope Leo; a 7x9 mirror, with varnished frame; several pegs and board shelves covered with well worn apparel of all sizes, belonging to both sexes; cooking utensils; a cheap single-barrel shotgun, with equipments; a large double stove in the centre of the room, and four large beds arrayed side by side, opposite to the door. The family consisted of M. B. and wife, mother-in-law, sister-in-law, one large Thomas cat, three dogs (two of the latter were of the feminine gender), and eleven small children—a family for a poor man.

As we had our own provisions we did not suffer with hunger, though Charley did cast longing eyes toward a loaf of buckwheat bread that one of the babies was digging into. We brought in our buffalo robes and blankets and made up a comfortable shake-down on the floor near the stove, which was kept roaring with a good fire. As we were tired we turned in early. Soon after the family began preparing to retire. Then arose a perfect babel of sounds—squalling, scolding, jabbering and other like noises, to which we added our quota so as to appear sociable. All intermingled together made a din that once heard would never be forgotten; but the sounds were at last hushed and quietness reigned, only broken by an occasional long drawn snore.

We were up early, quite refreshed, and soon ready to visit the lake. That indispensable ox was hitched up and pulled us with a long swinging stride over a good winter road to the western side of the lake. This lake is beautifully nestled among spruce clad hills and peaks, and must be a favorite resort of the lover of such scenery during the summer months. As to the number and size of the trout that we took through the ice that day we decline to answer until we first ascertain at what time the open season for trout fishing begins in New Hampshire. It, however, is our belief, that some fine *Salmo fontinalis* inhabit those waters. The day that we were there it was ten degrees below zero—not favorable weather for winter fishing. The former frequenters of this lake must have been a bad lot of vagabonds, as we noticed that every spruce tree between the lake and boundary had been peeled, which of course destroys the life of the tree.

When we stood on the boundary mountain, where we had large view of the Megantic country, we saw what was a few years ago a beautiful unbroken forest country, now disfigured by long, unsightly clearings dotted with hundreds of French settlers' cabins. If the French inhabitants of America continue to increase during the next hundred years at the same ratio that they have for the past twenty years they will overrun this continent, for they will not number less than 350,000,000. What an odor of garlic and pease-soup there will then arise from this land. Oh! my friends!

We did not find any evidence that the deer have as yet been molested since the close season began, Feb. 1, though, should a thaw come on and a crust be formed, there is no doubt but that the forest on both sides of the line will be alive with hunters after venison. We returned to Sawyerville over a good road, via. Popes gold mines, Lapertria Island Brook, etc., distance thirty miles. STANSTEAD.

THE CARIBS.

The following is an abstract of a lecture delivered befor the Long Island Historical Society, on the 11th of March in stant, by our old Florida correspondent, Fred A. Ober (Fred Beverly), who has recently returned from a two years' exploration of the Windward Islands, in the Caribbean Sea:

On two of the smaller islands of the Caribbean Sea live the remnants of a people now almost extinct. They are all that remain of a people once powerful and warlike, but now they are peaceful and gentle, living a life of languid ease, dwelling in huts of thatch, cultivating their little garden spot, living on the fruits of the earth, with an occasional foray into the sea. The bounteous soil of that tropical clime yields them an abundance of fruit and vegetables sufficient for their simple needs. They are a happy people, their wants are easily satisfied, and, with little labor, they dream through their lives in the perfect enjoyment of existence. In a land which is theirs by right, and where they ruled supreme, they are now but a shadowy remnant, and even their blood is so intermixed with the negro that at the present day the number of pure blood Carib Indians is very small. We must turn to the first page of American history to gather our first account of these people. At no time was Columbus so popular with the court and people of Spain as when on the eve of setting out upon his second voyage. The Bay of Cadiz was whitened with his fleet, and the crowds that flocked to him to seek their fortunes in the new world were turned back, for the expedition was more than filled. On the 25th of September, 1493, he sailed from Cadiz, and the land first made was one of the group of small islands lying to the eastward of the Caribbean Sea. It was the Island of Guadaloupe, and upon landing they came in contact with a tribe of natives different from those that had been encountered upon the former voyage. The visitors found about the villages and huts of the savages the evidences of their cannibalistic practices. They found the bones of the victims, and in one place the flesh of a man boiling in a pot. It was learned that they were a strong and warlike tribe, that they made forays upon the neighboring islands and tribes, often going to a distance of one hundred and fifty leagues in their canoes. In the tribes which they attacked the youngest and handsomest of the women were carried off and the men were taken prisoners to be eaten. Columbus, however, was in search of gold, and coasted away along the belt of islands. In one place a boat's crew attacked a canoe load of these natives, and the contest was a long and difficult one. The canoe was filled with men and women, and both fought with courage and desperation. Even when the canoe was overturned they continued the contest in the water, swimming about and shooting their arrows with perfect ease. Some Caribs who were captured were sent home to be sold as slaves, and Columbus had planned that from this source, viz.: the traffic in the natives, the purse of the king would be replenished, the expedition paid for, and the souls of the poor heathen saved. The scheme, however, did not work well. The Caribs could not be enslaved, and the other and more gentle native tribes perished by thousands in the attempt made to enslave them. Their easy lives had not fitted them to perform the labors of their brutal Spanish task-masters. It is estimated that the Spaniards murdered upward of a million natives in these islands, but they did not like to come in contact with the Carib Indians. They did not care to meet an enemy who would measure swords with them, and who would set at defiance with their wild valor, the superior arms and military skill of the white invader—the "Children of the Sun," as they called them. It is to the prowess of their ancestors that the Carib Indians of to-day owe their existence. Every trace of the more numerous and weaker tribes has been swept away, and they alone remain, changed greatly, but still the remnant of the tribe that once filled the Antilles with fear.

I had been a week or more in the interior of Dominica

hunting and gathering natural specimens, and there I heard about the Carib Indians, and the more I heard the more I determined to visit them. I had secured a guide (a half-breed Carib), the most faithful servant I ever had, averse to work and to manual exertion of every kind, but nevertheless he always secured the performance of his duties and satisfied my wants by getting some one to do the work for him.

In this connection the lecturer told an amusing story of how the native girl employed to cook for them left one morning, and when he came back from the forest to breakfast there was none prepared. His servant disappeared in a short time, and about nine o'clock in the evening returned with a friend, both uproariously drunk and dragging between them a young Indian girl about eighteen years old. They had been to the settlement to get a cook, but could not find one, and the wild and lawless savage had lighted upon the girl wandering in the forest, and with the help of his friend had captured her, tied her securely, and brought her in triumph to his master for a cook. The "sweet doing of nothing," is the philosophy of the lives of these children of nature, and so long as their few and simple wants are supplied they do not care how life goes on. They are kindly and hospitable, and when a native puts his hut at your disposal it is no figure of speech, but he means what he says—wife, children, furniture and everything are at your service. The ancient Caribs were, of course, very superstitious, and they seemed to have had some vague idea of a future state. They believed that the brave would be rewarded with some happy hereafter, and that cowards would be banished beyond the mountains to some unknown region. They had also a vague idea of some supreme divinity, whom they worshiped, and to whom they made offerings. Their descendants are nominally Catholics, and are very observant of the rites of the Church, but are still full of their old-time superstition and belief in the evil spirits. Formerly the Caribs buried their dead in a sitting posture that they might be ready to jump up when the time came, and with their faces toward the east that they might see the light of the morning when the time came for arising. The last Carib buried in this position, according to tradition, was some time during the last century. Eight months after the visit paid to the Carib Indians of Dominica the lecturer was in St. Vicent Island, where there exists another remnant of the Carib tribe. In the former island they spoke a broken French, in the latter, broken English. In the Island of Dominica there were only twenty families of pure blooded Caribs; in St. Vincent less than six. A few more generations and they will have disappeared entirely.

The Carib language is fast disappearing, and in a short time it will be lost like the tribe that speaks it. The lecturer made a vocabulary of Carib words, but found very few natives that could speak it, and his main source of information was an old Carib woman. The tongue spoken by most of them is a jargon of broken English or French, mixed with some of their native words. He noticed that in some respects the women used a different dialect from the men; that there were some phrases used by the women that were never made use of by the men, and *vice versa*. The difference consisted, mainly, apparently in the structure of the sentences, and each was perfectly intelligible to the other. The origin of this peculiar distinction is traced to a time when a neighboring tribe was overthrown and the women incorporated as wives into the tribe of the conquerors. They spoke a somewhat different dialect, and when the children were under the care of the mothers they spoke the dialect used by the women, but as they grew up and passed into the society of the men and warriors, they dropped the women's dialect and spoke that of the men. The girls, however, of course preserved the dialect of their mothers, and thus it was handed down. The ancient Caribs could not count beyond twenty, and used their fingers and toes in their enumeration. The name Carib is from a native source and is also from the same root as the word cannibal, and means bravery and valor. In color the pure Caribs are a yellowish brown, and the distinguishing name between those of pure blood and those who have an admixture of negro blood is yellow Carib and black Carib. The hair of the pure blood is long and straight, and in youth they are well formed, but tend to corpulency as they grow older. The women marry very young, and grow wrinkled and old at an early period.

Mr. Ober showed a number of portraits and groups of the Carib Indians, and also a number of tropical scenes, illustrative of their life.

Fish Culture.

THE REPRODUCTIVE HABITS OF EELS.

By Hon. Robt. B. Roosevelt.

He first referred to the discovery of the eggs of eels, and quoted a statement of Professor Baird to the effect that they matured their spawn in winter, when they are dormant and imbedded in the mud, and when they could not unite with the male. It subsequently appeared that the parent eels had been caught in the fall of the year, when they were in full activity and in the fresh water preparatory to spawning. Mr. Roosevelt expressed an opinion that they were part of those taken by Mr. Aitkyns, in Maine—a locality in which it was probable that the eggs would mature more early than with us, and at present there is no doubt about the truth of the discovery. The action of this society and the discussion before it attracted public attention to these fish, which for two thousand years had been a stumbling block to the physiologists. Information came pouring in from all quarters, and although there was, as there always had been, much contradiction as to fact and opinion, important progress was made in our knowledge. The received theories of the descent of the mature fish to the sea in autumn to spawn, and the ascent of the young in the spring to the fresh waters were discredited, and if not disproved are now shown to be at least exceedingly doubtful, while their entire method of reproduction is freed from the strange theories which surrounded it. It is no longer supposed that eels are hermaphrodite—the two sexes united in one fish occurs only in the lower form of animal life—nor that they produce their young alive, nor that they have more than one heart in their bodies, although we have not ascertained accurately where and when they spawn, nor has an impregnated egg nor a living spermatozoon been obtained. The presence of the eggs in the spawning fish was so apparent when the proper part was examined, that it seemed impossible any difficulty could have ever arisen about it, and it now appears that many investigators knew of the existence of the eggs and had seen them frequently.

Notwithstanding these posthumous discoveries and assertions, to Mr. Aitkynes, Professor Baird, and especially to Mr. Eugene G. Blackford—who popularized the discovery in such a way that no one could doubt it—is due the credit of being the first persons who, in the course of two thousand years of experiment, discovered the true procreative methods and organs of the eel. It is gratifying to think that so desirable a result is largely due to the action of this society. [Applause.] In my paper of last year I suggested a probability that spawn would be found, if at all, in the fall months, just previous to the time when the eels hide themselves in the mud in the process of hibernation. Not that this is hibernation in the broadest sense of the word, as the fish are in all of it not in the least torpid, but perfectly capable of motion if disturbed, and I have seen them when driven from one locality swim rapidly against a strong current with as much apparent ease as in summer. But in winter eels lie dormant and undisturbed, and conceal themselves in the mud whether they happen to be in salt water or in fresh. Of this there is no question, and this hibernation commences in this neighborhood in November and continues until April. My pond on Long Island has been drawn off three succeeding winters for the purpose of digging out the muck which had accumulated on the bottom, and many grown eels are found in it and are dug up with the muck.

Mr. Roosevelt quoted several newspaper authorities on this point, and in continuing said: In salt water eels are not taken in pots after the fall months, but are often speared in considerable numbers through the mud. This is done with a broad spear, which is thrust into the bottom without special direction, but in such localities as the fish are in the habit of seeking for hibernation. These places are springy with the fresh water oozing from the bottom and percolating upward through the mud. It seems that the habits of eels in England are about the same as they are in this country. Here, while the young make their appearance in large bodies by April 1, the mature eels do not feed and are not taken in eel-pots until later, and probably when they have left their Winter quarters. So it would seem either that the eggs are deposited in the autumn, which is probably the fact, or that impregnation takes place not in the ordinary way, but by bodily connection. In suggesting the possibilities I do not mean to say that eels do not breed in the salt water. I do know also that they breed in fresh water, and that on Long Island the young go down the stream in spring as soon as they are hatched. Absolutely mature eggs are yet to be found, for, although Mr. Blackford has found them in various conditions of maturity, and those first discovered by Professor Baird, were far advanced, none, I believe, were actually ripe for emission, and until eggs are discovered we shall be in the dark as to the exact time of spawning. Bearing closely upon this question is the contingency that there may be connection between the sexes of eels instead of the fecundation of the eggs after their extrusion. There is certainly considerable evidence on one side of this question, and as yet none on the other. Mr. A. S. Fuller is reported in a recent interview to have said that "the researches of naturalists have not yet thrown light upon what are known as eel balls. Eels, like snakes, link and twist themselves together, forming large clusters or balls. These balls are frequently found in the streams during the fall. The clusters are sometimes so large that they roll into mill races and clog the wheels."

The creatures referred to above may not be eels, but the explanation would seem to be that intimated by Mr. Fuller—a sexual act. I have never seen this operation and cannot vouch for it, but other persons, even in this country, have asserted it in the course of the discussions brought out by the Fish Cultural Associations. No male eels have yet been discovered, that is, no eels containing milt. It has been suggested that the males may be much smaller than the females, and not caught or marketed, and even a difference is supposed to exist in their appearances. But these assertions are not borne out by proof, and eels are found in the fall with neither milt nor spawn. These may be barren or spent, but they may also be males, and should be examined anatomically under the microscope, to see whether traces can be found of genital organs. This is entirely a suggestion, as I have no opinion to offer on so curious a question, but as it is a possibility it should not be neglected. But leaving anatomical questions to be settled by others, as fish culturists we know that eels containing ripe milt have never been seen, and until we can get the milt in that condition it is of no value to us. For our own purposes one of the first things to do is to study these fish more carefully at night, which is the time they seem to prefer for many of their movements. There is one curious inconsistency about them. Mature eels can be transported readily, packed in barrels, and will live twenty-four to forty-eight hours without water. They are capable of great endurance treated in this way, although they do not live in stagnant ponds, but the young are exceedingly delicate and cannot be carried any distance without frequent changes of water. From my experience I should say they would die as quickly as young trout. They grow rapidly and feed freely on one another. I have seen salmon fry choked by trying to swallow an eel of two inches in length, and I have opened an eel of nine inches whose stomach was swelled into a round protuberance by the number of little eels which it contained. They eat all manner of little fish, and almost any sort of food. The fry when they first appear are like white threads on the water, but in a few weeks they are dark on the back and yellowish on the belly.

The run of the fry on Long Island begins on April 1 and closes entirely by May 24. So far as I have considered the question of the procreative habits of eels, on the theory that the eggs are deposited whether previously impregnated or not, and that they hatch after extrusion, I believe this to be the most natural and altogether the most probable theory, but I cannot ignore a considerable mass of testimony sustaining the idea that the young are born alive. There is nothing really incredible in the theory when tested by the facts which we can regard as established, although for my part I am not ready to place faith in it. In support of the theory, President Roosevelt read a letter from Mr. James N. Wells, of Riverhead, Long Island, and in conclusion he expressed the belief they would soon have the necessary facts about these curious creatures.

Another Compliment from Abroad.—Mr. Fred Mather, who so successfully superintended the transportation of the *Salmo quinnat*, presented by the United States to Holland last year, has received from the King of Holland a gift of two hundred and fifty guilders in recognition of his services.

Wisconsin—*Madison, March* 20.—There seems to be some trouble at the State Fish Hatchery, near our city. It is reported that the young trout are dying off by the thousands; that there will be none for distribution this season. This is sad news. Rover.

Small Mackerel.—A very pertinent commentary upon the principle of cause and effect, as applied to our fisheries, is found in a note from Seth Green, who writes:

I have made inquiries of our salt mackerel dealers, and they tell me that for the last few years they have not been able to get any No. 1 mackerel. The cause is that as the fish become scarce, the fishermen make the mesh of their nets smaller, and consequently they catch the fish one and two years before they ought to be caught.

—One million young whitefish have recently been distributed at points on the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad, the Fleur and Pere Marquette Railroad and the Detroit River.

Natural History.

Food of the Paddle Fish.—In Forest and Stream of January 16 a correspondent called attention to the capture of a paddle fish on a hook baited with a minnow, and we gave at that time a short account of this curious fish and of some of its habits. A paper by Mr. S. A. Forbes, in the *Bulletin* of the Illinois State Laboratory, gives some further information on this and kindred points, and, in view of the general ignorance as to what constitutes the food of fishes, it seems worth while to notice some points brought out in this communication.

The paddle fish, which is generally supposed by fishermen to feed on the slime and mud of the river bottom, proves upon examination to depend for food very largely on *Entomostraca*, which are crustaceans of low grade. It also lives to a considerable extent on vegetable matter, fully one-fourth of the entire food being of this character. Algæ are largely eaten, and but little mud was found in the stomach with the food. The interlacing processes of the gills in this species, which are very numerous and delicate, and are arranged in a double row on each arch, apparently form a strainer which allows the mud of the bottom to escape with the water, but arrest and retain any object as large as a *Cyclops*.

Besides the species just referred to, no less than fifty-three varieties of Illinois fish were examined by Mr. Forbes, some of which were found to be wholly carnivorous and others herbivorous, while some, like the catfish, are omnivorous.

Fishes are notoriously voracious feeders, and the enormous quantities of food devoured by certain of them, especially among insect feeders, is very remarkable. As a very considerable part of this food consists of land insects which have fallen into the water, fishes and land birds are thus brought directly into competition so far as food supply is concerned.

It is remarked that some fishes, valuable to man, are dependent on food which is too liable to injury or destruction to make it worth while to attempt to cultivate them successfully. Others, however, equally valuable, subsist on food which is absolutely indestructible.

The subject of Mr. Forbes' paper is unquestionably of the highest interest, not only to the student of science, but to the practical fish-breeder as well.

Nests and Eggs of American Birds.—It affords us great pleasure to be able to call attention to Part I. of Mr. Ingersoll's work with this title, and to be able to speak of it in terms of praise. This branch of ornithology has been too much neglected in this country, and a work like the one proposed has long been needed. It will be gladly welcomed by all ornithologists as an important addition to the literature of the subject, and will be of especial assistance to young workers in this department of science.

In the present work the author proposes to bring together, from whatever sources, all that is known concerning the breeding habits of North American birds, and we understand that he has been promised the valuable assistance of some of the leading ornithologists of the country in his work. We are told that Dr. Coues, Prof. Allen, Capt. Bendire, and a number of other leading workers in this field, have offered not only rare specimens for figuring, but valuable extracts from journals and note-books for the text.

The scheme of the work, which is devoted to North America in the sense in which the term is usually employed by ornithologists, is to inform the reader: First, as to the region through which the species is known to breed; second, as to date of arrival and preliminaries to nest building; third, all about the nest itself—its position, construction, etc.; fourth, as to the eggs—their number, color, markings, etc., to illustrate which colored figures of each species will be given; fifth, as to the young—their food, growth, time of leaving the nest, and the care which they receive from their parents. It will readily be seen that a volume that gives us all these details will be extremely valuable as well as interesting.

In Part I., which we have just received, are accounts of ten species, in the order given in Dr. Coues' "Key," and, in the two plates which accompany it, one or more figures of the eggs of each are given. The text is interesting, and the drawings of the plates excellent. The coloring of some of the figures is not, we think, all that could be desired; but, as is well known, it is a matter of extreme difficulty to get this just right. No doubt subsequent numbers will be in every way satisfactory.

We have no hesitation in stating that Mr. Ingersoll's work, if successfully carried to completion, will be a very valuable addition to the already large list of works which treat of the the ornithology of North America.

STATEMENTS ABOUT THE WILD PIGEON.—At a meeting of the Monroe County Sportsmen's Club, held some time since, Mr. Henry Knapp, an old sportsman and pigeon trapper, made some remarks concerning the habits of the wild pigeon (*Ectopistes migratoria*) which deserve notice. Some of the facts, if facts they be, have not previously been published, and should receive the attention of field ornithologists.

Mr. Knapp says that neither young birds nor eggs are allowed to die of hunger or spoil in a pigeon roost if the parent bird is killed. The young ones are fed and the eggs hatched by foster parents. The pigeon usually lays only one egg at each hatching, but if food is very abundant two eggs are sometimes laid. The nest is exceedingly rude, consisting of a few twigs placed at the crotch of a limb, and so slovenly that the eggs may be seen from below. In a thick roost trees, are sometimes so densely covered with nests as to appear at a distance as if in foliage. When the young ones have been hatched the parents make immense flights daily after food. The hens all fly after food in the morning, leaving the cocks in charge at home, and the latter go away in the afternoon foraging. The quantity of "mast" a pigeon will carry back on such excursions from a distance of one hundred miles or more is enormous. Mr. Knapp counted the contents of one pigeon's crop taken in flight, and found 28 beech nuts, 11 grains of Western corn, 100 maple leaves and a quantity of other material. He has seen the crop burst open when the bird was shot, and the bulk of food it had contained was astonishing. The parent bird has the power of ejecting this from the crop to feed the young. When food is abundant, and the young birds have aquired sufficient strength to care for themselves, the old ones play them a peculiar trick to start them on the "battle of life" and teach them the necessity of earning their own living. The old ones steal away at night and do not return. The young remain a day or so in the nests, expecting to be fed as usual, but soon find themselves growing hungry, and fly out. If the parents did not do this the youngsters would remain in the nests and never exert themselves.

THE RAPID FLIGHT OF FLIES.—*New York, Feb.* 27.—Mr. C. H. Hope, of Somerset, Ohio, seems to question in your last issue the ability of the partridge fly to keep up with the flight of the ruffed grouse. Pshaw! has he forgotten the commonest incidents of his life? Don't the minute gnats in the woods keep up with his fastest walk, and the horse-fly with the fastest gait of the horse? The rapid flight of the clumsy bee is amazing when we consider the proportion of its wings to its bulky body. If Stedman's coming steam aerobat could be fitted with a propellor which could make revolutions as rapid as the buzzing wings of the blue-tailed fly—why, zip! how she would skip across the Atlantic! SHOO.

The point, as we understood it, which our correspondents tried to make, was rather that it would be impossible for an observer to trace the flight of the insect in company with the grouse, than that the fly could not keep up.

As a matter of fact, however, the flies do not leave the birds but travel on the body of their protector. Their wings are very weak and by no means fitted for long continued or rapid flight. Indeed, some genera of the group are incapable of any flight whatever. Moreover, *Olfersia* does not feed upon the excrement of the grouse, but upon its blood. The fly is provided with a long and exceedingly delicate and thin proboscis, through which it sucks its fluid nourishment. It is very doubtful whether the parasite, after it has once attached itself to a bird ever leaves it until death parts the twain, or an opportunity occurs for its taking up quarters on a new and fresh subject; as in the case of the transfer from an old bird to newly hatched young. The life history of the partridge-fly, however, has not yet been clearly made out, and any additions to it will be gratefully welcomed.

HYBRID DUCK—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A friend while on a shooting trip with me last week killed what I suppose is a hybrid between the black duck and the mallard. As I never saw or killed one before in twenty-five years' experience in shooting marsh fowl, I write to ask my brother sportsmen through your valuable paper whether such cross-bred ducks are not very uncommon. I am not ornithologist enough to give the technical terms, but will give a rough description of the duck. The bill is that of the drake mallard; the upper part of the head, down as far as the eyes, green; from the eye down the sides of the head and neck, gray, dotted with brown, as in the black duck; upper part of the breast like the black duck, but a shade lighter in color; lower part of breast and abdomen nearly like the duck mallard, with back, wings and feet resembling those of the drake mallard. My friend, who is a skillful taxidermist, will set the bird up. I would like to hear if any of the numerous FOREST AND STREAM family (in which I include your whole list of subscribers) have ever killed a duck of the above kind.

Easton, Md., March 18, 1879. SINKBOAT.

Hybrid ducks are not very uncommon, and have been frequently noticed in these columns. For very full information about them let "Sinkboat" consult FOREST AND STREAM, Vol. I., pp. 342 and 374; Vol. II., pp. 5 and 54; Vol. IV., p. 133; Vol. V., pp. 260, 276, 339 and 388.

A SNOW WHITE DEER—*Wright, Ottawa Co., P. Q., Canada.—Mr. Editor:* Do any of your readers desire a live deer that is snow white? I am trying to arrange for the proper care of such an animal until it can be sent within reach of a railway. The successful capture of this beautiful creature was but recently effected, the deer proving to be a young doe which is quite probably pregnant. So rare a specimen should be preserved alive, and although I cannot care for it myself I hope that some one as much interested in Natural History, can and will do so. I therefore would ask you to call attention through the columns of FOREST AND STREAM to the capture of this deer, especially that of the Zoological Societies. EVERETT SMITH.

Address, Portland, Maine.

SPRING NOTES.

CANADA, *Galineau River, P. Q., March* 18.—The cold winter has just broken, and the temperature to-day seems like that of May. Until within a week the deep snow in the woods was as light as in December, the result of continuous cold weather, uninterrupted by any thaw. Besides the pleasure of hunting large game during the earlier portion of the present winter, I have more recently enjoyed less exciting explorations in search of the feathered winter denizens of Canada, and have added to my ornithological collection some fine semi-arctic specimens.

Although ravens remain here all winter, the crows migrate, and only yesterday I first noticed the arrival of crows. A red-winged starling (blackbird) was seen here yesterday.

Although I am feasting on moose meat, it is only to the novice that I need add that the antlers on a frozen head outside show that it would not be "fresh" meat but for the weather, as no moose are to be found wearing antlers thus late in the season.

Although I have tramped many hundreds of miles in the woods this winter, I have not once suffered from chafed or sore feet, nor from cold, owing to the use of a pair of snow-shoe slippers. Without these I know, from much previous experience, I should have suffered great annoyance from cold toes, chafing, and snow-balling under the feet. Not the least suffering from these causes ever occurs while using the snow-shoe slippers. These slippers prove to be as great an improvement in the method of fastening snow-shoes to the feet as is the modern appliance of skates over the old one-strap method in vogue for so many years.

I am now with my friend and hunting companion of three years since, who is a constant reader of FOREST AND STREAM, and owner of the beautiful setter, Bang, own brother to my Cora II., whose likeness has been honored by a place in "The Sportsman's Gazetteer," the best book of reference for sportsmen ever published in America. EVERETT SMITH.

Our correspondent, "Quill Driver," writes from Milford, Mass., saying, under date March 10, "I heard the first blue birds of the season to-day."

"Buckeye," who dates his note Hudson, Ohio, March 8, says:

The birds are beginning to arrive. Spring is fast removing the last of Old Winter, and it soon will be a thing of the past. The robin was the first to come, he being here on the 5th, the blue bird and the crow on the 6th. Grackle and kill-deer between the 6th and 9th. Last year the robin was here the 3d of February, the blue bird the 4th, crow the 5th, kill-deer the 8th. Year before last, 1877, the robin was here Feb. 20, blue bird the 24th, crow the 25th, kill-deer 26th, snipe March 11, pigeon the 8th of March. No snipe or pigeon yet, but the snipe should be here by the 15th; the pigeons some days sooner, if we can take the appearance of the other birds as a guide, and compare their arrival this year with their arrival in past years. There are a few wild duck flying about, but only a few.

Our valued friend, M. G. E., sends us from Blacksburg, Va., a note on the arrival of the Wilsons snipe. He says:

On the 9th inst. I found seven Wilsons snipe in the marshes near this place and killed them all at seven shots. For six years past these birds have arrived here from the 5th to the 8th of March, and by the 5th of April have all passed by. Weather does not seem to affect their movements. Only a very few stragglers return this way to winter quarters.

Minnesota sends her contribution to this topic in a note from S. B. D., of Lake City, dated March 9. He says:

Meadow larks made their first appearance on March 8, blue birds to-day. Snow all gone and some ducks flying.

Chas. E. Scott, of Bristol, Penn., in a note dated March 10, says:

A woodcock alighted on a woodpile in Doron's coal yard this morning, and was captured by Eber Strembech. The river at this point was closed by ice until last week.

Capturing woodcock in March is poor business, we think.

Salem, March 24.—Field notes are slow, as snow and slush have been in order lately. Woodchucks are out. A woodcock was seen lying dead on a sidewalk on Rantoul street, Beverly, last week. Ponds and rivers, *i. e.*, small ones, are yet frozen up. Morgan, of Salem, got 7 nice pickerel in Wenham Pond the 22d. Snow buntings, since last snow are plenty; before they were scarce. This is in accordance with Field Notes by the Nova Scotia gentleman that you are publishing. R. S. N.

NEW YORK—*Hornellsville, March* 24.—Bluejays and pine-finches have been here all winter. English sparrows are getting to be a nuisance; have just sent for some of Stone's bird traps, and with a little help from the owls and shrikes I think we will be able to hold our own. Blue birds arrived Feb. 28; blackbirds, Feb. 28; robins, Feb. 20; kingfishers, March 3. All gone now. Have had some heavy snow-storms in the last two weeks. J. OTIS FELLOWS.

PROFESSOR BREWER TO DR. COUES.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

After a few weeks absence from home, I find in the issue of the 27th ult. a communication in which unmistakable reference is had to your humble servant. As you have thus devoted so much of your valuable space to personalities, which, as they stand, are one-sided and unintelligible, as a matter of simple justice I ask you to publish also the inclosed article, to which reference is made. It was published as editorial by the Boston *Journal*, and for it the editor of that journal is alone responsible. By so publishing it you will enable your readers to understand the communication you have given, and thus also to see that there was no occasion furnished by this article for so much as a ripple along the surface of your correspondent's equanimity. It is but a fair and logical conclusion, from data furnished by your correspondent's kinsman, and vouched for by your correspondent himself, who now, like Fear in Collin's well-known ode, appears to have

"Back recoiled, he knew not why,
E'en at the sounds himself had made."

It is a very weak afterthought on the part of your correspondent, after having paraded as something so very extraordinary the large number and the great variety of small birds breeding "in the very heart of a great city like Brooklyn," to now assume that, but for the sparrow, their number and variety would be even greater. This is not only begging the whole question, but is also contradicted by all our evidence. If this were as your correspondent pretends, small birds would be just as abundant in other cities, and still more so in cities where there are no sparrows, and your correspondent would have had no occasion for his wonder at their exceptional abundance in Brooklyn.

Your correspondent also contends that such birds are thus surprisingly abundant in Brooklyn, in spite of the sparrows, just as much as they are also thus abundant in spite of hawks and owls. Your correspondent seems to have lost sight of the fact, that while sparrows are cited by his kinsman as abundant in Brooklyn, hawks and owls are given as few and far between. And can it be that your correspondent is not aware of facts so well established in natural history, as that while hawks and owls are *rapaces*, and naturally destroy and devour small birds, sparrows, being only *granivores*, do nothing of the kind, but live in peace and unity with other small birds?

Is your correspondent aware of the indisputable fact, that in many of our cities, where no sparrows have obtained a foothold there is a conspicuous absence of all native birds. Halifax (Nova Scotia), and Gloucester (Mass.) may be cited as striking examples of this remarkable fact.

The statement of your correspondent that the City Forester of Boston finds it necessary to protect the shade trees against canker-worms, like too many of the loose utterances made in reference to the "sparrow question" is purely imaginative, and is not "founded on facts." So far as I know, not a single tree has been tarred or otherwise protected against canker-worms in all the peninsula of Boston since the sparrows have become abundant. There is not the slightest occasion. The canker-worm, once such a pest in all the squares in Boston, has become a thing of the past, and there is abundant evidence that we are indebted to the sparrow for its extermination, and to no other cause. In Gloucester, on the other hand, where the sparrows have not yet appeared, except a scattered few, it is necessary to tar all their trees, both fruit and shade.

Respectfully yours, THOMAS M. BREWER,
233 Beacon street, Boston.

[From the Boston Journal of January 17, 1879.]

In the January number of the *Bulletin* of the Nuttall Ornithological Club we find an article of more than ordinary interest touching the abundance of birds in American cities. It is remarkable in several respects; remarkable in itself as evidencing how large a number of our native birds, even under unfavorable circumstances, may be found within the territory of the largest cities; remarkable for its bearing upon an important and much contested question, and, in this connection, quite as remarkable in regard to its authorship and its indorsement. The article is a list of birds observed in the Naval Hospital grounds in Brooklyn, New York. These grounds are an inclosure of twenty acres, abounding in shade trees and shrubbery, contiguous to a considerable marshy tract, and all in a populous neighborhood, full of manufacturing establishments. Its author is George Hughes Coues, a nephew of Dr. Elliott Coues, and the latter, in a note, vouches for the reliability of his kinsman as "a close observer." The list names sixty species of birds that have been "actually observed and identified beyond question," in the very heart of a great city. For this we have the authority of Dr. Coues himself, as well as the statement of his nephew.

As we have said, the entire statement is very remarkable for its own intrinsic interest. That no less than sixty different species should have been observed "in the very heart of a great city," like Brooklyn, with the assurance that "others than those here given doubtless occur," as Dr. Coues informs us, is of itself a most noteworthy fact. Of these sixty species, sixteen include large visitors, such as hawks, owls, water birds, and others. Nineteen are either rare, occasional, or only migratory visitors, leaving the large number of twenty-five that are not only residents, but positively known to breed within the inclosure.

Now all these statements of facts, which we fully credit, are at once interesting and suggestive. Dr. Elliott Coues, whose nephew has made these very valuable observations, and which he so fully indorses, is well known to be the responsible originator of the anti-house-sparrow theory. Long before the sparrow had anywhere become sufficiently numerous to afford any evidence of their deportment, this gentleman, being both oracular and prophetic in regard to them, predicted that they would do here what it is well known they do not do in their native country—molest, persecute and drive away other birds. These predictions he has persistently followed up by positive averments that have made up in frequency of repetitions what they lacked of actual evidence. Other writers have followed in the same strain, and, as was but natural, these repeated iterations and reiterations have not been without their effect upon the public mind. Where there was all this smoke there must be some fire was the almost inevitable conclusion. Nevertheless, as time wore on, and as our own experience has failed to afford to our own senses any information of hostility on the part of the sparrows to our native birds, and, more than this, facts have come to our knowledge wholly inconsistent with this theory, the conclusion has been forced upon us that these charges are premature and unfounded. We can no longer doubt that as the sparrow, by universal testimony, lives in peace and harmony with other small birds in its own land, it has not changed its nature by its change of residence, but is the same in habit here that it is in Europe. Here, in our own city, it is an indisputable fact that we have more summer visitors among our native birds than we have had for at least thirty years. Their numbers as individuals have quintupled, and the number of species that breed in the heart of our city is at least threefold. The same, we are assured by competent authority, is true of Cambridge, Newton and other neighboring towns. The well-informed editor of the Germantown *Telegraph* bears the same testimony as to the remarkable increase of wood thrushes and other song birds in the suburbs of Philadelphia. And now we have the all-important testimony of Dr. Coues and his nephew as to the even more remarkable abundance of our native birds "in the very heart of a great city" like Brooklyn. Surely, in face of such evidence as this, it can no longer be pretended that the European house-sparrow is driving away from us our native birds. These facts demonstrate that this cannot be true, and compel the belief that the sparrow is the same peaceful bird in America that it is known to be in Europe, and that in crossing the seas, as the old Latin poet has it, they only changed their skies, but not their dispositions.

But to return to Brooklyn and the remarkable variety and abundance of birds in the Naval Hospital grounds. Passing by the larger forms, whose presence or absence the sparrows cannot be supposed to affect in any way, and also those that are simply migratory or stragglers, we find the very remarkable number of twenty-five species that reside there in summer and breed within the grounds, and, as Dr. Coues' suggests, "others than those here given doubtless occur." First we have named the English sparrow, said to be "very abundant," so that this harmonious assembly of birds cannot be attributed to the absence of this species. Then we find the downy woodpecker "common and breeding," the golden-winged woodpecker, "common, breeds." The robin, "very common, breeds;" cat-bird, "common, breeds;" the blue-bird the same. The same is also said of the wren, the yellow warbler, the barn swallow, the chipping sparrow, the song sparrow and several others, toward all of which species the

house sparrow has been repeatedly accused of displaying an animosity and of driving them away from our gardens and lawns. But if this ever did happen anywhere else—of which we have never seen any evidence—it certainly does not occur in the Brooklyn Naval Hospital grounds; for there, as Mr. G. H. Coues testifies, and his uncle, Dr. Elliott Coues, re-affirms, we find the house sparrow very abundant, while about them robins, bluebirds, and a score of other small native birds are both common and breed together in harmony and peace. After this convincing testimony to the innocence and good conduct of the house sparrow, it is to be hoped that Dr. Coues will spare us his semi-annual diatribe against the "interlopers," and cease to abuse and vilify those who, having taken pains to inform themselves as to the facts, cannot accept his violent invectives against an innocent species other than the invention of an over-prophetic and visionary imagination.

SPARROWS.

PERCE, Gaspe, Feb. 20, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Poor unfortunate sparrows! A persecuted and much-abused race! I must and will take their part! It may be that "fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," being myself the victim of unprincipled demagogues. They are bold, impudent rogues, I admit, but on the whole I think they do more good than harm. I like their merry chirp, to see them about the farm-house—for they are real home birds—and to watch them building their warm, comfortable nests, which, as a school-boy, I so often robbed of their pretty eggs, to blow and string them with those of the blackbird, thrush, crow, magpie, robin, chaffinch, greenfinch, lark, linnet, hedge sparrow, and even the pretty little wren, with her fifteen to eighteen eggs. The bullfinch, goldfinch and red linnet were spared in order to get the young. And how proud I was to show my collection—the largest and most varied in the parish.

I was truly pleased when I knew that my friend, Colonel Rhodes, had imported a colony of my little friends to settle in Quebec, and wish I had a dozen to chirp around Belle Vue, and come to feed on the veranda.

Mr. F. C. Browne's letter in FOREST AND STREAM of the 30th inst. has awakened youthful memories, and I think the following anecdote may be acceptable to its readers:

Business calling me to the Island of Guernsey, I was taking a stroll with the Rev. Daniel Dobree, who was then a student at Oxford, and had returned home for the summer vacation. Passing the Court House where the States were then assembled, he proposed that we should step in to listen to the proceedings. The question then under consideration was the propriety of offering a reward for the destruction of sparrows, which one gentleman declared to be the farmers' greatest plague. A motion was made to allow one penny for each bird, or bird's egg, destroyed. A warm discussion took place, and one of the judges stated that he was most decidedly opposed to any such law, as it would be nothing short of offering a premium for the desecration of the Sabbath. Boys, and even girls, would spend the Sunday birds'-nesting in summer, and men and boys shooting in winter. We were standing near the then Attorney-General's seat, and on hearing this Dan whispered to Mr. De Saumares to give him a scrap of paper; to me, to lend him my pencil—one of Mordaunt's ever-pointed, which is in my pocket as I write. Without a moment's hesitation the following extemporaneous lines were composed:

"Six days in seven, if you please,
Destroy the birds that eat your peas;
But on the Sabbath* shoot your arrows
At sin and Satan, not the sparrows."

They were handed to me for approval, then to Mr. De Saumares, and finally to the Chief Magistrate. They are as fresh in my memory as the day they were written—some forty-six years back.

If they get too plentiful lay a little chaff and grain screenings near the barn, and shoot them by the dozen, or let the boys catch them in traps. They are good eating in a meat pie, or roasted.

PHILIP VIBERT.

* Seventh.

The Kennel.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

OWING to the fact of no list of special prizes for the New York Dog Show having been sent out, and also to an error in printing the premium list, which named Tuesday as the day for closing the entries instead of Friday, it has been decided to keep the entries open until Monday, the 31st inst. As no entry-fee is required for special prizes, entries for them can be made up to the time of opening the show, provided, of course, the dog or dogs are already entered in the regular classes, and every dog will be considered as entered and competing for such special prize as he may be eligible for.

The judges have all been named, and the Westminster Kennel Club is to be congratulated on the excellent selections they have been enabled to make. They are as follows:

For Sporting Classes—John Davidson, of Monroe, Mich.; Geo. C. Colburn, of New York; and John S. Wise, of Richmond, Va. For Non-Sporting—Col. DeLancey Kane and John I. J. Granger, of New York, and Jos. S. England, of the Philadelphia Kennel Club.

In addition to the special prizes already announced, there is offered by Messrs. O. Strauss & Sons, of New York, a painted China *plaque* of Mr. Morford's setter bitch May, for the best English Setter dog in the show. By the Medford Fancy Goods Co., of Boston, two inlaid celluloid collars, one for the best pug and one for the best Yorkshire terrier.

BOSTON DOG SHOW.

THE second annual dog show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club will be held in the Music Hall, Boston, on May 6, 7, 8 and 9. Entries close April 21. We print below the rules under which the show will be held; also the classification and prize list. The officers of the club are: President, J. Fottler, Jr.; Vice-Presidents, F. B. Greenough, J. F. Curtis; Treasurer, T. T. Sawyer, Jr.; Secretary, E. J. Forster; Exhibition Committee—T. T. Sawyer, Jr., Elw. P. Brown, J. Nelson Borland, James F. Curtis, E. B. Greenough, Edw. E. Hardy, John Fottler, Jr., Sec'y. The judges selected for the sporting classes are Dr. Wm. Jarvis, of Claremont, N. H.; C. H. Raymond, Esq., of Morris Plains, N. J., and Maj. J. M. Taylor, of Lexington, Ky.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

No dog belonging to the Massachusetts Kennel Club, or to any member thereof, will be entered for premium, although all will be on exhibition.

This bench show will be held under the following rules, which are identical with those adopted by the National American Kennel Club, as follows:

Rule 1. Every person who wishes to exhibit at this show must, at the time of entry, clearly identify by name and age (if known) the dog he intends to exhibit, and the name of the sire and dam (if known) must be given. If the name of the dog has been changed, it is necessary in entering the said dog to give his old as well as his new name.

Rule 2. If a dog shall be entered without being clearly identified as directed in Rule 1, he shall forfeit any prize that may have been awarded to him; and if the omission be detected in time he shall not be allowed to compete, and shall forfeit all entrance fees and subscriptions.

Rule 3. The committee reserve to themselves the right to exclude any dog or dogs belonging to any person who has been proved to the satisfaction of the committee to have misconducted himself in any way in connection with dogs, dog shows or dog trials.

Rule 4. No dog shall be qualified to compete or entitled to receive a prize, if awarded, who is suffering from mange or any other form of contagious disease.

Rule 5. A person duly qualified, appointed by the committee, shall decide whether a dog is or is not suffering from mange or any other contagious disease, and shall give his opinion immediately to the secretary or committee of the show, in writing, and if found to be afflicted with any such disease the dog shall at once be removed.

Rule 6. A dog that has been exhibited or has won a prize in a class exclusively for puppies under twelve months old, is not thereby excluded from being exhibited in a class where previous prize winners are not allowed to compete.

Rule 7. Dogs to be judged by scale of points laid down in "Stonehenge's" 3d edition, "Dogs of the British Islands."

Rule 8. A dog having won two first prizes in the open classes, or a champion prize at any bench show or shows in America, shall be debarred from entering in the open classes at future shows.

Rule 9. A dog which has not won two first prizes in the open classes, or one champion prize at any bench show or shows in America, shall not be eligible to the champion classes at future shows.

Rule 10. Both dogs competing for prizes offered for braces must be owned by the same person, firm or association.

Rule 11. In awarding prizes to stock dogs or brood bitches, the qualities of both sire and progeny, or dam and progeny, must be considered.

In addition to the above, the following regulations will be strictly enforced:

1. An entry fee of $2 will be charged for each animal entered, except unweaned pups. The entry fee must in all cases accompany the entry. Entries will be received until noon on April 21. Dogs must be at the Bromfield street entrance of the building by 8 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, May 6; but it is earnestly requested that when possible all dogs will be on hand on Monday, the 5th. The entrance fee will include care and feed of dogs.

2. It is requested that a price be named for each dog at the time of making the entry, to be printed in the catalogue, at which price the dog may be claimed, the exhibitor, of course, having the option of naming a prohibitory price. A commission of 10 per cent. will be charged on all sales, and the same must be effected through the treasurer or superintendent.

3. All entries must be made on blanks furnished by the club, which can be had from the superintendent at the office, No. 28 Court street, or by addressing him at P. O. Box 3,008, Boston.

4. The authorities will use due diligence for the care and safety of all dogs exhibited (watchmen being on duty both night and day), but it must be distinctly understood that they will not be responsible for loss of or damage to any dog exhibited, whether the result of accident or any other cause.

5. The pedigree of all dogs entered is desired, although not actually required, except in case two dogs in same class should be so nearly equal that judges cannot agree which is the best. In such case if one has an authenticated pedigree and the other has not, the premium will be given to the dog with pedigree.

6. The decision of judges will be final in all cases, unless misrepresentation or collusion can be shown; should this occur the exhibition committee will use their discretion in the matter.

7. Judges will be instructed to withhold prizes offered in any class where there is no competition, unless the animal exhibited possesses suitable merit, in which case their discretion shall govern the prize to be awarded, either first or second, and they will also be instructed to withhold prizes where the dogs do not come up to the proper standard of merit.

8. Exhibitors will be permitted to take home their dogs every evening after the show is closed upon leaving a deposit of five dollars with the check clerk and surrendering their entry tickets, both of which will be returned on the reproducing of the dog in the morning before 9 o'clock. If prize winners should be taken out and not returned the prizes will be forfeited.

9. Exhibitors need not accompany their dogs. They can be sent directed to the Massachusetts Kennel Club, Music Hall, Boston. All dogs will be promptly returned to their owners at the close of the exhibition, or otherwise disposed of as they may direct.

10. The show will be open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. The judging will be done on the first day, and the cards will be attached to the stalls of the winners immediately thereafter.

11. The term dog, or bitch, implies that the animal is over one year old. The age of it must be computed from date of birth up to the 6th of May.

12. The members of the committee will be in constant attendance, and especial attention will be given to the care of pet dogs.

13. Judges will be instructed to give the awards of Very Highly Commended, Highly Commended and Commended where in their opinion it is warranted.

14. No dog will be received unless supplied with suitable chain and collar. Bitches, with pup and small pups weaned, will have suitable pens provided. Toy dogs will be furnished with suitable cages.

15. Exhibitors residing abroad may ship their dogs to the care of the Massachusetts Kennel Club. If for sale, a certificate from the American Consul at the port of shipment that they are exported for breeding purposes must accompany them. If to be returned, the club will give a bond to the Custom House authorities.

16. All dogs will be received at the Bromfield street entrance. No dog can leave the building on Friday evening, the 10th, before 10 o'clock.

The following railroads will carry dogs free both ways, when accompanied by their owners:

Pennsylvania Central, Erie, Great Western of Canada, Grand Trunk, Canada Southern, Wabash, Atlantic and Great Western, Boston and Albany, Old Colony (Fall River Line), Boston and Providence, Boston and Maine, Eastern and Fitchburg.

N. B. The Great Western Railroad of Canada will issue special tickets as far as Suspension Bridge for one fare and a third for the double journey.

The express companies will carry dogs to the show on *prepayment* of their usual rates, and return them free.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

DIVISION A.—ENGLISH SETTERS.

Class 1—Champion English Setters.—Dogs, 1st, $40.
Class 2—Champion English Setters.—Bitches, 1st, $40.

OPEN CLASSES.

Class 3—Imported English Setters, or their progeny of the first generation.—Dogs, 1st, $30; 2d, silver medal. (See Special Prize List.)
Class 4—Imported English Setters, or their progeny of the first generation.—Bitches, 1st, $30; 2d, silver medal.
Class 5—Imported English Setter Puppies, under 12 months.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10.
Class 6—Native English Setters.—Dogs, 1st, $30; 2d, silver medal.
Class 7—Native English Setters.—Bitches, 1st, $30; 2d, silver medal.
Class 8—Native English Setter Puppies under 12 months.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10.

DIVISION B.—IRISH SETTERS.

Class 9—Champion Irish Setters.—Dogs, 1st, $40.
Class 10—Champion Irish Setters.—Bitches, 1st, $40.

OPEN CLASSES.

Class 11—Imported Irish Setters, or their progeny of the first generation.—Dogs, 1st, $30; 2d, silver medal.
Class 12—Imported Irish Setters, or their progeny of the first generation.—Bitches, 1st, $30; 2d, silver medal.
Class 13—Imported Irish Setter Puppies, under 12 months.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10.
Class 14—Native Irish Setters.—Dogs, 1st, $30; 2d, silver medal.
Class 15—Native Irish Setters.—Bitches, 1st, $30; 2d, silver medal.
Class 16—Native Irish Setter Puppies under 12 months.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10.

DIVISION C—GORDON SETTERS.

Class 17—Champion Gordon Setters.—Dogs, 1st, $40.
Class 18—Champion Gordon Setters.—Bitches, 1st, $40.

OPEN CLASSES.

Class 19—Gordon Setters, either Native or Imported.—Dogs, 1st, $30; 2d, silver medal.
Class 20—Gordon Setters, either Native or Imported.—Bitches, 1st, $30; 2d, silver medal.
Class 21—Gordon Setter Puppies, either Native or Imported, under 12 months.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10.

DIVISION D—POINTERS.

Class 22—Champion Pointers.—Dogs, 1st, $40.
Class 23—Champion Pointers.—Bitches, 1st, $40.
(Judges in Classes 22 and 23 will be instructed not to discriminate with regard to weight.)

OPEN CLASSES.

Class 24—Pointers over 55 lbs.—Dogs, 1st, $30; 2d, silver medal.
Class 25—Pointers over 55 lbs.—Bitches, 1st, $30; 2d, silver medal.
Class 26—Pointers under 55 lbs.—Dogs, 1st, $30; 2d, silver medal.
Class 27—Pointers under 55 lbs.—Bitches, 1st, $30; 2d, silver medal.
Class 28—Pointer Puppies under 12 months.—Dog or bitch, 1st, $10.

DIVISION E—SPORTING DOGS.
(Other than Setters and Pointers.)

Class 29—Chesapeake Bay Dogs.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $20; 2d, silver medal.
Class 30—Irish Water Spaniels.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 31—Retrieving Water Spaniels, other than Irish.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 32—Cocker Spaniels.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 33—Field Spaniels of any other breed.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 34—Foxhounds.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 35—Beagles.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 36—Dachshunds.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 37—Fox Terriers.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 38—Greyhounds.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 39—Scotch Deerhounds.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.

DIVISION F—NON-SPORTING DOGS.

Class 40—Mastiffs.—Dogs, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 41—Mastiffs.—Bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 42—St. Bernards.—Dogs, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 43—St. Bernards.—Bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 44—Newfoundlands.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Class 45—Siberian or Ulm Dogs.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Class 46—Dalmatian or Coach.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Class 47—Shepherd dogs or Collies.—Dogs, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 48—Shepherd dogs or Collies.—Bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.
Class 49—Bull Dogs.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Class 50—Bull Terriers.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Class 51—Pugs.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Class 52—Black and Tan Terriers—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Class 53—Skye Terriers.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Class 54—Rough Haired Terriers (except Skyes, Dandie Dinmonts and Yorkshires).—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Class 55—Dandie Dinmont Terriers.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.
Class 56—Yorkshire Terriers.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 57—Toy Terriers, rough or smooth coated (not exceeding 5 lbs. weight)—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 58—Blenheim, King Charles, or Japanese Spaniels.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 59—Italian Greyhounds.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 60—Poodles.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $10; 2d, silver medal.

Class 61—Miscellaneous (dogs or bitches).—The sum of $15 will be given, to be awarded at the judges' discretion, for pure breeds of dogs which have not been assigned special classes.

Class 62—Trick Dogs.—Dogs or bitches, 1st, $15; 2d, silver medal.

Class 63.—A price of $25 will be given for the best exhibit of yard broken dogs for field purposes.

Classes 62 and 63 will be judged by a committee appointed for the purpose, and after, competitive exhibitions to be given on each afternoon and evening of the show.

Winners of first prizes can have cups instead of money, if desired.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Class A—Setter or Pointer (dog or bitch).—Grand Cash Prize of $500, contributed by members of the club and their friends.

Class B—Setter or Pointer (dog or bitch).—A very handsome oil painting of a sporting subject, framed, size 44x56. Painted and presented by F. W. Rogers, Esq., Artist, Boston. Value, $350.

NOTE.—Dogs can compete in all special prizes for which they are eligible, but the dog or bitch winning special prize A, will be debarred from winning any other special prize; also the dog or bitch winning special prize B, will be debarred from winning any other special prize except in the specials for braces.

Class C—Native or Imported English Setter Dog.—A fine breech-loading double shot-gun. Presented and manufactured by Messrs. Parker Brothers, Meriden, Conn. Value, $200.

Class D—Native or Imported English Setter Bitch.—One case of twenty-five pounds of Falcon Ducking Powder. Presented by the Oriental Powder Co., Boston, Mass. Value, $25.

Class E—Brace of English Setters, regardless of sex (see Rule 10).—A pair of gold-mounted revolvers, pearl handles, with case. Presented by Messrs. John P. Lovell & Sons, Boston, Mass. Value, $60.

Class F—Native or Imported Irish Setter Dog.—A fine Fox's patent breech-loading double shot-gun. Presented and manufactured by the American Arms Co., Boston, Mass. Value, $150.

Class G—Native or Imported Irish Setter Bitch.—One case of twenty-five pounds Wild Fowl Shooting Powder. Presented by the Oriental Powder Co., Boston, Mass. Value, $25.

Class H—Brace of Irish Setters, regardless of sex (see Rule 10).—Bancroft's "History of the United States," 10 volumes, royal octavo, extra bound. Presented by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass. Value, $40.

Class I—Gordon Setter Dog, Native or Imported.—A fine Daly breech-loading double shot-gun. Presented by W. R. Schaefer, Esq., Gun Manufacturer, Boston, Mass. Value, $100.

Class J—Gordon Setter Bitch, Native or Imported, one collection of "Upland Game Birds and Water Fowl of the United States." Presented by A. Pope, Jr., Esq., Artist, Boston, Mass. Value, $25.

Class K—Brace of Gordon Setters, regardless of sex (see Rule 10).—A handsome silver vase. Presented and manufactured by Messrs. Shreve, Crump & Low, Jewelers, Boston, Mass. Value, $75.

Class L—Pointer Dog.—A fine W. & C. Scott & Sons breech-loading double shot-gun. Presented by Messrs. Wm. Read & Sons, Boston, Mass. Value, $150.

Class M—Pointer Bitch, under 50 lbs. weight.—A portrait head of the winner, to be painted and presented by F. W. Rogers, Esq., Artist, Boston, Mass. Value, $100.

Class N—Brace of Pointers, regardless of sex (see Rule 10).—A collection of thirty Heliotype Engravings, in portfolio, of Sir Edwin Landseer's Paintings. Value, $35.

Class O—Brace of Pointer Dogs (see Rule 10), under 18 months.—A case of Ornamental Birds. Presented by A. M. Tufts, Esq., Taxidermist. Value, $20.

Class P—Spaniel (dog or bitch), of any breed.—A Mole's celebrated patent glass ball trap. Presented and manufactured by the Batavia Manufacturing Co.

Class Q—Fox Terrier (dog or bitch).—Portrait head of the winner, to be painted and presented by F. W. Rogers, Esq., Artist, Boston, Mass. Value, $50.

Class R—Mastiff (dog or bitch).—A cash prize of $25, contributed by fanciers of this breed.

Class S—St. Bernard (dog or bitch).—A handsome gold and silver medal. Presented and manufactured by Messrs. A. W. Mitchell & Co., Boston, Mass. Value, $25.

Class T—Bull Terrier (dog or bitch).—A cash prize of $25, contributed by fanciers of this breed.

Class U—Pug (dog or bitch).—A cash prize of $25, contributed by fanciers of this breed.

Class V—Yorkshire Terrier (dog or bitch).—Al. Watts. Esq., presents a handsome silver collar. Value, $25.

NOTE.—All dogs competing for the Special Prizes, must previously be entered in the regular classes. The entrance fee for special prizes (for which separate entries must be made) will be two dollars, same as in the regular classes, except in class A, which will be $10.

IVANHOE AGAIN.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

It is very evident, judging from the several letters written in reply to mine on "Eastern Dogs Among Prairie Chickens," that my experience was an unusual one in every respect. I am glad such is the case, because a man might as well own no dogs at all if he cannot take them with him. The dogs which I took West with me I had always believed to be perfectly broken, and since my return at no time have I had occasion to be ashamed of them, nor do I recollect having even punished them once. Now it was because of this strange action of well-broken dogs that I asked in my original article for an explanation; but as no one seems to have had a like experience, I must solve the problem as best I can. How much or how little of their wildness was due to their being handled one day (that the first day) by a man who insisted upon their ranging nearly a half mile away, I cannot tell. I accepted what he told me as true, when he said it was the custom in that country to hunt their dogs a great distance from the wagon. Perhaps it was not quite a half mile, but it seemed nearly that to me, for I had always hunted my dogs keeping them well in. This man sent his bitch ahead, and, of course, it was no trouble to get the dogs to follow. It was my first chicken shoot, and, of course, practically, I knew nothing about it; but I soon made up my mind that if mine was the common experience of men going West with Eastern dogs (which I was assured was a fact), I would in the future leave my dogs at home when I should again go for chickens, and should advise my friends to do likewise. Now, if I have made a mistake, as the articles of "It. W. A." and Lewis W. Sharpe would seem to indicate, I am glad to know it, and shall act accordingly. The first thing a man would naturally say after reading my experience is, that my dogs were not well broken. Now, right there is the mystery. I think a man who has had an ordinary amount of experience among bird dogs can tell a well-broken dog after shooting over him for six months. That was my experience. For six months or more I had shot over and watched those dogs with great care, and I could find no fault with them. And yet, right on top of that experience comes the other. I did not understand it, and under the circumstances I do not see how I could have understood it. If I have been lied to in reference to the common experience of Eastern dogs in the West, that is not my fault; and while I am very sorry to have given so much offence in writing what I did, I can only say that such was my experience, whether common or not, and if those who still take exceptions do not believe what I have written, then I can only say they are entitled to their opinions, and must not find fault if I claim the right to still cling to mine.

IVANHOE.

EASTERN DOGS ON PRAIRIE CHICKENS.

"Mark, now, how plain a tale will put you down."
—*Shakespeare.*

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 19, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

It would seem from the many letters in answer to "Ivanhoe," that he has placed himself in quarters uncomfortably warm. I too, have a word to say, inasmuch as "Ivanhoe" has not only offended the Western sportsmen by his overdrawn tale, but done a gross injustice to every Eastern sportsman who owns a dog that in the field stands above mediocrity. "Ivanhoe" advises all Eastern sportsmen who contemplate taking a Western trip to shoot prairie chickens to leave behind their brush-broken dogs and save $50 of good money. May I ask why? Simply because his dogs made a failure! "Ivanhoe" is rather arrogant in judging all Eastern dogs by his own. When this matter is carefully ciphered down, the answer will undoubtedly be that, in the first place, "Ivanhoe's" dogs did not have the nose he claims for them; and in the second place, they were not half broken. "Ivanhoe" has stepped upon delicate ground when he attempts to write on a matter that has been so fully discussed through every sporting paper in the land for years back. "Ivanhoe" has drawn upon his imaginary powers at a time when they failed him, for in his endeavor to more highly illuminate his picture, he has used colors that have stained his canvas, as is particularly noticeable when he says that Newfoundlands, hounds, shepherds and collies all work equally well on prairie chicken. This, Mr. Editor, is utterly false, and I challenge "Ivanhoe" to prove it. I have shot considerably in the West and never saw or even heard of such a thing.

SAIGON.

As our correspondent takes exceptions to certain expressions which appear in "Ivanhoe's" letter, he cannot expect us to reprint them when they appear in his, even as quotations.

BENCH SHOWS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

All those intending to exhibit dogs at the approaching show of the Westminster Kennel Club should not fail to procure the rules that are to govern those that judge the dogs. If parties exhibiting dogs and expecting premiums would make themselves thoroughly familiar with said rules there would be much less complaining as to the decisions of an honest, competent judge, except by rings, who are never satisfied unless they can control the judge and forestall awards, regardless of gentlemanly conduct and the rights of others.

There are scores of gentlemen who witnessed, at a large and successful exhibition, conduct on the part of a prominent exhibitor that ought to have deprived said exhibitor from all future participation in shows where honorable competition is to govern. It will be a sad day for our shows when they are abandoned to a ring governed by such a representative. It is to be hoped that every man who feels an interest in the perpetuity of our shows will frown upon, and resist such corrupt control. Mr. Editor, please allow me a suggestion as to offering prizes: Prizes, it is fair to assume, are intended to encourage breeding from the best stock, and thus improve in the only safe way on our present dogs;—not only to improve their field qualities, but their constitutions also, that our dogs may be able to endure hard work and possess staying powers. With this important point in view, prizes offered for the dog or bitch showing the largest number of dogs worthy of prizes from one or two litters would bring out our best stock. None should be allowed to compete in this class under nine months old or until they are fairly matured. The exhibitors that show dogs from one or two litters labor under great disadvantage in competing with Brown, Jones or Smith, who have twenty litters or more to select from, and the public are misled by the awards as to who possesses the best stock.

STANTON.

NEW YORK, March 17, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I wish to express my thanks heartily to the FOREST AND STREAM for the manly, honorable stand taken and maintained in opposition to the assumed dictator and his ring. Who is this "big medicine man" who proposes to lay down rules to govern the W. K. C. exhibition, and set value upon prizes there awarded? What right has he to sit in judgment upon those who elect to exhibit their dogs under the rules laid down, and the judge or judges selected by Eastern clubs? I have written for six entry blanks for the coming show, and if your paper has suffered any loss of subscribers by the stand taken in opposition to the ring let me know, and I will take my coat off and go to work to help repair the damage. From all that I can hear from reliable parties, whose support and good opinion is worth the having, I am satisfied your course meets with approval.

SUBSCRIBER.

A CANINE EPIDEMIC.

STAUNTON, Va., March 14, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Our sporting dogs, both setters and pointers, about here, old and young, are being attacked by a serious epidemic which no one seems able to diagnose. It is not the ordinary distemper, as there is no discharge from the nose, but it begins with a general lassitude and loss of appetite and slight discharge from the eyes, which soon become very much inflamed, and in a few days filled with the matter. When fully developed the nervous system of the animal seems to be involved as, in a large number of cases, spasms ensue at intervals of 24 hours at first, then more frequently until death follows. There is more or less coughing and sneezing all the time. In some cases there seems to be, in the beginning of the disease, a tendency to shake the head as in canker; and they are very sensitive to the touch of the hand about the head and neck, crying out with pain when patted on the head, and during the whole course of the disease there is great muscular agitation with swelling of feet and legs, a sort of jerky motion with quick respiration, and general symptoms of feverishness. Several valuable dogs have died in these spasms, and many more are suffering with the disease in its various stages. It does not seem to be contagious, but purely epidemic, and only bird dogs are attacked by it as far as I can learn.

Can you suggest a remedy for it? I have an Irish setter bitch, four years old, that had progressed to the extent of having two severe spasms. I administered 10 grs. of Dover's powder, with 4 grs. of calomel. She is now doing well, has had no return of the spasms, eats heartily, but still has a strange appearance about the eyes, her vision being evidently impaired, and the nervous twitching of the muscles, etc., as before described, continues. If you think, from the foregoing description, that you can safely prescribe, please do so and I will circulate the prescription among the afflicted with the promise to let you know the results. The treatment given my bitch is the only case in which it has been tried. Her recovery was very speedy and marked in its character, but whether she had passed the crisis before it was given, and would have recovered anyhow, I don't know. Answer in your columns.

JACK.

The symptoms described are very similar to those given by Stonehenge as accompanying head distemper. He recommends calomel and jalap, and from a half to a grain of tartar emetic two or three times a day. In severe cases leeches to be applied to the inside of the ears, washing the part over with milk and water first, or a seton on the back of the neck. We have great faith in the Dovers powders, particularly in the case of puppies, as they are capital as an expectorant, in promoting the discharge of mucus and thereby relieving inflammation. We believe you have followed the right treatment. The twitching may result in chorea in aggravated cases.

A GOOD DOG.—Parties wishing a fine field dog, will do well to communicate with Mr. A. L. Emerson, who advertises Rubey for sale in another column, which see. She is an imported setter of the very best.

A SAGACIOUS DOG.—*Norristown, Pa., March* 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Quail shooting was unusually good in this vicinity last fall and greatly enjoyed by our sportsmen, and by none more so than by our friends, Judge A. and Fred K. Fred is the fortunate owner of a pair of fine setters, father and son. Nep, the old dog, being regarded as one of the most reliable dogs we have and a splendid retriever. As the Judge has no dogs he arranged with Fred to do most of their shooting in company. This arrangement worked well with the exception that Nep insisted on taking all birds killed, no matter by whom, to Fred, much to the annoyance of the party, nor would any amount of persuasion or scolding (harsher means were of course not resorted to) induce the dog to do otherwise. One day while they were shooting along a strip of woods a party of crows flew over them; the Judge, thinking to get the laugh on Fred, shot one of them which fell beyond Fred. Nep being told to "fetch," went and gathered the bird, but instead of taking it to Fred, as he had every bird killed before, he deliberately carried it past him to the Judge, and when he declined to receive it he laid it at his feet. Was this instinct or what?

FALCONER.

TO CURE FILM ON DOG'S EYE.—A correspondent writes: "Tell 'E. E. P.' to powder some burnt alum and take a quill, (put about as much in as he can take up on a small knife blade a quarter of an inch from the point), blow it into the eye of dog and he has effected a cure of film on dog's eye. I speak from experience.

HAMMERLESS.

—Mr. E. F. Stoddard's bitch Dane (Bob-Duck) has been bred to Mr. Burges' Rufus.

—Mr. W. J. G. Dean's English setter bitch Leda (Leicester-Rose) has been bred to Rufus.

—Capt. W. H. Littleton's orange and white setter bitch Pat(?) has been bred to L. F. Whitman's Llewellin's setter Rattler, March 14.

—Mr. Dew's Daisy Dean (pure Laverack), dam of Pearl of Maury, has been bred to Carlowitz. Champion Petrel, dam of champion Gladstone, has also been bred to Carlowitz.

—Mr. J. W. Jackson, of Opelousas, La., claims the name of Mark for a red Irish setter puppy out of the St. Louis Kennel Club's Duck by their Thorstein; also the name of Flyer for a red Irish setter bitch puppy by E. H. Stoddard's Bob out of his Friend.

—Mr. Geo. H. Perry, of Syracuse, claims the name of Diana for his black, white and ticked bitch pup (field trial setter) by Koyal Duke out of Fleet, whelped December 20, 1878.

—Mr. J. L. Locke, of Portsmouth, N. H., claims the name of Dash-Elcho for his red Irish setter puppy, by Champion Elcho out of Rose, whelped Oct. 11, 1878.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

WHERE TO GO FOR GAME.—Correspondents who send us specific questions as to where to find best localities for game and fish are referred to our game columns. All the news that comes to us is there given. By keeping themselves informed from this source our friends will save themselves and us much trouble. Read the paper.

E. E. R., Tipton, Ia.—Bogardus' "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting" sent prepaid on receipt of $2. Charge for 10-bore, 2-lbs. choke is 4 or 5 drachms powder.

H. P. R., Phila.—Has anything appeared in your columns on the breeding of the mastiff, his origin, points, etc.? Ans. We shall soon print an article on the mastiff.

H. L. E., Philadelphia.—What is the proper load and size shot for ducking with an 8-lb. breech-loader, modified choke? Ans. Four drachms powder, 1¼ ozs. No. 4 shot.

A. W., Cin.—1. Are the trout at and near Kanawha Falls public? 2. What Nos. of hooks would be the most suitable for trout fishing in that region? Ans. 1. They are. 2. No. 5.

B. Packerville, Conn.—1. Where can I get a picture of setter Gladstone? Ans. Possibly from M. Von Culin, Delaware City, Del. We cannot express opinions regarding gunmakers.

C. K. H., Pikeville, Md.—If you will some day take the trouble to procure a copy of FOREST AND STREAM, and consult its advertising pages you may find out where to send for wild rice.

W. C., Jersey City.—Where can Curtis & Harvey's powder be obtained? Also price? 2. What is the best size of shot for woodcock? Ans. 1. Wm. Stitt, 61 Cedar street, New York. 2. No. 12.

E. H. H., Bath.—My cocker spaniel pup, four months old, has quite a large lump on the right side of his neck, and I wish you would tell me what the trouble is? Ans. The lump will probably disappear. Give your dog a mild aperient.

AIX SPONSA, Rushville, Ind.—Is there any one of your subscribers who answers to the name of "Aix Sponsa?" As I am a new subscriber I do not know, and do not want to take any one else's name. Ans. We think not.

W. D. S., Harlem.—We can supply you with an Adirondack Guide, price $1.75, which gives the name of every hotel keeper, guide, route fishing locality, etc., in the whole Adirondack wilderness, with a large detail map of the same.

C. S. B., Phila.—Please inform me where I can obtain a copy of the game laws of the State of New York. Ans. Address Thos. N. Cuthbert, Secretary New York Association for Protection of Game, 20 Courtland street, New York.

G. E. N.—We never intentionally encourage nor abet any violation of any game laws in any State. But as we have repeatedly stated, we cannot follow out every detail of every correspondent who writes to us, and hunt up the laws to see if the game he killed was in season or not.

D. W. C. P., Manchester, N. H.—From the symptoms described we believe your dog is troubled with worms—possibly a tape worm. Should at all events give him areca nut, say two grains to each pound of his weight, on an empty stomach, following in four hours with one ounce castor oil.

EVILINA.—Your poetry is very good, exceedingly good, only that you will persist in spelling "Forest" with a double "r." Now, we don't spell it that way ourselves, and we really couldn't publish your dear little poem with our own name in it misspelled. So you will write it all over again, and spell it right. Now, won't you, Evilina?

SKYE, Baltimore.—Are the blue Scotch terrier and the Skye terrier the same? If not, how can I tell the Skye? Ans. The Skye can be distinguished by its long, low body, and intensely thick coat of coarse hair. A Skye terrier is necessarily a Scotch terrier, but a Scotch terrier may be one of several varieties.

J. W. H., New Brunswick, N. J.—I kerosened my dog (setter) on Saturday the 15th for lice. Will a second application be necessary, or will one application kill the eggs as well as lice? If a second is necessary, how soon ought it be made? Ans. Once should be sufficient, but you can easily tell by watching your dog. If he continues to scratch you can do it again.

B. H. P., Vicksburg.—Please state the best means of removing the lead from guns that have become leaded, without destroying the high polish on the interior of the barrels. Ans. Put some kerosene oil into the barrels and let it soak in. Then use a scratch brush, or use the scratch brush alone.

INQUIRER, New York.—I have a pet cat which is affected with some skin disease (principally in the head) which causes the animal to be perpetually scratching. It is not produced by lice, but is something like mange in a dog. Can you suggest a remedy? Ans. Give your cat Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, commencing with doses of two drops each day and increasing to five. Rub the bare places with crude petroleum.

AU SABLE, Quebec.—1. Is the gun manufactured by Hyde & Shattuck reckoned of good quality and shooting powers, and is the workmanship good? 2. Can you give me the average price of a good lancewood fish rod for general purposes by any of the good makers, and is there much duty on such articles coming into Canada? Ans. 1. As good as we know of. 2. $15; no duty if you bring it for your own use.

E. P. W., Hartford, Conn.—Can you tell me where I can procure the best map of the Adirondack region, and price of the same? Ans. You can buy a map of the Adirondacks at Colton's, 172 William street, this city, for 75 cents. Would advise you to buy Wallace's "Adirondack Guide," 300 pp., for sale at this office. It contains the same map, with the names of all guides, hotels, routes, distances, geography, and all possible information. Illustrated. Price $1.75.

SUBSCRIBER, Macon, Ga.—My pointer dog will not retrieve when a quail is shot, but retrieves well in the yard. I did not train him entirely, and think he was punished for mouthing birds. Can you suggest a way by which he can be taught to retrieve a bird when shot? Ans. We can only suggest constant trying and making much of him when he does it; practice him on retrieving before feeding. If this is not finally effectual the spike collar might be.

J. S. S., Corry, Pa.—1. I am a carpenter. Would you advise me to go to Colorado? I am a young man, and wages are very low here. 2. I have a No. 1 Gordon setter and 10-gauge breech-loader. Should I take them with me? Would it pay me to take a Winchester rifle along, as I am fond of hunting and can make a good target? Ans. 1. If you cannot make a living at home we should advise you to go. 2. The expense of getting your dog there would be pretty heavy, but we should advise you to take both shot-gun and rifle.

G. A. B., La Fayette, Ind.—1. My setter pup, six months old, coughs continually, as if a bone were lodged in his throat, and occasionally throws up a slimy substance. His eyes run constantly, and he will not eat. 2. Can I obtain a good water spaniel cheap, and, if so, where? Desire one well broken; about two or three years old. Ans. 1. Give your dog a Dover's powder, composed of one grain each powdered opium and ipecac every six hours. He must be kept dry and warm, and fed with beef tea, which must be given with a spoon if he will no eat it. 2. Do not know of water spaniels for sale. You must advertise for one.

P. H. J., Oil City, Pa.—I have a cocker spaniel that is getting sore around the eyes; hair falling off, etc.; also a small spot on the muzzle hair is coming off. He scratches considerable, and hair is falling off, but can't notice any other sore spots on body except head as mentioned. He is not quite a year old. I think it's mange. What is the best thing to do for him? What shall I feed him and how cure him-Ans. Give your dog four drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic twice a day. Rub crude petroleum on the bare places. Cease the arsenic when the eyes begin to swell or the whites to assume a reddish appearance.

HOLLOWAY, Williamsport, Pa.—I have a pointer pup whelped in July last. Is it too late to dock his tail? If it can be done without injury to the dog I wish to improve his appearance by taking about three inches off his tail. Please give directions how to do the job. Ans. We doubt if you can improve the appearance of your pointer by taking off three inches of his tail; it will probably leave a thick stump. It should have been taken off, if at all, when he was about six weeks old. However if you do take it off, turn back the hair as well as possible, take a sharp chisel and mallet and cut it diagonally.

ONTARIO, Hamilton.—In the latter part of April, 1873, a large number of squaw ducks arrived in Burlington Bay. Shortly after their arrival here large numbers were found dead and dying. Several found and examined by me were in fine condition, being exceedingly fat and in the best of plumage. Will you kindly say if your attention has been called to a similar occurrence, and what you think was the cause of them dying in such large numbers. Ans. We cannot account for the occurrence without fuller information than is furnished by our correspondent.

H. P., Maine.—1. My dog got a small bone in his throat when eating his dinner. I noticed him at the time choking. It occurred two weeks ago. He keeps hacking and trying to throw it up, but cannot do it. I gave him a large piece of fat pork, which he swallowed whole, but it did not dislodge it. Can you suggest anything? 2. I saw a notice in a paper of an auction sale of coins in New York. It gave dates and prices paid. I have several fine specimens of dates mentioned. Could I realize anywhere near the amount for mine? Ans. 1. A raw egg swallowed might relieve him, but we would suggest that you take him to a surgeon. 2. You probably could.

DICK, Harrisburg.—A valuable English terrier dog, aged seven years, has a fearful cough, at times a shriek, which will not yield to any of the remedies administered. I have had him attended by veterinary surgeons, who pronounced it pneumonia. Had it been this disease he would have been dead long ago, as he has been suffering since last August. Ans. The following remedy will probably cure your dog, as it has been effective in some most obstinate cases of chronic cough: Friar's balsam, 15 drops; syrup of poppies, 1 drachm; diluted sulphuric acid, 5 drops; mucilage, ½ oz.; water, ½ oz.; mix and give two or three times a day.

CHESSMAN QUERIST.—Games are reported by annotation, which you will find in English chess works. A King cannot check a King as per diagram sent. On chess, the following works: Staunton's "Praxis' and "Handbook," price about $3 each; German *Handbuch*, best, about $9.50; Staunton, Wormold, Gossip's "Manual," and Gossip's "Theory and Pratice" (shortly to be issued), all of which cost from $3.50 to $5 Cook's "Synopsis" is also good, about $2. Your stationer can obtain them for you—if he cannot we will do so. On checkers: "Drummond's," 4th edition, $5; "Anderson's," 3d edition. Address A. J. Dunlap, 123 Franklin st., New York.

SUBSCRIBER, Port Rowan, Ont.—1. I notice, in answer to my questions about the breeding of woodcock, you say they hatch twice while in the North. This is something new to me, and I think is a mistake The season comes in here July 1, and surely they could not hatch twice before that. 2. In your issue of the 15th you say Sapanule is good for deas on dogs. Where can I get Sapanule? In what shape is it put up? Ans. 1. Does not our correspondent know that woodcock are about the first birds to nest in spring? There is good evidence that woodcock hatch twice when they are permitted to. Last spring we saw full-grown young woodcock April 25, hatched in Connecticut. 2. Sapanule is advertised in our columns.

OOLOGY, Newton, N. J.—Can you inform me whether there are any works relating to this subject about New Jersey or the Middle States, and, if so, what is the price and where can they be obtained? Ans. There are no special works on oology referring to your section. Dr. T. M. Brewer's "N. A. Oology" (now out of print), published in Smithsonian contributions, treats of the "Raptores" and "Fissirostres." Two works on this subject are now in course of publication. One is by Mr. Ingersoll, price 50 cents per part, published by the Naturalists' Agency, Salem, Mass., and promises to be an excellent work. The other is by two Ohio ladies, but as we have not yet seen it we hesitate to recommend it at present.

WARM SPRINGS.—1. The *Great Eastern* steamship was begun in 1854 and launched in 1859 by J. Scott Russell, on the Thames, England; built by English capital altogether. We believe her trial trip was undertaken to some French port. Her first trans-oceanic trip was to New York. Is now owned by an English company, who propose turning her into a cattle steamer at Sheerness, Thames, England. 2. The "strongest man in the world" was Samson; but he is dead now. 3. We were not there when the "French Giant" was shot from a cannon; nor do we know who ever lifted the most dead weight. The enthusiasts who are working out the *World's* Easter questions might help you. We are willing to answer almost any reasonable query, but when it comes to such conundrums as "Who is the strongest man in the world?" we give in to the McDuffers and cry, "Enough?" Besides, Homer died trying to guess a conundrum. That's where we differ from Homer.

A. P., Fort Riley.—For 15ft., flat-bottomed, fast sailboat, follow these figures: Beam, 5ft. 6in.; depth at side amidships, 14in.; flare to sides, 3in. each; sheer forward, 9in.; aft, 5in.; sideboards, 3¼ inches thick; let them spring to their natural curve and they will give a very handsome model. Sternboard or counter-piece should be 36in. wide and 22in. across, placed at an angle of 45 deg. Round up bottom aft till it meets this board; put skag of 1in. stuff under the round-up aft. Oak for stem, counter, skag and mast step; pine or other soft wood for rest. Sail, 18ft. on foot, 12ft. hoist, 8ft. gaff; latter peaked to an angle of 50 degs.; regular cat rig; mast, 15ft. deck to trunk, stepped 15in. from bow; diameter at deck, 3½in.; boom in centre, 2¾in.; gaff, 2in.; deck boat over with ¼in. stuff; deck beams about 2in. deep, ¾in. thick; crown to deck amidships, 4in. For construction of centreboard and well see back files. Board should be 4ft. 6in. long, 24in. deep at after end, and 16in. forward. Centre of board when up should be about in centre of length of boat. For leeboard, hang board of two-thirds the area of centreboard over the lee side. Pin the upper corner of the board to the side of boat near the deck and use a guy from forward to maintain it in position. Centreboard is handier and more effective, and in so small a boat the well is easily made, being nothing more than a slot cut through bottom and narrow box; spike down above it with wood cleets on side to stiffen and form efficient connection between the casing and bottom boards. Or you may use a keel 4in. deep. It is not as good as the board in a boat of this class. Sail of 8 ozs. duck. See back files.

A. RAYMOND & Co., CLOTHIERS.—This well-known and long-established house invariably gives its customers satisfaction. Its sale and custom departments are both well sustained at moderate cash prices. We can add our own personal testimony to that of many others.

—Valiant hunters who cannot beard the lions of Florida in their native dens may at least secure the beards of the beasts which others have bearded.—See the advertisement of Florida curiosities in another column.

MR. CHARLES FOLSOM:

Dear Sir—We would like to tell you what we saw one of your single fourteen bore guns do. Last fall one of our customers shot at an eight inch ring, 125 yards, and hit it twenty-five times out of thirty shots, getting twenty-five turkeys. We have no doubt but that you make the best shooting gun in the world, and think that to take one hundred just as you make for the market and one hundred of any one make, worth $150 each, your guns would be sure to win.

Yours truly, RAMSDELL & NEAL, Bangor, Me.—Adv.

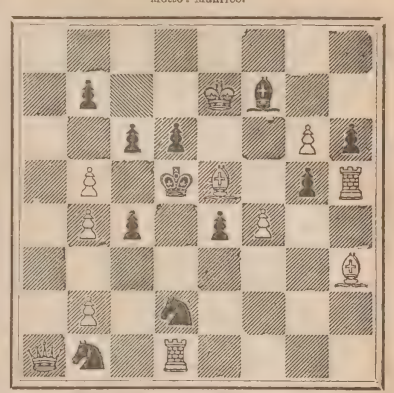
FRANK FORRESTER.—An unpublished work by Wm. Henry Herbert, is now being issued weekly in *Ajield and Afloat*. Office, 607 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. Specimen Copies, 5 cents.—[Adv.

The Game of Chess.

NOTICE.—Chess exchanges, communications and solutions should be addressed "Chess Editor FOREST AND STREAM, P. O. box 54, Wolcottville, Conn."

Problem No. 49.

Motto: Manrico.



White to play and give mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS—NO. 46.

1—Q-B4 1—Any
2—Q, R, B, or Kt mates

Game No. 108.—MUZIO GAMBIT.

A smart affair between the Rev. G. A. Macdonnell and Mr. Lindsay Hon, Secretary of the St. George Chess Club. The notes are by the Chess Editor of the London *Sportsman:*

White. Rev. G. A. M.	Black. Mr. L.	White. Rev. G. A. M.	Black. Mr. L.
1—P-K4	1—P-K4	12—Q-K R4	12—R-K Kt
2—P-K B4	2—P tks P	13—P-Q4	13—R-R Kt2 (f)
3—Kt-K B3	3—P-K Kt4	14—Q-K B4	14—B tks B
4—B-B4	4—P-Kt5	15—Q R tks B	15—Kt tks K P (g)
5—Kt-Q B3 (a)	5—P-Q B3 (b)	16—Kt tks Kt	16—R tks Kt
6—B tks P ch (c)	6—K tks B	17—Kt-K5 (h)	17—Q-Kt2
7—Kt-K5 ch	7—K-K sq	18—Q-K B3 (i)	18—R tks Kt
8—Q tks P	8—Kt-K B3 (d)	19—P tks R	19—B-K Kt5
9—Q tks P	9—P-Q3	20—Q-K4	20—P-K4
10—Kt-K B3 (e)	10—P-K R4	21—Q-B6 ch	21—R-Q sq
11—Castles	11—B-K R3	22—Q-Kt3 ch	Resigns.

NOTES.

(*a*) An invention of Mr. Macdonnell's great namesake. Though not considered so strong as the more customary lines of P-Q4 and Castles, it requires very careful play in answering.

(*b*) By no means the best reply; 5—Kt-Q B3 is certainly better.

(*c*) A fair sacrifice under the circumstances.

(*d*) This seems to place Black's game in security, but its safety is more apparent than real.

(*e*) This seems to be the only safe retreat.

(*f*) Black's game now seems preferable, but nothing is more deceptive than position in chess. Very speedily the second player, by a remarkable series of moves, is completely rented.

(*g*) Very rash, but Black's game is so undeveloped that hardly any satisfactory course remains open to him.

(*h*) Very fine. There is no reply to this *coup*.

(*i*) Now Black must take the Kt, with immediate destruction as the consequence.

Game No. 109.—RUY LOPEZ ATTACK.

First game between Messrs. Elson and Judd in the Philadelphia Tournament:

White. Mr. Elson.	Black. Mr. Judd.	White. Mr. Elson.	Black. Mr. Judd.
1—P-K4	1—P-K4	16—Kt-Q5	16—Kt tks B
2—K Kt-B3	2—Q Kt-B3	17—Q tks Kt	17—P tks P
3—B-Kt5	3—Kt-K2	18—Kt tks P	18—Kt-Q4
4—Castles	4—P-K Kt3	19—Q Kt-Kt3	19—Q-R5
5—P-Q B3	5—B-Kt2	20—Q R-K	20—Q R-K
6—P-Q4	6—P tks P	21—B-B	21—B tks Q P
7—P tks P	7—P-Q R3	22—R-K2	22—R-K2
8—B-R4	8—P-Q Kt4	23—Kt-Kt5 ch	23—P tks Kt
9—B-Kt3	9—P-Q5	24—Kt tks R ch	24—Kt tks R
10—P-K R3	10—Castles	25—Q tks B P	25—R-B2
11—Q Kt-B3	11—B-Kt2	26—Q tks B	26—Q tks Kt
12—Q B-Kt5	12—P-K R3	27—Q-K4	27—K tks B P
13—K-R3	13—K-R2	28—K tks R	28—Q tks R ch
14—B-B2	14—P-K B4	Resigns.	
15—Kt-K2	15—Kt-Kt5		

Game No. 109.—PETROFF DEFENCE.

A game in the International Tourney between Rev. C. E. Ranken of England, and William J. Berry, of Beverley, Mass.:

White. Ranken.	Black. Berry.	White. Ranken.	Black. Berry.
1—P-K4	1—P-K4	18—Kt-K4	18—B tks Kt
2—K Kt-B3	2—K Kt-B3	19—B tks B	19—P-K B4
3—Q Kt-B3 (a)	3—Q Kt-B3 (b)	20—B-Q5 ch	20—K-R2
4—B-Q Kt5	4—P-Q3	21—B-K6	21—Q-K
5—P-Q4	5—P tks P	22—Q-R3 (f)	22—K-K Kt3
6—Kt tks P	6—B-Q2	23—P-K Kt4	23—B P tks P
7—Castles	7—B-K2	24—B tks Kt P	24—R-Q
8—Kt tks Kt	8—P tks Kt	25—Q-B5	25—P-K R4
9—B-Q3	9—Castles	26—K-R	26—Kt tks K P
10—P-K B4 (c)	10—P-K R3	27—P tks P ch	27—Q tks P
11—Q-K B3 (d)	11—B-Q Kt	28—B-K B5	28—K tks B
12—P-Q Kt3	12—B-Q B	29—R tks R	29—Kt-Kt2
13—B-K3	13—P-Q B4	30—R tks R P ch (g)	30—Kt-Kt2
14—P-K5	14—B-Kt2		
15—Q-Kt3	15—Kt-Q2	31—R-K Kt	31—Q-K5 ch
16—B-B2	16—P-Q B3	32—K-Kt2	32—K-B2
17—B-K B5 (e)	17—B-Q B3	33—Q tks Kt	Resigns.

NOTES.

(*a*) The usual move here is Kt tks P.

(*b*) Already out of the books, the regular move being B-Kt5.

(*c*) An aggressive move, recalling to mind Morphy's style of play.

(*d*) Thus early we prefer White's game.

(*e*) All of this is well played by White.

(*f*) White seems to prefer this move to winning the P by 22—B tks Kt

(*g*) Black's game is hopeless. Mr. Berry has played much below his strength.—*Hartford Times.*

—Dr. Zukertort, of Paris tournament fame, whose health for some time past has been delicate, has somewhat recovered from a serious illness that prostrated him at Dublin.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1879.

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FARMERS AND MARKET MEN—THE SPORTSMAN'S BUGBEARS.

IT is a noteworthy fact that the market men of Boston have such power in the lobby of the State Legislature that it has been impossible to secure consideration of any bill to protect game within the limits of the State, which does not embody provisions which in effect nullify legislation. The market men have been induced to consent to an absolutely close season, provided the sale of birds killed outside of the State were permitted throughout the first four months of the year, namely, January, February, March and April! And all that the game clubs and the advocates of protective measures have been able to do is to assent, upon the plea of expediency, claiming that it is better to offer a premium on law-breaking in neighboring States, rather than have no law within their own borders. They urge that half a loaf for themselves is better than no bread.

We doubt if events prove that they have gained a point. We are opposed to all temporizing with the enemy. Let us ask first, how these market men could obtain the great bulk of the birds which they offer for sale if they did not obtain them from the farmers and the poachers upon farm lands. Next; what inducements could the farmers have to send their birds to market in forbidden seasons for the mere pittance of gain which they derive, provided a system of preservation in which they were made chief factors, brought them greater emoluments at lawful times? Where are quail chiefly obtained? On farm lands. Where are woodcock, grouse and prairie fowl obtained for the most part? Also on farm lands. When gentlemen sportsmen desire to shoot, what do they do first? They con over their list of farming friends and write to them for permission to come. And yet, the farmers upon whose lands the game principally breeds and feeds are seldom consulted as to preservative acts, or invited to deliberate in proceedings of sportsmen, or to join clubs. Are the farmers all German market gardeners, or poor white natives, whose sprouts, cabbages and berry vines are to be tramped over and kicked up with impunity by rough-shod gunners without so much as asking, "by your leave?" By no means. A large proportion of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM are gentlemen farmers who constitute a power to preserve game if their services are enlisted. This is not the class of men who send trapped birds to market in and out of season. Such men can exert an influence and work out conservative results, which mere sportsmen never can. The sportsmen have now tried their hand at game protection for fully twenty years; so far they have accomplished very little. The prolonged discussion of sumptuary measures and the study of the habits of game creatures, has indeed had its wholesome effect in awakening the whole country to the necessity of protecting and preserving game, and in the organization of clubs favoring protective measures; but it has done little else. Most of the sportsmen are not farmers; but very many farmers are sportsmen. Let them be invited to the deliberations of sportsmen, that their relations to each other may become better understood, and their interests made harmonious.

Hitherto all the laws seem to have been drafted in the interests of sportsmen only. The farmers have been too much ignored. Their lands are looked upon as open domain for every man who carries a gun and works a dog. Farmers who buy, feed, shelter and winter birds are forbidden, forsooth, to trap for their own consumption or pecuniary profit in order to preserve them for the gunners. They, the owners of birds and lands, are required to waive their property rights in favor of irresponsible sportsmen whose interests are alien, and whose only title is that which inheres in the birds as *ferœ naturæ*.

Is it wonderful that farmers, loth to lose all the proceeds and profits of their investments, should hasten to anticipate the coming of unconscionable sportsmen who, regardless of close seasons, take the field weeks before the law is off? or that indigent toilers who can scarcely grub a livelihood from the soil, should seek some small remuneration by gleaning from the stubble and copse the poor scrags which are left after the sportsman has hung up his gun, trapping them whenever they can? *Quel tort?* Who is the most blameworthy, the derelict sportsman who contributes nothing, or the derelict farmer who has contributed all?

But as to the wholesale destruction of game, we think that the great burden of accusation should not be laid at the doors of the farmers and farmers' sons. The greater mischief is done by that class of poachers who scrape the bottom boards of preserves for everything bearing the semblance of game. There are conscientious pot-hunters and market gunners, as much inclined to respect close seasons as honorable sportsmen, whom we do not include in the category of lawless poachers, although we deplore the havoc which follows their tracks. But poachers *per se* are highway robbers and despoilers of land and water preserves; desperadoes who are ready, when caught or confronted, to attempt escape from arrest by shooting the land owners. They are dog poisoners, barn burners, robbers of hen roosts and meat houses, yet oft times traveling in the guise of sportsmen, with dog and gun, and the most approved accoutrements. While they beat the fields and swamps they secretly set their traps by scores in every patch and runway. They are ready to contract with agents and collectors to furnish so many head of game at so much per dozen, or barrel! The collectors ship them to some outlying railway station, and the expressmen and railroad officials knowingly, or unwittingly, become *particeps criminis* by transporting the game to market—the *ultima thule* where the golden lure is held out at the despicable price of 65 cent per dozen! There are strings and strings of them now in the city markets rotting for lack of purchasers! Shame upon men who call themselves honorable venders! This is the class with whom the Massachusetts game protectors have been obliged to negotiate and temporize in order to secure any protective law at all, by conceding the extraordinary months of January, February, March and April, as months in which game killed out of the State may be sold. Heaven help the *poor!* Cannot these mercenary market men make far larger profits from their sales of spring lamb and fish, than they can skin from the meagre margins which accrue from the sale of unseasonable, unhealthy, and illegitimate game? Is not the small risk of loss in selling legitimate meat more engaging than the doubtful traffic in sour and skinny birds which have been starved by deep snows, heated by close packing, marred and mashed by long transportation, and kept for weeks in ice chests whose chill is like the damp of vaults where dead men are buried, and whose slimy deposits are just about as repulsive to the eye and palate?

Now, to extinguish the poachers, and squelch the market men:—how can it be accomplished? Surely there is nothing easier than to make the carrying of a gun and sportsman's accoutrements in close seasons *prima facie* evidence of an intent to violate the law. Intent should be equivalent to violation, and either should make the offender liable to arrest and severe punishment.

But how shall we be able to reach these offenders when the laws are so inconsistent that they permit men to carry a gun and dog to shoot woodcock, and at the same time prohibit them from carrying a gun and accoutrements to shoot ruffed grouse and quail? Evidently there is no alternative except to make the seasons *uniform on all kinds of game*, so that there can be no excuse or possible pretext for a man being in the field prior to or after a designated date. Should such a provision seem to bear hard upon some localities or sections, tell us whether it be better that a few sportsmen should suffer, or that the game should be scoured out of the whole country? There can be no uniformity in game laws without certain compromises on latitudes, localities, and some varieties of game. But sportsmen will be required to make only trifling sacrifices. If woodcock be debarred in July, do they not have ruffed grouse, quail, deer, and wild fowl in the fall? Is it not better that the few should go without woodcock than that eventually there shall be no grouse, quail, and deer for anybody? And if by reason of a fixed date (say September 1st) birds should not be full grown in a northern locality, is it not better that a few immature birds shall die in that section, than that the whole fraternity of sportsmen be debarred from sport in southern localities where the birds are full-grown? Again, if by reason of expediency the close season is made to begin January 1st, is it not better to curtail the sport of men in the southern tier of States, rather than that birds should perish in the deep snows of northern latitudes, by gun and snare? What we curtail at one end, we give and allow at the other, so that we grant a fair and full average to all—and spare the birds. Four months' shooting should suffice for any reasonable man. What we aim at is to make the season uniform on all kinds of game alike, beginning at Sept. 1st and closing Dec. 31st, so that any man found accoutred as a sportsman in prohibited seasons, in *any part* of the country, may be arrested and punished. Then, if no game is shot, the occupation of the market men, as well as their pecuniary incentive, is gone. Following will come the game millennium, when the labors of twenty years will have accomplished their purpose.

Under such a *regime* no possible objection can be raised against trapping. Trapping will be done in open season only, just as shooting will be done. The same penalties for trapping will obtain as for shooting, and traps found set on premises will be *prima facie* evidence of guilt.

And why not trap in season? Are not the birds more comely to look at, and more desirable for the table? Will trapping prove more destructive to the birds? Will it exterminate them? Will the silent operations of the snare and net tend more to drive away the birds and make them wild than the bang of the gun from day to day, which picks up a brace now, and two brace to-morrow, continuously, until the coveys are bagged entire, or the remnant run off to other covers? Cannot the farmer be trusted to trap judiciously? He has been to no small trouble and expense to plant and winter the birds: will not his common sense and pecuniary interest induce him to leave enough for seed for the coming year? He does so with his corn, potatoes and wheat. Is it for the sportsman to dictate that the farmer shall not gather where he hath sown? Shall the farmer cast in the seed for the sportsman to reap?

The time has come to discuss these questions seriously. The rights of farmers have not hitherto been sufficiently taken into account. Their active intelligent co-operation should now be invited and secured. What we need more than all is *Farmers' Protective Game Clubs;* not in antagonism to sportsmen's clubs, but in harmony with them; and operating upon the plan which we have now outlined, and which is the only feasible plan to meet all the requirements of the case; to foster mutual interests; and to prevent abuses.

WALTONIANA.

IZAAK WALTON was exceptionally blessed in his lifetime with the great blessing of many and rare friends. "All who knew him loved him; and if any did not ove him, it was because they did not know him," exclaims his biographer, and now, two centuries after his death, we may repeat the saying with equal truth of the generations after generations who, in his books, have known and loved the gentle philosopher of the "angling days." For who that has read his books has not been drawn to the writer by the homely, honest good sense and kindly wisdom which fill thier pages. Few there are, too, we suspect, who have not been conscious of something of a feeling of regret that Izaak Walton has not left us more. Influenced by some such motives as these, he tells us, Mr. Richard Herne Shepherd has collected and published, under the title of "Waltoniana," a number of Walton's fugitive pieces in prose and verse, the dates of whose composition cover a period of some fifty years. While these fragments and stray bits are not of a nature to add much, if anything, to the literary reputation of their author, they will nevertheless be received by not a few of his friends with the same spirit that induced the collection. Nor will their publication be altogether fruitless, if it shall do nothing more than simply serve to show us how diligently and conscientiously Walton labored with his pen. Among these curious literary treasures, for example, is the original draft of the "Elegy on Donne," which is believed to be the earliest literary work of Walton's that has been preserved to us. It is the same poem which, greatly re-modeled, corrected, amended, and in short almost re-written in the author's old age, was finally inserted in the collection of the "Lives." All this goes to show that Walton had the gift of patient, paine-taking work, a good, old-fashioned way of writing, now, unhappily, somewhat out of date, but without which, we may add, few things last so long as have the "Angler" and the "Lives."

"Izaak Walton's Complete Angler," the quaint production of a quaint mind, is unlike anything else in the English language; and it grows every year more charming, as its fancies, morals and queerly turned sayings assume more and more the quiddities and oddities of old age. No man has ever really gone fishing—let us rather say "angling"—who has not started out with rod and line from Tottingham High Cross for a day's ramble with the master. And one may make the excursion at any time, whether it is a good day for fishing or not. Yet as there are times and moods for all books, give us the "Complete Angler" on a day in June, while we lie underneath the shade, the brook purling by, the perfumes of

the flowers greeting our senses, the insects chirruping in the grass and the birds chattering in the trees above us.

Not less distinguished in their way are the "Lives". Walton not only knew how to appreciate the good qualities of his friends, but he had the belief that others, too, ought to recognize and love these traits of character. And what else could have been expected from the author of the "Complete Angler" than just such a set of biographies as he has given us? Written with all the tender grace of personal love and admiration, and for the avowed purpose of holding up for the emulation of posterity, the good and the beautiful in human character, the Lives of Donne, Wotton, Hooker, Herbert, and Sanderson are among the English classics, and occupy a place wholly unique in the literature of biography. It is no small honor to Walton that he has left for us these records of the simple piety and domestic virtues, which appear as refreshing springs of sweet water amid the rank and noxious morasses of that age of profligate license and debauchery; nor is it less worthy of comment that in thus commemorating the character of others he has taught us that his own was simple and pure, and that leading us to love his friends he teaches us, of necessity, to love him as well.

We can readily number upon our fingers, almost without pausing to recall them, the few English writers who have won for themselves such a warm personal regard from so diverse a class of readers as has Izaak Walton. With few do we come into such close sympathy of thought and feeling. Of the "Angler," originally published in 1653, there have been some forty editions, many of them very rare and costly ones, upon which enthusiastic disciples of the gentle teacher have spent months of research, and lavish sums of money. You may find some kind of a copy of the book to-day in any book store, and you may pick up well-worn copies on the second-hand book stands. Who can say when the good old volume will be out of print? Surely not so long as the mountain streams flow on, and men go forth to angle in them.

UNMANLY MEN AND UNWOMANLY WOMEN.

LAST Wednesday evening, at eleven o'clock, the excitement-craving population of New York flocked into Gilmore's Garden to witness the beginning of another six days' trial of endurance. There are sixteen competitors this time, and they are women. Each of these women has already allowed herself to be gazed at for a greater or less number of quarter hours, and has won a more or less creditable pedestrian record; all have found it so much to their taste or their profit that they are now eager for another and a competitive pose before the public.

Had the original announcement been adhered to, the "walk" would have extended over six consecutive days, including the Sabbath. Upon that day, doubtless, the managers, whose sense of public decency appears to have been strangely perverted by the vacuity of their pocket-books, expected to have reaped a plenteous harvest of half dollars. Unfortunately, however, for the silvered, not to say golden, anticipations of "the management," the police captain of the precinct—who is just now, pending his trial for alleged ruffianly conduct at the last six days' match, on exceptionally good behavior—has very properly seen fit to interfere, and by forbidding the receipt of Sunday gate-money has taken from the proposed exhibition all excuse for its Sunday being. The day will therefore be observed so far at least as female walking matches go; the church attendants of Madison Square may worship in their sanctuaries undisturbed; and that portion of the community which has a regard for the sanctity of the day may well draw a breath of relief, since the city has been spared a Sunday spectacle that would have disgraced any society this side of those benighted regions to whose wilds Stanley alone of white men has as yet penetrated.

It were to be desired for certain very grave considerations that this prohibition could have been extended over the whole week and not alone over its first day. The entire surroundings of these exhibitions are demoralizing. Drinking, idleness, late hours, unnatural excitement, betting, profanity and congregated coarseness are not, it is true, necessary adjuncts of a long-distance walking match, but they are adjuncts nevertheless, and very conspicuous ones at that. It must, moreover, be well understood by any one who has given it a moment's reflection, that with these surroundings what might otherwise, under proper limitations, be legitimate and healthful incitements to physical culture are degraded into vast schemes of money making and gambling. It is the hippodroming of human beings, the conversion of a man into a beast—a metamorphosis which in all ages and in all lands has been among the unclean dreams of philosophy and imagination. We have no reason to felicitate ourselves because we have realized this dream by organizing such tests of human brute endurance and by staking our money upon the human animal that seems likely to suffer most without succumbing first. In the present instance the money is staked, not upon men, but upon women.

Any necessity is deplorable which draws woman forth from the retirement which is her sphere, unless it be to something high and noble. Doubly to be deplored, not for the sake of these individual women alone, but for the sake of womanhood itself and of men's reverence for it, is that so-called amusement which not only brings woman before the public gaze, but strips her of her modesty—her chiefest ornament—and exposes her, a short-skirted spectacle, to the unholy gaze of lewd men. It is this unsexing of woman that we denounce, and against which, for the respect he bears his mother or his sister or his wife or his daughter, should be uttered the protest of every right thinking man.

The men who institute these female pedestrian shows, and the men who abet them with their patronage, are unmanly men; the women who participate in them and the women who encourage them with their presence are unwomanly women.

BOYTON'S SWIM.—The curiosity of the good people of the Ohio Valley has been aroused to the highest pitch by the appearance of the terrifying object in black which seems neither to care for ice, snags nor rapids, and which delights in the very fierceness of the contest with the raging elements and in the consternation of the simple-minded rustics who till the soil along the river banks. Paul Boyton is at his old tricks again, shooting rapids with no worse results than being bruised a little, or getting so nearly under the wheels of excursion steamers that there is no fun in it, and at other times being engulfed in the seething currents of angry waters, but whose spite the amphibious captain laughs to naught in his rubber suit. The doughty skipper is now pursuing his long and toilsome journey down the Ohio and the Mississippi to the Gulf, and he will not rest till the long swim has been accomplished and the value of his life-saving suit put through the severest tests.

THE GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN.—The occupation of our coast fishermen is at best one of extreme toil, hardship and peril. The men who go down into the sea in ships must needs have for the pursuit of their calling brave hearts to do and to dare, for they go forth into certain danger and possible death; and they who remain on the shore to watch the lessening sails disappear from their sight must needs exercise not less of courage and patience. The local history of sea-port fishing towns is filled with sombre pages. The city of Gloucester, Mass., is now in mourning for the fishermen, who, after days and weeks of weary watching and waiting by wives and children, are believed to have perished in the February gales off the George's banks. Of the fishing fleet which sailed from Gloucester in the early part of last month, thirteen vessels, with their one hundred and forty-three men, have never been heard from. This calamity leaves fifty-seven women widows and one hundred and forty-nine children fatherless. Such disasters have not been infrequent in the previous history of the city. In February, 1862, fifteen vessels and one hundred and twenty men were lost; in 1871, nineteen vessels and one hundred and forty men were lost; in "The Lord's Day Gale" of August, 1873, fifteen vessels went down into the waters, and with them one hundred and twenty-four men; again, in the December gales of 1876, ten vessels and ninety-eight men were destroyed, and the melancholy record of the losses for the year numbered two hundred and twelve lives. This is a sad catalogue, the statistics of which become full of pathos when we reflect upon the tales of human heart suffering they tell.

WEATHER ON THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.—The meteorological phenomena of the Gulf of St. Lawrence have been singular the past winter. While deep snows and severe weather have prevailed to the westward, there has been less snow on the Gulf coast than the oldest inhabitant had ever seen. A letter from Gaspe tells us that the ice has not held to the shore as in other seasons, and there is no body of ice outside. There is every appearance of an early spring. The same letter says the fishermen are suffering for necessaries, having no potatoes and very little flour.

GAME PROTECTION.

—The bill before the New Jersey Legislature at its last session, just closed, to prevent the shooting of woodcock prior to Sept. 1, was passed to a third reading, and only failed in consequence of the adjournment of the Legislature. This is unfortunate. The bill had many friends, and was warmly supported, and had the session lasted a few days longer it would undoubtedly have become a law. The originator of the bill was Geo. S. Duryee, of Newark; and John Gill, of Orange, was one of its chief promoters. Let their names be emblazoned in letters of gold, and let their efforts and example be followed in other States.

REPLY TO SETH GREEN ON "DESTRUCTION OF WHITE FISH."—*Editor Forest and Stream*: Mr. Green writes to the New York *Times* as follows: "When I was in New York last week I saw tons of two-year-old white-fish, not weighing over eight or ten ounces, in Fulton Market. They are sold for cisco or herring (*Argurossmus clupeiformis*). I consider this one of the greatest wastes of fish food that exists in this country. These fish have passed all their early dangers, and if they had been permitted to grow one year longer they would have weighed two and one-half or three pounds, and would be worth to the fishermen that caught them twenty cents each, whereas, in the condition I saw them in, they were worth not more than one and two cents each. If the same fisherman had only waited one year—for fish are local and never wander but a few miles from where they are taken, except during their breeding seasons—he would have been paid just ten times over for his patience."

Seth Green, nor any other person ever wrote a better article in a short way for the protection of fishes or for the interest of the fisherman than this. We have ourselves for years observed the destruction of young whitefish on Lake Erie when they have been caught and sold as herring, both fresh, smoked and salted, and have deplored this destruction as much as any other observer; but where is the remedy? The pound-net cannot be abandoned, it is the best net, when not abused, in existence. Mr. Green proposes to enlarge the mesh in the leader and pot of the net. No pound-net should be allowed to be set in any of our waters with less than a two-inch mesh, measured from knot to knot. Now here comes the dilemma. With this size mesh no herring would be caught, and in the course of ten years Lake Erie would be packed with this fish (for they are most terribly fecund) and as they are the natural enemy of the whitefish hardly one of the latter by this time would be found to enter the fisher's net. By enlarging the mesh as you propose, Seth, you let the herring go scot free to reproduce and devastate the waters. You well know he is a decidedly predaceous little rascal, following the whitefish on to his spawning grounds, devouring his eggs the live-long winter and finishing up with the young from the time they are out of the shell in the spring until they leave for deep water, and how much longer they feed on this young fry I cannot say, but in June I have taken herring with the hook baited with a lake shiner 1½ inch long, and caught a hundred or more in the course of one afternoon. With the same bait and often with a bit of meat on the hook, I have taken through the ice in March, with others, among the Islands at the head of the lake all that we could carry.

DR. E. STERLING.

MICHIGAN GAME LAW.—The Michigan Senate passed, March 18, the game law, of which the provisions are: No person shall hunt deer in the upper peninsula from Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, or in the lower peninsula from Oct. 1 to Nov. 15. It also forbids hounding deer in the upper peninsula at any time during the year. No person shall kill wild turkey except during October, November or December of each year. Killing of woodcock is allowed only between Sept. 1 and January 1. Shooting prairie chickens, partridge, grouse and wild ducks only allowed between Sept. 1 and Jan. 1. Other wild water fowl or snipe to be killed only between May 1 and Sept. 1.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Having shot considerably in England and in this country, I feel interested in the protection of game. My conviction is that a panacea may be found in a September opening for all shooting, and permitting no shooting before. Intelligible duties to game constables, and a host of willing deputies would spring from this, and these duties could be capably performed. Undoubtedly the key-note to extermination is sounded in the summer shooting, which is, to say the least of it, a difficult pastime to confuse with sport.

NUX.

THE NEW YORK GAME LAW.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 15, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

It appears that a majority of the members of the New York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game favor extending the close season for partridge, quail, wood-duck, etc., to Oct. 15. To make the close time later than Sept. 1 or Sept. 15, excepting for quail, is objectionable to the sportsmen of this locality, and, I am inclined to think, generally elsewhere throughout this State, excepting on Long Island, where the climate is more favorable for shooting in the latter part of the fall and first part of winter, and the only part of the State where quail are plenty. The extensive sandy plains, briary swamps and forests of shrub oak on Long Island are natural grounds and shelter for quail, and the snow, so destructive to quail elsewhere in the State, is there quickly melted by the sea breezes.

In this more northern and hilly country from Sept. 15 to Nov. 1 is the best and pleasantest part of the season for shooting. Partridges can take care of themselves as well, or better, by the 15th of Sept., being protected by the leaves, as later, when the leaves have fallen. Oct. 15 is late for woodcock shooting here, but I am not in favor of summer woodcock shooting. I do not understand that it is the intention to make any change in the close season for water fowl shooting; it is not necessary in order to protect the quail, they being hunted differently and on different grounds from water fowl. We never—hardly ever—get our share of water fowl, as compared with the more favored States South and West. King Frost makes a close season for water fowl in the northern half of this State most of the time from Nov. 15 to April. The first half of the fall months being the pleasantest and best part of the season for shooting in the northern part of the State and the last half of the fall the best in the southern part, particularly on Long Island, it would therefore be treating us northerners very unfairly, you see, to extend the close season for water fowl shooting to Oct. 15. Water fowl are very wild here in the spring, having been hunted all winter South, and the familiar report of guns causes them be unlucky hurry further north to their favorite nesting grounds. I do not think they are slaughtered in such numbers in this State in the spring as to make it appear necessary for their preservation to prohibit spring shooting.

After being confined in office for several months and reading weekly in the FOREST AND STREAM of the fine sport shooting water fowl in the favored localities, thus keeping the subject "excitedly" in mind, also reminding me of the times that I too have visited some of those favored localities to shoot duck, and, on returning, figured the cost of the ducks I shot, cash paid, at much higher sums than they would bring in market, I greatly enjoy getting out on pleasant days in the spring, with a good companion, in my sneak-boat and "creeping" for ducks, the most exciting, skillful and best way to hunt them for sport and although not able to get a "big bag," if I get a pair I am well satisfied with my luck, regarding the excitement and exercise sufficient remuneration.

I have a very favorable opinion of the New York Association for the Preservation of Fish and Game. It is the chief among associations of the kind, and a power to prevent the killing and selling of game out of season; but I am inclined to think that some of its members are a little selfish, and more familiar with the shooting on Long Island than elsewhere in this State.

LATITUDE 42.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., March 17, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

At a recent meeting of the New York Association for the Protection of Game a bill was reported and read, making the season for all kinds of game to open Oct. 15 and close Feb. 1.

Should such a bill become a law—not excluding woodcock from its provisions—it would be very harsh and unjust to sportsmen in this section of the State. In this vicinity it is a rare occurrence to see a woodcock later in the season than Oct. 15, and usually they leave us during the last days of September in each year.

We are strict in enforcing our game laws, and the result is that when the season opens on the first of August we have a nice lot of birds with us. If the law should be changed as proposed upon woodcock, in this section we should not be able to kill a bird in any year. The change in the law might be a nice thing for New Yorkers, but it would be death for the "little fish" in the country.

CLARENCE A. FARNUM.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

To set the close season date at Oct. 15 would be very unfair for the northern part of the State. Woodcock are almost all gone from here by that time. The 1st of Sept. would be better. The October date would cause many to violate the law, and would thus deprive those who did respect it of much of their legitimate sport.

W. R. S.

The Rifle.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston, Walnut Hill, March* 22.—At the regular meeting of the members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, at Walnut Hill range, Saturday, there was a large attendance of members, as well as friends from other clubs. A large number of spectators from Woburn and other places were also present. The wind was fresh from the east, and bothered the riflemen considerably, although some succeeded in making excellent scores in spite of the disadvantages presented by the weather conditions. Interest centred in the "Winchester Rifle" series, in which there were fifty-eight entries at 200 yards:

W Poland	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—68
W Charles	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—66
C Edwards	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—65
J B Osborn	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	4—65
J B Parker	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—64
E W Law	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	6	4—64
H E Jepson	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5—63
R Davis	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—63
L L Hubbard	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—63
C A Parker	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	5	4—63
E B Souther	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—62
J N Epes	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—62
J F R Schaefer	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	3	3	5	5	3	4	4—62
E E Harry	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	3—62
W E Guerrier	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—60
H Mortimer	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—60
C R Griffin	4	4	0	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	2	4—54

MAMMOTH RIFLE GALLERY—*Boston.*—Still better shooting has been done the third week of the month at this gallery, though the extra prize of $20 for eight consecutive bull's-eyes has not yet been won. The best scores stand (150 feet, rounds 8, possible 40):

F Hollis	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—39	M L Pratt	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4—37
Geo Lamb	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—38	G McKenzie	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—36
E S Tobey Jr	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—38	W H Restarick	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—35
C Edwards	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—38	C U Meiggs	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—35
A L Eames	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—37	G A Fletcher	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—35
W Bradford	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—37	G A Bent	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—35
Geo E Everett	5	5	4	4	5	4	5—37	A W Robinson	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—35
C J Foye	5	5	4	5	4	5	4—37	Frank H Frye	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4—35

WALPOLE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the Walpole Amateur Rifle Club, the following officers were elected: William Moore, President; Wm. H. Pray, Vice-President; W. Glover, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors—Wm. Moore, W. H. Pray, W. Glover, R. S. Gray, T. H. Gray, E. Reader, Jr., H. P. Blake.

Medford.—Bellevue Range was thronged on Wednesday afternoon, the weather being fine, and some good shots were made. The occasion was the third competition in the classified matches for March. The following are the scores made:

First class.

J B Osborn	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—33								
J B Osborn (re-entry)	5	5	4	5	5	5	4—33								
C H Russell	5	5	5	4	5	4	5—33								
C H Russell (re-entry)	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—32								
H Withington	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—32								
H D Cushing	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—32								
J H Eames	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—31								
J H Eames (re-entry)	4	5	4	4	5	5	3—31								
E Wyman	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—30								
E Wyman (re-entry)	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—31								
J R Teele	4	4	5	4	5	5	4—31								
J R Teele (re-entry)	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—31								
W E Guerrier	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—29								

Second class:

G H Howe	4	4	5	4	4	5	—30
G H Howe (re-entry)	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—30
E Hunt	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—30
E Hunt (re-entry)	5	4	5	4	4	5	3—30
E F Kendrick	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—29

There were eighty-four re-entries. The Medford Rifle Team have sent a challenge to the Bergen Point team, to which no reply has as yet been received.

CONNECTICUT—*Collinsville, March* 20.—At a regular meeting of the R. & G. Club, held to-day, the following scores were made by the members; off-hand, 200 yards, 10 shots:

	Mass.	Creed.		Mass.	Creed.
J Hamilton	108	47	J Laubenstein	84	38
O B Hull	97	42	J G Case	79	38
J D Andrews	88	41	J Pfister	64	24

EMPIRE RIFLE CLUB.—In an all-comers' match, under the auspices of the Empire Rifle Club, at Hastings' Park, on March 19, the following scores were made:

W M Farrow	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—47
J W Todd	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—45
S T G Dudley	3	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—44
— Mangam	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—43
— Donaldson	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—42
N D Ward	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
M M Maltby	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—41
H Fisher	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	5—41
F Holton	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—40

The Empire Club has an all-comers' match every Wednesday afternoon at the same place. Entries can be made at any time on that day.

ZETTLER CLUB PRACTICE, *March* 18.—Creedmoor targets reduced to gallery distance; 10 shots per man, possible 50:

C G Zettler	49	R Zimmerman	46
P Fenning	48	C Judson	46
L E Batse	48	F R Grohman	46
M Dorrier	48	H Oehl	45
M B Engel	48	N D Ward	43
D Quihane	48	D Quihane	43
F Levy	48	F Dutt	43
A E Moore	48	F Fabarus	43
M W Farrow	47	H Fisher	43
G A Scherman	46	L Treubel	42
B Zettler	46	G Hunzinger	42

NEW YORK—*Jamestown.*—The Chatauqua Co. Sportsman's Association have fitted up a very neat gallery, and a member says of their practice: "We use the Frank Wesson .32 cal. gun, bored to .25 cal. by our President, H. V. Perry, and think we now have as true shooting, and convenient a gun as can be found. We have set apart two afternoons in each week for ladies to visit the gallery with one or more members of the association, and participate in rifle practice, two or three of them having made as high as forty-five out of a possible fifty, standing up to it same as the men."

NEW JERSEY—*Newark, March* 19.—Weekly score of the Newark Amateur Rifle Club:

W C Gardner	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
J F Hill	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—49
W P Mellwood	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—49
F Harrison	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—48
J Bayer	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—48
Wm Hayes	5	5	6	4	4	5	5	5	5	4—48
V Hesse, Jr	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—44

Union Hill, March 21.—First practice shooting of the New Yorker Schuetzen Corps, Capt. D. G. Yuengling. Distance, 200 Yards: ring-targets of 25 half-inch rings; rifles, any weight or trigger pull:

FIRST SERIES.

Geo Baier	19	15	15	17	19	22	19	21	19	19—160					
J R Grohmann	22	18	17	9	19	18	17	18	21	21—180					
G A Kundahl	14	14	7	23	8	11	21	19	21	20—156					
M Zettler	22	22	25	19	14	18	22	23	23	24—291					
Ph Klein	23	17	9	17	19	22	18	21	23	23—172					
M W Farrow	21	23	23	25	23	20	21	23	21	21—224					
Wm Klein	20	17	13	22	8	23	15	21	20	13—172					
John Brunerhop	24	18	21	18	16	24	20	20	15	24—194					
Nic Grusius	15	16	19	19	18	16	..	12	22	1—138					
Capt Yuengling	18	14	19	23	21	6	2	11	15	4—125					
Fr Wilms	15	23	19	15	22	20	2	18	23	18—174					

Average per shot, 18 rings.

SECOND SERIES.

B Zettler	18	22	25	25	19	18	16	21	15	16—195					
G A Kundahl	23	21	19	24	14	17	6	22	14	14—174					
J R Grohmann	19	23	21	19	21	15	15	16	23	20—192					
J Brunerhop	16	19	25	24	14	18	14	23	22	14—183					
M W Farrow	24	22	19	21	19	20	21	20	21	23—206					
Wm Klein	19	19	25	22	20	21	23	21	15	20—205					
Ph Klein	21	15	21	22	23	16	19	13	21	22—193					
Fr Wilms	6	25	24	18	17	9	19	18	14	16—168					
Geo Baier	23	14	21	19	21	10	16	15	22	16—181					
F Himer	19	..	14	12	7	..	21	15	12	1—101					

Average per shot, 18 rings.

The 22d annual shooting festival of the New Yorker Schuetzen Corps, Capt. Dav. G. Yuengling, will be held August the 4th, 5th and 6th next.

A CLOSE FIGHT.—The long-talked-of rifle match between Jake Levy, of the Zettler Club, and Chas. Eiseman, of the New York Schuetzen Corps, took place at Zettler rifle range, 207 Bowery, on Thursday evening, March 20, for $25 and refreshments for the members of Zettler Club. The following is the result, 50 shots per man, 200 yards target reduced: Jake Levy, 220; Chas. Eiseman, 219.

MICHIGAN—*East Saginaw.*—At the nineteenth weekly practice of the East Saginaw Amateur Rifle Club to-day, the following scores were made (200-yard target reduced, possible 50):

Capt W J Shaw	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	—47
C Yawkey	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	—48
R F Corbyn	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—43
J H Howry	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—42
D T Disney	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	—40
H G Hamilton	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—42
F R Osborn	4	4	3	5	3	5	4	4	4	5—41

OHIO—*Cincinnati, March* 17.—The Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club had their third competition for club prizes to-day; distance, 200 yards; position, off-hand:

First Class.

M Gendillin	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—43
W Caldwell	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—42
L Fender	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
M Langdon	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4—41
D T Disney	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	4—40
G Henson	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
T J Baum	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2—37

Second Class.

C M Epply	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—41
A Koehler	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—40
W Campbell	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	4—36

CHICAGO, *March* 22.—The regular weekly competition on the Northwestern Rifle Range did not come off to-day. Some improvements are being made on the range, which made it necessary to postpone the shoot, and, in consequence, the "Old Guard" among Chicago riflemen—the George H. Thomas Club—have passed a very lonesome Saturday afternoon. We might have gone out on the Lake View Range, where the members of our club have been always most cordially welcomed, but that spirited and kindly organization is just now busily perfecting plans for a new 200-yard range. Both clubs show a gratifying increase in membership, and applications are still coming from the best men in the city. The two organizations number at present about eighty good men and true, and in the event of any mob disturbances here, will make themselves felt as well as heard on the side of law and order. Two companies of forty men each as flankers to our splendid First Regiment, I. N. G., would make a mob of communistic rioters sick in a very short time. By the way, that was a splendid score that Mr. J. P. M. Richards, captain of your Seventh Regiment rifle team made on the burglars on the night of the 9th inst. Mr. J. E. Tilt, of the Lake View Rifle Club, has presented a beautiful cup to be shot for on the 24th of May, open to competition for members of the two clubs.

The Lake View Rifle Club at practice to-day made:

Chas Catlin	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—45
Jos Tilt	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—44
Wm Burns	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—43
John Macauley	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—42
Jas A Colchour	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
F Henroten	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	5	4	3—42

Guests:

S A Freeman	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—46
D B Freeman	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—42

Lu.

THE SHELTON AUXILIARY RIFLE BARREL.—A Norristown, Pa., sportsman, who has tested the auxiliary barrel, writes of it: "I have tried it enough to satisfy myself that for sporting purposes I have no use for any other rifle. I used it several times during a day's brant shooting, and would now on a ducking excursion as soon think of leaving my gum boots at home as my auxiliary. I killed a brant goose at 200 yards, shooting from a rest, and I struck a loon on the wing, fully 75 yards off, shooting in this latter case without sight—simply as a shotgun. This, you may say, was chance; but I have killed a meadow-lark on the wing at 30 yards, and another sitting at 125 measured yards. These last were two successive off-hand shots. I would exchange my trusty Parker and my auxiliary for no other arm in the world."

Another gentleman writes of two barrels used by himself and brother: "We are very much pleased with them; in fact, I have sold my regular rifle, having now no further use for it. Having changed the rear sight into an open V sight, although I am no expert at rifle shooting, I can now shoot as accurately with it as I could with my other rifle. Having repeatedly driven the nail off-hand at 30 yards, and while in the woods have made excellent shots at 150 yards."

THE AUXILIARY BARREL.—In your issue of the 6th inst., I noticed an article on the merits of the auxiliary rifle barrel. I have used the auxiliary for some time, and fully agree with Mr. Cushing. In wild fowl shooting I have found it especially convenient, while for deer shooting it has no equal in the hands of average sportsmen, because it in an instant converts his trusty breech-loader that he is accustomed to use into a first-class sporting rifle. What I have found especially noticeable in it is the uniformly good practice made at moving objects by persons not accustomed to the use of the rifle. I would not part with my 10-bore Parker, with its auxiliary, for any other gun in the world. D. M. YOST.

Norristown, Pa., March, 22, 1879.

PENNSYLVANIA RIFLEMEN.

A weekly paper of Philadelphia, Pa., urges very strongly upon the riflemen of the Keystone State the hurrying up of their organization. The original call was responded to by a dozen clubs and officers elected as follows: President, W. H. Rauch, member of the Keystone Club; Vice-President, J. M. Root, of the Pennsylvania Club; Secretary, John Barry, "E" team, Second Regiment; Treasurer, A. B. Parker, Norristown Club. A committee are now busy in drawing up a plan of organization. The same paper urges a series of tournaments to be held each season, one in May, one in July, and one in September, to be contested by teams from each club, enrolled or affiliated with the State Association. Under such arrangements there would be a gala time indeed, and this manly and scientific amusement would in a short time become as extremely popular in Pennsylvania as it now is in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and California. Then, again, every team would shoot the same day and under the same conditions, and at the end of the year, the team which succeeded in recording the highest total of points in the three matches would by their superior skill be justly entitled to the Championship of the State of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia boasts quite a number of Rifle Clubs, which have mostly been organized within the last year or two. The Keystone was the first to organize, having been formed by a party of gentlemen who met for pleasure, calling themselves the Twentieth Ward Rifle Club. In a little while the name was changed to the "Keystone," with quite a number of prominent business men on its roll. The riflemen have met with considerable trouble in getting a proper range on which targets could be set up from 100 to 1,000 yards, and at the same time within convenient distance of the city. This difficulty, however, will be partly met when Company C., 6th Regt., New Jersey, N. G., gets possession of the promised park in Camden, formerly known as the Camden Schutzen Park, which will be fitted up by the State of New Jersey with club houses and a range from 100 to 500 yards, with the possibility of 1,200 if desired. The Philadelphia clubs doubtless will be invited to shoot on this range, and the matches of this summer will be principally shot there.

The Keystone Rifle Club grounds, at Sanger Park, will be improved, and a shooting house erected as soon as the weather opens. The club is in a flourishing condition, containing some 25 active and 25 contributing members. The officers are as follows: President, B. Tomer; Vice-President, Wm. Bower; Secretary, A. J. Kensil (977 N. 6th street); Captain, P. A. Schemm; Vice-Captain, L. J. Sommers.

The Pennsylvania Rifle Club consists of some forty active members, who have shot some very creditable matches, particularly last summer. Among the members are some of the best shots in the city. Their Captain is Dr. Price; H. H. Woodruff, Secretary (633 N. Broad street).

The Girard Rifle Club is composed of gentlemen living in the northwestern part of the city, and have an active list of twenty members, who are most all shooters. Their officers are as follows: President, Jas. Childs; Captain, W. F. Wallace; Vice-President, Jno. Helling; Vice-Captain, H. Taylor; Treasurer, Major Helling; Secretary, Chas. Hinckle (1,306 Girard avenue.)

The Social Gun and Rifle Club. The membership of this club are gentlemen of this city, who summer at Riverton, N. J., where they have a range. They intend going into practice at 200 yards, as soon as the season opens. The officers are Capt. Elleson, and secretary T. Perot Ogden (314 Vine street).

The Norristown Club is one of the crack clubs, and have a range on an island in the Schuylkill opposite Norristown. Their Captain is A. B. Parker, of Norristown, who is a most enthusiastic rifleman.

The West Philadelphia Club is composed of gentlemen living on the west side of the Schuylkill. They have their range at Stokes', on the Darby road, at Angora. Secretary, F. Warden, 741 Spruce street.

Company E Team is composed of members of Co. E, 2d Regt., N. G. They shot the first match last summer with the Keystone. Their Secretary is John Barry, 806 Chestnut street.

Company C, 6th (N. J.) N. G., is made up of members of Co. C, 6th New Jersey Regt., who live in Camden. This team is quite popular in Philadelphia, they having shot several fine matches there last season. Their Captain is Geo. Reed; A. J. Millieth, Secretary, Camden Post-office.

Yachting and Boating.

HIGH WATER FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston. H.	M.	New York. H.	M.	Charleston H.	M.
Mch. 20	10	23	7	09	6	22
Mch. 21	11	04	7	50	7	03
Mch. 22	11	40	8	26	7	52
Mch. 23	Morn.		8	59	8	12
Mch. 24	0	13	9	31	8	44
Mch. 25	0	45	10	04	9	17
Mch. 26	1	18	10	44	9	57

YACHTING NEWS.

NOVA SCOTIA YACHT SQUADRON.—Through the exertions F. C. Sumichrast, Esq., Honorary Secretary of the club, the Department of Marine of the New Dominion will issue Certificates of Competency to yacht owners capable of passing the examination instituted for Masters in Ordinary as at present required of merchant captains. The examination is voluntary; only yacht owners are eligible, certificates apply to the yacht owned when examined only, specified length of sea-service is not exacted, the fee charged is $10. The holding of such a certificate will give the owner official standing and recognition as a competent fore and aft seaman and navigator for all waters at home or abroad.

COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB.—The Columbia Yacht Club is coming into prominence among the junior metropolitan clubs, and its adhesion to Corinthian principles will secure for it popular favor and an increased fleet. It was organized 1867, incorporated a year after, and now possesses a fine club house and conveniences foot of West Eighty-sixth street, North River. Initiation fee $5, and monthly dues $1.25. Concerning the adoption of Corinthian rules by this club, their nature and to what they must lead, we will have more to say anon. The club deserves the support of all who desire to see honest yachting take the place of machine jockeying, which now has its strong-hold reduced to New York waters only, but which shows signs even of givin

way in this neighborhood to a more enlightened and beneficial policy. The small fry must learn to take the bull by the horns and abolish sand-bags and live weight if they wish to see yacht racing thrive.

BUFFALO ITEMS.—The season will probably open about the middle of April. It will mark an era of fresh life and increased growth in yachting affairs on the lakes. The Buffalo Yacht Club used to anchor their vessels wherever a snug nook could be found, but this summer they will all moor in the Erie Basin, just inside the stone breakwater, under the supervision of an appointed boat-keeper. A club house is in contemplation.

ROWING ON LAKE GEORGE.—The open amateur regatta of the Lake George Regatta Association will be held at Lake George, N. Y., on July 16 and 17, 1879. Handsome prizes will be offered, and satisfactory arrangements are in progress in relation to the transportation of crews and their boats from a distance, and a limited number of crews will be furnished with board free while at Lake George. The programme of the races has not yet been fully decided upon, but will embrace fours, pairs, doubles, singles, and perhaps others. The regatta will be governed by the rules and regulations of the National Association. For particulars address W. Scott Whitney, Sec'y, Lake George, N. Y.

It is proposed to make this regatta the forerunner of others to come. There is as fine water as the world produces at Lake George—no obstructions, such as tide or current; and it will be an unusual thing at that time of the year if there is not a mirror-like surface to the lake. The course will be as straight as a line can be drawn. A view of the whole can be had from the banks of the lake. There will be no trouble in land conveyances, as the crews can come via railroad to the wharf of the steamer on Lake George, at Ticonderoga. Everything will be done to make it pleasant and interesting to all.

ST AUGUSTINE (FLA.) YACHT CLUB.—The club held a review, March 6, in which the yachts *Seminole* (flagship of Com. Douglas), *Arrow*, *Fletching*, *Maud*, *Florence*, *Nellie*, *Alexis*, *Venus*, *Gipsey*, and others took part. The annual regatta was sailed March 13, with a very flattering list of entries. The Regatta Committee consisted of the following gentlemen: J. H. Rutherford, W. B. Beck, and C. Livingston, with Commodore Douglas in general charge. Course, ten miles, and five miles for third class. Time allowance, one minute to the foot, and thirty seconds for third class. A summary is appended: First Class—First, *Vixa*, 59ft. 3in., 2:40:30; second, *Florence*, 33ft., 2:40. Second Class.—First, *Idlewild*, 24ft., 2:24; second, *Mamie*, 26ft. 3in., 2:32. Third Class.—First, *Carrie*, 16ft. 2in., 2:36; second, *Minnie*, 18ft. 2in., 2:50:30. Special First Class—*Maud*, 27ft. 10in., 2:16. Special Second Class—*Alexis*, 24ft., 2:27:30; *Daisy Burns*, 16ft. 3in., 3:59. Special Third Class—*Traveller*, 22ft., 2:33:45; *Bessie*, 19ft. 9in., 2:55:30.

THE ST. AUGUSTINE BAR.—The St. Augustine *Press* says that the pilots report ten feet of water on the St. Augustine bar at *low water*, and seventeen and eighteen feet at high water. What bar on the south Atlantic coast can do better than that; and what pilot was ever smart enough to keep up with that shifting bar for a week at a time?

PROVIDENCE YACHT CLUB.—This club was organized in 1875 and has now a fleet of 1 schooner, 12 sloops, 8 cats, and 2 catamarans. Number of members 40. Colors, red pointed burgee, blue diagonal stripe with white star. Headquarters Providence, R. I.

YACHTING ON NARRAGANSETT BAY.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I read the description of the English cutter *Freda*, given in your last issue, and think she must be an extraordinarily fine craft; but I cannot understand where all the sails you mention can be set on a sloop-rigged boat. Will you explain her rig more fully, or give a cut of her in your paper? The *Freda* may be very comfortable at certain times, but why, I am at a loss to perceive, having been accustomed to a very different style of craft. I think that for the many good qualities combined that those of Narranganscit Bay cannot be excelled, and although calculated more for bay service, they can do very fair work when caught outside. At Mr. Davis', our yachting headquarters here, a large number of fine yachts are wintered every season. Mr. Davis is the builder and owner of the famous *Wanderer*. His yard is located on Allen ave., and is quite a place of resort during the warm season. Mr. Davis has just launched Mr. Arnold's sloop *Tidal Wave*. He has also a 19-foot boat on the stocks. The *Wanderer* has taken so many prizes in the bay that the yachtsmen have got discouraged and won't sail against her, especially so in the Newport regatta last season, when she came off victorious against all the picked craft of the vicinity, much to the astonishment of Newporters, who thought to beat her in rough water. Some of our yachtsmen have made an early start this season, so as to take in the spring fishing; the *Starlight*, a sloop of 25ft., owned by R. W. Jenks, was rigged last week. She is a very good sailer, and has won several prizes, but the past season has found a formidable rival in the sloop *Hope*, owned by E. J. Anderson, and some exciting contests between them are looked for the coming season. The *Irene*, cat-rigged, 25ft., is also ready for work. The Providence Yacht Club was organized in 1875, and has nearly one hundred members and a fleet of yachts that would compare well with those of any club in the States. They own the handsome building they occupy, and lease the entire wharf privilege on which it is situated, and which commands a fine view of the bay. The club gives several regattas each season which are open to all other clubs that extend to them the same privilege, with the exception of the cup races, of which they have two. The first of these was given by Harry J. Flint, and has to be won three successive seasons by the same yacht before the holder of it becomes the owner. This cup is sailed for in June, and has been won two seasons by the sloop *Peck and Dixon*, owned by C. H. Peck. The second cup was given by E. J. Anderson, with nearly the same conditions, and is held by *Wanderer* at the present time. This cup is sailed for in September, and is over a triangular course, thus giving sloop yachts a great advantage. One notable feature to be seen on most of the yachts of Narragansett Bay, and which is seldom seen elsewhere, is what is called the "slide rig," which does away with hoops on the mast, and in connection with the brass blocks, which are universally in use, not only gives a yacht a neater appearance, but, as Mr. Davis informs me, "are of the greatest advantage in doing windward work, holding the luff of the sail close to the mast, and not allowing it to swing to the leeward as it must do with hoops." This style of rig with brass blocks is manufactured in Providence solely by Chas. Manchester. RHODY.

YACHTING ON THE DELAWARE.—The coming season promises to be one of unusual activity. The Quaker City Yacht Club, of Philadelphia, held their monthly meeting March 12. Owing to the many accidents that have happened to the boats in crossing the bar opposite Cooper's Point, the regatta committee proposed to change the starting and finishing of the matches from off Laurel street wharf on the western shore to off Cooper's Point, Camden, N. J., on the eastern shore of the river. No definite conclusion was arrived at, and the matter was laid over until the April meeting. The annual spring regatta of the club will be sailed on Thursday, June 12. The fleet of this club comprises the following yachts: First class—*Coquette*, *Clara*, *Columbia*, *Minerva*, *White Wing*, *Phantom*, *N. Spering*, *Salin*, *William Tell* and *Kingston Goddard*. Second class—*Stella*, *Lillie*, *Eliza*, *Chris. Gallagher*. Third class (open boats)—*Bianca*, *Post*, *Ella*. The *Phantom*, *Spering*, *Eliza* and *Gypsy* were very badly damaged in the great storm last October, but will be repaired. There will be three sloops added to the first class before the season opens, two from New York and one now building by Fisher, of Kensington. Also some five or six of the third class, including the famous *Adelphi* and the *Fashion*, *Selby*, *Camden* and *Nichols*, formerly of the Delaware Yacht Club. Wm. Wiser, Jr., of Bridesburg, is building a 22-foot boat for parties of that place, which will probably be added to this club. Collins, of Camden, is also building one, which is expected to be a regular flyer; she is 27 feet on deck, 25 feet on keel, 11 feet beam; mast, 40 feet; boom, 36 feet; gaff, 22 feet, and will carry 150 yards of canvas. The present efficiency of this club is due to the untiring zeal of its officers, especially of its Commodore, A. F. Bancroft, who, in addition, is an active member of a cricket club and gun club. Capt. R. G. Wilkins, of Cooper's Point, is building two boats—one of 15 feet and the other of 18 feet—which you will no doubt hear from during the coming season. C. C.

BOSTON PROSPECTS.—The Corinthian spirit runs higher than ever in Boston, and this summer will see more men sailing and navigating their own vessels than in years gone by. Cutters are rather growing in favor among the "level-headed"—no disparagement intended to those who do not believe in them, however. The feeling seems to tend toward the cutter rig for vessels over 50ft., but not under. It is hoped that some enterprising person will build an auxiliary steam yacht and start in these waters a specimen of that useful and convenient style of vessel. Both Beverly and Nahassett Clubs seem enterprising as ever, and will both show additions in their forthcoming lists. Salem's new club will probably keep in the fashion and give a union regatta, as its sister clubs have done during the past summer. There is plenty doing at City Point in the small yacht building line. Among this summer's fleet will be several craft familiar to New York yachtsmen, and we will always be glad to see more of them in our harbor, even if the club signal does show that they hail from the west of the "cape." WANDERER.

GROUND TACKLE.—The great majority of our yachts are lamentably deficient in ground tackle. This is what the owner of a sea-going schooner of sixty tons says on the subject: "I carry as ground tackle 300 fathoms 6½in. hawser, one 500lb. anchor, one kedge, one anchor 175lbs, one anchor 250lbs, 75 fathoms ⅜in. chain, 500 fathoms 3½in. hawser, and at least three or four warping and mooring lines, of length and size proper. I have a good hold to stow all this gear, so that it is handy. I should like to see a New York fancy yacht, or a Boston one either, for that matter, stow away the amount of tackle proportioned to her size. I never saw a proper place reserved for it in them. In truth, most yachtsmen would laugh at the outfit, and yet it is hardly up to the amount required by the text-books of the United States Naval Academy for a vessel going to sea."

THE HERALD ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The San Francisco Yacht Club will muster in full force, as per club resolutions, and convoy the Polar Expedition out to sea. Capt. De Long, of the *Joannette*, and his officers have been tendered the hospitalities of the club.

WANTED—A flush-deck, sea-going steam yacht. Also a Shadow canoe in fair order. Address the Yachting Editor, this office.

BOSTON TAKES TO KEEL AND LEAD.

BOSTON, Mass., March 3, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I notice in your columns that there is considerable discussion as regards the merits of the cutter, centreboard boat and sharpie, but that very little is said about our keel boats. I think them not only the most comfortable boats of their size, but in a breeze and a jump of a sea they are the smartest boats we have in our waters and for aught we know can equal, if not beat, the English cutter. In our keel boats we gain ability in rough water, and cabin accommodations that cannot be had in either of the three above-named boats—two qualities alone that the Boston yachtsman dislikes to do away with. We have here but one genuine cutter, that was brought over from England with great expectations, although there is now less faith placed in her as regards speed. But when one comes to comfort I can't see where it can be found, the cutter being so very deep and narrow that if a person wishes berths he is obliged to sacrifice transoms and narrow his floor so much that a table cannot be stationary without being very much in the way; and while under weigh with any wind, it is next to impossible for the steward to do any cooking, consequently a cold lunch has to be served to satisfy the enormous appetite the yachting man generally has. The cutter enthusiast might say there is comfort in the feeling that the boat is uncapsizable. I agree with him on that point, but this comfort is also had in our keel boat, as we carry heavy iron or lead keels. He also claims that he has height in his cabin, but to get this he sacrifices the beam. As for the centreboards they are a class of boats that are fast going out of use in and around Boston—*i. e.*, boats from 20ft. upward—as it has been and is still being shown that a keel boat in a breeze is the smarter of the two; and with that speed the owner gets comfort as he puts his centreboard box out of his cabin and has his boat deeper, consequently more head room, which is a great convenience. We allow that in moderate weather the centreboard boat is more than a match for the keel in going to windward, but as soon as the sheets are lifted, the keel not only holds her own, but in the majority of cases will outrun the centreboard. It might be said that the latter has beam, and makes up the room she lacks in depth. To this I can say that more than one-half the keel boats we have here have a beam equal to that of the centreboards; also, that a number of centreboards have been changed to keels, and are now taking prizes and beating centreboard boats who took prizes away from them before they were changed.

In the keel boat of 35ft. length one can have a forecastle, with a stove large enough to have an oven, and stowage room enough for stoves, crockery etc., besides accommodations to sleep a man and a boy. Then we come to the cabin, which is high enough to allow the average man to stand up straight in. On either side the companion-way are two large closets, one for light sails and storage generally—such as overcoats, oilskins, rubber boots, etc—while the other is used for a water-closet, which is below the line, consequently giving ample head-room, to say nothing of her wide transoms and floor. This size boat will carry all the way from 1,000 to 3,000lbs. of iron or lead on her keel, consequently is as uncapsizable as the cutter.

Here allow me to quote from "B.," in his article in your number dated Jan. 23, on the "Construction of Sharpies:" "Being narrow, they are rather crank, and in fresh breezes must be eased by slacking the fore-sheet, as too sudden easing of the helm slews the stem so swiftly as to take in water before the boat rights up in answer to relief from pressure." I agree with him in thinking them perfect for oyster tonging, or where the water is so shoal that our light-draft centreboards cannot be used. But having plenty of water here, I am inclined to think that their good qualities will hardly be appreciated by the yachtsmen in and about Boston. There are now being built here a number of keel boats, ranging from 20 to 50 feet on water line, four of which are schooners, the rest sloops and cat-rigs, a style that is not used here as much as formerly, on account of the heavy weather helm they carry, running off; and to steer them at all, even by the wind, it is necessary that a deep skag should be placed on the keel, thereby making her draw from 7 to 9in. more water.

I mentioned what are going out of use in Boston waters, so now I will give you the dimensions of two or three sloops, the styles of which are fast coming in use here, as the entries in the race next season will show a larger number in this class than any other. Mr. Green is building for Thos. Stone, of East Boston, a boat (modeled by R. M. Woods, of E. Boston), with which he expects to clean out the *Viking*, the keel sloop that took the first prize away from the famous centreboard *Shadow*, last fall, in Capt. Weston's outside race, under the auspices of the Dorchester Yacht Club. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 37ft. 6in.; water line, 33ft.; beam, 12ft. 8in.; depth, 6ft.; draft, 7ft. She is quite sharp forward, also on the floor, as you will see by the depth, having 42in. rise to the bilge; is very lean aft, with a V stern. She has 22in. sheer; has 25in. keel outside the garboard, with 1,200lbs. of iron bolted to it amidships; has also a tremendous amount of dead wood aft, which, it is claimed, is going to give her power in a breeze, especially with any sea running. This point, of course, can only be satisfactorily proved to us by practical illustration, there being no other boat with such an amount of dead wood here in Boston. They also believe that canvas makes the boat go, and are putting very large sails on her, carrying a 46ft. 6in. mast, which is stepped well aft; bowsprit, 14ft. outboard to stay, and a 22ft. topmast. Mainsail will have 28ft. hoist, 42ft. on the foot and 22ft. head. Wood Bros. are building a boat for themselves, with which they expect to beat the *Gael*, as they want to prove their model superior. She is 35ft. over all; 31ft. water line; 11ft. 6in. beam; 5ft. deep; 6ft. draft; is very sharp forward and on the floor, having a rise of 33in. to the bilge; is also very much cut away aft, with a V stern—in fact there is hardly a straight line on her, as they are all hollow. She will make a very pretty boat on the water, having 20in. sheer. Her keel is very deep—being 27in.—on which she will carry 1,500 lbs. of iron; and in races they intend to carry nothing but shifting ballast. The amount will be about 3,000lbs., which cannot help giving the boat a great deal of power. It can also be very easily handled, as she will be an open boat for this season. Jacob Rood is about finishing for Messrs. Blaney, of East Boston, one of the prettiest boats that will float the coming season, the workmanship being beyond criticism, and, should she prove as fast as her looks warrant, will be the hardest competitor the third class will have. Her sails will be extremely large, and it is thought they are overdoing it, and that she will not stand up under such a pressure, except in very light airs. Length over all, 29ft.; water line, 25ft. 10in.; beam, 9ft. 8in.; depth, 3ft. 6in.; draft, 4ft.; sheer, 18in.; hollow lines forward and on the floor, also very fine aft, with a Y stern; is to carry 1,000lbs. of iron on her keel, which is 20in. deep. Mr. Rood is also building a cat-boat, for W. B. Pigeon, of East Boston, wherein he combines keel and centreboards. Length, 23ft. 5in.; water line, 19ft. 6in.; beam, 9ft. 2in.; depth, 30in.; draft, without board, 2ft., having a 10in. keel-board, being 7ft. by 2ft. 6in. She is very flat on the floor, and is straight sharp forward. It is a noticeable fact that hardly a boat is built here now but that she has some weight on her keel, and that the old boats are obliged to follow suit in order to keep up their reputation for speed. HALLIARD.

A DELAWARE RACING CRACK.

The cat-rigged yacht *Charles Cohill* was built in the spring of 1877 by Captain R. G. Wilkins, and launched in time to participate in the annual regatta of the Cooper's Point (Camden, N. J.) Yacht Club, May, 1877. She is 17ft. long on deck, 12ft. long on keel (over all), and 7ft. beam. Spars—mast, 32ft. long, 6in. thick at deck; boom, 28ft.; gaff, 17ft. Depth amidships, 22in.; forward, 27in.; aft, 30in.; spread of canvas, 95yds. She won the champion flag in the regatta of 1877, and has held it in the three subsequent regattas of the club. She was challenged by the *Mayberry* for $50 and the champion flag, which race was sailed July 18, 1877, from Cooper's Point to Chester Buoy and return, a distance of upward of 35 miles, the *Cohill* beating her adversary more than three miles. She next entered Smith's regatta of 22ft. boats, and won first prize, a handsome silver tea set, but was swindled out of it, although she passed the home stakeboat two miles ahead of any boat in the fleet, the judges deciding—after accepting her entrance fee—that the competition was not open to Jersey boats. During the same year (1877) another race was sailed from Cooper's Point to Chester Buoy and return, in which the *Cohill* participated. On her return up the river, when off Red Bank, a heavy thunder shower came up, and she was struck by lightning, splitting her gaff, and for a while paralyzing her crew. The rain poured down in torrents, and shut out the view of all the boats. After the gust cleared away, the gallant craft was seen—still on the lead—heading for the Horseshoe under full sail, although three-fourths of

the ties along the gaff had been cut by lightning, and her wet sail bagged out like a balloon. She maintained the lead to the end of the race. The above were all the races of any importance in which she participated during that year. In 1878 she was challenged by the *Dish*—a new boat, built expressly by myself to beat the champion—for $50 and the champion flag. The boats started, and after a spirited and well-contested race, during which they passed each other several times, the superior qualities of the *Cohill* in breezy weather carried her through, winning by 2m. over a course of ten miles. She was next challenged by the *Holland*—a new boat, whose speed had been proven in a race with the *Kramer* and other boats of her class—for $50 and the champion flag. This race was sailed on August 8. The wind was heavy at starting, but both boats carried whole sail. When they reached Gloucester Point it was blowing a gale (dead ahead). The *Cohill* was about two miles on the lead, and the *Holland*, pitching like a cork in the heavy seaway, required two men constantly bailing to keep her from swamping. At the Horseshoe buoy the *Holland* gave up the contest, and ran back to Gloucester. The *Cohill* was then over three miles on the lead, and the *Holland* being out of sight, her captain (Harry Clay Fank) wisely settled away, and tied in a double reef, and went over the remainder of the course comfortably. The *Cohill* was the only boat, large or small, that reached Chester Buoy, although several large boats accompanied the race. This contest seemed to settle the championship question for that season, as no boat accepted her challenge. On August 21 Captain Weaver had a regatta of the Kaighn's Point fleet, and invited the Cooper's Point boats to participate. The *Cohill*, although not in first-class order, entered this regatta and won the first prize, the champion flag. She is now the possessor of three champion flags, winning one of them—the club flag—four times. She will come out this year with a new sail, new spars, and otherwise rejuvenated and prepared to sail any boat of her class carrying one sail. I consider the *Cohill* a most remarkable proof of the perverseness of "wood-life." I have devoted a lifetime to the construction of boats for speed; have handled them from childhood; have driven them, coaxed them, humored their little eccentricities, and made them go despite themselves; but this *Cohill* boat is the most self-willed piece of wood I ever undertook to manage. When she means business it is no more trouble for her to go than it is for her namesake to write a sporting sketch or knock over a rail bird; but neglect the least little thing in her hull or rig, and she is as stubborn as a mule. With a crew that will stay with her, she delights in going to windward through a heavy head sea, and there is where she has had the best of all her competitors. R. G. WILKINS.

THE SAN FRANCISCO YAWLS.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I read with much interest the letter from California which appeared in your paper, and never before did I feel such an inclination to "Go West" as when I learned through this communication of what a yachtsman's paradise those Western waters supply. Here we all know what it is to get our plans disconcerted, and our enthusiasm lessened by calms and varying winds; but happy, land—or rather, happy water! The yachtsman of those parts always has a breeze that he can bet on, and the steam yacht gets no advantage over him. When I think of these things, there appears to be something better to live and hope for, and nothing but rhyme and metre is adequate to meet the needs of expression. While "Saucelito" has interested me much, and commended himself by the account which he gives of the new yawl rig, and by the general temperateness of his statements, what about those 35-mile breezes? Before I start for California, let me know if this is correct. He says: "Our average afternoon breezes blow about 24 miles, and from that up to 30 miles per hour." And again, in reference to *Fawn*, 37ft. long on water-line: she "stood up to her canvas beautifully, and went to windward against a 35-mile breeze in first-class style, carrying all sail." Now, a breeze of half this weight would be sufficient to make any yacht here of the size named take in some sail, and a 35-mile breeze would invite most of them to stay at their anchorage, give a little more scope, and get an extra anchor out ahead. There is a knot in this yarn somewhere; won't you take it out, please? BOB STAY.

In noting the wind force, our correspondent, "Saucelito," was guided no doubt by the observations of the Weather Bureau made at an altitude. A considerable allowance should be made for the force nearer water level, especially where shielded or broken by surrounding bluffs. Generally speaking, a 16-mile wind is a fresh one, an 18-mile breeze requires reefing, a 20-mile is a close reef breeze, and 24 miles a gale, while 30 miles is a fresh gale. The San Francisco yachts are stiffer than our Eastern craft, and carry much less canvas; but it seems improbable that they can carry whole sail in even a net 20-mile breeze. On this point, however, "Saucelito" will be able to give accurate information.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Speckled Trout—*Salmo fontinalis*, Land-locked Salmon—*Salmo glover*; White Perch.

TROUT FLIES FOR APRIL.

☞ The following are imitations of natural insects which first appear on head springs, and later in the season are found on ponds and rivers:

BLACK GNAT OR MIDGE.—Body and feet, black; wings, sub-hyaline.

DARK CLARET GNAT.—Body, dark claret; feet, black; wings, sub-hyaline.

BRIGHT CLARET GNAT.—Body, bright claret, mixed with yellowish gray; feet, ginger; wings of one sex, hyaline, of the other, cherous.

OLIVE GNAT.—Body, dark olive; feet, ginger; wings, hyaline.

GRAY GNAT.—Body, dark fox fur, mixed with dark claret; feet, gray; wings, hyaline.

DARK FOX.—Body and feet, dark fox fur, mixed with lemon-colored mohair wings, sub-hyaline; tail, three fibres of dark gray hackle.

BLUE BLOW.—Same as dark fox, blue shade.

POOR MAN'S FLY.—Body and feet, hare's ear and yellow mixed; wings, slightly mottled gray.

RED FOX.—Body, fur from a fox face, mixed with yellow; feet, red hackle; wings, pale gray or sub-hyaline; tail, mottled wood-duck feather.

BRIGHT FOX.—Body and feet, brightest part of fox fur, mixed with yellow; wings, brightest hyaline; tail, pale yellow.

FISH IN MARKET—RETAIL PRICKS.—Bass, 20 cents; smelts, 10; salmon, fresh, $1.25; shad, per pound, 18 cents; white perch, 15; frost fish, 8; halibut, 18; haddock, 6; codfish, 6; herring, 5; flounders, 8; eels, 18; lobsters, 12½; sheepshead, 15; scallops, per quart, 37; whitefish, 15; red snapper, 12½; hard crabs, per 100, $3.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

Not in the whirl of the bail-room—
Not in the city's mart,
Enters the strength of my brain-work,
Enters the warmth of my heart;

But where the wild mountain torrent
Dashes from rock to rock,
And noble woods of giant pines
Close in their strong arms lock

The deep, still pool, where hides the trout,
My thirst for blood finds rest.
And as I "yank" the beauties out,
Then—then! I am at my best.

Athens, Ga., March 21, 1879. DOCTOR.

☞ The salt and fresh water fishing season properly begins now. On the first of April, the season is open by law, though the selection of "April Fools' Day" does not verify old Sam Johnson's adage of a "Stick and a string, with a fish at one end and a fool at the other." The trout is of course the chief fresh-water fish in request during April. In salt-water we now have flat-fish and flounders (two different fish); soon will come blackfish sea bass and weakfish, and still later, about the middle or end of June, the bluefish and sheepshead.

—Next Tuesday, when our readers visit Fulton Market, let them look sharp for fish, especially trout. It will be the first of April and the opening of the angling season, when trout may be caught and sold without let or hindrance from constable or public prosecutor. Mr. Eugene Blackford promises us a display which will even eclipse all his past efforts; and we have no doubt that the exhibition of dead and living fish from the various ponds and streams of Canada, New England, and the middle States, with all their peculiar characteristics of shape, size, and color, will afford as interesting a study as can well be conceived. The advent of the trouting season brings a sense of exhilaration, because it opens the door to the genial season of spring, when the buds begin to swell, and the ephemeridæ break their shells at the headwaters of the streams; and the air becomes milder and pleasant to the senses. The farmer puts his plough into the soil, and the farmers' boys look wistfully toward the meadows, and hint in vain to their obdurate paternal that "trout bite pretty well now." The old man lays the string onto the cattle with greater vim than before, but the boys get no fish on their string just then—not until spring ploughing is done. Last week Mr. Blackford received from Jupiter Inlet, Florida, a strange fish, the body of which, back of the opercles or gill covers resembled the haddock, but its head was like that of a muscalunge. He sent it to Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian, who identified it as *Centropomus undecimalis*, a West Indian fish, for the first time recorded on our coast. Mr. B. also had a *Cryptacanthodes maculatus*, or white eel. Mr. Blackford is doing a good work: He supplies the belly with food, and the brains with subjects for fresh thought.

—Charles Gauthier, of Sandwich, Ont., has shipped from that place over $20,000 worth of fish since October last.

MASSACHUSETTS—*New Bedford, March* 17.—"Herrings have come!" is the cry that salutes your ear from the fish markets. Probably no one species of fish enters more generally into the daily food of rich and poor in southern Massachusetts than the herring or alewife, and their coming is anxiously looked for. To-day a few have been taken at the Vineyard and at nearly all the traps on the main land. Eels, cod and halibut are plenty. CONCHA.

VIRGINIA—*Leesburg, March* 17.—The spring is nearly on us here, and the coarser fish are being brought into market every day. Report says the fish are caught in nets and then marked in the mouth to look as if caught with the hook. T. W.

INTERESTING FACTS FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The following facts are contained in a private letter to the editor from a prominent officer of the U. S. Army. They are too valuable to be pocketed; so we print them at a risk of violating etiquette:

FORT WALLA WALLA, W. T., Feb. 27, 1879.

DEAR SIR—Your kind favor of the 29th ult. came duly to hand, also the "Sportsman's Gazetteer," which is as complete a compendium of everything interesting the sportsman as could be gotten up, and far surpassing anything of the kind ever published before for general information. Yesterday the fly material arrived from MESSRS. Abbey & Imbrie, giving complete satisfaction, and a better selection than I would probably have been able to make myself.

I think we will have excellent fishing this season, and I hope that the very high water we are having now will play smash with the many fish traps obstructing the streams hereabouts. I think we will have a good season for game, as it has not suffered much during the winter. A few Wilson snipe wintered on the reservation. I shot a single specimen of the Virginia rail here on the 16th of January, when the ground was covered with about eight inches of snow. The bird was in good condition, and is now in the hands of Dr. T. H. Brower, of Boston, Mass., for examination. I think it differs a little in its general plumage from the Eastern bird. If the noble red man leaves us alone I hope to be able to make a trip to the Wallowa Lakes this summer to obtain some of the redfish found there and have their proper status finally settled. It is about time that it was done by some one. Prof. Baird wrote me last fall that it is possible that the fish is the one known under the name of *Salmo Kennerbyi*.

Last August, while after the Bannock Indians in Northeastern Idaho, I passed within a few miles of the Salmon Lakes, the headwaters of Salmon River, where the same fish, or at any rate one closely allied, is found, and they were running in large numbers then. I saw some taken and pickled a few days before only, and their flesh was white, while that of the fish in Wallowa, and also the Fayette Lakes, is red or pink. The upper Salmon River country must be a sportsman's paradise, both as regards fish and game, and a person has to see for himself to believe the stories that can be told of that section. The river takes its rise in the Sawtooth range, and the name is a very appropriate one for this mountain—it would be a hard matter to find a rougher one. It is the home *par excellence* of the ibex, and I believe these animals are found there in larger numbers than anywhere else in the U. S. As far as trout are concerned, I never saw finer or larger ones, and more of them, in any other section I have visited, and they are not at all particular. It will not be long before that part of Idaho will be easy of access most of the way by rail, then you may look out for trout stories that will beat those from the Rangeley Lakes by considerable.

CHS. BENDIR.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Wild ducks, geese, brant, etc.

WHAT IS A SAFE DISTANCE?—Not only the probabilities but the possibilities must be taken into account in the use of fire-arms. An incident illustrating this and showing how far some guns will carry, recently occurred in Brooklyn, where a member of the Excelsior Gun Club received a painful cut in the eye from a shot-gun fired at a distance of 126 yards.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Plymouth Co., March* 19.—I have seen several flocks of geese this week moving along slowly north. They do not hurry at this early season. Coots, sea ducks and brant are coming in daily from south of the cape, where they have been for two weeks past. No snipe yet. S. K., JR.

NEW YORK—*Good Ground, L. I.*—The goose shooting season at Shinnecock Bay was opened with great *eclat* on Tuesday, the 18th, by that prince of baymen, Bill Lane. Capt. R. C. Johnson, of the Jersey City Heights Gun Club, and party, secured eighteen, and the Captain came home on Thursday well loaded with geese and ducks. There is a good many broad-bills and red-heads in the bay, but everything is dropped for geese. As the Captain came away, large numbers of geese could be seen on the wing, and the parties were having, from the reports of the guns, more than good shooting. Lane's shooting-box will be well filled the coming fortnight. JACOBSTAFF.

BARABOO VALLEY SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—The Baraboo Valley Sportsmen's Club, of Baraboo, Wis., has the following officers: M. H. Mould, Pres.; J. F. Kartack, Sec'y; J. W. Davis, Treas.

MICHIGAN—*Detroit, March* 22.—A. C. Hobbs, Esq., of Union Metallic Cartridge Co., passed through this city on the 21st on his way to St. Clair Flats for a week's sport among the ducks. He has brought a patent refrigerator with him this time to ship his ducks home in, having lost all he shipped last fall. They spoiled on the way. DRUID.

Our correspondent makes no mention of that Sluggs' patent, the working of which we believe Mr. Hobbs proposes testing.

—Wild ducks are reported to be exceedingly abundant in the vicinity of Hall's marsh and the mouth of Detroit River.

CALIFORNIA—*San Gabriel, March* 10.—Last week three gentlemen went from here to Alamedas, on the coast, some twenty miles distant. They returned after two days' shooting with one hundred and fifteen birds. Of these about fifty were snipe; the remainder ducks and geese. C. B.

ANOTHER ODD FREAK.—*Toronto, Ont., March* 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* About forty years ago I was out shooting with Mr. John Crooks (now, like myself, at present a resident of Canada West), along the banks of a very crooked and tortuous stream in Wiltshire, England. Was about fifty yards from my companion when I rose a duck and drake, at which I let fly with both barrels, and thought that I had surely the honor of killing them as they both fell. It seems, however, that Mr. Crooks had sighted them at the same time and fired simultaneously with myself, so close together that I never heard his shots nor he mine. He immediately shouted, "Why did you not fire?" I replied, "So I have, and killed them both." He could not believe me, but said, "Why I fired and killed the ducks," and could not be convinced no more than myself, until we examined each other's guns and found them both smoking and empty. TORONTO.

A GREAT SHOT.—*Berlin Heights, March* 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I can truthfully give you the details of a shot made by myself this morning. Was visiting, professionally, H. H. Vrelland's house, when H. H. came to the door, saying, "Doc., hurry, here's a shot for you." Of course I hurried, and when I got out of the house I saw a flock of geese flying by. To get out my 32 Smith & Wesson, and make a shot, was but the business of an instant, and down came a goose—a very fine one, too. The goose had both wings broken, and the ball lodged a little above the fracture in the opposite wing. The distance from where I shot to where the bird fell was 174 paces. I held what looked to be ten feet ahead and four feet over. There were many who witnessed the shooting, and, if it is doubted, I can bring the best of proof, and abundance of it.

M. M. B.

RUST PREVENTIVE.—A correspondent writes from West Boylston, Mass., as follows: "In your issue of February 13, "Major" inquires regarding a rust preventive called "cosmoline." I have never seen the name applied to what I have used for the past six months, and am still using, but from his description of this "cosmoline," I think it the same as what I am using. This rust preventive is petroleum jelly, which we sportsmen here have found to be the best thing as yet. I have given it a number of severe tests, and has not failed me. It exceeds all my expectations. I would not be without it as long as I keep my shooting irons. A friend of mine has used

this petroleum jelly in salt water shooting this past fall, and claims it O. K. I differ with the "Major" as to its being cut with turpentine or like nature, and being as good as in its raw state, for this jelly forms a coating similar to shellac or varnish, and is easily put on by warming a trifle. I think it can be bought in any wholesale paint and oil store, and costs about $1.25 per pound. I think the sportsmen have in this rust preventer the "*Ne plus ultra.*" PAUL.

MORE RUST PREVENTIVE.—A Philadelphia correspondent writes:

An equal proportion, say one ounce each of mercural ointment and cosmoline, I have found to be the best preventive from rust or corrosion on gun barrels when they are exposed to the salt air or the action of salt water. I have known guns that have been coated with this preparation to be laid away for five months, and, after rubbing them well prior to using them, not to show a particle of rust or corrosion.

DUMOLINE FOR RUST.—*Mr. Editor:* Among the various articles of gun grease I can recommend an article made from petroleum called Dumoline; I think it is an excellent rust preventer, used by surgeons on their dissecting instruments, is cheap, does not run or smell badly, and being used by apothecaries as a basis for some ointments can easily be obtained. In common with many others I do not believe in grease on guns when used for dry upland work, except of course around locks and break-off. This is just where Dumoline works nicely, lubricating without working out to soil clothes. Pickerel fishing has been well enjoyed, but genuine field sports at present are dry, pedestrianism excepted, this runs high just now. Yours, R. L. N.

—A Fort Omaha, Neb., correspondent writes: "Cosmoline has been used for several years by the U. S. Army in cleaning small arms. It is generally regarded as the best oil which has ever been used in the service. It will remove rust which has remained in guns for a long time; if applied liberally, it will effectually prevent the formation of rust in any climate. W. L. CARPENTER, U. S. A.

AS TO PATTERNS—*Mr. Editor:* E. L. Seeley, in your issue of Feb. 27, says he beat my pattern of 309 pellets in 30-inch circle, at 40 yards, with same amount of shot, but he does not say how much powder he used in his 7½lbs. Clabrough. I said I used 5 drachms; had I used 4 or 8½ drachms I could have made a better pattern. I shot the same gun (a cheap Parker) against a Scott that cost three times more than mine, and beat it every time, each using same amount of powder and shot, shells loaded all alike; and I can beat his 7½lbs. Clabrough, too. JAS. ROY.

Brookfield, O.

LIGHT AND IMPROVED WADING PANTS.—As the early song of the blue bird warns us that spring is at hand, bringing with it the joyous trouting season, I am prompted to bring to the notice of my brethren of the rod and line an article long needed, which the past season contributed very greatly to the comfort, and especially the success, on many fishing excursions, namely, a pair of light, yet strong, wading pants, with uppers and soles all in one article. I had tried the English wading stockings (an abomination), which requires a pair of woolen socks to be drawn over them, and on the outside of these a pair of stout shoes; also the long-legged heavy American rubber hip boots,—and all were found tiresome and clumsy. Finding that I could not procure what I wanted, I persuaded the President of the Goodyear Glove Manufacturing Company, office corner Broadway and Broome street, New York, to make for me the article wanted, and which, after a severe practical trial, has given perfect satisfaction. Let me describe them. The legs are made of light colored silesia inside and out, with a coating of rubber between, and extend up to the waist, and are supported with suspenders. The foot parts are attached to the legs, or rather made with them, and are covered with stout white canvas, and this canvas is double for an inch in length all around the soles to protect the feet from sharp stones. The soles are a quarter of on inch thick, and made with a composition of fine pieces of cork and pure rubber, and the heels the same. This arrangement prevents slipping when wading in streams with slimy stones. The whole thing is perfectly waterproof, and a great comfort to wear, and my friends who have seen them all want to know where such goods can be bought. I believe the aforesaid company will place them in the market this spring. They can be made either as hip pants, or to extend to the waist. I prefer those that come to the waist, because, when fishing in a brook overhung by alders, I find that fishermen having low stockings avoid such places, and by being able to wade in deep water and such spots I am very apt to secure many a fine fish overlooked. These pants would also prove a great boon to salmon anglers in Canada. I have had such pleasure in the use of these pants that I want others to know of them. The hip style will not probably cost as much, or any more, than the imported stockings. HUNTINGTON.

RUBBER "CIRCULARS" FOR SPORTSMEN—*Editor Forest and Stream:* "Clericus" very justly complains of the ordinary rubber overcoat as being altogether unsuited to the wants of the sportsman, particularly when he is seated in the stern of the skiff. In that your correspondent is undoubtedly right, but I think he errs in his suggestion of a remedy. It is not additional length that he requires to make him comfortable, but greater width. Years ago I realized this fact, and if "Clericus" will do as I did he will be able not only to keep every thread perfectly dry during the severest storm, but will soon learn to rather enjoy an occasional shower. Instead of a cost which is about the same size at the bottom that it is at the top, let him procure a rubber circular, or cape with sleeves. This garment, which is large around the bottom, will enable "Clericus" to keep his knees, when sitting, as dry as his shoulders; and in addition to this, he will find ample room for the complete protection of his gun. As to length, it need not reach much below the knee when standing erect, particularly if high top boots be worn. This is the experience of one who has passed a portion of his time in each of the last twenty years in the stern of an Adirondack boat. D. D. S.

New York, March 18, 1879.

We presume that the Hodgmans can fit out our damp friends, and keep them as dry as old Noah in his ark.

DITTMAR POWDER.

FRANKLIN, N. Y., March 12, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I notice in the issue of FOREST AND STREAM, No. 5, that Robt. Walker makes a reply to the card of mine which I wrote you in relation to our club being obliged to prohibit the use of Dittmar powderfrom its lub shoots and matches. Now in that card I was particularly careful not to mention any names of the parties. They knew that the majority of the club stood in mortal terror of it, and refused to come out and shoot by the side of it or be near where it was used. It was thought best to call for a vote of the entire club, which resulted in almost a unanimous vote to prohibit its use at club shoots and matches, under penalties, etc. The club has no objections to those of its numbers who desire to test it or use it going by themselves and using it to their entire satisfaction. I ask, Mr. Editor, that you give these few lines space in your paper in the Dittmar powder column, not only as a reply to Mr. Walker's letter but to notify brother sportsmen that we have as yet had no serious accident with it as a club or as individual sportsmen, as I have understood many supposed that we have had. "OULEOUT SPORTSMAN'S CLUB."

NED BUNTLINE'S WORST SCARE.

MR. EDITOR: STAMFORD, N. Y.

In an active and rather eventful life, much of which has been spent among the Red Men, I have been pretty badly scared a good many times, but I think the worst fright I ever had was over on Wolf Pond in Pike County, Pennsylvania. I think it is within the borders of the Blooming Grove Park now, but am not sure. It lies off southwest from Mast Hope four or five miles.

I spent the summer of 1853 or '4 thereabout, catching trout, killing a deer now and then, and rattlesnakes almost every day.

I rode on my pony over to Wolf Pond one day to fish for yellow perch and pickerel. There was an old boat, with a paddle for propelling power, and into it I got with my tackle, and was soon drifting lazily over the sleepy waters, pulling in fish at a lively rate, for the pond was little fished and splendidly stocked.

About noon I lunched in the boat, letting it drift as it liked, and was taking things comfortably when I felt the jar of the boat as it touched the shore near a rocky ledge. Have you ever felt a danger intuitively, without seeing or hearing it? I did, just then. A kind of a chill came over me with a thrill, and I turned my eye to the rocks behind me. The same breath saw me jump full half the length of that boat, while a sickening faintness came over me, and I stood, trembling from head to foot. I had seen on the rocks, just in the act of striking, a full-sized pilot, or copperhead snake, and it now was in the bottom of the boat, where it fell as it had struck when I leaped out of its way. I was weak as an infant with the fright and shock, but I managed to raise the paddle and kill the infernal venomous thing; and then I made for the landing, took my fish, and rode back to Mast Hope.

I never fished in Wolf Pond again, nor have I ever forgotten that scare. Had I been ten years younger it would have stunted my growth. NED BUNTLINE.

A BATCH OF QUESTIONS.

STRASBURG, Va., March 12, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have had it in mind for some time to ask some questions of your correspondents who understand shot-guns. We folks here, who do so little hunting, find that our notions entertained heretofore in regard to size of shot, length of barrel and size of bore, are at variance with those held by your correspondents. These three things—size of shot, length of barrel and size of bore—are what I want to talk to them about.

1. Size of Shot—I have been using No. 4 for shot; FOREST AND STREAM says No. 8. Many persons here use No. 3 and some No. 2. For wild turkey I commenced with BBB's, but gradually went up to Nos. 1 and 2. FOREST AND STREAM says No. 5—smaller than I have been using for squirrels. It has occurred to me that the same No. is not always the same size. This would be some explanation of the difference in No. used by different persons, but surely there should be some certainty. How is it about this shot business, anyhow? Certainly No. 5, or even No. 8, would do little execution upon an old gobbler 50 or 75 yards. Am I not right?

2. Length of Barrels—People with us have a notion that long barrels will throw shot much closer than short ones, especially at long range. I see that short barrels are recommended for general shooting. Is it true that barrels, 28 to 32 inches, will throw shot in as small a compass as barrels 36 to 40 inches? Will barrels 28 to 32 inches throw shot with as little spread at the distance of 75 to 100 yards as barrels 36 to 40 inches.

3. Size of Bore—There is as much difference in the opinions of persons about the size of the bore as there is about the length of the barrels. Folks here think that a small bore, say 18, will scatter much less than larger ones—10 or 12, with the same size shot. I do not infer this to be the opinion of the writers for FOREST AND SATEAM.

How is it about choke-bore muzzle-loaders? I should think that a wad that would fit the muzzle would be too small when rammed down, and this would prevent the use of wads in them.

Now, some of your professional hunters may laugh at me exhibiting so much ignorance, as I evidently do; but I can afford to be laughed at if I can thereby obtain the desired information. Let some old veteran in the art be kind enough to tell me what I want to know, desiring, as I do, a shot-gun with the best length of barrels and size of bore for general shooting, yet knowing nothing about it.

JOS. B. MCINTURFF.

PIGEON MATCHES.

MINER ROD AND GUN CLUB.—A very enjoyable shoot by some of the members of the club, took place on Thursday, March 20, at their club grounds, at Springfield, L. I. The day was very fair, and wind enough to give the birds a fair show for their lives. Capt. James T. Davis proved himself the champion of the day, and was awarded with a beautiful medal presented by a friend. The following is the score at snow birds and pigeons:

	Snow birds.	Pigeons
H Miner	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3	1 1 0 1—3— 6
M Engieri	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0—6	1 1 1 0—3— 9
John Wood	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—8	0 1 0 1—2—10
James T Davis	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—8	1 1 1 1—4—12
Geo Aery	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—3	0 0 1 1—2—5
Wm Steers	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—7	0 1 1 1—3—10
Chas Clancy	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0—5	1 0 1 0—2—7
John Voskamp	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—7	1 1 1 1—4—11

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS GUN CLUB.—A grand tournament at glass ball shooting will be held under the auspices of the Jersey City Heights Gun Club, at their grounds, West End, Marion, on April 2. A good programme is promised. Amateurs from everywhere are invited to participate.

VIRGINIA—*Staunton, March* 11.—Pigeon match shot by the Bogardus Club; 13 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, Bogardus rules; weather clear and windy, birds strong and in good condition:

C Berkeley	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0—4
T S Doyle	0 0 0 1 0 1 1—3
Ed Echols	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Ham J Fultz	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—6
Alex Harman	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2
Jno M Kinney	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—7
C Parker	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
H G Preston	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1—5
Hans Scherer	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—6
Julius Scheffer	1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—5
Geo H Hudson	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—6

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, March* 18.—The following glass ball matches came off to-day on the A. E. Burr club grounds; Bogardus rules; Bicterlich traps, 18 yards rise:

First match:

Pritchett	0 1 1 1—3
Carter	1 0 1 1—3
Mitchell	1 1 1 —4
Bush	1 0 0 1—2
Horne	1 1 1 1—4
Cheatham	0 1 0 0—1

Second match:

Cheatham	1 0 0 1—2
Mocker	0 0 1 1—2
Pritchett	1 0 1 1—3
Carter	0 0
Horne	0 0 0 0—0
Mitchell	1 1 1 0—3
Bush	1 1 1 1—4

Third match:

Ragio	0 1 1—2
Thompson	0 0 0—0
Cheatham	1 1 1 0—3
Pritchett	1 1 1 0—3
Carter	1 1 0 —2
Bush	1 1 1 0—3
Gilbert	0 0 1—1
Whitworth	0 1 1—2
Mitchell	1 0 1—2
Horne	0 0 1—1

Fourth match:

Valentine	1 1 1 1—4
Whitworth	0 1 0 —1
Mitchell	0 0 —0
Horne	0 0 1 1—2
Gilbert	0 0 1 1—2
Whitworth	0 1 0 1—3
Valentine	0 1 0 1—2
Horne	0 0 0 1—1
Whitworth	1 0 1 1—3
Griffith	1 1 1 0—3

Fifth match:

Carter	1 0 1 0—3
Mitchell	1 0 0 1—2
Valentine	0 1 0 1—2
Gilbert	0 0 1 1—2
Whitworth	0 1 0 1—3
Horne	0 0 0 0—0
Griffith	1 1 1 1—4

Sixth match:

Gilbert	1 0 0 1—2
Carter	0 1 1 1—3
Mitchell	0 1 0 1—2
Horne	0 0 0 1—1
Griffith	1 1 1 1—4
Whitworth	1 1 1 1—4

Seventh match:

Gilbert	1 0 0 1—2
Carter	0 1 1 1—3
Mitchell	0 1 0 1—2
Horne	0 0 0 1—1
Griffith	1 1 1 1—4
Whitworth	1 1 1 1—4

Eighth match:

Whitworth	0 0 1 1—2
Horne	0 0 1 0—1
Ragio	1 0 1 1—3
Griffith	1 1 1 0—3

Tie on three:

Ragio	0 0 1—1
Griffith	0 0 0—0

Ninth match—$10 a side:

Ragio	0 0 1 1 0—2
Whitworth	1 0 1 0 1—3

Tenth match—$10 a side:

Ragio	0 0 1 0—2
Whitworth	0 0 0 1—1

Eleventh match—$10 a side:

Ragio	1 0 1 0—2
Whitworth	0 0 0 1—1

There is a grand tournament being arranged for a shoot at M'Whirterville, when the weather becomes fair, at which there will be some splendid scores, as many of the contestants in the coming match at pigeons in Louisville will participate.

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

Rational Pastimes.

CALUM DHU,

THE RENOWNED SCOTTISH ARCHER.

THE following thrilling extract is taken from Hansard's "Book of Archery," published in London in 1841:

No braver warrior than Calum Dhu followed the banners of the Chief of Colquhoun, and with them the powerful McGregors were at inveterate feud. His cottage stood at the base of a steep fenny hill within a sequestered glen that lay beneath the lofty Ben Lomond. Thus retired from the rest of the clan he nourished deadly hatred toward the McGregors, and was ever foremost in danger when they joined in red unyielding battle. For skillful archery, Calum Dhu never knew a rival; in wielding the claymore, too, he had few equals; but the bow was the weapon of his heart.

The son of the chief of the McGregors, with two of his clansmen, were at the chase. Their game being wide, they wandered far and found themselves a little after mid-day on the hill-top just above Calum Dhu's cottage.

"Come," said the young chief, "let us go down and try the strength of Calum Dhu's bow, which men say none but he can bend. You and I, Evan, are reputed the best archers of our clan, and it will go hard with us if we cannot show him that the McGregors have thews and sinews equal to the task. Hast though forgotten how often he has stained his arrows with the heart's blood of our bravest warriors, piercing them through and through as if they had been straw buts set up for holiday sport? On, I say! he knows us not. Should he, we are three to one, and I owe him somewhat," he continued, with eye of fire and voice quivering from subdued passion, "since our last affray, when he drove an arrow through my uncle's gallant bosom. Follow, then!"

The will of a Highland chieftain was ever law to his clansmen.

"We will go down if a score of his best claymores were with him," cried Evan fiercely.

"Nay, be not rash; we'll first bend and break his bow," replied the chief; "and then for my uncle's blood."

"They say he is good at the sword," remarked the third McGregor, who had hitherto been silent, "but this," drawing his dirk, "shall stretch him on the sward."

"Strike not behind," rejoined his lord; "hew him down in front; he deserves honorable wounds, for he is brave, though an enemy."

A rising knoll had hitherto concealed the cottage, which they now reached. Knocking loudly at the door, after some delay, a little, thick-set, gray-eyed, oldish-looking man came forth.

Threads and thrums hung from his black, bushy head, as if he had been employed in weaving the coarse linen of the country and the time. Though the most incurious observer could not have failed to remark the disproportionate length of his arms in comparison with his stature, in all other respects the man before them had none of the muscular symptoms of prodigous strength which Calum Dhu was reported to possess, and which had so often proved so fatal to the McGregor clan.

To a querulous demand of what they might want, uttered in the impatient tone of one interrupted in some engrossing worldly employment, they replied by inquiring if Calum Dhu was at home.

"Na, na; he's gone to the fishing. But an' ye ha ony message for our chief (Heaven guard him) about the coming of the red McGregors, and will trust me with it, Calum will get it frae me. Ye may as well tell me as him. He stays long when he gaes out, for he's a keen fisher."

"We were only wanting to try the bending of his bow, which report says no man can do save himself."

"Hoo gin that's all, ye might have tell'd it at first, and no keepit me sa lang frae my loom. But stop." Thus saying, the old fellow paused and gave his shoulders an impatient shrug, as it appeared to his visitants; to a keen observer, however, the action might have expressed satisfaction, triumph and determination. Then, on entering the house, he quickly brought out a sheaf of arrows and a bow of the dark red yew, so tall and stout that the young men were persuaded the Colquhoun chieftain was quite another sort of person from the dwarfish being with whom they were then conversing. He threw the arrows carelessly on the ground and said: "Ye will be trying your strength at a flight? Like a glance of lightning I hae seen Calum send a shaft over the highest point

of that hill; and once, when the McGregors came raging up the glen like red devils as they are, many of their best warriors fell at the farthest entry o' the pass, every man o' them wi' a hole in his breast and its fellow at his back."

Whilst thus speaking he had taken the longest arrow out of the sheef, and stood playing it in his hand, seemingly ready to give it to the first of his visitors who should bend the bow. The three McGregors were tall, muscular and in the prime of manhood. The young chief first took up the bow, and after examining its unbending strength laid all his might into it. He strained till the blood rushed to his face and his temples throbbed almost to bursting, but in vain; the string remained slack as at first. Evan and his associate were alike unsuccessful; as well might they have striven to root up the gnarled oak of their native mountains.

"There's not a man," exclaimed the chief of the McGregors, chagrined at the absence of the man he sought, and his own and his clansmen's vain efforts—"there's not a man in your clan can bend that bow; and if Calum Dhu where here he should not long—" Biting his lip he suppressed the rest of the sentence, for the third McGregor gave him a glance of caution.

"Ha!" said the old man, still playing with the long arrow, without seeming to observe the latter part of this speech, "if Calum was here he would bend it as easily as ye wad bend that rush; and gin ony of the McGregors were in sight he wad drive this lang arrow through them as easily as ye wad drive your dirk through my old plaid. More, I say; the feather wad come out at the other side wet with their heart's bluid, and sometimes even the man behind is wounded if they are any way thick in their battle. I once saw a pair o' them stretched on the heather pinned together with one of Calum's yard-long shafts."

This was spoken with the apparent simplicity and composure of one talking to friends and careless of foes. Still, closer attention would have discerned a checkered shade of pleasure and triumph cross his countenance as McGregor's lip quivered and the scowl of anger descended upon his brow at the tale of his kinsmen's destruction by the aim of their direst foe.

"He must be a brave warrior," at length observed the young chief, compressing his breath and looking with anger and astonishment at the cool, tenacious old man. "I should like to see this Calum Dhu."

"Ye may soon enough; and gin ye were a McGregor, feel him, too. But why is the man glunching and gloaming thus? Gin ye were Black John himsel' ye could na look mair deevilish like. And what are ye fidging at, man?" he continued, addressing the third McGregor, who had marked the anger of his lord, and gradually moved nearer the old tormentor with his right hand below the left breast of his plaid, probably grasping his dirk ready for the signal of vengeance. The faith of the Gael is deeper than "to hear is to obey," the slavish obedience of the East: his is to anticipate and perform. To know and to accomplish, or to die, is the stern devotedness of the North.

The old man kept his keen gray eye fixed upon him whilst he continued in the same unsuspecting tone: "But is there ony word of the McGregors coming over the hills? Calum wad like to try a shot at Black John, their chief; he wonders could he pass an arrow through his great hardy bulk as readily as he sends them through his clansmen's silly bodies. John has a son, too, he wad like to try his craft on, who has the name of a brave warrior—I forget his name. Calum likes to strike at noble deer, though he is forced sometimes to kill that which is little worth. But I'm fearful he o'errates his own strength. I think his arrow would only stick weel in Black John, but—"

"Dotard, peace?" roared the McGregor till the glen re-echoed with his voice; his brow darkening like midnight. "Peace! or I'll cut that sacrilegious tongue out of your head, and, nailing it to your door, show Calum Dhu you have had visitors in his absence, and make him bless his stars he saw them not."

A dark flash of suspicion crossed his mind as he gazed at the individual he was addressing, who quailed not at his frowns. But it vanished as the imperturbable old man resumed his discourse.

"Ha, oh! ye are no a McGregor; and tho' ye were, ye surely wadna mind the like o' me! But anent bending this bow," striking it with the long arrow which he still held in his hand. "There's just a knack in it; and your young untaught strength is useless, as ye dinna ken the gait o't. I learned it frae Calum, but I'm sworn never to tell it to a stranger, and there is mony a man in the clan I ken naething about. But as ye seem anxious to see this bow bent I'll no disappoint ye. Rin up to you gray stone—stand there; it will no be as if ye were near me when I'm doing it, but it will be just the same to you, for ye can see weel enough. When the string is on the bow ye may come down, an' ye like it, and try a flight. It's a capital bow, an' that ye'll fin'."

A promise is sacred with the Gael. As the Colquhoun was under one, they did not insist on his exhibiting his art while they were by; nevertheless, curious to see the sturdy bow bent—a feat of which the best warrior of their clan would have been proud—and perhaps thinking Calum Dhu would arrive in the interval, they walked away in the direction pointed out. Unsuspicious of treachery, as the old man appeared ignorant of their names, and could not be supposed capable of sending an arrow so far, the McGregors thought not of looking back until close to the gray rock. Then, turning round, they saw him suddenly bend the stubborn yew and fix an arrow upon the string. In an instant he drew strongly to his very ear, and the feathered shaft of a cloth yard length was fiercely launched in air.

"Mac Alp—hooch!" exclaimed the dying youth instinctively endeavoring to raise the McGregor war cry, and clapping his hand on his breast as he fell.

"Ha!" cried Calum Dhu, for it was he himself, "clap your hand behin'; the arm shot, which never sent arrow that came out where it went in," a rhyme he used in battle when his foes fell fast as he could nock arrows upon the bow-string.

The first impulse of the two remaining McGregors was to rush down and cut to atoms the slayer of their beloved young chief; but seeing him fix another arrow to that bow, the terrible powers of which they had just witnessed, and fearing they might be prevented from carrying to the old chieftain the news of his son's death, they started over the hill like roes. Flight availed not—a speedy messenger was after them, for a second arrow sent by the same powerful and unerring arm transfixed Evan's shoulder just as he descended out of sight. To catch him it must have grazed the bent that grew on the hill-top, as naught but his shoulder could be seen from where Calum Due stood.

On flew the other McGregor, with little abatement of speed, till he reached his chieftain with the bloody tidings of his son's death.

"Raise the clan! Dearly shall they rue it," burst from the lips of Black John, and a party, breathing all the vengeance of mountain warriors, were soon far on the way of fierce retaliation. Calum Dhu in the meantime had not remained inactive. Knowing, from the escape of one of his three foes, a battle must quickly ensue, he called as many clansmen as he could, and, with his terrible bow, calmly awaited the onset. The McGregors concealed not their coming. Loudly and fiercely their pipes flung their notes of warlike defiance on the gale, and far and wide, mountain, cliff and glen, echoed to the martial strains. The foes met, and long and desperate was the conflict which ensued. No warriors of that age could withstand the hurricane onset of the bold McGregors, the tide of battle flowed full in their favor, while Black John, raving through the field like a chafed lion, shouted in a voice of thunder, heard far above the clash, groans, and yells of the unyielding combatants for the murderer of his son. None defied him—to none was afforded time, for he cut down, in his headlong rage, every foeman he encountered, until but few remained on whom he could wreak his vengeance or exercise his great strength. Gazing round the field, he at length spied an old man seated on a fern bank, while his hands grasped the bloody stump of his leg, which had been stricken off. He beckoned the grim chief to come nearer, and Black John rushed forward, brandishing his bloody sword, and still crying in a voice which startled the yet remaining birds from the mountain cliffs, "Where was his son's murderer?"

"Shake the leg out of that brogue," said the old man, speaking with difficulty, and squeezing his bloody stump with both hands in all the energy of pain. "Go bring me a drink of water frae yon burn, and I'll show you Calum Dhu, for he is yet in the field, and lives. Rin, for my heart burns and faints." The McGregor, without uttering a word, shook the leg out of the brogue, and hastened to do his foeman's bidding. But, while he stooped to dip in the blood-stained brogue, "Mac-Alp-hooch!" faintly broke from his lips, and he splashed lifeless into the stream, which in a moment ran thick with blood.

"Ha!" cried Calum Dhu, for it was he again, "clap your hand behin'! that's the last arrow shot by the arm which ne'er sent those which came out where they went in."

BASE BALL CHAMPIONSHIP.—The following clubs have entered for the championship of the National Base Ball Association, the entries for which closed here last night: The Uticas, of Utica; Albanys, of Albany; Capitol City, of Albany; Springfield, of Springfield; Holyoke, of Holyoke; Worcester, of Worcester; New Bedford, of New Bedford; Manchester, of Manchester, and National, of Washington. The Defiance Club, of Philadelphia, has been admitted to membership in the association.

PENINSULAR CRICKET CLUB.—The Peninsular Cricket Club, of Detroit, Mich., has elected for the ensuing year: President, George E. Hand; Vice-President, Joseph Taylor; Corresponding Secretary, C. B. Calvert; Treasurer, T. Calvert; Managing Committee—J. W. Waterman, C. Hinchman, Fred Bamford, R. B. Ridgeley, H. Crawford, Phil Uridge, Wm. White; Match Committee—Ford D. C. Hinchman, U. Armstrong, Frank C. Irvine. The club now has more than one hundred members, and the prospects for a lively cricketing season in Detroit are very flattering. Several Canadian clubs will visit Detroit, and like courtesies are expected from a team from either New York or Philadelphia. A professional team from England, under the management of the celebrated cricketer, Richard Daft, will also pay their respects to the Peninsulars.

STATEN ISLAND ATHLETIC CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Staten Island Athletic Club was held at the rooms of the Neptune Rowing Club, West New Brighton, S. I., Wednesday evening, March 12. There was a large attendance. The reports from the Treasurer, Captain, and Board of Management, showed the club to be in a flourishing condition. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Wm. K. Soutter; Vice-President, David J. H. Wilcox; Recording Secretary, Henry W. J. Telfair; Treasurer, Wm. A. Collins, Jr; Corresponding Secretary, Robert P. G. Bucklin; Capt., Oliver J. Johnson; First Lieutenant, Clarence M. Johnson; Second Lieutenant, Frank G. Janssen; Trustees, F. L. Rodewald, Jno. W. Edwards, Thos. Chute, H. A. Caesar, A. L. Faris, and Jno. H. Rimmer.

NEW YORK LACROSSE CLUB.—The annual meeting of the New York Lacrosse Club was held at Delmonico's on Friday evening. There was a large attendance of members and much interest manifested in the proceedings. A new constitution was framed and several additions made to the roll of membership. The following officers were elected: President, Hermann Oelrichs; Secretary, A. P. Montant; Treasurer, William Patteson; Captain, E. C. La Montagne; First Lieutenant, F. E. Randall; Second Lieutenant, Herbert Inman. The members will commence practice at an early day.

—The New York Athletic Club will hold a meeting at their grounds, Mott Haven, Saturday, April 19. The events to be contested are runs of 120 yards, 300 yards and 600 yards, and a walk of two miles, open to all amateurs. Gold and silver medals will be given in each race. Entries close on April 12. C. A. Mahony, Secretary, post office box 3,101.

—The Tally-Ho will be driven as a public coach between the Hotel Brunswick, this city, and Pelham Bridge, during the coming season. Col. Delancey Kane has purchased his coaching horses, and will soon give notice of the time-table, etc.

—The San Francisco Olympic Club recently gave its nineteenth annual exhibition at the Grand Opera House, that city. The occasion was one of a most pleasant reception of the friends of the athletes. The entertainment consisted of acrobatic feats, boxing, dumb bells, exercises, etc.

ILLINOIS.—*Highland Park, March 15.—Editor Forest and Stream:* A few members of the Highland Park Archery Club had an in-door contest a few evenings since in Central Hall, in the presence of a fine audience. The range was short, being only twenty yards; but the target was only a one-foot one; number of arrows, ninety per man. The following scores were made:

	1st 30 arrows.		2d 30 arrows.		3d 30 arrows.		Total.	
	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.
W H D Gray	17	69	12	64	13	33	42	166
F P Hall	9	57	8	43	15	59	32	164
K B Weston	13	47	12	44	16	60	41	151
E H Beebe	7	37	12	45	10	44	29	120
O W Kyle	10	32	4	13	14	64	28	108
C G Hammond	12	50	9	31	8	22	29	103
F B Green	7	33	8	23	8	40	23	101
J McDonald, Jr	3	7	2	11	7	21	13	39

BICYCLE.—Salem, Mass., has a bicycle club with the following officers: A. L. Huntingdon, President; J. H. Southwick, Vice-President; C. A. Buxton, Secretary; A. J. Philbrick, Treasurer; F. M. Paine, Captain.

New Publications.

SPORTING SKETCHES—*With Pen and Pencil.*—By Francis Francis and A. W. Cooper: *Field* office, 346 Strand, London.—This is one of the most engaging volumes of sporting incidents which it has ever been our good fortune to read and possess. The author is the venerable editor of the Piscatory Department of that incomparable sportsman's journal, the London *Field*. He is now verging toward sixty years, we believe, and the personal gift of the gilt-edged, green-liveried, illuminated, copy of the book now before us under review, coming from the veteran sportsman to the editor of FOREST AND STREAM, enhances its charms all the more, and kindles to its warmest blaze the sympathies which cement good-fellowship and make the brotherhood kin.

A few weeks ago we printed in FOREST AND STREAM an editorial criticism of the illustrated sporting literature of magazines, in which we deplored the fact that our best periodicals, which pay the highest prices for contributions, are so often marred by crude descriptions and worse pictures of hunting and fishing adventures by incompetent writers and artists, whose gross and glaring inaccuracies are only rivalled by their manifest ignorance of the commonest facts of natural history and the methods and tactics of the field. It is too painfully obvious to the initiated sportsman that, under the investiture of well-turned sentences and faultless diction, the maiden adventures of tyros are too often palmed off upon the reader as the experiences of veterans. Even when the recitals are those of cultured sportsmen, the illustrations, instead of helping the narrative, only make it ridiculous. Every well-informed sportsman knows how sadly even the best pictures fail to reach the soul of field sports; and no author can venture to undertake to portray with pencil and pen strokes the glorious subjects of nature without the exercise of the most painstaking effort, based upon the consciousness of a thorough familiarity with the matters he treats of. Mr. Francis has borne ample testimony to the truth of these assertions, when he affirms in the preface to his "Sporting Sketches," that he has postponed for *many years* the publication of the very work in review because he could not find an artist equal to the task of illustrating it! Says he: "Many a shooting and fishing picture have I seen published, in which the artist had not the slightest acquaintance with the subject he had undertaken, and wherein the details had been furnished entirely by his imagination." That he has at last succeeded in his search, and in the realization of his purpose, should be the cause of sincere congratulation. Certainly Mr. Cooper, the artist, has done full justice to the intelligent text of the author. The illustrations are true to life and nature, and vested with a reality which satisfies and refreshes, because they represent so faithfully what home sportsmen are familiar with and what strangers desire to see and know. The portraits of the fish and birds; the cover in which the birds are found, the dress of the sportsmen, the garb of the gillies and keepers, the outfits and accoutrements, the poses of the *dramatis personæ*, the varying attitudes of the dogs according to situation, and all the natural and artificial surroundings, are detailed with an accuracy and homogeneousness of parts and position in the drama, which bears the stamp of honest truth in every outline. There are twelve of these illustrations in all, full page landscapes, each accompanying a sketch of sport by field and river. Six of them are devoted to Partridge, Woodcock, Pheasant, Rabbit, Grouse, and Snipe shooting, and the other six to Trout, Pike, Roach, Salmon, Grayling, and Punt fishing. There are suggestive tail pieces to each chapter.

The narratives are evidently the production of one whose whole soul is in his pastime. It is pleasant and exhilarating to hear him talk. He rambles on in a careless rollicking fashion, very characteristic of his buoyant nature—*buoyant* even in a full grown man well past maturity; discoursing now of this trait of man or dog, and anon of some quondam shooting or fishing incident; introducing real character sketches of his different attendants with their quaint vernacular, and of the gentry of the country; pausing betimes to describe the dressing of an artificial fly, or to take a nip or a bite from his lunch bag; and so absorbed in what is passing, that he seems to be talking directly to the reader in his odd, natural way, while the reader in turn becomes so engaged and enchanted with his new acquaintances that he almost imagines himself upon the ground and one of the party. It is pleasant to observe his enthusiam and the joy of anticipation which beams all over his radiant face as he is about starting out for a jaunt to the covers or poole. Listen to his chin-music at the opening of the chapter on Salmon Fishing! He proceeds:

"It is strange how the very mention of salmon fishing makes one prick up one's ears, and how the thought of it sends a sort of thrill through pulses grown old and torpid, and how even when one is declining into the vale of years the prospect of a week's good flailing in a well-stocked, kindly-dispositioned river, sets one's spirits bounding and sparkling with delightful anticipation. We get into the train with a choice companion for the long journey north or west. We chirrup and we sing; very little makes us laugh, and jokes which would have been regarded at any other time as very small beer are now most excellent fooling. 'Ha! ha! Ho! ho! Cackle, cackle!' We're the boys who fear no noise while the thundering cannons roar. 'Dash it all! I feel twenty years younger.' 'By jingo! I feel thirty years younger. I feel—I feel—jolly thirsty, old fellow—don't you? Here's health to man and death to fish! Ha! real Jamieson that!" so by degrees we sober down into the usual fisherman's talk." Etc.

There's a man to go a-fishing with! No chance for megrims or mollygrubs in his party!

The author's story of the dog Rock, who howled and ran home to his kennel, after five clean misses on snipe, is very funny. The whole book is full of amusing incidents which, if we were to give in detachments, would mar the continuity of the narrative. The only way for those of our readers to do who are interested in English field sports, is to send to the *Field* office for a copy of the "Sporting Sketches." They will be instructed as well as amused The whole sporting fraternity is placed under obligations to Mr Francis for his opportune publication.

—Ira A. Paine is engaged to travel with Tony Pastor th coming season, and has made a big hit.

A PANTHER HUNT.

The following spirited description of a day in the wood was published in *Knickerbocker's Magazine*, in 1855. The author, whose name we do not know, wrote from Lexington, Ky.:

In my winter home, in the tangled wilds of the far Arkansas, during the last months of 185—, I was reveling amid the hardy pleasures of a hunter's life, seeking in the exciting and invigorating chase to recruit a constitution impaired, if not shattered, by the dissipations of the preceding summer. Early one bright morning in November, I cheerily wound my horn, as it summoned forth for the hunt the eager, high bred pack, who burst from their kennels in tumultuous joy, making the old primeval woods ring with their loud and deep-mouthed bayings. Old Croat was the leader and sire of more than half the pack. It seemed as if age had only steeled the wiry muscles of his long, black form and added a clearer and more sonorous tone to his ringing notes. And Beauty, too—so named from her symmetrical and slender proportions—was, without exception, the most perfect model of the high-bred staghound I ever beheld. Her thin, wide legs, deep chest, sharp, delicate muzzle, and bright, expressive eye, at once challenged admiration and proclaimed her "Queen of the canine race." And Old Warrior, with privileged boldness, came up and rubbed his cold nose against my hand, as if to show that, although his name was nobly earned on many a hard fought battle—and his long, tanned frame was seamed with many a scar—he was still "the fleetest in the chase, the foremost in the fight."

Impatient at the delay of my faithful bodyguard, John, who was as fine a specimen of the Kentucky slave as one would wish to see —"six feet in his socks," and brave as a lion—I walked around to the stable to ascertain the cause of so unusual an occurrence. Reared from childhood in the arms of my "boy," I was attached to him by no common feelings, especially as he had twice saved my life at the risk of his own. He would have died without a murmur at my command, and it was no ordinary offence that could call forth for him an angry reproof. As I neared the stable, John slowly led forth a magnificent black stallion, who pawed impatiently the earth, as if eager as his master for the approaching chase. I turned toward the negro somewhat sternly, exclaiming:

"Where's Medora? I ordered her—not Alps."

"Deed, Mass' Frank," said John, "I could not help it, but Medora's got out and gone. I'se been hunting her all night."

The mare had escaped in the dark, and made for the woods, and the poor fellow knowing the explosion which must follow the announcement of her loss, had toiled the entire night in the vain attempt to recover her. In a burst of passion I demanded:

"Which way did she go?"

"Up toward the clearing."

"By heavens! then she's gone! The panthers are as thick as ——! Quick! saddle your horse and bring me my revolvers!"

Just as the negro had disappeared on his errand and I had mounted the impatient steed, my father, a hale old man of sixty, came to the cabin door and asked:

"Where now, Frank?"

"After Medora," I replied; "She's out, and toward the clearing. The panthers may have her before now."

"You had better take your rifle and dogs; you may need them."

"No; I want my dogs fresh for the big buck, and my rifle will hinder me in riding through the brush."

"Well! have your own way; but you may regret it."

But my blood was up, and John just then handing me my Colts, and mounting his horse, I dashed over the picket in the direction of the clearing. The clearing was a large bottom tract, which had, some years before, been swept by fire, and was now covered with low, dense underwood, here and there dotted by a hardy old tree, half burnt and gnarled, but defying alike the influence of fire and time. After a few moments' hard riding, hearing an exclamation from the negro, I turned and saw close at our heels the three dogs, Croat, Warrior and Beauty. Struck by so unusual a breach of their training, and remembering my father's admonition, I cried out to John: "Let them alone; we may want them!" On nearing the outer edge of the clearing, Alp reared and snorted, while his glossy mane seemed to stand erect with fright. Straight before me lay the body of my matchless Medora, but torn and bleeding with a wound in the neck, too plainly pointing out the perpetrator of her death. Yes; there she lay, drained of her life blood by the hungry panther; she on whom so often I had skimmed the fashionable thoroughfares of the West, envied of my light-limbed barb; she who, twice within a day, had borne me over the rapid waters of the Mississippi; she with whom I would have shared my only crust, lay cold and dead.

Alp bent down his head and snuffed the lacerated form, and then sent forth a shriek and piercing neigh, as if in sorrow for his peerless mate.

Understanding at a glance the cause of her death, grief gave place to a feeling of revenge and wildly chasing the hounds, I swept o toward the wood, knowing that there the panther had crouched until evening, when it would again come forth to banquet on its slaughtered prey. The animals seemed to divine my feelings, and dashed madly on upon the warm and recent trail, while Alp cleared with his tremendous bounds the brush and underwood with which the earth was covered.

We had proceeded but a short distance when I beheld the panther's back as he sprang over the impediments in his course as lightly as if they were the long grass of the prairie. Twice did I attempt to wound him with my revolvers, but the distance was too great, and bitterly did I regret the absence of my rifle. Gaunt, and only rendered more savage by his taste of blood, the panther maintained his distance between us, although the dogs, mad with anger, woke the wild echoes of the deserted waste, till it seemed as if a thousand hounds were opening on the trail. Eagerly I bent over Alp's neck wish a cocked revolver in each hand, and drove the spurs into his reeking sides; yet he needed not the incitement; the noble animal strained every nerve, and on we sped—torrents less rapid and less rash!

On we sped for more than an hour, while at every opportunity I sought to stop his mad carreer by a ball in the panther's back, yet only once had I drawn his blood, though all except one of my barrels had been fired.

At last, wearied by this severe burst, the hunted animal "treed" in a sturdy swamp oak, where the yet green leaves formed a cover not ten feet above the root. The negro, in this reckless race, had been doubly distanced, and I was alone, with a single shot, to meet the most dreaded antagonist of the Southern forests. As I approached, still at full speed, I could distinguish his glaring eyeballs, as, crouching for his spring, he lay along the knotted limb, lashing with his long and tufted tail his reeking flanks. Maddened by excitement, and regardless of danger, I dashed within three paces of the infuriated animal, and, throwing my horse upon his haunches, fired. Simultaneously with my shot, the panther made his leap, and the ball intended for his brain glanced from the surface of his rounded skull.

In an instant he was upon me: but Alps, true to his training, crouched at the report, and the baffled beast, missing his anticipated hold, seized me by the shoulder, and, being suspended, vainly attempted to gain a secure footing upon my horse's sides.

Throwing aside my discharged revolvers, I drew a heavy Bowie knife—my constant companion—and, in the hands of a determined man, the most effective weapon in the world. Rapidly sheathing its broad blade several times in his body, I forced the beast to loose his grip, and he fell to the ground, although having as yet received no deadly wound.

My brave dogs were upon him an instant, but the slight, symmetrical form of Beauty was ill suited to such a contest, and before I could leap from my saddle she was quivering in the agonies of death. Furious with pain, and at the death of my two favorites, I sprang into the midst of the struggle, and, seizing the panther by the throat, buried my knife in his heart, until the last convulsive quiver told that life had fled. With the assistance of John, who had just arrived, I removed his tawny and spotted skin, and dressed, as well as possible under the circumstances, my wounds upon the shoulder, consisting of several deep cuts, some inches long, laying the flesh open to the bone, they having penetrated through my buckskin hunting shirt.

Slowly and sadly I retraced my homeward way, mourning the double loss of both my favorite beasts, and weakened by the great flow of blood and the extreme tension of every nerve through high excitement.

A negro was dispatched to bring in the bodies, and I buried them both beneath a mighty cottonwood upon the banks of the great "Father of the Waters."

The panther's skin is now my saddle-cloth, but it needs not it frequent sight to remind me of my priceless pair. I have since possessed many animals, but those at whose grave I shed a heartfelt tear stand yet pre-eminent amid their kind. In the happy hunting-grounds of the spirit-land I hope again to remount my fleet Medora and cheer my matchless hound in the wild and joyous madness of the trifling chase.

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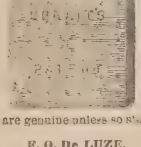

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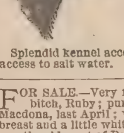

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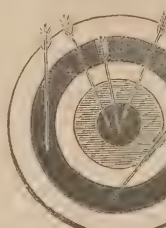

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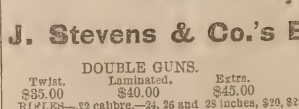

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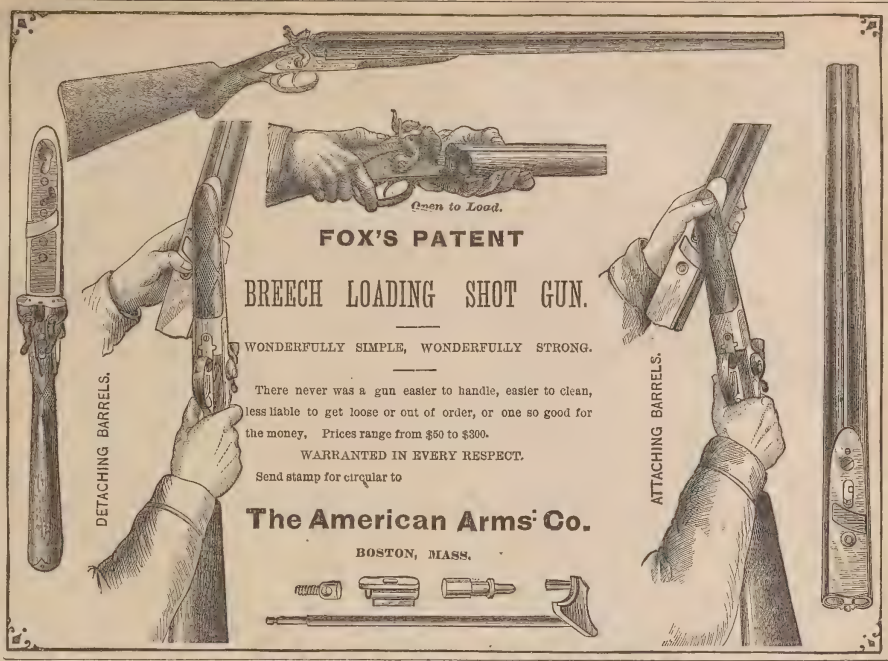

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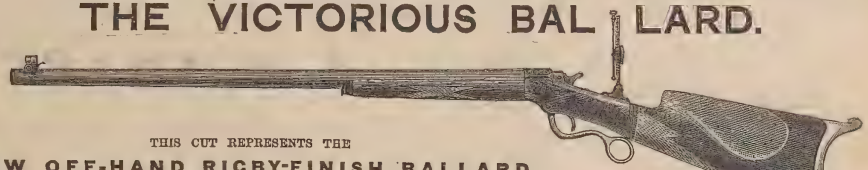

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1	Capital Prize of	$30,000	$30,000
1	Capital Prize of	10,000	10,000
1	Capital Prize of	5,000	5,000
2	Prizes of	2,500	5,000
5	"	1,000	5,000
20	"	500	10,000
100	"	100	10,000
200	"	50	10,000
500	"	20	10,000
1,000	"	10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9	Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
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1857	Prizes amounting to		$110,400

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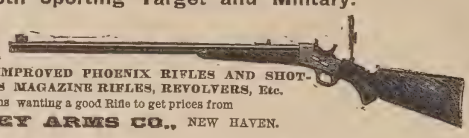

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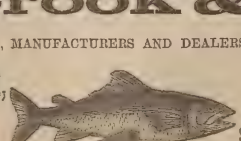

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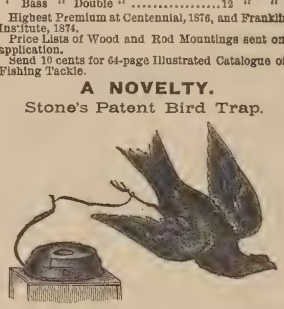

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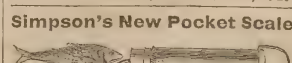

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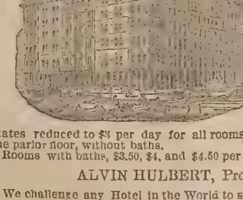

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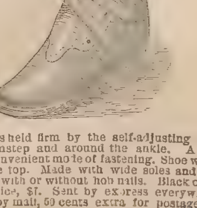

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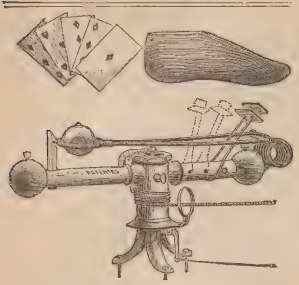

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PRICE $10 AT FACTORY.

No Charge for Boxing.

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SNAP SHOOTING MADE EASY.

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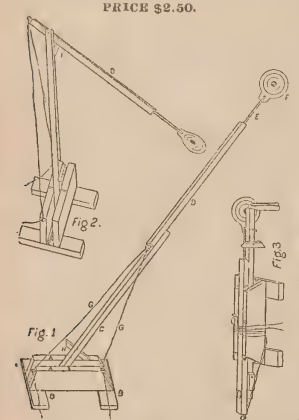

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EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: New York, Jan. 13, 1879.

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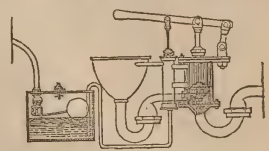

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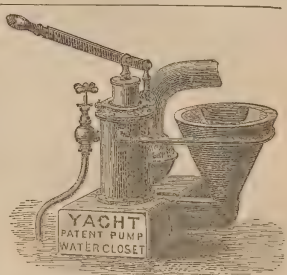

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1879.

Volume 12—No. 9.
No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

LOVE OR MONEY.

Cupid and cupidity,
Stupid and stupidity;
Many a time I've turned a rhyme
Lacking in lucidity.

Some declare that love is blind;
Lucre proves a blind to many;
Only men of stupid mind
Marry wives that have not any.

Ring the changes as you may,
You'll not find for love or money,
Felt that will not fly away,
Love that's always sweet as honey.

Cupid is no friend of mind;
"Siller's" but a transient ill;
Even where the two combine
They will let you hunger still.

Give me friendship pure as dew,
Free as breezes, blithe as birds,
Finding its expression true
In the coin of loving words!

A. M. V., *Jersey.*

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

WHEN BLUEBIRDS SING.

When bluebirds sing,
And from old winter's grizzled form
The white burnous of silence falls;
When low, sweet notes of melody
First ripple through the voiceless wood
In woolngs to swift-winging mates,
Fair Columbine in witching dress,
Of bursting buds and spangled dew,
Trips out with smiling, wond'ring face—
Then is it spring!

WEDWORTH WADSWORTH.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

How I Spent the Holidays—No. 1.

JUST on the eve of starting on a visit to my former home for the holidays, I received a letter from Mallory R. (living near the next station), saying he would expect me to spend a few days' shooting with him before my return—to be sure and come "equipped as the law directs, with dog, gun, etc." He had one dog good as any; but, as he had arranged a match hunt for my benefit, we would need another. He said, furthermore, that I must notify him on arrival at T— what day he should expect me.

Now, as the shooting is equal to the very best to be had anywhere, to say nothing of the social enjoyment in store for all who are so fortunate as to visit Mt. Ida, I lost no time in making up my mind what to do. I decided to go, and proceeded forthwith to pack my trunk accordingly. This was Christmas eve, and the whole town was alive with people of every conceivable type shopping for the holidays. As it was an hour before the train was due, I started on a stroll. Only a little way down Broad street I was overhauled by a friend of the adjustable type with "I say, Doctor, hold on there! Is that a good dog you have?"

"Yes," said I.

"Well trained?" queried my friend.

"Yes."

"Don't you want to go hunting?" he persisted.

"No!" I replied curtly, for I saw plainly that he had "an ax to grind." "But why do you ask?" I said, my curiosity getting the better of me.

"Because," said he, "I have some friends here on a visit, am anxious that they should enjoy themselves, and thought you might like to take them out shooting. I suppose he (inclining his head toward the old setter, Dot) wouldn't follow me, would he?"

"Well, no; not if I could help it," was the reply.

"What kind of a man are you, anyway?" said he. "Other people lend their dogs, and I don't see why you should refuse."

"That's just why I have good dogs. I break them myself, and allow no one else to handle them; then, when I go into the field, I have something that may be relied upon. Take my advice, young man, and never ask to borrow a dog of an old sportsman, and you'll not be disappointed. If shoot you must, go to some pot hunter who keeps a mongrel for everybody's use, and borrow him; you'll never know the difference, and it will serve to gratify what you conceive to be a taste for sport."

Having thus delivered myself, and bidding him a "Good-morning" with one of my profoundest bows, I resumed my line of march to the depot. When turning on the next crossing below I glanced up the street, and there stood my colloquist where I had left him, with each hand to the elbow in his trousers' pockets, staring at me with all the mouth and eyes he had, looking just as if he didn't know whether he felt called upon to demand an apology or sue out a writ of lunacy against me. And even now, when we meet on the street, he shies around me as if I were an escaped lunatic. One thing I feel assured of, however (and right thankful am I for the assurance), that he will never ask to borrow another dog of me.

Arriving at the depot just in time to catch the eleven o'clock south-bound mail-train, I procured tickets and stowed old Dot away in the baggage-car. Only a few moments' delay and we were off, free as the air, to indulge in the delights of a real Christmas holiday. A three and a half hours' ride brought us to my place of destination, and likewise a right stiff little snow storm, which didn't promise well for my prospective sport. But the weather moderated a little, it stopped snowing, and by the next morning it was cold, damp and cloudy—just the kind of a day that affords the best of sport to the gunner. After a late breakfast I started out with dog and gun for a little tramp, merely to get up an appetite for a Christmas dinner. Found two coveys and bagged eleven quail in less than two hours.

I wrote Mallory immediately on arrival that he might expect me on the following Monday, intending to spend the remainder of Christmas week shooting with friends near town. But it grew much colder that night and snowed some, which, with a hard breeze, disjointed all our plans. As the week passed away it grew warmer, and by Monday the weather was just right.

With gun in one hand and valise in the other, I stepped into a second-class car, old Dot following close "to heel," and when I took a seat he crawled underneath it, thereby avoiding the unpleasant necessity of being made baggage of. Arriving at the station, who should I see emerging from the rear coach but my old friend Captain Jim C., brother-in-law to Mallory, whom we found waiting for us with a double seated buggy drawn by an excellent team. On the way out from the station Captain Jim entertained us with a history of his experience as a sportsman. A friend(?) made him a present of a fine dog, which necessitated the purchase of a gun. He fancied he liked the sport, and waded through one season. Then he fancied he didn't like it so well, since he couldn't kill anything. He gave the dog away. His gun and a thousand shells he was offering for sale at a sacrifice. He regretted not being able to join us in the next day's sport, having lost all taste for it, but assured us that he had a wonderful stowage capacity for game after it was prepared and brought to the table, which fact he lived to substantiate to the entire satisfaction of us all.

After an uneventful little drive of five miles we pulled up at Mt. Ida, the homestead of one of those grand old estates peculiar to our Southern land in days gone by. The estate is still kept up by friend Mallory, his mother and sisters, all of the very highest type of nature's nobility, and right royally do they entertain, to be sure. Now, in the match, which was arranged for the following day, Mallory and I were to shoot against his cousin Tom J. and brother-in-law Captain H., of Selena; but, as the latter gentleman failed to put in an appearance, they decided to substitute for him a neighbor, Ed. S. One fact worthy of note in this connection is that we all met in our first tourney at glass balls only a few weeks previously, in which Tom and Ed. came out winners. So they but naturally felt they would have an easy "walk over" in the matter in hand. They went out to a party and remained until the "we sma' hours," while Mallory and I retired rather early in the hope of getting a good night's rest and rising with a steady hand for the morrow's work.

Next morning we were up at a reasonably early hour, and, after a comfortable breakfast, off for the fields, Captain Jim flinging the proverbial old "shoe of good luck" after us with a side remark that he "hoped they would get at least enough birds to make a mess for to-morrow's breakfast." At first the weather was just right, but soon the wind changed and brought with it unfavorable prospects for the day.

Perhaps it may be well to describe my companions: Mallory is of rather a sanguine-phlegmatic temperament, firm as a rock, even tempered, with iron nerves; a sportsman every inch of him, and a number one shot. Tom is of a bilio-nervous temperament, rather delicate of constitution, warm-hearted, with nerves like spring steel; an anomalous compound formed by a combination of drollery and a peculiar kind of timidity; withal an excellent shot, and as good a fellow as ever drew a trigger. Ed. is a blond chap, with a sanguine temperament, full of fun, and always ready for a joke, on some one else. He is a capital good fellow in the field and a crack shot; in fact, he is one of the few men I've met who approved my ideas of what, with practice, would make a first-class snapshot. Nothing excites him, he is as quick as lightning without being the least bit nervous, and has that peculiar knack, or I prefer to call it gift, of pulling trigger the moment the but of the stock touches the shoulder.

But here we are at the field. Old Charlie, the colored gillie, having proceeded us and pulled down the fence, we lose no time riding inside and casting off the dogs. They get themselves down to work in beautiful style, and, before we have crossed the first field, seem to understand each other as well as if they had run together a whole day. They both wind game near a patch of millet. On they go steadily, and now old Dot stands firmly. Mallory's old setter, Night (staunch as a rock and black as midnight), comes up and "backs" in splendid style. We all dismount and leave the horses in charge of old Charlie; but by this time it is sprinkling rain, the birds don't lie well to the dogs, they are very much scattered and get up all around us. All four of us being together makes confusion—bad shooting consequently. We only get two birds on first rising and two more on following them up. It always makes me nervous to shoot with so many in a crowd; so I suggested a division of the party, which was unanimously agreed upon, with a provision from Mallory that Ed and Tom should not shoot on the ground, suggesting that we had better send Charlie along to watch them, but finally agreed to put them on their honor.

After so long a time old Dot "finds" in very thin cover; it is still raining a heavy mist; the birds rise out of range and pitch into a thicket, where we follow and get only two of them. On we go (and still it rains), but we find no game. Tom and Ed are in better luck, at least old Charlie has just counted the twenty-sixth shot they have fired since we separated to our four. Finally old Dot winds a covey and "finds" in good style. This time, although found in a thicket, they scatter into good cover and afford us good shooting (the first we've had), bagging seven or eight. But every sweet has its bitter, and this case proved no exception to the rule; for we found all our shells wet, and it was exceedingly difficult to get the loaded ones in or the empty ones out of the gun, which gave us a full realization of all Mr. Zimmerman meant to express in his famous picture "Tight shell." By this time Tom and Ed came in sight, and when within hearing we readily discovered there was a row on hand. Just what the trouble was we couldn't get enough of their conversation to understand, when Tom called out with, "I say, boys, what do you think!" Without giving him time to go on with his exclamation, Mallory replied, in a rather absent-minded way: "Well, I think this is a very disagreeable day for shooting, but if the weather—" "Oh, bother with the weather," said Tom; "I wanted to tell you about some of Ed's tricks. He has been claiming my birds all day. Every time a bird fell he would pick up and pocket it just as complacently as if there wasn't a man within a mile of him, utterly ignoring me; and right now, more than half the birds in his bag justly belong to me. I just allowed him to take them rather than raise a fuss about it. But enough of a thing is enough, and I'm not going to stand it any longer!"

"Now just listen to him," says Ed. "He never did kill anything until he took a deliberate rest on a fence, when he managed to wing a bird on the ground and old Night caught it. That seemed to give him a kind of a send off, and I believe he has killed two since."

Tom, disgusted and quite out of patience, said:

"Well, Ed, I do know you wouldn't tell the truth if you could possibly get around it."

Here Mallory, thinking from the amount of shooting the others had done we must be a long way behind, interrupted this interesting colloquy by suggesting a change of venue, as the lawyers say. So it was decided that we should make our way by the nearest route across the creek and hunt down on the other side. After crossing over we called a halt for lunch. Luncheon over, we proceeded to count out the morning's work, and found, much to the surprise of Mallory and myself, that we were just even with them, Tom and I having tied. Mallory and Ed were in the same fix, a very encouraging showing for our side considering the amount of shooting done on each side.

"But," said Mallory, "what on earth were you all shooting at before we came together?"

"Oh, that's very easily explained," said Ed, with a comical look toward Tom. "Every time I killed a bird Tom would shoot, too, so he could claim it, and if I had killed every shot that would make two shots for each bird, you understand?"

All of this on Ed's part was told with such a withering pat-him-on-the-head air that Tom, seemingly in the depths of despair, said:

"Well, Ed, since I see you are determined to have all the birds we double on, I will agree to let you count them that way. One thing, however, I am determined on; that is, you shall not have the ones I shoot by myself!"

All hands, including old Charlie, were called upon to witness the contract, and then we were off again. In the second field we crossed the dogs found a fine covey, but in our efforts to get very near before dismounting we rode into and flushed them, so we lost our chance at them on first rising, but had them well scattered on a hillside among some small pines and sedge grass. Now we scattered out to business, "every fellow on his own hook," and had some real nice sport.

"Well, that beats anything I ever saw; if he can't claim my birds himself, he wants some one else to."

We found one other covey and had some very good shooting,

which brought us to the end of our day's sport about sunset, when we, on counting out, found our side just five birds ahead, Tom and I having shot even all day. Mallory did the work by beating Ed just that number. We only bagged forty-eight birds in all, which, considering it rained all day nearly, and the rough ground they were in constantly, was not such a bad day's work after all. Over the same ground, with a good day for it, we should have bagged at least twice that number.

Here our party divided, Ed going by the nearest route home and we to Mt. Ida, which was anywhere between five and ten miles off, depending on the condition of the road and the weather, which in this case was far from being good. On the way Tom regaled us with a description of the party the night before, how they played "old sister Phœbe" and "Johnnie Brown" in the good old-fashioned way, which latter feature he dwelt on at length and enjoyed to the fullest extent. And now, for the first time, were we able to understand why he was so absent-minded and wore such a far-away expression of countenance at times during the day, whenever Ed would allow him a little time for reflection.

Arrived at home, we were sitting around the fire in the dining room, warming a little before going upstairs to dress for dinner, when old Dot came in, shivering with cold, to claim his place before the fire. He had covered himself all over with glory during the day, and quite won the hearts of our entire party. Notwithstanding which, I thought he had better go out doors until dry; but in spite of all my protestations, the ladies (on hearing the good report of his day's work, as well as from a genuine sense of sympathy) decided that he should "go up stairs, where he would be comfortable." So Sam was summoned and directed to "carry Dot up to the Doctor's room and leave him there by the fire."

Now, if Dot had remained by the fire and behaved himself, as all good dogs are expected to do—while being made company of, at least—thereby showing his appreciation of such treatment, then you might have been spared the trouble of reading, and I the humiliation of making, the following statement:

The fire had just been made, and, of course, the room was still cool, and on going up stairs some ten or fifteen minutes later, I found Dot (in trying to make himself "comfortable" as possible) had gone to bed on one of the nicest of snow-white counterpanes; and not being satisfied with one, he had tried each of them, there being two beds in the room. It was but the work of a few moments to dress and get myself ready for dinner, but it was quite an undertaking to frame an apology for Dot's bad conduct. Descending to the dining-room, I proceeded in a rather faltering, and ungraceful way it may be, but with nevertheless commendable courage, to deliver the aforementioned apology.

Of course, the ladies said it would make no difference, and did all they could to make me feel comfortable in my embarrassment—which, by the way, is by no means an easy thing to accomplish.

While we were seated around and enjoying a bountifully spread table, Mallory entertained the party with a history of the day's work and fun, which latter feature was enjoyed very much by the ladies. Capt. Jim enjoyed it too, but his chief delight seemed to be "discussing dinner," and a knowledge of the fact that we would have birds for breakfast. Dinner over, we all gathered in the back parlor, and there spent very pleasantly the last day of 1878. And as this sketch has already grown unreasonably long, I will in my next begin the ending of this trip, with the beginning of a new year.

HAL RAQUET.

TROUT OF THE TWO VIRGINIAS.

STAUNTON, VA., March 22, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Since I wrote to you in the spring of 1877, I have found out a good deal about the trout in our two Virginias that I did not know then, a good deal about their numbers and size, and where they are to be found; a good deal that I think may be of interest to some of the gentle craft who have not time or means to go to the great Maine or Canadian fishing grounds. For instance, in the last days of June, 1877, a party of three of us, from this town, taking with us a tent, cooking utensils, a servant and a two-horse wagon, went to the head-waters of the north branch of the Shenandoah River, in this county, to the farm of a man named Shiflett. The distance was twenty miles, the road good for the first fourteen, and by no means impassable for the last six miles. We camped in as pretty a little forest glade as you would wish to see, under the shadow of an immense spruce, not more than a hundred yards from the "river," as it is, by courtesy, called. The "river" at this point is a bright, clear, swift running stream, rough as all trout streams are, but infinitely smoother than many another that I know. It is one long succession of ripples and pools; the ripples from six to twenty inches deep, and the pools, as you find them, of any depth from three to eight feet. We remained here three days, and caught three hundred and three trout, from six to fourteen and three quarter inches long, and never threw a hook as much as two miles from the camp. Most of them we found within a half a mile. The bait we used was grasshoppers. There are some places on this stream where a fly could be readily cast, but for a regular rough-and-tumble half-day's fishing a fly would give you more trouble than profit. Just across the stream from our camp was Shiflett's house, from which we drew bountiful supplies of sweet, fresh butter and milk, and about the best bacon that it has been my fortune to come up with—bacon cured with hickory smoke from mast-fed swine—a combination that is hard to beat.

Parties making this trip need not take camp equipage, unless they prefer it. They can board at Shiflett's for a dollar a day per head, and will get very good fare—excellent bread, good coffee, vegetables of the season, the trout, and that bacon. This, then, although less glorious, is far less expensive than the Rangeley Lakes, the Adirondacks, or the Restigouche.

Last summer (1878), the 20th of June, a party of four of us, with two wagons (one, one horse and the other two), a servant, and the necessary camp equipage, started over the Parkersburg turnpike to the Greenbrier River in Pochahontas County, West Virginia. This river, at the point where the great Parkersburg turnpike crosses it, runs between the main (back-bone) ridge of the Alleghanies on the east, and the Big Cheat mountain on the west. Here, then, on the road side, near the abutment of the burned bridge, we pitched our tent, and here we stayed four days. It rained on us nearly all the time, the river was flush, and yet we caught four hundred and seventeen trout, ranging from six to sixteen inches in length. We used the fly exclusively. It would be hard to get bait of any kind in that region. The favorites among the Greenbrier trout at that time (20th to 30th of June) were the black gnat, the queen of the waters, or Montreal fly, and the gray and brown hackles. Fancy flies seemed at a discount. The black gnat was the fly favorite. And just here let me put in my word about the tail-slapping business. Since August, 1874—at which date I threw my first fly in the waters of the Dry Fork of Cheat—I have caught "a many a trout" with a fly, but I have never seen one try to use his tail as a means of taking the fly. My experience is this: When a fish rises, if he misses a strike he turns a somersault, and in six cases out of ten shows his tail near the fly as he goes down. If he strikes he settles down backward, and makes no splash further than the little bubbling gurgle that is always an accompaniment of his effort at a strike, whether a successful one or not. And this experience of mine is identical with that of our best fly fishers in this State.

Next June, Providence permitting, a party of us are going to try the head waters of Elk, in West Virginia, where there are said to be more trout and larger ones than in any stream of the two Virginias. I shall find out, and if they are larger than the Dry Fork fish, or more numerous than those of the Blackwater (in the Canaan), I will hold myself a satisfied fisherman for the rest of my days. If you would like to have some account of our doings on the Elk expedition, say the word, and I will remember you when the history is to be written.

Our sportsmen's club still holds its own here. Partridges were scarcer with us last fall than they have been for years. The best bag I heard of was eighty-three birds to two guns. I must close up this long, rambling epistle with the statement made before, that if anybody wants more particular information about sporting expenses, facilities, etc., in and around Staunton, Virginia, he has only to write a line to our president, Capt. Wm. L. Bumgardner, and it will be most cheerfully given.

ASA.

Fish Culture.

Report of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New Jersey, for the Year 1878.

THE Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New Jersey in their *resumé* of the fish cultural efforts of the past six years, the period of time New Jersey has been engaged in this work, state two things which are very efficient in promoting the fishing interests of the State, an increased interest in the work manifested by the general public, and following from this, a better protection. Attention is very pertinently called to the fact that the efforts of appointed game wardens and other officials to protect the fish must ever remain nugatory until the community shall so clearly see the necessity and advantages of protection that it may lend its co-operation. The best and, in short, the only efficient protection is that which shall come from the people. The most destructive form of poaching now carried on is by that of parties in the Northern part of the State, who set eel traps in the fall, in which great numbers of young shad are caught on their way down stream, and being too small for food, are shovelled out in cart loads upon the lands to serve as manure. The organization of local game protective associations, and the growing appreciation of the economic importance of food fishes will doubtless within a limited period remedy the present defects in New Jersey fish protection.

The shad fisheries of the Delaware last season between the early part of March and the middle of June gave employment to about twelve hundred men; there were about seven thousand fish taken, which at an average price of $25 per hundred, yielded $175,000 worth of food. The first efforts to artificially improve the shad fisheries began in 1874, since which time several millions of young fry have been added to the natural supply. In June, 1878, a party of fish culturalists engaged in the work on the Delaware, succeeded in hatching and planting about a million and seven hundred thousand young shad. The greater portion of these were placed in the river below Trenton in order to give them immunity from the attacks of the black bass, which exist in great numbers above tide water.

The history of the salmon propagation in the Delaware has been fully given in the FOREST AND STREAM. It is probable that up to June 10, 1878, between fifty and one hundred salmon were taken in the Delaware, ranging in weight from twelve to twenty-nine pounds. During the year 300,000 eggs have been received from California, in addition to which the West Jersey Game Protective Society turned over to the State 150,000 eggs, furnished to them by Professor Baird, and a further installment of 25,000 intended for some inland waters, made the total number of salmon eggs received 475,000. These were hatched with a loss of only 10 per cent., and have been disributed to the Delaware, Raritan, Hackensack, Passaic, Great Egg Harbor, and Mullica rivers, Alloways and Raccoon creeks, and Greenwood Lake and Shepherd Pond. For the establishment of the salmon it is important that their capture should be prohibited for at least three years.

The black bass, formerly a stranger to the waters of New Jersey, was introduced into the Delaware in 1870, since which time they have increased to an enormous extent, furnishing annually many thousands of pounds of food. They have been transplanted to a great number of ponds and lakes, their propagation being attended with no expenses beyond those of transportation. During the past year 2,000 of the spawning fish have been placed in the waters of Hunterdon, Ocean, Mercer, Cumberland, Camden, Gloucester, Morris, Union, and Salem. There has been a much greater demand for them than the Commission could fill.

Of land-locked salmon, 39,000 were placed in Strubles Pond, near Andover, Sussex County, March 20, 1878, and in the following May 10,000 were deposited in Green Pond, Morris County, and 9,000 in Morris Pond, Sussex County.

Until the present year no appropriation of the funds of the Commission has been devoted to the propagation of brook trout, although the many depleted streams of the State warranted special effort in this direction. There were made in 1878 the following deposits: 10,000 in the headwaters of the Paulinskill, near Newton, Sussex County; 10,000 in the small brooks emptying into the north branch of the Raritan, near Dover, Morris County, an equal number in the headwaters of the Pequest River, near Newton, Sussex County; 6,000 in the Saddle River, Bergen County; 6,500 in the headwaters of the Wallkill, Sussex County, and 1,000 in Cedar Creek, near Plainfield, Union County. A supply of 200,000 are now in the hatching-house.

The smelt fishing of the Delaware has greatly declined within a few years past, and the expediency of an appropriation for their artificial reproduction is urged by the present Board, who were compelled, from lack of funds, to decline co-operation with Maryland in smelt hatching on the Hackensack.

There are in the hatching-trays 100,000 whitefish eggs.

VERMONT.—The Fish Commissioners, through their agent, Mr. John P. Williams, of Rutland, have lately been engaged in putting smelt into several of the Vermont trout ponds. Berlin Pond, Nigger Head Pond and Long Pond in Groton have just been stocked, and Greensboro Pond, Barton Pond and several others are soon to follow. The smelt are caught in Lake Champlain, where they are supposed to have found their way from salt water. What is the advisability of putting smelt into trout ponds? Is there no danger of their crowding out the trout or will they simply furnish food for them.

MAJOR.

It is possible that the smelts may devour the very young trout; but that will depend so much upon the condition of the ponds, food, etc., that we cannot advise positively.

EEL EGGS.—*Mecham Lake, N. Y., March* 23.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At three different times in the last seven years I have taken eels in my hands and seen the eggs run from their vent, each time in the month of May. In May 1878, I collected from the tub in which the eel was brought ashore, about one hundred eggs and put them in alcohol. The eggs ran from the eel as I held her by the neck while taking the hook from the mouth. I have now about thirty of the eggs in alcohol. I gave a portion of the lot to Prof. Wheeler, of Yale, to take to Prof. Dana, curator of the Museum at Yale, hoping he would make examination and give the result of his examination to the public. I have not heard from either gentleman since in regard to the eggs. The eggs when taken were about the size of No. 8 shot, and showed as much development as brant eggs after being impregnated forty days. The eyes are very black, and the form of the fish could be plainly seen. I shall make an effort the coming May to secure more eggs, also to observe closely the eels from which they are taken. My little salmon and brook trout have hatched nicely during the winter, and will be let from the tank into the lake about April 15. This year's hatch is one of the largest and best I have ever turned out. I feel very well paid for my labor and expense. Everybody saw a marked improvement in the fishing last year.

A. R. FULLER.

—After a great deal of talk for the last five years the Canisteo River here has been stocked with black bass, and the sportsmen desire to return thanks to Seth Green and Fishery Commissioners of the State, also to Mr. Scott, who had charge of the bass. He arrived here at noon on a cold, wet day, and when asked to have his dinner he refused it, saying he would attend to the bass first and then himself. He thinks we have a fine river, and that the bass will do well.

J. OTIS FELLOWS.

Natural History.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun

THE LOWEST VERTEBRATE.

Amphioxus Lanceolatus.

THIS remarkable fish is the simplest and the most imperfectly developed of all the animals comprising the class *Pisces*. Indeed, for a long time after its discovery, it was not regarded as a fish, so unlike the fishes was it in its anatomy and habits, but it was referred to some lower class of organisms among the invertebrata, zoologists regarding it as possessing some of the characteristics of both the annulozs and mollusca.

Pallas, who first described and figured it, regarded it as a mollusc, and named it *Limax lanceolatus.*

It has been found, however, upon close examination, to be more nearly allied to fishes than to any other class, and, according to modern classification, its simple and anomalous structure entitles it to the first and lowest position among that class of vertebrates.

Hæckel regards it as representing the lowest stage of vertebrate animals, and as the last surviving representative of a lower class of vertebrated animals, rich in forms, and highly developed during the primordial period. Until recently the order contained but one genus and one species. Gervais has, however, discovered a new genus.

Amphioxus averages about one and one-fourth inches in length (though specimens have been found two inches long), one-fourth of an inch in depth, and one-eighth of an inch in thickness; being slender, compressed laterally, and tapering to a point at each extremity. It is semi-transparent, and silvery white when alive; when preserved in alcohol, it becomes opaque, and of a pale flesh color.

No *true* fins are developed from any part of its body, but a narrow membraneous border runs along the whole of the dorsal and a portion of the ventral surface. This expands slightly, as it comes over the tail, into a sort of lancet-shaped fin. If, however, we examine closely, delicate cartilaginous threads in the dorsal portion of this membrane will be found answering to fin-rays. Moreover, there is really no true skeleton, at any period of life, in this animal, and where we find the vertebral column among the other adult fishes, and vertebrates generally, we notice, in this instance, that the vertebral column, and in fact the whole endo-skeleton is represented by a semi-gelatinous cellular substance, known as the *notochord*, contained within a delicate fibrous sheath, the latter giving off both superior and inferior fibrous arches. The ribs are represented by a series of fine transparent threads of cartilaginous or fibrous tissue, on either side of the body; and *Amphioxus*, possessing no bony skeleton, is never found in a fossil state. This *notochord* is continued to the anterior extremity of the body, but as it exists in the embryonic state of the higher vertebrates, is discontinued at a little depression called the *pituitary fossa.*

In all vertebrate animals, without exception, the notochord is developed in much the same manner, but it remains during adult life in *amphioxus*, whereas in all other vertebrates (except Lamprey eels and Hag-fishes) it becomes developed into cartilage and bone, thus forming the vertebral column.

Amphioxus is sometimes regarded as supplying the link of connection between the Invertebrates and Vertebrates; during the larval stage, its development is remarkably similar to the development of the same stage in the life history of the Tunicata (which are Invertebrates) or "Sea squirts," as they are popularly called, the notochord being developed in both, but in the "Sea-squirts" it becomes in the adult condition of minor importance, whereas in *Amphioxus* it continues an important element in its structure.

This curious fish therefore possesses no *skull*, and the spinal cord does not enlarge anteriorly to form any brain mass, as in the higher vertebrates; yet the brain is supposed to be represented, from the fact that near the anterior extremity of the spinal cord minute nerves are given off to supply a pair of pigment spots, supposed to be imperfectly developed eyes. Until very recently it was believed that *Amphioxus* had no visual organs. There is also a nerve branch continued to a little depression, which is lined with a ciliated mucous membrane, and is supposed to represent an organ of smell.

It is doubtful whether the sense of touch is very acute. The muscles are arranged very much as in the higher fishes, but of course they can have no bony attachments. They diverge from a central line in two series, one passing upward and backward, the other obliquely downward and backward. There are no auditory organs, nor trace of any external organs, except that of a mouth. This is a longitudinal fissure situated beneath the anterior extremity, or "head," of the animal, and is surrounded by a cartilaginous ring composed of several pieces, each of which gives off a prolongation to support *cirri*, or short cartilaginous filaments. These are in number from twelve to fifteen, arranged on each side of the mouth, and the filaments of the two rows are said to cross and interming'e with one another, and are constantly in motion; they may thus protect the oral cavity against the admission of extraneous bodies.

The mouth leads into a rather long, dilated cavity, which is regarded as the pharynx. Among the highest vertebrates the pharynx is a musculo-membraneous canal, situated between the base of the cranium, and the œsophagus or gullet, narrow above or anteriorly, dilated in the middle, and again contracted below or posteriorly, where it opens into the œsophagus; it serves alike for the passage of air to the trachea or "windpipe," in respiration, and for the passage of food during deglutition.

In *Amphioxus* the walls of the pharynx are supported by filaments of cartilage, having narrow fissures or clefts between them, a ciliated mucous membrane lining the entire cavity. Posteriorly this pharyngeal sac opens into an alimentary canal. This consists of a short intestine, not convoluted, and terminating by a distinct opening a short distance from the posterior extremity of the body, and slightly to the left side of the median line. This intestine is well supplied with these vibratile cilia. There is at one point a lateral expansion of the intestine, which terminates in a blind sac, and is of a greenish color. This little pouch is supposed to represent a liver, and its development is very similar, so far as it goes, to that of the same organ in some of the higher animals. In the adult fish it has the appearance of the liver of an embryo fowl, at the fourth or fifth day of incubation.

The kidneys are not well defined, but they are supposed to be represented by a small opaque glandular body, elongated in form, and as yet no lymphatic system has been demonstrated. Respiration is effected by water entering the mouth and passing to the pharyngeal cavity, these continuous currents being produced by the constant action of the above mentioned cilia, their motion being always in one direction, *i. e.*, backward toward the posterior part of the body. The greater quantity of the water then gains access to the abdominal cavity, which is the space existing between the walls of the pharyngeal sac and the walls of the body proper; it terminates anteriorly at the mouth, and posteriorly by a small opening, the "abdominal pore." The water is then expelled from the body through the above mentioned small opening, which is situated ventrally and a little to the middle of the body, and has contractile margins. It is located anterior to the intestinal opening. The remainder of the water finds its way into the alimentary canal. The reproductive organs are remarkably similar both in appearance and location in the two sexes; are rather above and behind the "abdominal pore," and the generative products are transmitted to the abdominal cavity, thence through the "pore."

Amphioxus has no true heart, but nature has endowed it with several imperfectly developed hearts, these being merely dilatations in the course of some of the largest circulating vessels, which contract and dilate rythmically, thus forcing the blood along its channels; the veins as well as the arteries are supplied with these contractile bulbs, and it is supposed there are from twenty-five to fifty of these "hearts" on each side of the body. In this case we find the only instance of a vertebrate having a *single* cavity, or several individual cavities, placed at intervals, to represent the heart. We must call these cavities hearts, for they perform the functions of these organs.

Also in *Amphioxus* we find the only exception among vertebrates to the general red color of the blood—*i. e.*, red when seen in mass. As it possesses no red blood corpuscles, it is hence colorless. This blood is principally purified by the current of water constantly passing through the bronchial or pharyngeal cavity; but within the cavity of the mouth we find several prolongations of the mucous membrane, densely covered with cilia, and richly supplied with blood; and without doubt these appendages are very efficient aids in the function of respiration.

This most remarkable little fish is generally found in sand-banks in various seas, but especially in the Mediterranean Sea. It has been found off the coasts of England and Ireland; in the Baltic Sea, North Sea, Indian and Pacific oceans, and also along our Southern Atlantic coasts. When dug out of its native habitation it will immediately begin to burrow again with considerable activity. These fishes live in sand-banks, at a depth varying from ten to twenty fathoms below the surface of the water, and are very hardy, living for several hours out of water, and will outlive a considerable amount of handling. For some reason they dislike exposure to the sunlight, and hence we might infer that, although their organs of vision are very imperfect, they possess the power of distinguishing light, if not objects.

Among the first descriptions of this most interesting fish, we have that by Mr. Couch, from specimens found on the British coasts. The one first discovered was lying partially buried in the sand, only its tail being exposed, and fifty feet distant from the retreating tide. This occurred on December 21, 1831, after a storm. The specimen had apparently been cast up by the waves. Of several individuals which were found about this time, the largest were about two and three-tenths inches long.

According to statements made by Mr. Wilde in a "Narrative of a Voyage to the Madeiras, Teneriffe, and Along the Shores of the Mediterranean," several individuals of *Amphioxus* would attach themselves to one another in a most remarkable manner, sometimes adhering together in such a way as to form a cluster; sometimes adhering by the sides of the bodies, so that the head or anterior extremity of one would be applied to the posterior third of the body of another preceding it, thus forming a connected line six or eight inches long. The whole mass would swim in unison and with considerable rapidity, with a snake-like motion. When specimens were placed in a glass containing sea water, and a finger or stick held before them, although their eyes are so imperfect, when approaching the solid object, they would stop suddenly and turn aside. They frequently come to the surface of the water, apparently for fresh air.

Amphioxus does not receive its food into its body by a process of swallowing, but simply imbibes it from the water after it is admitted for the purpose of respiration. Hence its food must consist of the minutest and lowest of organisms, belonging to the sub-kingdom *Protozoa*. It is highly probable that the most of its food is derived from the water which passes from the pharyngeal sac into the alimentary canal.

Notwithstanding the facts noted in this brief and imperfect sketch, our knowledge of *Amphioxus* is very limited. We need a more familiar acquaintance with its development and habits, and to zoologists it is an animal possessing more than ordinary interest.

HERMAN CROCKER EVARTS, M. D.

NOTES ON SOME BIRDS, OF CHATHAM, N. J.

BY HAROLD HERRICK.

[Read before the Linnean Society of New York, Nov. 2, 1878.]

Cistothorus stellaris, Short-billed Marsh Wren.—Commoner on the meadows along the Passaic River than I ever saw it elsewhere. Few of our birds are more local in their distribution than this species. While it is common on this part of the river, it is rare—in fact, I doubt if it occurs at all—on the salt meadows, thirty or forty miles nearer the river's mouth, although but about fifteen miles from Chatham as the crow flies. It breeds in June, after the manner of the long-bill, which latter bird probably occurs near there, although I never noted it.

Coturniculus henslowii, Henslow's Bunting.—For a bird not rare, it is surprising how few specimens of this species are to be found in collections made in this vicinity. It occurs at Chatham, and from the fact of my having a specimen taken late in the spring (the exact date I do not know), I infer that it breeds occasionally.

Tachycincta bicolor, White-bellied Swallow.—We all know that this swallow should breed with us, but, judging from my own experience, but few of us have found it so doing in New Jersey. On Decoration Day, May 30, 1873, I, with my friend Mr. D. B. Dickinson, while searching the river banks for nests of wood ducks and night herons, found a number of pairs nesting in old woodpecker's holes in stubs, precisely as I had found them often before at Grand Menan and Lake Umbagog, with the exception that at these places they had almost undisputed possession of their homes, while at Chatham the bluebirds were doing their best to dispossess them. I shot several in the act.

Goiaphea ludoviciana, Rose-Breasted Grosbeak.—A few usually breed in New Jersey, but it is as a rule an uncommon bird. This spring, however, it was very abundant, Mr. Will Dickinson shooting nearly a dozen one morning in May. More than the average remained to breed, I think.

Cardinalis virginianus, Cardinal.—Not a common bird, and occurs as often in midwinter as at any other season. This, however strange it may appear, is a fact, and one that has been noted by several friends as being the case in other places. A pair remained for a long time one winter in the firs and evergreens about a house in Llewellyn Park, Orange.

Lophophanes bicolor, Tufted Titmouse.—This species I have never seen alive, but Mr. Dickinson has shot it occasionally, but usually in winter, when, like the preceding, it should have been properly several hundred miles further south.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus, Red-headed Woodpecker.—Was not at all common until the fall of 1872, when a great flight occurred throughout the Middle and Southern New England States. They remained all winter, finding abundant food in the pin oaks along the river. Quite a number bred the next spring, and ever since a few pairs have continued to nest each spring in the vicinity.

Centurus carolinensis, Red-bellied Woodpecker.—A rare bird. Mr. Dickinson has taken but a single specimen.

Picus villosus, Hairy Woodpecker.—We found a nest with young some years ago in an old rotten tree in one of the river swamps. It was the first that either of us had ever seen. Although the birds are very common, the eggs are quite the reverse; and in all my collecting I have failed to secure a single authentic set, although they have always been one of my desiderata.

Dendroica æstiva, Yellow Warbler.—I noted last summer something in the nesting of this bird quite new to me. I had often seen them build a second story to their nests to cover the invading egg of the cow bunting; but in this instance the female had deposited three of her own eggs before the cow-bird's was laid. She had probably previously enjoyed the pleasure of rearing a young cowbird, and not caring to repeat the operation, determined to destroy her own eggs to get rid of the strange one, which she could not remove, and to that end built an entirely new nest on top of the old one. The structure was taken before the second litter was laid.

Helminthophaga lawrencii, Lawrence's Warbler.—As I have recorded elsewhere, the type of this species was taken at Chatham.

The various owls—*Bubo virginianus*, *Scops asio*, *Brachyotus palustris* and *Syrnium nebulosum*—are quite common at all seasons, and breed in greater or less numbers every year. Mr. D. takes the eggs of some one or other of them every year. The *Syrnium nebulosum* is quite tame, and not being shot, nests in hollow trees near the house. If small holes are enlarged and made suitable they are pretty sure to take possession of them for breeding. Of the hawks, *Buteo lineatus*, *Accipiter cooperi*, *Circus Hudsonius* and *Falco sparverius* breed in fair numbers.

Nauclerus furcatus, Swallow-tail Kite, seems pretty far from home, but I saw a fine specimen taken some six years ago. It lit on a house near Chatham, was shot at, wounded and caged. It finally died, and was stuffed by Mr. Dickinson.

Speaking of hawks alighting on houses reminds me of what I thought the peculiar action of a sparrow-hawk some two weeks since. He remained for several days in the vicinity of my house, in Orange, N. J., and during his stay seemed to light only on house tops, regardless of the persons around.

Aix sponsa, Wood Duck, breeds commonly in stubs along the river. Snowy and white herons sometimes visit the river, but are rare and shy. Night herons breed plentifully; saw thirty eggs taken in one tree where but one half the nests were accessible.

Porzana noveboracensis, Yellow Rail, is another of our birds that, while not rare in proper situations, is uncommon in collections. The Chatham meadows seem to suit them as well as they do the common and Virginia rails. I have four or five specimens taken there, and many are annually shot by sportsmen and discarded on account of their small size.

Gallinago wilsonii, Wilson's Snipe.—These meadows have, since first brought to notice by the facile pen of the lamented Frank Forester, been the most noted snipe grounds in the State. In the spring many birds are wounded, and so prevented from migrating, but their powers of reproduction are unimpaired. These, perhaps, mate and rear young. For certain it is that some breed yearly in the meadows. I have an egg taken from a nest found there, and Mr. D. takes young often, and last spring got a family of four in the down.

Philohela minor, Woodcock.—The dark, muddy, weedy and malarious swamps, close to the river, seem to possess great attractions for the woodcock. Only a few breed there, but in June, when the young are half grown, the families come down from the hills and surrounding country, till the swamps fairly teem with them. Mr. D.'s is the best swamp on the river, and 120 fine birds were killed in it July 4, 1878.

Larus philadelphia, Laughing Gull, occurs during migrations. During a heavy freshet in October, 1876, when the meadows were all under water, and after a severe storm, Will Dickinson shot an immature specimen of the genus *Stercorarius*, presumably *pomatorhinus*. This I regarded as a good take, as the bird probably did not come overland, but followed the sinuous course of the river from the sea, which could not be less than forty miles.

NEW JERSEY SPRING NOTES.

STANLEY, N. J., March 18, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

One of the many advantages gained by a residence in Morris County, N. J., within twenty or thirty miles of New York, is the opportunity to ramble through the hills and through the woods with a dog and gun. It matters but little if game is sometimes scarce. How delightful to observe the various habits of the birds, the wonderful variety among the trees, the laughing, rippling brooks, and exquisite moss-covered rocks. Although eleven years have passed since I left Brooklyn, to become a permanent summer and winter resident "in the Jerseys," I have no desire to return to the city. Indeed each returning season, with its fresh experiences in reading Nature's ever-open volume, serves to strengthen deep-seated love for our Hillside Home, on the sunny southerly slope of Long Hill, overlooking the fair valley of the peaceful Passaic.

When spring returns, we are all eagerly waiting the advent of the birds. A few courageous robins and bluebirds always winter in our neighborhood. Within two miles of our house is that remarkable feature in the physical geography of this part of New Jersey, the "Great Swamp." In one portion of it, covering many acres, the magnificent rhododendron grows to the height of ten feet. So dense is it that one can hardly force his way under or through the closely interlocked branches. Its broad, brilliant, evergreen leaves form an impervious roof, shielding partridges, quail, rabbits, robins, bluebirds, and as some naturalists tells us, even woodcock, from cold, hail, rain and snow during the rigors of winter.

On the afternoon of March 11, in company with our dark-eyed Laurie, a spotted six-year-old, with Grouse, the pointer, full of excitement at his liberation from the kennel, and the Colt breech-loader lying comfortably in the crook of the left arm, I started out for a short tramp along the bank of the Passaic. The ice was beginning to break up, and a few ducks had already been seen. The sun was shining brightly, and the atmosphere was like a day in April. We counted ten varieties of birds—robins, bluebirds, bluejays, blackbirds, four kinds of sparrows, crows, and an immense hen hawk. The latter was flying high in air. I exchanged No. 4 for a shell charged with buck-shot, and pulled trigger. The shot evidently disturbed him, as he suddenly wheeled and fluttered his wings in the bright light of the sun, revealing the plume-colored under-feathers.

This region seems to be frequented by many different varieties of the hawk family. I have observed at least twelve. My pigeons and young chickens are frequently destroyed by them. They are very wary, and I have as yet been unable to bring down a single specimen. I mean to break the monotony ere three weeks have passed, as I want a fine falcon to keep company with the great horned owl and broad-winged golden eagle in the library.

On Saturday afternoon, 15th, in the same locality, within two gun-shots of the house, I flushed three woodcock. Is not this unusually early? This evening, while returning home from the depot, I heard their peculiar note repeated rapidly. One flew across the road just in front of the horse; another sat in the road two rods in advance of us. We pulled up. For a moment the quaint cry was repeated, and then as we drove on, up and away, alighting just over the fence.

At noon on Sunday a golden eagle came sailing over, five hundred feet in the air. A plucky little hawk espied him, and it was very amusing to witness their encounter in mid-air. By the way, an interesting event happened during a recent trip on the Fort Lee boat up the North River. A golden eagle, whose expanded wings were six feet from tip to tip, accompanied us for two miles. It kept just in advance, a half gun-shot off. As we approached the ice on the western shore it alighted on the outer edge. The deck hand said that he had seen several this winter. The severe weather of the North has driven them to the salt water to seek fish food, and perhaps anticipating an invitation to the fish dinner of the American Fish Cultural Association. Sunday also marked the return of the cheerful, industrious, gossippy Phœbe bird.

As I sat at breakfast this morning I heard the familiar call, "Phœbe," "Phœbe," and looking out of the window saw the bird busily engaged in a critical examination of her old home built on a shelf which I made for her four years ago, after her two unsuccessful attempts to build a nest five inches broad on a window frame two inches wide.

We were all nicely seated in the library this evening, when "Buster," our irrepressible ten year old, rushed in exclaiming: "Papa, come to the kitchen, quick! What do you think Hugh has caught?" I thought instantly, and as I reached the kitchen saw that I had divined the cause of "Buster's excitement. "See, papa! he's playing 'possum! Just look at him curled up there! Isn't he a sly old fellow to try to fool us and make believe he's dead?" It was a comical sight. Mr. 'Possum was on his back, one eye closed, the other open; his jaws apart, showing two fierce looking teeth nearly an inch long; his hind paws were curled up under him, the front ones stretched out losely as if useless. The hairless tail, bereft of four or five inches, seemed to indicate that it would never serve again to suspend its owner to the branch of a persimmon tree. Our entire family speedily gathered there. Some insisted he was dead. I inserted a stout stick between his jaws. This was a little too much for the animal. They closed on it like a steel trap. We decided to add this new comer to our little managerie. It seemed that he had discovered about as soon as we that our hens had decided on a "new lay," and in the shades of evening he was cautiously making for the gate of the hennery when Neptune, our magnificent black and white greyhound, espied him. With the speed of the wind he came down upon him, and but for the approach of Hugh would have left him no legitimate reason for "playing 'possum." Hugh took him by the tail, and thereby hung the termination of this tale. Now, Mr. Editor, and kind readers, isn't it a thousand times more enjoyable to be in Jersey, even in March, than to be confined to the dull, uninteresting, ill-smelling city? GEO. SHEPHARD PAGE.

P. S.—This does not stand for postscript, but for another "'Possum," which Neptune caught at half-past ten o'clock, since writing above, and which also sacrificed her liberty to her unlawful love for fresh laid eggs worth 40 cents a dozen.

G. S. P.

NESTING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN AND LOGGERHEAD SHRIKES IN MAINE.—Last summer (1878) I came into possession of a fine nest and five eggs of the northern butcherbird. It was taken at Bangor, Maine, May, 1878, and at finding contained six eggs. It is a bulky, heavy walled structure, and thickly lined with feathers. Writing to Mr. E. S. Bowler, the collector, for further particulars, he kindly replied as follows: "The nest was located in a small spruce tree, in the middle of a retired field. It was about ten feet from the ground and quite well concealed." And now comes a surprising statement, for he continues: "This shrike is by no means common. The loggerhead shrike frequently builds in this vicinity, but I have heard of only three instances of the great northern nesting here—one last year and two this. It is a little more retired in building, and defends its nest with greater valor than the loggerhead. I think the first *debut* of the latter species was made in 1875, and that they have been increasing every season since and will soon become common." Mr. Bowler considers that the eggs he has of *Lanius (Collurio) ludovicianus* are more rounded and the spots smaller than on those of *L. borealis*. Perhaps we have now a clue to where the birds taken occasionally in Southern New England late in fall and winter come from. H. A. PURDIE.

Boston, Massachusetts.

HORNS WITH HAIR ON—*St. Maurice, Canada, March 26—Mr. Editor:*—I have before me a pair of caribou antlers most extraordinary. They are entirely covered with skin and thick hair of the color and texture of such as covers the animal's head. These antlers were purchased from a hunter last July (1878), but the covering is not the "velvet" (which is quite familiarly known to me), but is as genuine hair from skull to tips as ever grows on a deer's head. The antlers are of good size, rather flat laterally, fairly symmetrical and of very light weight. Has a parallel curiosity ever been known?

EVERETT SMITH.

THE TROUT PERCH.—A matter of much interest to the icthyologist is the late discovery of the "trout perch" (*Percopsis guttata*—Agassiz) in one of the streams of old Connecticut. This fish, first found and described by Agassiz while on his trip to Lake Superior in 1856, up to the present find has only been known to inhabit three Northern localities, namely, one of the streams of Western Kansas, Rocky River of this State, which empties into Lake Erie six miles west of this city, and a small stream in Maryland, a tributary of the Potomac, but now at this late date, after the first discovery of the fish on the north shore of Lake Superior, we find it inhabiting a fifth locality, the Nutmeg State counting it among her fauna. Theodore Lyman questions if it might not have been "sent in some invoice of whitefish or black bass?" I do not think this possible, but believe it found its way to the Connecticut stream in a natural way. It has been there for ages but has been over-looked. This fish in the Maryland River was first discovered eight years ago. In the Rocky River, where it is quite abundant, it was found by the late Dr. Yared P. Kirtland in the spring of 1846, long before fish culture had recieved any attention, and to this day no foreign whitefish, black bass or their spawn have been introduced to the river or its vicinity. Two years ago a number of these fish were brought to me. I quote from my note book made at the time: April 25, 1877—Mr. A. Hall, of East Rockport, caught in Rocky River, the 23d inst., four specimens of the "perch, like salmon" (*Percopsis guttata*—Agassiz). This new genus was made by Agassiz, and so far contains but two species, of which the Rocky River specimen is the same as discovered by him on the north shore of Lake Superior. The second species is, so far, only found, according to Agassiz, in Western Kansas. This fish bears the same relation to the ctenoid and cycloid fishes of to-day that the gar pike (*Lepidosteus*) does to the ancient ganoids. DR. E. STERLING.

ANOTHER PARASITE FLY.—*Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 11.—Mr. Editor:* Inclosed please find a fly found "alive and kicking" on a chicken hawk killed this morning. Thought it might interest you to compare it with the partridge flies you recently examined; also that it is found fully developed and lively after such a hard winter, at this time of year.

BOBOLINK.

The specimen sent by our correspondent belongs to the genus *ornithomigee*, and is often of the same family with the partridge fly, to which it is similar in many of its habits.

THAT WOODCOCK IN THE WOODPILE—*Bristol, Pa., March 28—Editor Forest and Stream:*—Why so gently chiding? The woodcock mentioned in my note of 10th inst. was caught by a cat and almost killed before Strembeck captured it. I should have so stated and not have led to the inference that we were killing woodcock in March—*vide* your issue of this week. C. E. S.

AERIAL CLAM CRACKERS—*Cleveland, Ohio, March 24—Editor Forest and Stream:*—Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, and seeing that the clam-muskrat question is calling forth quite a number of letters, perhaps it would interest your readers to know how crows and gulls get mussels and other shell-fish out of their shells. Their mode of operating is to take the shell-fish in their claw or mouth, rise in the air and let it drop time after time until the shell is broken.

S. B.

A WISE QUAIL.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, JAN. 28, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In one of your late issues I read a letter on "Domesticating Quail," and I have always had my doubts whether this could be done, but after this morning's experience I am inclined, after noticing the sagacity of one of these favorites, to believe it can be. When I have stated the case, I leave it to those who have more time than I to judge. Two weeks ago I sent for 12 pair of Minnesota quail and received them in good order by American Express, made a coop with an extension in my yard for them to enjoy the sun and fresh air. Last evening after dark, while engaged at the coop, one said whirr! and was gone. Were I a betting man I would have wagered about 100 to 1 that that quail was a goner. At break of day this morning, while feeding my dogs, I heard the well-known whirr again, and could faintly see the little fellow alight on a woodshed, with about seven cats trying to catch him. You may think it strange that seven cats should be up so early, but allow me to explain, that our kitten gave a concert last night, as she is of age to go into society, and I presume the company had not got over their spree and were singing "Home, Sweet Home" when I fired some "Beautiful Snow" in among them, and they desisted from singing and also from trying to shake hands with my poor "Bob White."

I got Mr. Bob down from the shed and he flew across six fences and alighted about 500 feet from my yard. I told my son (who, when I said "quail," got out of bed and dressed in about 3½ seconds) to go around "Bob White;" and sure enough he flew (the bird, not the boy) straight to his coop and tried to get through the wires into it: this, remember, without another quail being in sight, as I had not yet opened the trap-door. Now, Mr. Editor, what pigeon, chicken, or any other domesticated bird or animal could do better than this? Please consider fences had shut out from him every view in the past two weeks; here he was free, but came back, and I quietly walked him into a woodshed, closed the door and returned him to his friends. That quail is not for sale for $99.99, and in spring he with the others shall have a trip to the country. TRUTH.

The Kennel.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

THE GRANDEST YET—953 DOGS ENTERED FOR COMPETITION IN THE REGULAR CLASSES, EXCLUSIVE OF ENTRIES FOR SPECIAL PRIZES OR LITTERS OF PUPPIES.

THE third annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club, to be held at Gilmore's Garden on April 8, 9, 10 and 11, will eclipse all of its predecessors, even including the great show of 1877. The number of dogs entered for competition is 953, and the list could have been increased to considerably over 1,000 if those offered on Tuesday had been accepted. The gratifying part of this exhibit is in the fact that a large majority of these are sporting dogs, the entries in these classes being in excess of any previous year. Nor has there been any special effort made on the part of the managers to secure entries by solicitation or extraordinary means. This unusual entry of sporting dogs may be accepted as an expression of the sentiments of the sportsmen of the country with regard to the integrity and popularity of John Davidson as a judge. The "ring" which could not use him for its purposes, and which yet connived at the altering of the scores at Nashville and Hampton Field Trials (of which more anon), would do well to take this lesson to heart. The gentlemen who have accepted the position of judges in companionship with Mr. Davidson are Mr. Geo. C. Colburn, of this city, and Mr. John S. Wise, of Richmond, Va., and their names given in this way are alone a sufficient indorsement or expression of opinion as to whether Mr. Davidson is a suitable person to judge or not. And we might mention in this connection that Mr. Hammond, of Springfield, Mass., and others who were named in the "ring's" Chicago organ as having declined to serve with Mr. Davidson, have written to the club, indignantly denying such an imputation, and giving satisfactory reasons for declining.

There are no less than 516 pointers and setters entered. The list comprises 128 pointers, 157 English setters, 73 black and tan setters, and 158 red and red and white setters. In the list are 43 champions, a number, we believe, unprecedented at any previous show held in this country, or, as far as sporting dogs are concerned, in England. The champion pointers are Snapshot, Pete, Bounce, Sicaford, Psyche, Fan, Columbia Kennel Club's Belle and Fan and Mr. Orgill's Romp, Sefton Rush, Rose and others. The open classes will contain some very fine dogs. The Champion English Setter classes will show Lark, Frank II., Royal Ben, Grouse, Jersey Duke, Grace, Rhods, Nina, Rose and others. Among the black and tan setters (champions) are Knight, Belle, Nell, Nellie (Copeland's), Beauty, Lou, Fan and others. The Champion Red Irish dogs and bitches are Dash, Rory O'Moore, Flora, Ruby, Red Rival, Breeze, etc. In the other sporting classes there are 2 Irish water spaniels, 5 Clumbers, 26 cockers, 9 foxhounds, 15 beagles and 8 dachshunds. The non-sporting classes are represented by 20 mastiffs, 23 St. Bernards, 20 Newfoundlands, 10 Siberian bloodhounds, 15 greyhounds, 5 deerhounds, 45 fox terriers, 16 collies, 8 bulldogs, 31 bull terriers, 14 Skye terriers, 23 pugs, 11 Scotch terriers, 13 black and tan terriers, 3 Dandy Dinmonts, 36 Yorkshire terriers, 9 toy terriers, 8 King Charles, 5 Japanese spaniels and 9 Italian greyhounds. In the miscellaneous class there are 26 entries, among them some very curious animals. Mr. Lorillard exhibits two *Ouiniche*, or black poodles; then there is a specimen of the New Leonberg breed, several Maltese dogs and Chinese and Mexican dogs.

A comparison of this with the principal shows held in the United States gives the following results:

PLACES.		ENTRIES.
New York	1879	953
"	1878	824
"	1877	877
Boston	1878	674
Philadelphia	1877	495
Baltimore	1877	245
"	1878	368
St. Louis	1878	469

The following is a complete list of the special prizes. The prizes in classes E, F, H, J, K, N, will follow the awards in the general classes. Classes B and D will be decided between the dog and bitch winning in their respective classes. Class I will be decided between the winners in the champion and open English setter dog classes. For the other special classes entries must be made to the superintendent during the first day of the show. No entrance fee will be required:

A. For the best native English setter dog or bitch that has never won a first prize, a breech-loading shotgun, valued at $200, and presented by Messrs. Parker Bros., of West Meriden, Conn.

B. For the best red Irish setter dog or bitch that has never won a first prize, a split bamboo fly rod, presented by Messrs. Conroy, Bissett & Mallison.

C. For the best brace of English setter dogs, a Creedmoor rifle, presented by Messrs. E. Remington & Sons.

D. For the best pointer dog or bitch that has never won a first prize, a complete hunting suit and gun case, presented by Messrs. Thomson & Son.

E. For the best fox terrier dog, a gold scarf pin, presented by F. O. De Luze, Esq.

F. For the best fox terrier bitch, a gold scarf pin, presented by F. O. De Luze, Esq.

G. For the best toy or pet dog exhibited by a lady, a silver-mounted, silk-wrapped club bow and arrows, presented by Messrs. Conroy, Bissett & Mallison.

H. For the best black and tan setter dog that has never won a first prize, a silver flask, value $75, presented by Louis B. Wright, Esq.

I. For the best English setter dog, a painted China *plaque*, portrait of Mr. Morford's May, value $50, presented by Messrs. L. Straus & Sons.

J. For the best pug, dog or bitch, an inlaid celluloid dog collar, presented by the Medford Fancy Goods Co., Boston, Mass.

K. For the best Yorkshire terrier, dog or bitch, an inlaid celluloid dog collar, presented by the Medford Fancy Goods Co., Boston, Mass.

L. For the best litter of pointer or setter puppies, a meerschaum pipe, value $40, presented by F. Julius Kaldenberg, Esq.

M. For the best pointer dog competing in the open class, to be shown with two of his get, $30 in cash, presented by a friend of the pointer.

N. For the best Yorkshire terrier under five pounds weight, a silver collar, value $30, presented by Geo. De Forest Grant, Esq.

O. For the best brace of black and tan setters, regardless of sex or age, the "Sportsman's Library," value $20, presented by the Orange Judd Pub. Co.

P. For the best brace of red Irish setters, regardless of sex, a gentleman's six-foot, two-piece snakewood and lancewood bow, and one dozen best snakewood-footed, full-nocked, parallel points arrows, value $26, presented by the manufacturer, E. I. Horseman, Esq., New York.

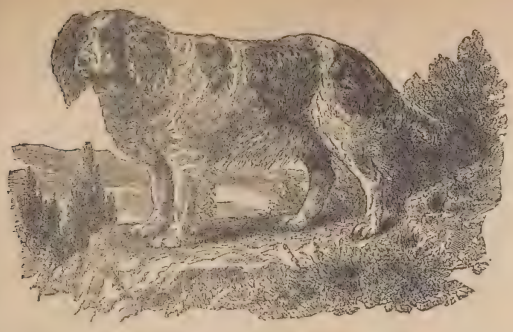
Q. For the best dog, bitch or puppy, sired by Sensation, an artist's proof of steel-plate engraving of Sensation, presented by W. Wellstood & Co., of N. Y.

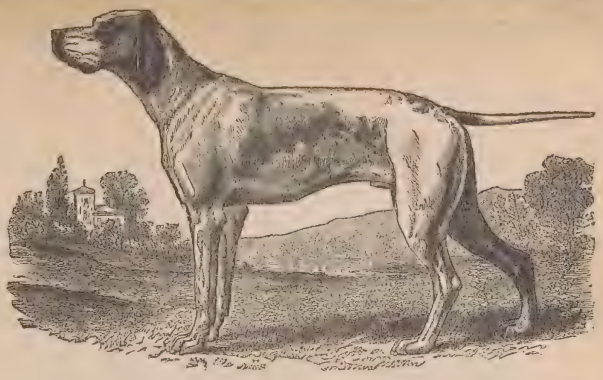
The judges are, for the sporting classes, John Davidson, Esq., of Monroe, Mich; John S. Wise, Esq., of Richmond, Va., and Geo. C. Colburn, Esq., of New York. For non-sporting classes, Col. DeLancey Kane, of New York; J. I. J. Grainger, Esq., of New York, and Jas. B. England, Esq., of Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Kennel Club will appoint and send on three of its members to act with a similar number from the Westminster Kennel Club as a committee of appeals. The members of the latter club having the show in charge are as follows: Manager—Wm. M. Tileston, Dr. W. S. Webb, C. Du Bois Wagstaff, H. Walter Webb. Committee—G. De Forest Grant, E. C. Stanton, Louis B. Wright, Robt. C. Cornell, F. O. De Luze, Dr. Wm. G. Richards. Season tickets will be sent to all exhibitors.

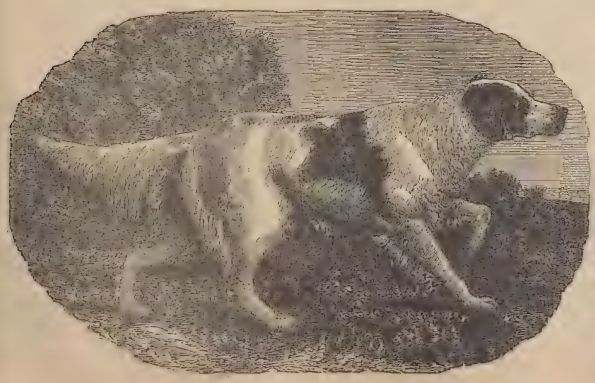
We print on another page fac-similes of some of the letters received from superintendents of railroads, in which they offer to carry dogs free; also a cut of the Kennel Club medal.

PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.—We are requested to advise intending exhibitors at this show that all those desiring to enter dogs for special prizes, after Class D, page 26 of prize list, are notified that the clause requiring all pointers and setters to be the progeny of parents bred in the United States, is rescinded, and is open to all. All entries close April 1.

CELEBRATED PRIZE WINNERS.—We give on another page cuts of some of the most celebrated dogs of the day both in this country and in England. Those on the right are the pointer Sensation, Skye terrier Ruffles, St. Bernard Monarque, pug Rex, Yorkshire terrier Kitty, bull terrier Tarquin and Gordon setter Lu. In the centre, St. Bernard Alp and bull dog Duke. On the left, cocker spaniel Witch, mastiff King Olaf, dachshund Diana and English setter Lark.







CELEBRATED PRIZE WINNERS.

Old Colony Steamboat Co.
Fall River Line
Office of General Agents

George L. Conner, Genl Pass'r Agent. PREMISES. New York, March 7, 1879

Chas Lincoln Esq
Supt Westminster Kennel Club
P.O. 1740 N.Y.

Dear Sir,

In your favor of 5th inst. This Line will carry free, dogs intended for exhibition at the Spring Bench Show of your Club, when accompanied by their owners.

Yours truly
Fall River Line
per

New York Lake Erie & Western Railroad Co
Office of the General Passenger Agent
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent. New York, March 6th 1879

Chas. Lincoln, Esq.
Supt. Westminster Kennel Club
P.O. Box 1740, New York

Dear Sir:

Referring to your favor of the 4th inst. we will transport our exhibition dogs free of charge, when accompanied by their owners, all dogs intended for the show in New York the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 79

Very respectfully
Jno. N. Abbott
Gen'l Pass'r Agent
per

J. H. Bowers, Receiver
Atlantic & Great Western Railroads
Office of the General Passenger & General Ticket Agent
Cincinnati, March 7, 1879

Chas Lincoln Esq
Supt Westminster Kennel Club
New York

Dear Sir—

Your favor of 5th inst at hand, in answer would say we will issue order to our train baggage masters to carry dogs accompanied by their owners in attendance on the bench show of your club free of charge.

Yours Truly
W. P. Shuttuck
G.P.A.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co
Office of the General Manager
Philadelphia Pa. March 6th 1879

Chas. Lincoln Esq.
Supt. Westminster Kennel Club
Dear Sir,

I have your letter of 4th inst. and will take pleasure in giving directions for free transportation of dogs (when accompanied by their owners) to and from your Bench Show to be held in New York on the 8th prox.

Respectfully,
Thos. A. Scott
General Manager

Philadelphia Wilmington & Baltimore R.R.
General Ticket Department
Philadelphia March 11 1879

Chas Lincoln Esq
Supt Westminster Kennel Club
P.O. Box 1740 New York

Dear Sir

Referring to your favor of 5th inst. Club Rules. under Exhibition dogs free to the Exhibition. Confirmed to the same with. Please advise me how we will know the dogs, and I will give the necessary instructions.

Respt
Geo. A. Dauman
GTA

Lehigh Valley Rail Road Co.
Office of the
President's Assistant and General Agent.
Bethlehem, Pa. March 10th 1879

Mr Chas Lincoln.
P.O. Box 1740. New York.
Dear Sir:

Your favor of 7th inst. rec'd. We will transport free dogs going to & returning from the Bench Show in New York next month if accompanied by their owners, furnishing us a man to bring back more than one dog.

Yours truly
Wm. H. Sayre
V.P.

Gen'l Freight Agent's Office.

LONG ISLAND RAIL ROAD.

J. Chittenden, General Freight Agent.
Thos. R. Shaw, Receiver.

Long Island City, March 11, 1879.

Mr Chas. Lincoln
Supt Westminster Kennel Club
P.O. Box 1740 N. York.

Dear Sir, Yours of 7th inst. duly received and in reply would say, that we are ready to transport Dogs for show, free, when accompanied by and at the risk of the owner.

Respectfully
J. Chittenden
Gen'l Fr't Ag't.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS.—There arrived, March 18, per steamship *Erin*, from Liverpool, a very handsome pair of red Irish setter puppies, dog and bitch, four months old, by Osborne's Bosco (second at Bristol, 1878), J. W. Princep's My Duchess. They were purchased in Bristol, England, for Geo. J. Leach, of Raleigh, N. C., and will be forwarded to their destination after the close of the coming show in this city, where they are to be exhibited in the puppy class under six months old.

GREYHOUNDS RETRIEVING.—*San Francisco, March* 19.—In looking over my copies of the FOREST AND STREAM my eye was struck with an article entitled, "Retrieving Greyhounds," and I thought my experience with them as retrievers might not be out of place, even at this late period. About forty-three miles on the line of the Stockton railroad is situated a town called Pleasanton, where resides a friend of mine who is a great hare hunter, and always keeps a large pack of greyhounds, several of which will retrieve rabbits and hares in a manner that would not disgrace a setter. The best retriever I ever saw belonged to myself. She was a small blue slut, and would retrieve a ball or stick with pleasure, and when hunting would bring all the game I could shoot. She was a good duck retriever, and would bring me a crippled duck alive. There is a hound in the city now, called American Girl, that is an excellent retriever, and will bring in pigeons at a pigeon match as well as a setter. She will run in the next coursing match at Merced. Yours fraternally,
W. S. KITTLE.

"ANSER" TO "IVANHOE."

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Allow me to say a word concerning "Ivanhoe's" letter to your valuable paper. No doubt the gentleman did not anticipate stirring up such a hornet's nest when he dealt so summarily with his dogs in general and our Western dogs in particular. On August 12, 1878, I had the pleasure of traveling from St. Paul to Worthington with "Ivanhoe," a friend of his, and a man whom I supposed to be their breaker. They had a brace of dogs, a red Irish setter and a Gordon—two beauties. I had with me my brace, the liver and white and the liver pointer, both of which dogs you will remember to have seen and to have complimented very highly. His party spent considerable time in baggage car, where the two braces were, and were apparently highly pleased with the general appearance of the pointers. At Mankato we took supper, after which I took my dogs off the chain and turned them loose for a few minutes' run and freedom. My recollection is that they were surprised at my venturing to do it in a strange place and while the cars stopped for so short a time. When the bell rang I whistled up my pointers, put them on the chain again, and moved on for Worthington, when we separated, they stopping there to shoot and I going on to Sioux Falls, D. T. I returned in a few days and inquired how the young men got along. A party with whom they were out said they did pretty well, considering they nor their dogs knew nothing of chicken hunting. Every time a bird was killed there was a neck and heels chase—dogs, men and chickens—and devil take the hindmost, until the bird was bagged. The dogs were not to blame; the lack of training was the trouble. A cool sportsman to take either of those dogs singly, a good whip and a strong check-cord, and plenty of birds, in half a day's time would have brought him down to where the sport would have been grand. When I saw they did not dare turn those setters loose for a chance to run and to rest their weary, tired bodies at Mankato, I knew there couldn't help being music when they struck game for the first time. I am not surprised at their blue-blood noses being slightly elevated at the dogs seen at Worthington, as there are a few hard citizens there among the canine fraternity. My advice to the young gentlemen, if they try the prairies another season, would be to form the acquaintance of some sportsman where they propose to hunt—men that have good dogs and who know their use, and are prepared to show them how the thing is done in this part of the country. Then I think when they leave it, it will be with a different opinion of the country, the sport and our canine friends. It surprised me somewhat that he was so sweeping in his denunciation of the Western curs, as to my knowledge he had seen some of our best—some, whose immediate ancestors have proved themselves on both bench and field to have been worthy of consideration.

Submitting the above as from one interested, in harmony prevailing in all classes, but more especially that of sportsmen, I have the honor to remain,

Yours for the good of the common cause, ANSER.

COCKER SPANIELS.

TORONTO, March 19, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

As a breeder of cocker spaniels (in a small way) I have read the articles and letters that have appeared on that subject lately with a great deal of interest. The one that suited my ideas best was that one about the "Devonshire Cockers." My brood bitch Brownie answers to the description very well, and as she is considered to be, by long odds, the best cocker in this dog-loving city, I do not think that it will be amiss if I give a short description of her:

First, as to pedigree: She is by one of the ordinary large liver-and-white cockers, an imported dog and very handsome, out of a black bitch, also imported, weighing about thirty pounds, and, as far as I can make out, a "Devonshire." Brownie is brown, as her name implies; not the ordinary dark liver color, but a rich brown, with the slightest suspicion of a red or golden tinge. She weighs only twenty-one pounds when in working condition, but at present, being heavy with pup and pretty fat into the bargain, she will probably weigh twenty-four pounds. Her legs are short and as straight as can be; her head is small and delicately shaped, ears long and silky, feathers the same, tail set on low, and, of course, cropped; and, in fact, as the "Devonshire" man says she is, "the very beau-ideal of symmetry in a dog." She is under-hung slightly, though her lips quite cover it, and you have no idea what an improvement it is; it gives a sort of *piquant* appearance to her face which is quite charming. Her first litter was got by a thoroughbred King Charles spaniel weighing about fifteen pounds, color black and tan. In one dog pup she threw back to her dam and produced an almost exact image of her in size as well as everything else. This dog (Rollo) took second prize at a bench show held here in 1877, being beaten by the dog that took first prize at the Centennial. As I have been unable to get the stamp of dog that I would like to breed Brownie to of other blood, I have tried in-breeding, on the strength of "Stonehenge's" assertion that it is not injurious, and I have found it answer very well so far. She has had one litter by him, and is now in pup to him again. I had saved the smallest pup, a bitch, for myself, but was so unfortunate as to have her stolen from me some three months ago. I do not believe in in-breeding myself when it can be avoided; at least not so close as in the present instance—and could I obtain a black dog not more than twenty-five pounds in weight and with a small nose, I would much prefer to breed her to such an one. The reason that I say a small nose is that a great many dogs called thoroughbred cockers, and even taking prizes as such, have long, square, broad noses, which I consider excessively ugly. If any gentleman should see this who has such a dog as I would like, I would be glad to hear from him. In fact, I would be glad to hear from any one interested in cockers, for I think that they are the dogs for gentlemen who are fond of sport and yet have not sufficient spare time to keep a setter in proper training, and as com-

panions they are unequalled. I have received a circular from Mr. McKeon, but it seems that he has only liver-colored or liver-and-white dogs. Surely there are some black cockers in America! Brownie's dam is dead, and of course Rollo might be called a cross, though the King Charles are only a variety of the cockers. There is one black cocker here besides Rollo, but his owner knows nothing of his breeding, and he is not a very handsome specimen, though a splendid field dog. And now having trespassed long enough on your valuable space, I will end this rambling letter. Any one who wishes to see Brownie will have the opportunity at the coming bench show in New York.

G. D, M.

Mr. Lemuel Willey, of 21 German street, Baltimore, exhibited a very handsome pair of imported black cockers at the last Boston dog show, and also at the Baltimore show. At the latter show Mr. W. H. Whitridge showed a black cocker two years old out of this cross.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A DOG.—Mr. Voskamp, Secretary of the Miner Rod and Gun Club, of this city, brought to our office the other day a beautiful red and white Irish setter, a two-year-old dog pup, sired by Michael Englert's celebrated dog Frank, now dead, but for which the owner once refused $1,000. Dash, the progeny, is certainly a most beautiful creature, and evidently very well-broken, inheriting the traits and characteristics of his sire. He has been entered in class for the coming bench show, and stands a good chance for a prize. He is the most promising of all the old dogs yet. And this leads up to the lamentable incident which we wished to relate. Frank died in the field, whither he had been taken by some members of the club to retrieve snipe; for he did the retrieving for the whole club. The suddenness of his taking off led to a *post-mortem* examination, which disclosed a cocle jammed tight in the rectum, and very much swelled. It had probably been swallowed a fortnight previously, for the poor creature had no passage of the bowels for six days and evidently suffered great pain, though he did not allow mere bodily ailments to interfere with his duties. He was a noble beast, and the club has sustained a severe loss. We call to mind an almost similar instance in which Dr. Strachan, of this city, was the sufferer, one of the celebrated dogs imported by Sir Frederick Bruce having been killed by swallowing a greased cork.

ANOTHER DOG BOOK.—The Orange Judd Company, with its accustomed enterprise, has just issued a new book which is most comprehensive in its scope and thorough in its completion. It is entitled "The Dogs of Great Britain, America and Other Countries," and comprises all the essential parts of the two standard works on the dog by "Stonehenge," together with chapters by David W. Judd, Henry Stewart, "Warwick" and other American writers. Not having yet perused the book, we cannot yet speak as to its merits, but the price is only $2, and it can be purchased at Gilmore's Garden during the dog show.

PURCHASE OF FINE DOGS.—Mr. J. Fottler, Jr., of Boston, President of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, has purchased from the St. Louis Kennel Club the Irish setter bitches, Loo II. and Duck, and having previously purchased Berkley will establish a kennel of red Irish setters which it would be very hard to excel, all the dogs mentioned being well-known prize winners. Loo II. stands unrivalled. She has been many times exhibited, but, we believe, no bitch in this country has ever yet beaten her. She is now five years old, being just in her prime. She is in whelp to Erin II. The latter is considered one of the best field dogs ever owned by the St. Louis Kennel Club. Loo II. has won the following prizes:

Dublin, 1874, 1st in puppy class; Belfast, 1875, 3d in champion class; Dublin, 1875, 2d prize; Chicago, 1876, 1st in bitch class and special for best setter bitch of any strain; St. Louis, 1876, 1st prize bitch and progeny; Baltimore, 1877, 1st for best bitch, special for best setter dog or bitch either imported or native, special with Elcho for best brace, and special for best Irish setter bitch; New York, 1877, champion prize; St Louis, 1878, champion prize, best pair with Berkley, best brace with Berkley, and best kennel with Berkley and others; Boston, 1878, best pair with Berkley, best kennel with Berkley, but did not compete for championship; Baltimore, 1878, best setter bitch imported or native; New York, 1878, champion prize.

Duck will be bred to Berkley—a better pair can hardly be found. She was a noted bitch before coming hither, having won numerous prizes before her importation. She is a grand and stylish worker, having been under Mr. C. B. Whitford's tuition. The following prizes stand to Duck's credit: Duck (No. 6,209 Eng. K. C. Stud Book), before importation was winner of 2d prize at Brighton, 1876; 1st prize at Birmingham, 1875; 1st prize at Wellington, 1876; 1st prize at Nantwich, 1876, and champion cup for the best sporting dog exhibited at Nantwich, 1876. Since importation she is winner of 1st prize at St. Louis, 1877; 2d prize at St. Louis, 1878, when in bad form; 1st prize at Boston, 1878; champion prize at Baltimore, 1878; champion prize at St. Paul, 1878; 1st prize at Detroit, 1879, special prize for best Irish setter dog or bitch, at Detroit, 1879.

ADVICE TO DOG BUYERS.—*Monroe, N. Y.*—"Let me say to sportsmen: Don't be flattered into buying a dog because its "daddy" took a prize at the bench show. I am speaking of pups, for they are somewhat like a family of children. Their father may be great and they worth nothing. It is best not to buy a pup till it has reached the age of six months, as you can then tell something about its style and general appearance. He must have a natural disposition to range; must be headstrong and intelligent, and it is no bad sign to see him at this age pointing the chickens and ducks about the yard. With this sort of metal your trouble in training will be amply repaid. If you don't know how to train a dog get a copy of "Hallock's Gazetteer" and find out. I believe that half of the pedigree dogs have little to recommend them except their pedigrees. I have had several such, and the best dog I ever saw or had is a blue-ticked pointer, which was picked up in a gutter, and I believe he is to-day as fine a dog as ever ranged a prairie or stubble. I think if more attention was paid to breeding dogs from parents who had superior field qualities and less from bench show stock, that there would be many dogs of genuine worth, if not so pretty to the eye. AVERY.

TO REMOVE FILM FROM A DOG'S EYE.—*Jarvis, Ontario, March*, 27.—As I have frequently obtained valuable information from you it is only fair that I should give your readers the benefit of an experiment I tried, and which succeeded. Three years ago my cocker spaniel, Rake, injured his eye, and a white film slowly grew over it. As a remedy I put into the eye, three or four times a day, a small pinch of dry pulverized white sugar. After a few applications the film was gradually reduced, and in about three weeks entirely disappeared and has not since returned. C. W. NASH.

—Mr. Edmund Orgill, of Brooklyn, has sold his young lemon and white setter Repton (Ray-Bess) to Mr. C. C. Pettitt, of Galveston, Texas.

—Mr. E. B. Gallup, of Perrymans, Md., has sold half his interest in beagle dog Spot, winner of 2d at Baltimore, 1878. To J. P. Prentiss, of Wilmington, Delaware, for $30.

—Mr. Fred O. Downes, of Worcester, Mass., has sold to Mr. W. B. Cross, of Brockton, Mass., his black, white and tan bitch pup Topsy, whelped July 13, 1878. By Champion Gladstone out of Mr. Isaac Fiske's Pearl.

See adv. Laverack pups, A. F. Huston.

Rational Pastimes.

HOMING PIGEONS.—The Homing Pigeon Society, of Troy, N. Y., will hold a contest for the championship of the United States next May. The pigeons will start, May 9, from St. Johnsville, and fly to Troy, a distance of fifty-four miles. A week later the pigeons will be started from Utica and fly to Troy, a distance of eighty-five miles. On May 24 the long distance fly for the State championship gold medal will take place. The birds will be started from Syracuse and their destination will be Troy, distance 130 miles. On June 14 the great race for the championship of the United States will take place. The distance will be from Rochester to Troy, 206½ miles. As this race is open to all, it is expected about eighty Antwerps will be entered.

A GRAND ARCHERY TOURNAMENT.—On March 20 a meeting of the association was held at Chicago, and measures were taken to have a grand archery tournament on White Stocking Park this summer. The programme arranged at the meeting will include contests for prizes to the amount of $1,000. The shooting for the championship medal will be at the double York round, consisting of 144 arrows at 100 yards, 96 at 80 yards, and 48 at 60 yards. Shooting for the woman's championship medal will be at the Columbia round, consisting of 48 arrows, each at 60, 40 and 30 yards. The club shoot for teams of four will be at the American round, consisting of 30 arrows each man at 60, 50 and 40 yards. In addition to a number of special prizes offered in England and this country, the association will offer national medals. The archery clubs of this vicinity should prepare at once to send representatives to the tournament.

ILLINOIS—*Highland Park*—The following archery scores were made at recent contests, the shooting taking place in the evening in Central Hall. Range, 20 yards; target, 12 inches; 90 arrows per man the first evening, and sixty arrows the second:

Score First Evening.

	Hits.	Score.		Hits.	Score.
H C Carver	51	219	W B D Gray	36	132
O W Kyle	35	213	J McDonald, Jr.	19	71
E H Beebe	46	161	F B Green	18	48
F P Hall	39	159	N Butler, Jr.	8	44
C G Hammond	35	133			

Score Second Evening.

O W Kyle	37	159	F C Hall	26	93
E H Beebe	35	139	C G Hammond	18	80
W B D Gray	32	118	J McDonald, Jr.	14	54
H C Carver	23	101			

—Entries for the New York Athletic Club open handicap games close on the 12th inst. The meeting is the 19th inst.

—They had a ludicrous time of it in Brooklyn the other night. Prof. J. W. Whitney, the athletic instructor of the schoolship *Minnesota*, equipped some game cocks with buckskin gloves and leather muzzles. The birds went at it with spirit, and one of Mr. Bergh's men who was present laughed so hard at the harmless tilt that he was considerably more used up than the roosters were.

—Boston is to have another lacrosse club.

—The Boston bicycle season was opened by a First Day Meet in which the Massachusetts, Boston and Suffolk clubs joined.

CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.—The annual anniversary parade and tilt of the Charleston Light Dragoons was held at the race course of that city last Tuesday.

—There are five lacrosse clubs on the Pacific Coast and new ones are to be organized.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

E. L. L., Denham, Mass.—The law has not yet been passed so far as we are advised.

T. T. S., Rochester, N. Y.—For specimens of Canada spruce grouse write to Alex. Irwin, Harriston, Ont.

J. W. K., New York.—For trout fishing go to Sullivan County. Write to J. M. Bradley, Eldred, Sullivan County, N. Y.

RUFFED GROUSE, Goshen, Mass.—Your questions of recoil and penetration have been discussed again and again in our columns. See former issues for past two years.

W. E. W., Phila.—Is Mr. Ingersoll's work on ornithology published in book form, and what is the price of it, and where can it be got? Ans. See our last issue for full information.

HAMMERLESS, Cazenovia, N. Y.—I see reports of matches where screened rotary traps are used. Why the screen with the rotary trap? Ans. That is something we cannot understand ourselves.

J. W. T., Boston.—Can you inform me if Genio Scott is living, author of "Fishing in American Waters," and his address? Ans. Genio C. Scott is living. Address "Scott's Fashions," 675 Broadway, New York.

PENCIL, Dedham.—Can I purchase a book treating on the mounting of birds and and animals; if so, where and at what price? Ans. Cones "Manual of Ornithology," $2.50, or Maynard's "Naturalist's Guide," $2

F. H. D., Williamsport, Md.—From the letters sent we cannot see that the names of either the sire or dam of your dog is given. Get these, and send them, with the names of the breeders, to J. W. Munson, St. Louis.

B. F. L., Fairfield, Ill.—Please give me names of parties having black setter pups for sale, as I see none such advertised. Ans. We know of no one who makes a specialty of breeding black setters. Advertise for one.

A. S., Shawneetown, Ill.—I have a setter which has a very bad habit of smelling me all over whether in company or not. What is the cause of it, and what is a preventive? Ans. The fault is not with the dog. Use some other kind of scent.

S. W. B., Huntsville, Conn.—Which is the best book on "Breaking and Training the Bird Dog," and where to purchase it? Ans. You will find instructions for breaking the dog in the "Sportsman's Gazetteer," which can be sent from this office, price $3.

ORION CLARK, Brattleboro, Vt.—J. Cypress, Jr.'s, Works are two volumes of very entertaining sporting sketches, written by J. Cypress, Jr., and edited by Frank Forester. The book is entirely out of print, with the exception of the few volumes which we are able to furnish.

"***, Attica, N. Y.—1. As a dog to have around the house, and with children, etc., which would you recommend to a person who perhaps would not use him more than eight or ten times in a year, a pointer or a setter? 2. What is the best authority for the training, etc., of dogs? Ans. 1. For the work a pointer; as a companion for children a setter. 2. Hutchinson ("Dinks, Mayhew & Hutchinson").

A. I. F., Xenia, O.—My setter bitch was lined last winter, and now has pups four weeks old. She is two years old and an excellent mother. Will she probably be in heat again next summer, and, if so, is there any objection to breeding her again so soon? Ans. Your bitch will probably be in season again in July or August, and there is no reason why she should not be bred again if you wish to raise more puppies.

MALTESE, N. Y.—Do striped bass ever take the fly; and, if so, what fly is most killing at different seasons? Ans. Striped bass of salt water are not fished for with flies, but as they are surface feeders from July to October it is probable that they might take a fly at such times. However, their object in approaching the shore and flats is to feed on the small crabs, mud worms, sand lances, shrimps, etc., which there abound.

W. R. R., Boston.—Geo. Roahr, foot of 135th st., Harlem, N. Y., builds from a model much superior in lightness and speed under paddle or sail than the Baden-Powell type of canoes. He has contrived a plan where a very large area of centreboard can be used, in connection with a very small well, which does not interfere with the canoeist. The Baden-Powell centreboard and model, though the best in England, are clumsy affairs alongside the American type.

J. A. J. G., Oakland, Cal.—1. Can I obtain Part I. of Hallock' "Gazetteer?" Do not care about Part II. If for sale, please state price? 2. At what age should a dog be sent to the trainer? 3. Can you recommend any book for training the dog, retrieving, etc? Ans. 1. Send $3, and we will split the book and bind the part you want. 2. Any time from six months to a year. 3. The "Gazetteer" contains the information. We cannot speak as to the merits of the gun you mention.

C. E., New York.—Does a person require a permit to collect birds in New Jersey? If so, where can it be obtained? The law does not speak of requiring one. Also, I hear they are going to pass a law in this State so as to put a stop to the shooting of all small birds at any time of the year. Is this correct? Ans. Collectors can shoot any where at any time for scientific purposes by obtaining a certificate of integrity and honorable purpose from any natural history society in the State where collections are to be made.

L. P. A., Biddeford, Me.—1. I do not fully understand the duty of cocker spaniels; know all about setters and pointers, but have seldom, if ever, heard of cockers. If you can spare a line or two please tell me briefly their duty. 2. Have seen much about Edgar barbless hook Can you tell me the price, or what it would probably be? Ans. Cockers are adapted by their size for penetrating the closest and thickest coverts, where the larger setter or pointer would not be able to penetrate. They should hunt close and flush the game, and by giving tongue advise the shooter of its being on the wing.

S. H. H., Concord, Mass.—1. Would it improve the shooting qualities of my shotgun to have a square shoulder about the thickness of a brass shell tapered down? Or would it be better to have shells made just the right length to fit the chamber? 2. Would wild rice interfere with boating on a narrow, shallow river? Ans. 1. Have shells fit the chamber. 2. You can push your boat through wild rice at a high stage of water, but as for rowing or sailing through it, that would be quite impracticable. In some places it grows as thick as wheat or barley.

F. S. W., St. Catharines.—I have a Gordon setter dog who last June was pretty well shaken by a bull dog who caught him by the ear, and ever since it has been running, and a very strong stench arising from same. I have tried your canker remedy—sugar of lead and rose water—and seems to do no good. What would you recommend me to do for it? Ans. You do not say if the sore is internal or external. In either case wash thoroughly with Castile soap, and afterwards, if external, apply carbolic salve; if internal, syringe it with carbolic acid diluted with twenty times its bulk of water.

WHIST, New Haven, Conn., and J. G. R., Mapelbyrne, Ontario.—Our answer in issue of Feb. 27 was too general and vague. The query was propounded ourselves orally, and in the same manner communicated to editor of this department. We may, perhaps, have misapprehended the question. As stated, we inferred a hand of the following character at a stage of the game indicated by number of cards: Leader has five cards, four of which are stray or fair trumps and one not; we should advise that a trump be lead. Or, suppose that leader's hand consists of six cards, four of which are stray trumps—say from Queen down: we should think that the best play would be to lead the Queen trump.

S. W. H., Huntingdon, Tenn.—One of our hounds, six years old, was some nine or ten weeks since attacked with a swelling of the legs, and ever since they have been three or four times their usual size. They were at first hard and feverish, but are now softer, and when indented with the finger the impression remains for some time. Had done no hard running for months. Has pretty good appetite. It is with great difficulty that he can walk. Is, or was, a valuable dog. What is the matter with him? What, if anything, can be done for him? Ans. The symptoms are those of dropsy, caused probably from inflammation of the kidneys, which can be determined by noting the appearance of the urine. If the latter is mixed with blood give two drops tincture of cantharides, in two ounces of water, twice a day. If it is dark brown, give the following twice a day: Iodide of potassium, 2 grains; nitre, 4 grains; digitales, ½ grain; extract of gentian, 5 grains; mix,

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1879.

To Correspondents.

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We cannot be responsible for dereliction of the mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

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JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS GUN CLUB.—Mr. Chas. Hallock, the managing editor of this paper, begs to signify his appreciation of the valued compliment bestowed upon him by the Jersey City Heights Gun Club in making him an honorary member. This is one of the most active gun clubs in this part of the country, and the record of their scores at the traps will compare favorably with those of any section. We wish the club continued success and a long and harmonious existence. Mr. T. C. Banks, our business manager, is also indebted for a similar courtesy.

THE DAY THEY CELEBRATE.—The present year is the eighteen hundredth anniversary of the destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Next November there will be a convention of scientists at Pompeii to commemorate the day when old Vesuvius poured out its ashes and lava and buried the cities of the plain. Mortals who live in this time and clime should gratulate themselves and their sisters and their cousins and their aunts that mountains never play such pranks nowadays—at least, well, hardly ever.

THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The fifty-fourth annual exhibition of the Academy of Design was opened last Monday evening with the usual, or rather an unusual, crush of reception night. The pictures this year are six hundred and fifteen, and they are of more than ordinary merit. There are many painted scenes of fact and fancy that will be of special interest to those who delight in the glories of the fields and rivers and mountains. The sportsman is always something of an artist, and an artist ought to be a good deal of a sportsman. The Secretary of the Academy, Mr. T. Addison Richards, whose pictures were known years ago, is an expert in the handling of gun and rod. May it be long before his hand forgets its cunning.

VETERANS OF 1812.—The veterans of 1812 are dwindling down to a most forlorn hope. At a meeting held last Monday to consider whether or no the corps should continue to rent the room at No. 4 City Hall Place, which has been their headquarters for twenty-two years, only three of the old soldiers presented themselves, and Commander Col. Dally thinks that there will not be more than fifteen in line for the next annual July parade.

LINGERING LEGENDS.

WITH what a strange and romantic tenacity do we cling to all ancient fables and traditions! What a strong vein of sentimentality invests with peculiar charms all legends which come to us from former ages; their great antiquity being, seemingly, the surer guarantee of their worth and popularity. From the time when "the blind bard of Scio's lonely isle" gave to future immortality his tales of the "Woes of the Achæans," the "Voyage of the Argo," and other stirring epics, down the corridors of time, to our own age, with the Poet Laureate of England and Longfellow, our own countryman, at the head of legend and verse writers, we see always this taste of the human mind exemplified. The unnatural element in these tales is lost in the contemplation of deeds of chivalry and knightly prowess. Love and war are the inseparable factors always met with, and the pens of the greatest men of all ages have been used in transcribing these fictitious deeds which their ideal heroes, in ages remote from their own, had accomplished by the wielding of the sword.

Truly, if we analyze our feelings, we may not believe that Richard Cœur de Leon actually achieved so much glory and in such miraculous ways as he is given credit for; but such thoughts never enter our minds, and every other sentiment is merged in our admiration of the man and his feats of arms. Nor in reading the legends of Charlemagne and of the deeds of his redoubtable knights do we give unqualified credence to their marvelous accomplishments; believe that Orlando really went mad for love of the beautiful Angelica, or afterward accomplished so many Herculean tasks; that the speed of the steed Bayard was greater than the average running time of our modern locomotives, or that the female warrior Radamanthe sailed through the air on her winged horse, the Hippogriff. The fascinating tale of King Arthur and his noble comrades of the Round Table, the enchanter Merlin, the brand Excalibur, the weird and gloomy death of the noble King,—all these fables, while bordering on the impossible, are yet infused with sentiments which are as strong and inciting to-day as they were in the time of Homer, and appealing as they do to many of our nobler instincts and impulses, have an intense fascination for us. The *genus homo* is the same to-day as of three thousand years ago—of three thousand years hence.

In our own land there is a dearth of stories relating to the deeds of fair women and brave men, a lack of scenes laid on old and historic ground. This is necessarily the case in a land which, but a few centuries ago, had never seen a face of the Caucasian type, and was still bound by the fetters of semi-barbarism. Yet even the native American, the mismaned Indian, had his traditions, his legends, and his God. Though passed from father to son and from son to son by word of mouth only, yet they lost none of their force, none of their sacred importance, and even now, among the degenerate descendants of the once noble red man, many are the legends and traditions which are guarded, preserved, and handed down with a strange veneration. The red man of Cooper and Catlin has passed into the things that were. The abuse of strength derived from civilization has sunk the aborigines to their present degraded position, and the enlightened and civilized nation of to-day looks down upon the results of its own handiwork in the poor, shattered fragments of a once truly noble race. As they were one hundred years ago we cannot but admire many of the qualities of the North American Indian. They were then the grandsons of Nature, free and untamed as the animals with whom they shared their wilderness home; but they are gone! *Roma fuit.*

Who of us has not perused with delight the bubbling song of Hiawatha, with its perfect rythm and symmetrical cadence? Perchance, it was suggested by some love legend passed down from long ago, which, taken up by the pale-faced bard, was so admirably set to verse and immortalized. Had we more Longfellows, many such romantic legends might have been saved from oblivion. It is for the white man to cherish such records of the past which belong to, and form part of, the history of his country.

Rare is it for an Indian to confide these stories, which are indeed a part of his creed and Bible as it were, to a pale-face; yet it is occasionally done, and we have but lately listened with delight to more than one legend of the Pawnees, which in weird scene and graphic portrayal of deeds of noble prowess might equal the Morte d' Arthur. Pruned, polished, and put in verse, they would prove intensely attractive.

Here is a field in poetry and romance but little tried. *Carpe diem*, and let not these lingering legends of the land fade and, like the dying race to whom they belong, from whom they emanated, be forever forgotten.

THE DUKE OF YORK AND HIS DOGS.—Harry Jennings, who rejoices in the distinction of being New York's most notorious dog fighter, has returned from his trip to New Orleans, thoroughly disgusted, be it said to the credit of that city. Jennings and his companions provided themselves with twenty-five bull terriers and, having marched them down to New Orleans, they marched them back again. The authorities by prompt action so effectually demoralized the ranks of the "sporting fraternity" that the pits were left bloodless and desolate, and the treasury of the dog brigade was depleted of about $2,000 by the trip.

—It is not always possible to keep from having mud thrown at you, but you can always keep from throwing it at others.

GAME PROTECTION.

CLOSE TIME IN GREAT BRITAIN FOR SALMON, TROUT AND CHAR.

WE copy the following data from the London *Fishing Gazette*. An examination will prove interesting, and perhaps elicit a hint or a suggestion. It would seem that the general law contemplated a uniform close season; but that under one pretext or another exceptions have been so frequently made that they number twenty out of forty-nine districts. Of course we cannot predicate our own laws and close times upon those which are English; but there is something to be learned from those formula of English precedents which concern the appointment and duties of guardians, the duration of the open or close periods, annual or intermittent icenses, penalties, etc.:—

Under the Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1870 and 1873, salmon are protected, and a close time of not less than 154 days is fixed for England and Wales, during which all fishing for salmon, except with rod and line, is prohibited. The commencement and termination of the close season may be varied by the local boards of conservators, but it must never begin later than 1st November. For rod and line a minimum close time of 92 days is fixed, which must commence not later than 1st December. No salmon may be sold after 3d November in any year, except such as can be proved to come from parts beyond the seas; in those rivers or districts in which the capture of salmon is legal after 1st September, their sale is allowed, provided their capture in such river or district was lawful by any means other than by rod and line.

In those rivers and districts where no bye-law on the subject has been made, the close time for nets begins on 1st September and ends on 2d February; and for rods it begins on 1st November and ends on the 2d February. The following are the districts in which these dates have been varied by bye-law, confirmed by the Secretary of State:—

Close time for	Nets.	Rods.
Avon and Stour	15 Aug. to 1 Feb.	3 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Taf and Ely	31 Aug. to 30 April	1 Nov. to 30 April
Usk	1 Sept. to 1 April	2 Nov. to 1 April
Dovey	14 Sept to 30 April	20 Nov. to 30 April
Clwyd and Elwy	15 Sept. to 15 May	15 Nov. to 15 May
Conway	" to 30 April	" to 30 April
Nelent	" to 1 March	" to 1 March
Cledy	" to 15 March	31 Nov. to 15 March
Ogmore	" to 20 April	15 Nov. to 30 April
Coquet	" to 25 March	" to 25 March
Kent	" to 1 March	1 Nov. to 2 Feb.
Taw and Torridge	21 Sept. to 30 April	16 Nov. to 31 March
Axe	29 Sept. to "	20 Nov. to 30 April
Avon and Erme	21 Sept. to 31 March	21 Nov. to 31 March
Camel	1 Oct. to 30 April	15 Nov. to 30 April
Teign	1 Sept. to 2 March	31 Nov. to 2 March
Yorkshire	" to 2 Feb.	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Ouse (Sussex)	" to 1 April	1 Nov. to 1 April
Dwyfach	15 Sept. to 1 March	15 Nov. to 1 March
Fowey	1 Oct to 30 April	1 Nov. to 2 Feb.

In the case of the sale of salmon after the 3d September, it must be proved that this exception is legalized by a bye-law of the district in which the fish has been caught. The onus of proof that the fish were caught beyond the limits of the Acts, or that they were caught during the legal open season by legal means lies on the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon is prohibited between 3d September and 30th April (Salmon Acts Amendment Acts, 1863 and 1870), unless it can be proved that the salmon exported or entered for exportation was caught during the time at which its sale would be legal in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting.

A weekly close season, during which net fishing for salmon is prohibited, is fixed in England at not less than forty-two hours, nor more than forty-eight hours, to be determined by the Boards, between Friday at midnight and noon on Monday. Licenses to be obtained from local Boards, and available only within the limits of the district in which they are issued, must be taken out for instruments employed in fishing for salmon, and the use of spears, lights, snatches and similar instruments is prohibited. During the open season no unclean salmon may be taken. The word salmon includes all migratory *Salmonidæ*.

There are at present forty-one fishery districts in England and Wales, each with its board of conservators. These boards have the power to make by-laws not only for the regulation of salmon fishing, but also, during the salmon close-time, for the regulation of other kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to the salmon fisheries; and heavy penalties are fixed for infractions of the law.

In Scotland there are 120 fishery districts, and thirty boards with similar powers. There the annual close time must never be less than 168 days, and varies between the extreme dates of 27th of August and 25th of February. These dates may be found in the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Act, 1868, since which act, however, the close times have been altered in the following rivers:

Thurso—15th Sept. to 10th Jan. (for rods only). Nith and Fleet—10th Sept. to 24th Feb. (nets); 1st Nov. to 24th Feb. (rods).

The weekly close-time is fixed at not less than thirty-six hours, between 6 P. M. Saturday and 6 A. M. Monday. The river Tweed is specially regulated by the Tweed Fishery Acts. Its close-time is from 14th September to 15th February.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

By the Fresh Water Fisheries Act, 1878, amending and extending to trout and char in all waters, certain provisions of the English Salmon Fishery Acts, which had hitherto applied only to these fish in salmon fishery districts, it is enacted that the sections of the Salmon Acts apply to spears and unclean fish to the formation of fishery districts, to the powers of water baliffs, and to the issue of licenses, etc., shall apply to trout and char in all English waters, except in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, where under a local act (the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877), the local conservators may make a close-time to all freshwater fish. They have accordingly fixed the close-time for trout, for nets only, at from 10 September to 25 January. With this exception, the capture of trout and char in England and Wales, and their sale, are prohibited between 2d October and 1st February.

By an act passed in 1876, the trout close-time may be varied by by-law, made by boards of conservators in various districts, so however that the close-time does not commence earlier than the 2d September nor later than the 2d November, and shall not be less than 123 days.

The following dates have been fixed under this act:

Deer—14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (for rod and line only). Teigu—1 Oct. to 2 March (for rods and nets). Dart—2 Oct. to 28 Feb. (for rods and nets). Ogmore—2 Sept. to 14 Feb. (for rods and nets.)

TENNESSEE.—Our correspondent, Mr. J. D. Hill, of Nashville, Tenn., in his connection with the Nashville *Banner*, is dealing some good blows in advocacy of game protection in his State. Intelligent discussions of these questions by newspaper men who know what they are talking about is sure to prove an effective agent in securing the desired ends.

NEW JERSEY STATE ASSOCIATION.—Delegates from the different sportsmen's clubs throughout the State, and others of their persuasion, met at the Clarendon Hotel, Newark, on Saturday last, for the purpose of discussing the proposed tournament this spring, Geo. B. Eaton, Pres. of the State Association, in the chair. Speeches were made by the President, Dr. Bird, Mr. Fred Mather, J. Hays and others. Much enthusiasm was evinced. Several clubs, who had not joined the State Association, presented their credentials and were enrolled. The convention adjourned until Saturday, the 12th inst., at the same place, when the committee who have the tournament in charge are expected to report definite arrangements.

THE OHIO LAW—*Chillicothe, March 28—Editor Forest and Stream:* The game laws of Ohio have been changed so as to make it a penalty of from $5 to $25, and imprisonment, for shooting on a man's place without a written or verbal permit, and does not require notice or posters on place. Quail promise to be scarce this season. Ducks and geese are not stopping long with us. Some few snipe have been seen, but are scarce as yet. C. E. L.

WISCONSIN'S NEW FISH LAW—*Editor Forest and Stream:* For several years money has been appropriated for the stocking of the waters of the beautiful lakes surrounding our city, but doing absolutely nothing for the preservation of the fish. The following law was passed and approved by the Governor at the session of Legislature just closed, and will, if duly enforced, be a move in the right direction. The law reads "that no person or persons shall take, catch or kill any food fish of any kind in either of the lakes known as Kegonsa, or First Lake; Waubesa, or Second Lake; Monona, or Third Lake; Mendota, or Fourth Lake; or Wingra, or Dead Lake, situated in the county of Dane, or in any stream of waters connecting said lakes or either of them, or in any stream of waters emptying into said lakes or either of them, between the first day of March and the tenth day of May in any year; or with any net, seine, wire basket, spear, grapple, trap or device whatever, except hook and line, at any time whatever; *provided*, that minnows may be taken with the net, and that suckers may be speared at any time of the year, and whitefish may be speared except from March 1 to the 10th of May in any year; but it shall not be lawful during the winter season, or time when said lakes are frozen over, for any one person catching fish through the holes in the ice, to use more than three hooks and lines, nor more than one person from one household or family to use that number."

For the violation of the above provisions a fine is provided "os not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars, with costs or suit; one-half of such fine shall go to the use of the prosecutor, and the residue as provided by law. In lieu of such fine and costs, the proper court may in its discretion, upon such conviction, imprison the party so convicted in the common jail of the proper county not exceeding thirty days." ROVER.

Madison, Wisconsin.

The Rifle.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Gardner.*—There has been a series of interesting rifle matches at Hackmatack range this winter, under the direction of the Rifle club, contests having taken place every Wednesday for prizes in two classes. Some good scores have been made, and on Wednesday the 26th the prizes in the first class were awarded. This class was open to all comers, distance 200 yards, off hand, ring target, five rounds to the score, winners to be determined by the aggregate of two scores whenever made. The best possible was 120. The first prize of an ice pitcher, goblets and bowl, valued at $25, was won by Mr. H. C. Knowlton, whose aggregate was 98; second, a cake basket valued at $15, Mr. I. N. Dodge, 97; third, card receiver, valued at $12, Mr. C. O. Bent, 96; fourth, sugar bowl, valued at $10, Mr. George F. Ellsworth, 94; fifth, spoon holder, valued at $5, Mr. A. E. Robbins, 87. The contest for the prizes in the second class is not yet closed.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Medford*—The last competition in March series, winter shed match, of the Medford Amateur Rifle Association occurred at Bellevue Range on Wednesday, March 26. There were ninety re-entries. Appended are the best shots:

First class.

J B Osborn	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—33
J B Osborn (re-entry)	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—32
H H D Cushing	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—33
H H D Cushing, re-entry)	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—33
H Withington	5	5	5	4	5	4	5—33
H Withington (re-entry)	5	5	4	5	5	4	4—32
C H Russell	5	4	5	4	4	5	4—31
C H Russell (re-entry)	4	4	4	5	5	4	5—31
C D Harrison	5	5	4	4	5	4	5—32
C D Harrison (re-entry)	5	5	4	5	4	5	4—31

Second class:

D N Howard	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—30
F E Gardner	5	3	4	5	4	5	4—30
G Henry	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—29
E Hunt	4	4	4	5	4	4	3—28
E F Kendrick	3	4	4	3	4	6	3—26

The Medford Amateur Rifle Association will hold meetings every Wednesday (if stormy, following Friday) during this month (April). Competition series open from 1 P. M. to sunset. Match (April 3) Fast Day, from 9 A. M. to sunset. Conditions as follows: Distance, 200 yards; rounds, ten; rifle, any in rules; position, standing; open to all comers; the best individual score to count whenever made. Prizes to be 60 per cent. of the entire entrance fees received for each class, divided into five first, five second, five third, five fourth, and five fifth prizes. First prize, 18 per cent.; second, 15 per cent.; third, 12 per cent.; fourth, 9 per cent.; fifth, 6 per cent.

Boston—Walnut Hill, March 29.—There was a good attendance of riflemen and spectators at the regular meet of the Massachusetts Rifle Association to-day, at the Walnut Hill range. The wind was cast, and quite steady. W. M. Farrow used his 33-cal. rifle, naked bullet, and fired his score without cleaning. There were fifty-one entries in the Winchester Rifle match, and the best scores made in that match were:

W M Farrow	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—71
W M Farrow (re-entry)	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—70
L L Hubbard	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—70
D Kirkwood	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4—69
J H Osborn	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—67
J N Frye	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—67
E T Richardson	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4—66
J B Parker	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—65
J W Williams	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—64
H Tyler	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—64
D F Hunt	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	5—64
R Davis	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—63
E B Souther	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—63
C H Parker	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—62
G S Rice	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	4—62
N Kinsman	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—61
E W Law	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—61
W Charles	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	4—60

—The politicians made a good showing at the target on their match at Hellwig's Gallery on the 5th inst. The teams were those of the Fifth and Ninth Assembly Districts of the Fifth Senatorial District. The scores stood:

Fifth Assembly District Team.				Ninth Assembly District Team.			
	200	500	Tl		200	500	Tl
Devlin	44	48	92	Decker	45	49	94
Cavanagh	43	34	77	Coonan	37	46	83
Murray	41	42	83	Hoagland	44	44	88
Keenan	45	44	89	Lehnkes	44	45	89
C Jachne	46	46	92	Vosburgh	42	48	90
Harney	46	41	87	Doubtney	42	45	87
Cook	45	46	92	Gilon	45	39	84
H Jachne	46	49	95	Cavanagh	42	48	90
Totals	356	351	707	Totals	341	364	705

Mr. Henry Jachne was presented with a gold medal by Mr. A. G. Hellwig on account of his having the best score of the evening.

—Captain L. V. Sone, of the New York Rifle Club, made forty-two consecutive bull's-eyes in Conlin's Gallery on the 28th ultimo; distance, 65 feet, at Creedmoor target, reduced in proportion to the distance; actual size of bull's-eye 1 1-16th inch in diameter, with Ballard .22-cal. rifle, 3-lbs. pull; Winchester cartridges; position, off-hand.

—H. D. Blydenburgh hit a silver dollar, tossed in the air, with a pistol, at fifteen paces, while a bullet tossed in the air was hit at the same distance.

—The New York Rifle Club has sent a challenge to the Geo. H. Thomas Post, of Chicago, for a telegraphic match. Date not yet fixed.

—A special meeting of the N. R. A. was held on Monday evening last, and a vote taken to reduce the dues from $3 to $2, annually. On a count, however, it was discovered there was not a quorum present.

NEW JERSEY—*Newark, March 26.*—The following is the score of the Newark Amateur Rifle Club made to-day:

W C Gardner	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—48			
Wm Hayes	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—48			
W P Welsod	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—47			
J Bayer	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4—47			
J F Hill	5	4	5	5	4	4	6	5	5	5	4—48			
F Harrison	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—45			
V Hesse, Jr	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—44			
Theo Felsburg	3	2	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—41			

MICHIGAN—*East Saginaw, March 12.*—At the twentieth regular weekly practice of the East Saginaw Amateur Rifle Club the following scores were made (200-yard target reduced, possible 50):

Capt W J Shaw	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—45				
C O Yawkey	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—47			
J H Howrey	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	4—41			
H H Hamilton	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4—41			
F R Osborn	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—41			
R F Corbyn	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40			

J. H. H., Sec'y.

OHIO—*Cincinnati, March 23.*—The Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club had their fourth competition for club prizes to-day; distance, 200 yards; position, off-hand:

First Class.

W Hall	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—44				
G Henson	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—44				
L Fender	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5—43				
W Calowell	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—42				
M Gendillin	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	4—42				

Second Class.

W Campbell	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—42				
J Weston	4	5	5	4	3	3	4	5	4	4—41				
A Koehler	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—40				
C M Epply	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4—39				

C.

NORTHWESTERN RIFLE RANGE—THOMAS POST CLUB.—*Chicago, March 29.*—Distance, 200 yards; wind strong at nine o'clock at commencement; light and fitful at close. Score:

Schaffer	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—47				
Tyrrell	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4—44				
J Freeman	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—44				
D Freeman	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—43				
Drury	4	4	4	5	4	2	3	4	3	4—33				
Swain	5	5	3	3	4	3	5	4	3	3—38				
Hobbs	3	4	3	4	3	4	2	4	4	3—35				
Borchert	3	2	4	5	5	4	3	4	3	4—37				

The Lake View Club did not shoot to-day. LU. H. DRURY.

PACIFIC SLOPE RIFLEMEN.—The California Rifle Association announce the spring meeting for 1879, to be held at the San Bruno range, beginning Sunday, April 27th. There will be five competitive matches, as follows: First, the Kellogg challenge cup, open to members of the National Guard of California and officers of the army and navy; 300 and 600 yards; all scoring 15 points or over out of 25 at the first distance to enter at the second. The cup, ordered at $150, is to become the property of the person who shall win it three times. Cash prizes for the best scores at 300 yards are also offered. The second competition is for the *Pacific Life* cup, open to all comers, distance 200 yards, to become the property of the person who shall win it twice. The following have won it at the previous meetings: Frank G. Edwards, Henry C. Smith, H. J. Burns, John McComb and J. W. Guthrie. Value of the cup, $45. Cash prizes are also to be given to the three best scores. The third match is between regimental teams, to consist of ten men from any of the regiments, battalions or unattached companies of the militia and the United States army. The first-class gold medal of the rifle association is to be given to the team making the best score and $20 to the team making the second best. At the close of this match the highest marksman in each team will have a match between them for a gold medal, which will be the property of the winner. The fourth will be a subscription match, 500 yards, open only to members of the State militia and members of the Rifle Association. One-half the gross receipts will be divided among the four highest scores. All of the above matches will be under the rules of the Association, and will be shot with regulation rifles or carbines, the minimum "pull" of each trigger to be not less than six pounds.

SANTA ROSA CLUB.—The Santa Rosa Sportsman's Club, of Santa Rosa, Cal., have elected for the following year the following officers:—

President, Frank H. Swett; Vice-president, E. L. Whipple; Secretary, E. T. Crane,; Treasurer, A. L. Justice. The club has a present membership of twenty active and about ten honorary members. The club has concluded to inaugurate a series of matches for the prize rifle, the first of which has already come off. There will be five contests, at which each contestant will be allowed twenty shots, and the one scoring the highest average will be awarded the prize. The distance in each contest is to be 200 yards, and the shooting will be conducted according to the Creedmore rules. The matches will be held every two weeks until ended.

HONESTY THE BEST, ETC.—I have read with pleasure the leader in FOREST AND STREAM of Feb. 20, on "Honest Experts." It has the true ring about it, and it is just such tone that has been and will continue to extend the influence of your paper. The transaction upon which it is based may or may not be as charged, and they should not be condemned without a fair hearing. But if all parties implicated do not clear their skirts, I hope you will not let up on them, and not only in regard to this fraud, but every species of fraud attaching to the shooting fraternity. P.

Montana, March 6, 1879.

SHOOTING POSITION.—Mr. W. M. Farrow, who has made good records at all the ranges takes up the matter of position in shooting in a recent letter and makes several good points, though the real merits of the military position have not yet been touched upon by any of the multitude of writers on the subject. Mr. Farrow says:

Noticing that the National Rifle Association has under consideration the allowing of "any position" in military matches at 500 yards and longer distances, and feeling that the views of some of the riflemen should be publicly consulted, I take the liberty to write on a few points that will interest every military marksman visiting Creedmoor.

First—Why do we go to Creedmoor? Is it not to prepare ourselves for what transpires in actual action? Would it not, then, be a funny sight to see two contending lines popping at each other over or between the soles of their upturned army shoes, while in the "back position," which General Wingate wishes (for the sake of the Seventh, perhaps), to allow in the coming competitions at Creedmoor? Would not the soldier sooner assume the "front position" and rest his rifle over some friendly stone or stump? Failing in this his knapsack could be utilized. At Wimbledon the "back position" has been allowed, and now what is the result? I have it from a reliable source that great pressure is being brought to bear on the council to return to the "front position" for a number of reasons. In the latter position one consumes less time in firing. He is also less liable to shoot on the wrong target, and by so doing injure for life an unoffending marker. Who that has seen a marker coming up from the pits with bleeding hands or arms, head bandaged, or as happened at Creedmoor once, an eye put out, would not regard with disfavor the alluring innovation? It is true better target scores can be made in the "back position," for the natural variations of the rifle in the "back" and "front" due to the pulsations of the heart and other causes is as three to five; but give the contestants their knapsacks to rest their rifles on and the practice gained in matches could be utilized in actual service.

Second—In small bore shooting at 500 yards and over the National Rifle Association should put a carton ring, counting six, in the bull's-eye. It would do away with the unavoidable ties at 500 and 600 yards at least. Such a count was tried at the spring meeting of 1877, when the late General Dakin took "first," with a larger score than an average of 22-inch bull's-eye, at the 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. A 36-inch bull's eye to count five is too large. One shooter puts his bullet within an inch of the very centre of the bull's-eye, but gets no more credit than another, indifferent marksman perhaps, who strikes eighteen inches from the same spot. Let the National Rifle Association take an advance step and put an 18-inch carton circle in the long range bulls-eye.

New York, March 17, 1879. W. M. FARROW.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Wild ducks, geese, brant, etc.

—S. Nugent Townsend, correspondent of the London *Field*, who has just completed a three years' sojourn in America, and who at one time contributed a series of interesting letters from Texas to the columns of FOREST AND STREAM, sailed for England last Saturday by the City of Richmond. Speaking of hunting antelope in Texas, he says:

"Killing an antelope had for me consisted of two operations, viz.: bringing it down and cutting its throat; but once I fluked a shot at a running antelope and severed his windpipe. Wasn't it a near chance of a miss? As it was, it proved a very deadly kill."

—Capt. Bogardus returned from the South on Wednesday morning. He shortly opens a shooting gallery for glass balls and rifles at 158 Clark street, Chicago. This will also be Capt. Bogardus' depot for the wholesale sale of his glass balls and traps.

CARTRIDGE LOADER.—We call attention to the advertisement in our current issue of the new cartridge loader of Wm. Read & Sons, Boston.

THE HAMMERLESS GUN.—A hammerless breech-loader, 16-gauge, 5¾ weight made by W. W. Greener, was recently shown us by Henry C. Squires, No. 1 Cortlandt street. It

was of first quality with patent treble wedge fast action and fitted with Greener's latest improvement, which consists of indicators that show at a glance when the gun is cocked. Two gilt pins project above the standing breech when the gun is cocked and go down when fired, so it can be seen which barrel has been discharged. The locks contain fewer pieces than those of an ordinary gun and the swivel, which is considered the weakest part of a gun lock, is altogether dispensed with. This beautiful weapon was imported for Mr. W. B. Shattuc, of Cincinnati. The exquisite symmetry and elegant finish of the piece was the admiration of all who saw it. The fact that such ardent and intelligent sportsmen as Mr. Shattuc are securing hammerless breech-loaders goes far toward establishing Mr. Greener's prediction that this is to be "the gun of the future."

HAMMERLESS GUNS.—These are rapidly coming into favor. We have repeatedly received the inquiry whether there are any hammerless guns of American make, to which we must give a negative answer. There are excellent English and German guns, however. We possess one of the latter made in Dresden and presented to us by Dr. H. Struve last fall—a most beautiful tool, but heroically heavy. We are much pleased with the new kind of arm, as, indeed, all who try hammerless guns seem to be. One Ohio correspondent sends the following line:

CLEVELAND, March 25, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:

A sporting friend of mine has just returned from England, bringing with him a splendid hammerless gun, and on being exhibited to some of the lovers of the gun it caused quite a *furore*, all of them pronouncing their guns, although fine ones, to be old-fashioned. Now, Mr. Editor, are there none of our enterprising gunmakers that have go-ahead enough in them to give us a gun of this kind? or will they suffer foreign makers to run them out of the market, and our splendid guns of home make to be called old-fashioned?

A LOVER OF A GUN.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Goshen, March* 20.—Foxes, hares and rabbits have been very plenty here this winter, and though we have had good sport with them there are plenty left for "seed." Mink, skunks, etc., are plenty, but don't pay for trapping. RUFF.

"CITY OF WORCESTER."—The palace car, City of Worcester, will leave Worcester, Mass., next week with a party of sportsmen. They go to California for a trip of about seventy-five days.

CONNECTICUT—*South Norwalk, March* 28.—The following is a record of the game birds and wild ducks shot by me the past fall and winter. Blue heron, 1; meadow hens, 2; wild pigeons, 8; grass plover, 9; yellow legs, 27; bittern, 8; meadow larks, 97; shortnecks or squatters, 98; partridges, 21; quail, 65; woodcock, 242; rail, 162; wood-ducks, 2; broadbills, 6; coots, 11; old squaws, 37; shelldrakes, 49; whistlers, 54; blackducks, 197. Grand total, 1,097.

FRANK BURBITT.

Pretty good for Connecticut, and not much of a State for game, either?

LONG ISLAND.—The duck shooting at Bellport is reported by returning sportsmen to be of the finest character. Capt. Dan'l. Petty furnishes best of accomodations and has all appurtenances for the sport. Parties should go for a week. Geese are flying, but none come within range.

ADIRONDACKS—*Meacham Lake, N. Y.*—Our winter has been an unusually severe one—no very extreme cold, but long and severe storms. We have yet four feet of snow with a hard crust. The deer have had a hard time, but in this town I cannot learn that any crusting has been done. In other towns in the country arrests have been made. In two cases the parties have been confined in the county jail, in other cases they have paid fines. But in all of the towns there is a watch upon all persons suspected, and a determination to put a stop to the slaughtering of deer at this season.

A. R. FULLER.

NEW JERSEY—*Greece, March* 26.—Last Monday, 24th, Benjamin Stowell and myself had the good fortune to kill a rare bird for this place. It was a trumpeter swan, and I think a large one for its kind. It measured from tip to tip of wing, 82 inches; from bill to tail, 52 inches; weight, $15\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. The plumage is pure white, excepting the head and neck, which is brown. Wild geese have been plenty hereabouts for the last week or so. Quite a number have been killed. Ducks not very plenty, the cold snap has driven them away. A. E. R.

QUAIL IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A correspondent who writes us from Pittsburg, Pa., takes a very gloomy view of the prospects for quail shooting in his State this fall. Owing to the great amount of snow which fell this winter he thinks that but few birds have been left to breed this year. His views on the migration of quail are deserving of notice. He says:

This has been the worst winter since 1855–'56, when quails were almost entirely cut off in Pennsylvania. I don't think there were three coveys in our county, and it was three long years before we could get even a fair day's shooting, and so it will be now. Guns and good setters may as well be laid aside for some years unless something can be done quickly. In the year 1835 quail were cut off so closely that I have heard old sportsmen say that the only birds they knew of in many miles were a dozen bought by them for $6 and turned out for stock, and they believed that all the birds in this neighborhood came from those turned out. They said it took five years for them to get moderately plenty. The fact is, birds were not so plenty then as they were twenty years afterwards, owing to the increase of cultivated farms natural to the growth of the country, and the same rule holds good now. I believe that quail are migratory, and I know many who have studied their habits closely for years, who believe the same thing. My experience proves they travel from the north and southeast to the south and southwest, that they follow the streams and are always more plenty on the west banks of a river, until stopped by rivers they cannot fly over or by mountains they cannot pass. They begin to migrate toward the south in October, and begin to move toward the north in the spring; so that when they are cut off in the Northern States it takes the birds bred below the winter's killing line about three years to reach Pennsylvania, and by that time the few birds that escape the snows of our climate have done their full share toward reproduction, and the two meeting, make comparative plenty. This is a theory, and I do not ask any one to believe it; but some time, if you desire, I will elaborate the views of some of the best sportsmen in the country on this subject, and you will see that proof can be advanced in support of their views. J. S. BROWN.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, March* 27.—The weather has been most favorable for snipe shooting within the last week, and several fine bags have been made. On Monday Mr. J. F. Nicholson and Jno. Gilbert bagged 33 snipe and one duck, and on Tuesday the same parties bagged 19 snipe. Mr. Nicholson had his black setter bitch Belle with him. Herman Burkholz was out a day or two ago to try his pointer dog Shot, a new acquisition. He says the dog hunts beautifully, is rather too fast for snipe shooting, but retrieves remarkably well. Mr. Charles Sulzbacher has just returned from a visit to Florida. He brought back a beautiful collection of eggs of many of the different birds and reptiles of that country.

J. D. H.

FLORIDA—*Jacksonville, March* 20.—Deer, turkey and quail abundant this season. Sportsman visitors report plenty of game. W. K. L.

GULF CITY GUN CLUB.—*Mobile, March* 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At the annual meeting of the Gulf City Gun Club, held Wednesday night, March 19, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: Dr. T. S. Scales, President; F. P. Davis, Vice-President (re-elected); R. P. Priester, Secretary; Dr. C. C. Sherrard, Treasurer (re-elected); Judge Wm. Boyles, Attorney. Executive Committee, G. W. Tunstall, E. Carre, M. Primo, re-elected; W. B. Holt, H. P. Vass, Jas. C. Bush, J. S. Alexander, Jr.

BLACK GEORGE.

TEXAS—*Paris, March* 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun:* North Texas is by no means deficient in the matter of game, nor are we without a goodly number of those who handle the rod and gun. This city boasts an organization known as the Paris Gun Club, which, though in its infancy, promises good results. We have abundance of game, consisting principally of deer, turkeys, water fowl, grouse, quail, plover and snipe. Just at this time our prairies are covered with plover of several kinds. These may be bagged in vast numbers within half a mile of town, hence they afford but little sport, and we are mainly dependent upon the diminutive jack snipe for genuine amusement. Owing to a dry spring, however, these are less plentiful than usual, though your correspondent has brought in several well filled bags during the past two weeks. The best quail hunt of the season is cla imed by myself and friend. With sixty shells we bagged fifty-one birds, no two killed at once, and all on the wing; time, three hours' shooting, done within two miles of corporation limits. The festive turkey begins to remind us that he merits our attention, the best of which you may rest assured he will have ere the spring time passes. FRANCOIS.

WISCONSIN—*Baraboo, March* 28.—J. H. Brewer and J. F. Kartack went out on the marsh yesterday, and bagged a few snipe. They have made their appearance earlier than usual this spring. ED. H.

AUCTION SALE OF BREECH-LOADING GUNS AND FINE FISHING RODS.—During the months of September and October, for several years past, the firm of Barker & Co. have been in the habit of making several sales by auction of sporting guns, but in consequence of their regular spring sales of paintings and other works of art, also books, they have thought it not wise to occupy any of the time necessary for such sales by any offering of guns; but, as may be learned by reference to our advertising columns, they have decided to depart from what has been their established custom by making a spring sale of guns; also, as an experiment, will include an assortment of superior trout and bass rods (fly and bait), among which may be found some of the split bamboo order. It must not be inferred that the guns to be sold are in any way inferior or imperfect, as every gun sold is guaranteed by Messrs. Barker & Co., whose responsibility and reliability is well established. The guns and rods will be on exhibition several days before the sale, thus affording would-be purchasers an opportunity of selecting an article suitable to their peculiar wants.

MOSQUITO BARS.

GUELPH, Ontario, March 25, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

An article on "Mosquito Net for the Woods" in last week's issue of your valuable paper attracted my attention, and from the excellent description given by the writer, Mr. Maire, I should judge the net would prove a perfect bar to all kinds of insects. As the time will soon be at hand when this subject will concern many of your readers, other methods for the making and putting up of mosquito nets may not be out of place.

I will mention one which I have seen used in this country by my friend, Wm. Eastland, Esq., of Peterboro (who has camped out more or less for the last thirty years).

The bar is made of cotton or linen cheese cloth (the ordinary mosquito netting would not be strong enough), the same shape as your canvas tent, except that instead of having a door or opening in front, the bar is sewed up at both ends; at the top, instead of a ridge-pole, a rope is sewed in, leaving enough at each end to tie with. The tents we used were the inverted V, with bell ends, with curtain from two to three feet deep. The bar is made with bell ends, but without a curtain. To adjust the bar, tie the projecting ends of the rope running through the top to the top of the tent-poles. It is then ready for use. Make your bed directly under the bar, which is then spread out and secured on all sides by tucking under your bed or by placing stones or any other weights around the bottom of the bar. During the day, when not in use, roll up from the bottom and stow away on the ridge-pole of your outside tent, without untying the ropes, and it is ready for use again in a moment's notice; in fact, when once put up, it need not be removed again until the storm-tent is taken down. If the weather is very sultry, the curtain of the storm-tent can be pinned or hooked up, which will give you the advantage of any cool breeze that may be blowing at night, and still the roof of your outside tent will protect you from the storms. I think, possibly, it has some advantages over the bars in use. The cost is a bare trifle. I made one last year, using $12\frac{1}{2}$ yds. (15 yards would have been better) cheese cloth, at six cents per yard, and, as I made it myself, the total cost was seventy-five cents. It requires no rods or poles to put up, and takes up very little extra room in the pack of camp equipage, and adds but a few ounces in weight. From past experience, I could not be induced to camp out any length of time during the fly season without one of Mr. Eastland's mosquito bars. C. A. POST.

CANVAS BACK SHOOTING IN OREGON.

PORTLAND, March 13, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The Oregon canvas back resembles in appearance its Eastern brother both in size and plumage, but differs in its food, which consists mainly of a bulbous root called "wapato" or Indian potato, which is one of the natives' article of food, as well as the ducks'. These wapato lakes are not very common (that is in comparison with the ordinary lakes), but sufficiently so for every one who enjoys the sport to have an occasional chance for a day's shooting. As the *modus operandi* may differ from the Eastern method, I will give a brief sketch for the purpose of comparison. Canvas shooting is only good in the dark of the moon and on stormy days, although it happens sometimes to the contrary.

The first thing that is to be done on arriving at your lake is to observe in what portion of the lake the ducks are "using," and then to scare them out by clapping the hands, or anything that will frighten them except shooting a gun. When the ducks have left set out the decoys, which may number anywhere from 25 to 100. Sometimes the ducks will begin returning to the lake before you have finished putting out the "stools," and seem determined to alight anyhow. After the ducks or decoys are set out (generally in the shape of a long V with the point to the wind), the fun commences, and I have known as high as 200 fine ducks to be killed by three men in a single day's shooting, but the average is from 75 to 150. The writer has been lucky enough to bag 65 in six hours' shooting with only 28 decoys. It is customary to leave the dead birds to drift ashore and be picked up after the shooting is over, but some hunters use dogs and send them after the birds as they fall. The sink boat is rarely if ever used out here in hunting, as the majority of sportsmen prefer to shoot from the shores.

The canvas shooting commences here about the middle of November, and continues until nearly the first of April. Sometimes when the weather keeps stormy we have shooting even later, but it is not the rule.

We have put off our intended hunt until next Sunday, when we intend to "make a killing," as it will probably be the last time we can get at them this season. There has been considerable discussion as to whether the Oregon canvas back equals in flavor the Eastern ones, and many people contend that the celery-fed duck is superior to the wapato-fed ones, but men who have hunted both, and had an opportunity to judge, say if they did not know what duck they were eating they could not tell the difference. WM. LANG.

PIGEON MATCHES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

PIGEON SHOOTING IN ITALY.

FLORENCE—*March* 15—*Editor Forest and Stream:* An event in pigeon shooting which will no doubt interest your readers who are disciples of the gun, is the meeting which is given by Prince Demidoff, of San Donato, Florence. This princely residence, San Donato, is in the suburbs of "the winter city," as designated by "Ouida," whose villa, as you drive to the shooting-ground, you can perceive in the distance. The close proximity of Florence to Monaco attracts the leading shots who are residing at the latter place to enter the lists for the "Grand Prix de San Donato." The ground on which the traps are laid is arranged in a manner which surpasses any similar place in the world. The elegance of the building, the luxury of the appointments, make the scene one never to be forgotten.

On Wednesday, March 10 (the first of three days), the "Prix d'Ouverture was closely contested for, and was won by by a local shot, Signor Dabbroni, who at 25 metres (27¼ yards) succeeded in grassing seven birds, the second prize being divided by Mr. A. Rush and Signor Monari. The next day, however, brought forth the greater contest, and as if in corroboration of his acknowledged skill, the Grand Prix de San Donato was won by Mr. E. R. G. Hopwood, the winner of the grand prize at Monaco a few weeks previous. He shot with the same gun as at Monaco, viz., one of Messrs. Dougall's 12-bores, on their Express system of choke-boring, whose guns, it may be added, had just taken the two preceding prizes at Monaco, and have created quite a sensation among sportsmen, in consequence of the success those using them have been obtaining.

Grand Prix de San Donato—*Un objet d'art* added to a pool of $20; 25 per cent. to the second, 15 per cent. to the third; three birds at 28, three at 29 and three at 30 yards; three birds out:

Mr. E. R. G. Hopwood, grand prize............1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Colonel Treherne, second prize.............1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
Baron St Trivier, third prize...................1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0

The remaining shooters, making thirty-eight in all, comprised many noted for their skill both in England, Italy, France and Belgium.

The third day was devoted to the Prix de Consolation, a handicap in which Mr. Hopwood stood at 33 yards, and Colonel Treherne and Baron St. Trivier at 30 yards each.

Prix de Consolation (Handicap)—*An objet d'art* added to a pool of $11; 30 per cent. to the second; three birds, one bird out; thirty-eight shooters:

E R G Hopwood, 33 yards, first prize...........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
Signor Hecht, 25 yards, second prize............1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

It is needless to remark that such skill elicited the greatest applause, and in order to enable some other shooter to come to the front, this event was followed by a double prix, at 26 yards, with a pool of $8, with the following result. Double rise, 26 yards, twenty-four shooters:

E R G Hopwood...11 11 11

It must be added that the seventeen birds which Mr. Hopwood thus brought down were all of an excellent character, and that some of the very fastest fell to his lot, and, in fact, on two occasions he was indebted to his second barrel for topping over stone dead, birds which had they been only feathered, would have fallen outside the fence. Mr. Hopwood then retired for the day, having won in two days two very valuable works of art and over $800. The final pool, another double rise, was won by the Marquis de San Germano, who had shot remarkably well throughout. I observe that a law has been passed in Connecticut making pigeon shooting illegal, and that Massachusetts may follow the example. Assuming this, which I hardly believe to be true, I should, with your permission, desire to remark that, having seen a great deal of pigeon shooting, I cannot observe any difference between a blue rock getting out of a box and a partridge rising from behind a hedge. The subject is unworthy of discussion. The excellence of modern breech-loaders is such that, as a rule, pigeons are either killed clean or altogether missed, which cannot be said on the whole of game shooting. Legal steps like that would require, to be consistent, to be followed by a prohibition of the killing of any bird of any kind whatever, and I think that a duck at eighty yards has more chance of getting away wounded than a pigeon has at twenty-five yards. Again, pigeon-pie is very good, and most people prefer them killed before being cooked and eaten.

Two matches have taken place, in one of which an American gentleman, Mr. Macalister, a gentleman well known to many of your Philadelphia readers, came off victorious. His competitor had recently won a very important prize, and to face the trap against him required not only skill but considerable nerve. The following were the conditions and result: A match at 27¼ yards, 25 birds, $1,600.

M C Macalister............1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—21
Signor Fabbroni............1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 —14

As will be seen, it was unnecessary for Mr. Macalister to shoot beyond the twenty-first bird, as the match was won. He shot with a 10lb. 12-bore, 4 drs. and 1¼ oz. No. 6 in the left barrel, and wood-powder in the right, and 1¼ oz. No. 7 English sizes. The gun was another Dougall, as likewise was that of the Marquis Ridolfi, who won the next match.

Match at 33 yards, 25 birds, $100

Marquis Redoid.....1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—12
Colonel M. D. Treherne.....1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—6

The Marquis showed admirable form, one of his lost birds being killed out of bounds with the left barrel. Thus ended, with some minor pools, one of the most interesting shoot which I have ever witnessed.

J. D. DOUGALL.

LONG ISLAND SHOOTING CLUB—*Dexter Park, L. I., March* 23.—Regular monthly contest of the Long Island Shooting Club for the club championship cup, shot for at seven birds each, handicapped rise from H and T traps, 80 yards boundary; L. I. S. C. rules; twenty contestants:

Brewer.....21 yards.....1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1—10
Wynn.....26 " .....0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0—9
Murphy.....23 " .....0 1 1 1 1 0 1 w
Walker.....21 " .....1 0 1 1 1 0 1 w
Hance.....26 " .....1 1 1 0 1 0 1 w
Lancake.....23 " .....1 1 1 0 1 1 0 w
Blankly.....21 " .....1 1 1 1 0 1 1 w
Rivera.....25 " .....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 w

Messrs. Darfee, Brown, Talbot, King, Midway, Robinson, Bauiser, Turner, Holt, Smith, Hughes and Jones withdrew.

BROOKLYN AND PHILADELPHIA.—The return pigeon shooting match between teams of ten men each from the Brooklyn Gun Club and the Social Gun and Rifle Club, of Philadelphia, was shot last Monday, on the ground of the latter, at Riverton, N. J. The day was exceedingly windy, the air was filled with dust from a neighboring plowed field, and good shooting was rendered difficult in the extreme. Notwithstanding excellent scores were made, the totals were better than in the former match, last January, when the Brooklyn men won with a score of 101 to 93. The birds were strong flyers, many of them phenomenal twisters, and a number of those scored lost being borne out of bounds by the high winds. The conditions were: 15 birds each, 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, five traps, English rules. The score was:

Brooklyn Gun Club.

J Bryer.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—14
W Wynne.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—14
E H Madison.....1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—12
G F Gildersleeve.....0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
J H Race.....0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—10
A Kimendorf.....1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—10
B West.....1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—10
T Bradway.....0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1—9
L G Hillugs.....1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1—8
H B Woods.....1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1—8

Total.....197

Philadelphia Social Gun and Rifle Club.

L W Bickley.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
B Meredith.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—13
T S Dando.....1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—12
R Reeve.....0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—11
J Emory.....1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—11
E H Grubb.....1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—11
A Alexander.....1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1—10
J C Rorp.....1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0—9
D Davids.....1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—9
H A Burroughs.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3

Total.....103

IOWA STATE TOURNAMENT.—The second annual tournament of the Iowa State Sportsmen's Association will be held at Marshalltown, May 20, 21 and 22. The first day there are to be two matches at ten single birds each; purses of $150 and $325, divided in four prizes each; entrance, $3 and $5, and a match at ten glass balls, revolving traps, purse of $12, divided into four prizes; entrance $3. Second Day—Match at ten single birds: purse of $182.50; entrance $3; five prizes. Team shoot for State championship silver trophy. Match at five double birds, for purse of $50, divided into four prizes, entrance $4. Third Day—Match at ten single birds, for purse of $ 82.50, divided into five prizes; entrance $5. Team shoot for Marshalltown purse of $250, divided into three prizes, and $50 worth of Tatham chilled shot. Consolation match, for purse of $100; five single birds; entrance $3; four prizes. A gold badge will be given for best six regate scores in purses No. 2, 4, 6 and 7, and a Scott gun for best aggregate of purses Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6 and 7. There are a score of other prizes; class shooting throughout; professionals barred. The Secretary of the Association is Mr. D. C. Beaman, Keosauqua, Ia.

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Speckled Trout—*Salmo fontinalis*, Land-locked Salmon—*Salmo glover*; White Perch.

TROUT FLIES FOR APRIL.

The following are imitations of natural insects which first appear on head springs, and later in the season are found on ponds and rivers:

BLACK GNAT OR MIDGE.—Body and feet, black; wings, sub-hyaline.

DARK CLARET GNAT.—Body, dark claret; feet, black; wings, sub-hyaline.

BRIGHT CLARET GNAT.—Body, bright claret, mixed with yellowish gray; feet, ginger; wings of one sex, hyaline, of the other, ocherous.

OLIVE GNAT.—Body, dark olive; feet, ginger; wings, hyaline.

GRAY GNAT.—Body, dark fox fur, mixed with dark claret; feet, gray; wings, hyaline.

DARK FOX.—Body and feet, dark fox fur, mixed with lemon-colored mohair; wings, sub-hyaline; tail, three fibres of dark gray hackle.

BLUE BLOW.—Same as dark fox, but of blue shade.

POOR MAN'S FLY.—Body and feet, hare's ear and yellow mixed; wings, slightly mottled gray.

RED FOX.—Body, fur from a fox face, mixed with yellow; feet, red hackle; wings, pale gray or sub-hyaline; tail, mottled wood-duck feather.

BRIGHT FOX.—Body and feet, brightest part of fox fur, mixed with yellow; wings, brightest hyaline; tail, pale yellow.

—The rude and boisterous manner in which the trout season opened on April 1st was a "great blow" to the expectant anglers who had jointed their rods for a raid on the streams and ponds. The stated newspaper weather report of the day said:

"The storm centre touched Long Island and the New England coast as it passed on to the north and east. Snow fell to the depth of several inches on Long Island, and the sweeping gale piled it into drifts that blocked travel on the railroads. In New London, Conn., in Boston, in Portland, Me., and all through the eastern part of New England, snow fell. The night express train from Boston was delayed by the storm."

The common-sense legislation which postponed the opening of the season from March 1st at which date it was formerly, has therefore been fully exemplified. As respects western Long Island the sport was fair, for the sun came out bright and warm the day after the storm, and the wind abated sufficiently to make it possible to keep a line on the water; but as regards the rest of the State, the ground is still under snow an the ponds fast with ice. The running streams are free, but filled with snow water. All old anglers wait until the snow water runs off before they attempt to wet their first line of the season. However, the period of sport will soon be at its full, and we congratulate our patient angling friends that the evidences of abundance of fish were never more numerous or satisfactory, not only through New York State but in New England and the Middle States. Pennsylvania is perhaps the best natural trout region in America, and although its streams have been greatly depleted in times past from one cause or another, they have now become greatly rehabilitated and restored by judicious planting and proper restrictions and abstinence from fishing.

Men to whom trout have been familiar from early childhood are always astonished at the Fulton Market display of live and dead trout, which shows more varying colors, sizes, shapes and characteristics than they ever imagined did belong to the family of *Salvelinus fontinalis*. We do not know that the exhibit is better this year than the year before. There are trout in every stage of growth from the ova (April 1st, a most unusual date,) to the large five-pound mature fish. What is most gratifying is the manifest interest which not only Eugene Blackford, the pioneer exhibitor, but all his scaly brethren take in making the display and catering to the curiosity of the public. Not alone are native fish shown, but fish from the waters of England, Ireland and Scotland.

Besides speckled trout, there are on view California salmon, grayling, landlocked salmon, etc.

Messrs. Middleton & Carman the oldest fishermen on the market stand, we believe, make a most creditable display of trout and salt water fish, and one can generally supplement at one of the stands what he does not find at the others.

There was one stand which had a fine display of salt and fresh water fish in greater variety than we have ever seen at this season, including some specimens quite rare and curious: but as the pale-faced giraffe in black whiskers and blue night gown, who was in attendance, was not inclined to be communicative, we do not feel inclined to communicate the exhibitor's name. Our readers can distinguish his stand from the rest by the immense halibut laid out on the slab. This halibut answers no questions.

The market was thronged on Tuesday morning at a very early hour, even before the exhibit was fairly in shape for examination. The opening of trout season has grown to be a very important feature of the 1st of April.

Among the exhibits were: Brook trout from G. A. Starkey, Troy, N. Y.; from Thomas J. Moore, caught at Lough Neagh, Ireland; silver brook trout from James Annin, Jr., Caledonia, N. Y.; yellow brook trout from John M. Crowell, Sea Cliff; young trout fry, brook trout and live brook trout from H. D. McGovern, Brooklyn, L. I.; brook trout from Livingston Stone, Cold Spring Trout Pond, Charleston, N. H.; from Ira Hoyt, Halsey Valley, N. Y.; from G. W. Thompson, Sag Harbor, L. I.; from David Peters Sewell, Fayette County, West Va.; from Thomas Clapham, Roslyn, L. I.; from B. F. Burtis, Brooklyn, L. I.; live grayling from Prof. Spencer F. Baird, U. S. Com. Fish and Fisheries; wild brook trout from and caught by John Broadhead, Kittatinny House, Water Gap, Pa.; brook trout from South Side Club, L. I.; from Wm. Furman, Maspeth, L. I.; young California salmon, hatched in jar on stand of E. G. Blackford; brook trout from John Rowe Smith, Patchogue, L. I.; from N. C. Miller, Brookhaven, L. I.; young trout fry from James Annin, Jr., Sec'y Fish Cultural Association, Caledonia, N. Y.; young trout fry and brook trout from Seth Green, Sup't N. Y. State Fish Commission; trout eggs from James Annin, Jr., Caledonia, N. Y.; brook trout from Robinson Osterhout & Bro., Moscow, Pa.; from D. J. Barber, North Adams, Mass.; from W. H. Keetbrook, Islip, L. I.; from E. H. Seaman, Ridgwood, L. I.; from G. H. Brush, Norwalk, Conn.; from T. H. Douseman, Waterville, Wisconsin; from Geo. W. Ette, Lehmaster, Pa.; from Levi Hodges, Torrington, Conn.; from T. J. & J. L. Jannay, Newtown, Pa.. from S. P. Carpenter, East Douglass, Mass.; from G. E. Griswold, West Randolph, Vt.; from J. A. Lee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; from B. F. B., Ridgewood, L. I.; wild Canada trout from Montreal; wild Canada trout consigned by National Express Co.; trout from Wildwood Trout Farm, East Newton, Mass., Geo. F. Parlow; and California salmon from Thompson Bros., Newhope Pa. A ten-pound trout 30 inches long, 18 inches circumference—the largest male brook trout ever caught—taken at Rangeley, Maine, 1867, by George Shepard Page. Transported to Stanley, N. J., in a tank of water, also containing an eight-pound trout.

THE OWEGO BAMBOO RODS.—The preference for split bamboo rods seems to be increasing so rapidly as to stimulate their manufacture. New artificers, as well as old well-known rod makers, emulate each other in the endeavor to produce the best workmanship and most serviceable rods for anglers. While all rods are not of equal merit, just as all watches and guns are not alike valuable, there are many rods of several different makers whose excellence can scarcely be compared. We have just now been shown the eight-strip bamboo rods made by L. M. Hoskins, of Owego, New York, whose quality is admitted by his own rivals in the business to be of the highest grade. So far as we know, Hoskins is the only maker of eight-strip rods. The philosophy of an increased number of parts is illustrated by splitting a common pine stick. The more sub-divisions there are the more pliable the bundle becomes and the less easy to break. Moreover, it is claimed that the cane can be worked with less loss of enamel in eight-strip rods than in six or four. Certainly the Owego rods seem to be all that the most fastidious angler could desire. For further particulars, see the advertisement in our columns this week. For the information of a number of inquirers, we will state that the bamboo rods most widely known are those sold by Abbey & Imbrie, Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, Pritchard Brothers, Leonard, Mitchell, Murphy, Buckingham, Todd, Hoskins & Fowler, and Orvis.

—Messrs. Conroy, Bissett & Mallison wish to call attention to the cuts in their advertisement in our paper this week illustrating the manner of making their hexagonal split bamboo rods. It will prove quite interesting. No. 1 represents a transverse section of the bamboo; the dotted lines indicate where it is split out for one of the strips. It is then planed down to the heavy line, leaving only the hard part of the cane. No. 2 shows the strips ready to glue together, and No. 3 after being glued. In cut No. 3 the circle shows how much of the best part of the enamel has to be cut away to make a round rod, thereby weakening the cane unequally and spoiling the action. In the hexagonal rod the enamel is left intact, and it is equally strong at all parts and bends evenly, besides being much better protected against dampness, for not only is the hard enamel in itself waterproof, but is rendered doubly so by the varnish used.

CANADA—*Three Rivers, P. Q., March* 28.—The first striped bass of the season taken here to-day from the St. Lawrence River. Just saw one of 23lbs. weight, an unusually large large one for this locality. A lot of maskinonge arrived today from Lake Edward; largest one is forty inches in length, but only 10lbs. weight. Snow nearly three feet deep here yet, and winter lingers long in the lap of spring; but to-day spring is a lap ahead. EVERETT SMITH.

FISHING IN DEERFIELD RIVER.—*Weston, Vt., March* 23.—*Mr. Editor:* About a year since you stated in answer to a correspondent that fishing in the Deerfield River and its tributaries in this State was prohibited for three years ending 1st of May, 1870. I have lately been in correspondence with parties living near the the head waters of said river, and learn that the prohibition has not been observed, as no provision was made for the appointment of wardens for its enforcement. The Deerfield, with its head-water tributaries, is next to the Battenkill, the finest natural trout stream in Southern Vermont, and doubtless others, in common with myself, were anticipating rare sport in those waters the coming season, to whom this notice will be a favor.

CORPORAL LOT WARFIELD.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Connecticut Lakes, March* 20.—Very little ice on the lakes here and no fishing through it, owing to the danger. An immense snowfall before it had become safe. EDW. NORTON.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The schooner *Northern Eagle*, while fishing in Ipswich Bay last week, captured a codfish which measured five feet two inches, and weighed when taken from the water 105 pounds. It has been sent to the Smithsonian, where a cast of it will be made.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—The number of arrivals the last week has been 34, and the receipts 1,200,000lbs. codfish and 17,000lbs. halibut. The receipts of Bank halibut have been liberal and prices have ruled low; 9 arrivals have been reported at this port and 8 at Boston, the home receipts being 450,000lbs. Several good fares have been received. The schooner *Nath'l Webster* weighed off 85,000lbs., the largest trip this season. Whole number of fishing arrivals for this week, 52.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, March* 26.

NEW YORK.—The first shad of the season was caught in the Hudson River last Friday, off the Elysian Fields. It was the centre of attraction throughout the day, weighed four and three-quarter pounds and brought $25. The season is fairly inaugurated. The ferryboats now make their long detours through the lines of poles, and the thousand fishermen will be very busy until June.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, March* 27.—Col. Akers and a party of select friends have gone for several days' fishing in Big Haspeth. The Colonel says, as the bill in the Senate was killed on account of it being the rich man against the poor, he thinks his rich man's chance consists in trying to take a few fish legitimately before the poor man comes in with the seine, trap gig, and the poison berries. J. D. H.

THE CUMBERLAND ANGLING CLUB—*Nashville, March* 22.—The grand fishing club of this city is styled the "Cumberland Angling Club," and is comprised of the following gentlemen: Major W. H. Scruggs, President; Jno. P. Williams, Esq., Vice-President; James A. Sattowhite, Treasurer; D. W. Paschall, Secretary; Calvin Morgan, Commissary. For their first spring adventure they have chartered the small steamer *Hattie Bliss*, upon which they intend to ascend the Cumberland River and fish along as they please, and make excursions up all the principle tributaries, and, as a matter of course, they will have a grand time. In addition to the above-named officers they have as members Messrs. L. F. Benson, S. W. Edwards, T. O. Harris and Major A. E. Burr. These gentlemen are all true sportsmen, and have the means to enable them to have all the accoutrements incidental to a thoroughly equipped party. Every member of the club also intend becoming subscribers to the FOREST AND STREAM, and will be of invaluable assistance to your correspondent in furnishing such matter as will, no doubt, prove readable to all the patrons of the paper. I will again add that the gentlemen would be too glad to extend the hand of welcome to any one bringing from Mr. Hallock a letter, introducing him or them; and I feel satisfied in saying they would be rewarded by such genial company and excellent sport as would make it the brightest chapter in their sporting career. J. D. H.

FLORIDA—*St. Augustine, March* 25.—Several parties have been South on fishing excursions this winter. Indian River is a favorite Mecca for the fishing veterans. Our sport with hook and line in the immediate vicinity is not what it used to be by any means. Favorite "spots" are found to have been exhausted, and for a day's catch one must go further and further from the Fort or Barracks. Some day we may have protective laws here—who knows? And then how that old fellow who lives down by the Fort will open his eyes! For this same ancient fisherman caught his sheepshead and his blackfish and his drum, and the thousand and one other varieties long, long before you or I had made our *debut* upon the stage of this world's shifting scenes. He is old and wrinkled now; his speech is not such as yours and mine,

but a jargon dialect of Spanish, Greek and Seminole. When his youthful, muscular arms first propelled the dug-out in these waters, Florida was a semi-barbarous dependency of Spain. Scores of summers and winters he has dropped his line and thrown his net, undisturbed by the change of flags on the coquina Fort, and a game law which should attempt to abridge his ancient privileges would perhaps be the only thing to prevent this old animated mummy's eternal terrestrial existence. May the sea wall crumble before such a catastrophe. SMILE AXE.

Jacksonville, March 24.—The bass fishing on the St. Johns has been excellently good this year, and many of our tourists have been led by our charming scenery and balmy weather, combined with their love of sport, to try their luck. I saw a fish brought in by a gentleman to-day, weighing 12½lbs. He was a monster, and is next to the largest I have ever seen. W. K. L.

MICHIGAN—*Port Huron, March* 28.—Great numbers of anglers are now out for the sport at Sarnia Bay. Perch were never more plentiful.

WISCONSIN—*Neenah, March* 24.—For protection of fish in Lake Winnebago the recent legislature passed a law that no person shall set, place or draw any net in any of the waters adjacent or tributary thereto, and, upon conviction of any person, he shall pay for each offence a penalty no less than fifty dollars and no more than one hundred dollars and cost, and shall stand committed to the common jail until such fine and cost are paid. You see that we mean to protect and preserve fish in our lake, so that lovers of fine sport may continue to have as good times in the future as in the past pulling our gamy black bass. Roberts' summer resort will open first of May, so as to accommodate the early fisherman. J. R.

ST. MAURICE TROUT.—*Radnor Forges, St. Maurice Co, Quebec. Editor Forest and Stream:*—Since writing for FOREST AND STREAM, from the Gatineau River, March 10, I have seen some fine fish which would interest you personally more than notes on natural history or hunting. As you probably know, the extensive waters (lakes and rivers) tributary to the St. Lawrence from the north, have been but little explored by scientists or sportsmen, and among the inhabitants—lumbermen and Indians—the word trout is in most common use and as comprehensive as when used by others of more classic knowledge. I have only fished this winter to obtain a variety of food when in camp, but, as is my custom when visiting new localities, have endeavored to obtain some practical knowledge of the denizens of lake and stream, as well as of the earth and air. Hearing by chance of several hundred pounds of "trout" taken by one man from a lake not heretofore fished in, unless by Indians, and that some of these fish were "three feet long," I went to see them. I found that the size had not been exaggerated, the largest one weighing 14lbs., and that I must acknowledge that, by the decree of scientists, it was a true trout—*Salmo toma*—known in Maine as "togue," "lake trout," etc., and in New Brunswick as "tuladi." I have also heard this fish spoken of as the "black salmon," which for awhile misled me into supposing the reference was to a "spent" salmon (*Salmo salar*), one that had been in fresh water for a long time. The *Salmo toma* recently seen was taken from a lake near Rat River, a tributary of the St. Maurice, and about ninety miles from the city of Three Rivers. These fish are the only ones of the species I have seen that were taken from the St. Maurice waters.
EVERETT SMITH.

TRAITS OF ROCKY MOUNTAIN TROUT.—Our Denver correspondent writes as follows:—

Early in November, 1877, I spent a day at Wagon Wheel Gap, on the Rio Grande River, at Peck's Hotel. Peck is a great fisherman, and had that season caught and served on his own table over thirty-two hundred pounds of trout, all with a hook and line and bamboo rod, and none more than half a mile from his own door! It had snowed the day before I reached there nearly a foot deep, and though it melted in the sun, the air was freezing cold in the shade. In the evening we went out for some trout, he with his rod and I as a spectator. He began fishing in a deep hole at the foot of a riffle, under the shadow of a lofty basaltic cliff. The wind rippled the water, and in the deep shade it looked perfectly black. Ice clung to the rocks along the edge, and the water must have been below 32 deg. Fish could not be very active. They were quite plentiful, and Mr. Peck caught a number that were frozen stiff in a few minutes after being taken from the water. But for every fish he caught there were perhaps a half dozen rises, the fish generally leaping clean out of the water, and many times passing directly over the fly. Sometimes there was only a swirl in the water near the fly. We then moved down the river a couple of hundred yards into the sunshine. The fishing was better, and there were but few false rises. However, the water was different, being a narrow, deep, swift chute from the foot of a riffle. I attributed the leaping of the fish at the fly in the first described locality to the darkness in the shadow of the cliff and to the shimmering ripple on the surface of the water, caused by the wind, thereby causing an optical illusion. I noted it particularly at the time as something unusual.

I am glad to see that the "Minnesota Field Trials" are nearly over. Was apprehensive that it would run into the next show. W. N. BYERS.

THE NEW TINT FOR GUT LEADERS.—By permission we publish the following letter:

MESSRS. ABBEY & IMBRIE:—*Gentlemen:*—I have tested your "mist color" gut leaders in water, and think the color comes nearer to perfection than any I have ever seen. Due importance has never been given by most fishermen to fineness and *color* of gut leaders and gut that flies are tied on. The fact is, that almost everything in successful trout fishing depends upon these points. If flies are tied on coarse gut, without any regard to the color, the fish will see the fraud and will not take the fly. Many a fisherman has put his bait right in front of a trout's nose and the trout has declined to take it. He "smelled a mice." Let a man get his tackle so fine and so colorless that the fish cannot see the fraud, and they will take his lure just as readily as they will take their natural food. The fisherman who gets his tackle the nearest to perfection will be called the "lucky" man. Bah! I don't believe in luck. SETH GREEN.

[—One peculiarity of the "mist" colored trout and salmon leaders sold by Messrs. Abbey & Imbrie, is that they can be seen at 48 Maiden Lane, but cannot be seen in the water by the wary fish.

"SHAD BLOW" FOR FLY RODS.—Correspondents write as follows:

Mr. Editor: In answer to "Shad Blow," in March 20, I would say that shad blow (*Amelanchelt canadensis*), commonly known as sugar pear and June berry, is an uncommonly good wood for rods. I made two rods about two years ago and gave one to a friend in Vermont who is a veteran angler, who is well pleased with it. I like mine, but have not used it much. One old friend of mine in Maine says it will set—that it, will season crooked. It should be cut in December and seasoned with the bark on, otherwise it will crack or open in seasoning, as the sap is about as thick or deep as the heart, and will season warped if sawed up before seasoned. D.

Manchester, Vt., March 24.—I would like to answer "Shad Blow" by saying that some twenty-five years ago I used a shad-blow rod. This rod had shad blow but and second joint with lancewood tip. It was a good rod, and some few years ago I endeavored to get some of this wood and try it again, the rod I had used not being mine, but was not able to get any that was straight grained enough to put into a rod. I am inclined to think, could this wood be obtained of a proper quality, it would be nice wood for rods, for buts, and second joints at least, and perhaps for tips. This wood grows here, but I have as yet failed to find any that was not crooked and cross-grained. If "Shad Blow" will take the trouble to write me, I shall be glad to hear from him; and, if he knows where any shad-blow wood grows straight grained, I should like to know it. C. F. ORVIS.

VARNISH FOR RODS.—The three following finishes for fishing rods have been recommended:—

1st. Take ½lb. rosin, ¼lb. shellac, 1qt. methylated spirit and 2oz. vegetable black. Mix these well together. Give the rod two coats, rubbing down each with No. 1 glass paper, then apply copal and dry in a warm place.

2. Use copal varnish for the *whipping only;* for the rod, spirit varnish, which, being a sufficient protection to the wood, does not possess that objectionable glitter.

3. Try pumice powder on a piece of wet linen, and lightly rub over the varnished parts. Four coats of the varnish will be found better than three should the powder recommended be used.

SALMON FISHING IN OREGON.

OLYMPIA, Wash. Ter., March, 6, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Perhaps a knowledge of the fact that excellent salmon fishing with rod and reel is enjoyed every fall and winter by anglers in this region, may induce some Eastern sportsmen who desire to escape the rigors of an Atlantic winter to betake themselves to the capital city of Wash. Ter., where the mercury seldom falls to the freezing point, and a sleigh is as useless as the majority of the Indians in this country. The salmon appear in our bay about the first of October, but do not attempt to ascend the streams until there has been rain enough to increase the flow of water therein. They are of the species known as the "silversides," and range from two to twenty-five pounds in weight, and for beauty and gameness cannot be excelled by any fish that swims. My habit has been to take them with a fly rod—such as I have used in the Rangeley region, a reel that carries sixty yards of oiled silk line, and—start not, ye votaries of the "coachman" and "professor"—a double leader, with a small herring for bait. The largest one I have killed this season weighed fifteen and three-quarter pounds, and about forty minutes were consumed in his capture. The blood tingles in my veins even now as I think of the glorious fight that chap made. Last fall a friend of mine killed sixteen during one tide. At this date there is but little fishing of any description; but about April first the trouting season opens, the rains will have ceased, and for the six ensuing months Puget Sound and the territory adjacent thereto becomes the sportsman's paradise. Imagine an inland sea of about two hundred miles in length, and with a coast line of eighteen miles, dotted with islands large and small, fed by countless streams from the lordly "Skagit," navigable by steamers for over sixty miles, to the bright rippling "Shelton" creek, where I have taken fourteen trout from one pool, whose combined weight was over thirty pounds. Its forests are alive with bear, deer, elk, grouse and pheasant. No extreme heat, the mercury rarely reaching eighty, even in the middle of the day. No musquitoes, no black flies, no venomous reptiles. Scenery such as few sections of our country can equal and none excel, and sportsmen—except in Olympia—scarcer than hen's teeth. First-class fare from "Frisco," per O. S. S. Co. and N. P. R. R., is but seventeen dollars, and I think one could make the trip from New York, remain here through the fishing season, at less expense than he would incur during a season's fishing for salmon in Canada. And, my word for it, after one trip to this section he will come to the conclusion that for pure unadulterated sport there is no place in the world that equals Puget Sound.

Yours respectfully, H. B.

Yachting and Boating.

HIGH WATER FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
April 3	8	24	5	10	4	23
April 4	9	20	6	06	5	19
April 5	10	15	7	01	6	14
April 6	11	06	7	52	7	05
April 7	11	54	8	40	7	52
April 8	W	38	9	24	8	37
April 9	1	26	10	12	9	25

YACHTING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO YACHTING.—The yachting season is about opening in San Francisco. The formal opening will be celebrated by the San Francisco Yacht Club at their club house, New Sausalito, on Saturday, April 19. After a chowder and dance at the club house for the benefit of the ladies, the yachts will leave for Vallejo, up the bay, and have a 30-mile brush back to windward next day. We say to windward, as the trade winds will have set in by that time out there..... The sloop *Clara*, late of New York, has been lengthened since she went to San Francisco. She has now a much larger stern, and is expected to make a good record for the season. .....The *Emerald*, the fastest sloop in the club, is having new spars and sails, and will make her appearance as a yawl at the opening.....The fast little sloop *Ariel* will also come out as a yawl this season.....The *Minnie* has had 19ft. put into her, and is now over 80ft. long.....The *Twilight*, wrecked last winter, has been put in shape again as good as ever..... Lots of yachting—not yacht—clubs have been formed re San Francisco of late, but yachts are not as plenty—for him—as clubs are. The clubs will have to take to plungers, etc, if they expect to go on the water.....Jerry Nichols' big new yacht has not been launched yet, although she is all ready, fitted and fixed for work.....The Guatemalan steam yacht *Sofia*, which came to San Francisco from South America last year, is still laid up in Richardson's Bay, off the S. F. Y. C. house, her owner, Mr. Molloy, being at present in New York. .....Dr. Merritt, of Oakland, will leave shortly for a six months' cruise among the South Sea Islands in his yacht *Casco*, a 96ft. keel boat, launched last summer, and the largest in San Francisco Bay.....The San Francisco Yacht Club have followed the Seawanhaka's example, and had a series of evening lectures this winter, which have been very successful. The last one was a description of the midwinter ocean race of 1866, between *Fleetwing, Henrietta* and *Vesta*, by Col. Stuart M. Taylor. There was a very large audience, filling the club rooms at the Palace Hotel, so there was standing room only. The previous lecture was "On the Weatherliness of Vessels," by Capt. Wm. W. Bates, of Chicago, and was also well attended.

SALEM YACHT CLUB.—Yachting matters are waking up at Salem, Mass., and a club, to be known as the Salem Yacht Club, has been formed. The club organized with the following officers for this year: Com., Arthur L. Huntingdon; Vice-Com., Wm. P. Parker; Sec'y and Treas., R. L. Newcomb; Measurer, Edw. Millett; Regatta Com.—Messrs. Rich, Gardner, Sewey, Raymond and J. Newcomb. The *Latona* is being lengthened at Frisbee's. The Raymond Bros. are altering their cat to a sloop. Jack Towne is getting out a new sloop, and Browne is at work on a new one. The *Anna* is for sale, a fine, well built craft by J. Brown, who always does good work. The club will hold a regular regatta during the summer, of the "union" sort, most likely, which will draw many entries from Boston waters.

A NEW SHARPIE.—What the actual capabilities of the sharpie are is certain to be settled this season, for Mr. Clapham, of Roslyn, L. I., has now nearly finished a fine 40ft.-boat of this description, which will approach nearer to the full-fledged yacht than anything before built in this line. She has received a regular yacht finish in all her details, narrow deck plank, cabin house, cockpit, hard wood trimmings, etc. She is said to be very handsome in appearance and will certainly lead to the building of others of the same class, for it cannot be denied that the sharpie yacht fulfills the wants of yachtsmen in many localities, and her cheap first cost is a strong recommendation. The new boat will be rigged as a sloop, with jib stay leading down to stem head. Her cabin is very roomy, as no centre-board will be used, two bilge keels being supplied to secure the necessary lateral resistance. These keels are about 12ft. long and 8in. deep. If actual trial demonstrates such an arrangement to be satisfactory, valuable room will be gained inside by their use. The builder has also applied his new patent fore-foot to his boat, which will do away to a large extent with the spanking to which sharpies are liable in a seaway, and he proposes to put this experimental craft through a regular series of tests as soon as completed. We have at our office a couple of very handsome half-models of the sharpie as usually built and also with Mr. Clapham's improvements. The results of the trial of the new boat we will lay before our readers in time, as well as a more minute description.

JACKSONVILLE (FLA.) YACHT CLUB.—The annual election of this club resulted as follows: Commodore, Wm. Astor; Vice-Commodore, Chas. J. Kenworthy; Captain, J. De Bartnett.

COOPER'S POINT (PHILA.) YACHT CLUB.—The officers for the year are as follows: Com., Charles Cohill, yacht *Cohill;* Vice-Com., John B. Hammell, Jr., yacht *Anita;* Rear-Com., Wm. Stone, yacht *Phil. Kramer;* Sec., John Dougherty, yacht *Chas. Keenan;* Treas., Elmer W. Barr, yacht *Barr;* Mens., H. King, yacht *Feeney;* Regatta Committee, Jacob Gnang, John Mayberry, Dennis Holland, Joseph Vanderslice. The day for the annual spring regatta is not yet fixed, but will probably be the 12th of May. The club now owns two first-class boats (18 to 20ft.) and twelve second-class (16 to 18ft.). Capt. R. G. Wilkins is building six new boats, ranging from 15 to 18ft., of which several will be added to the club.

SOUTHWARK (PHILA.) YACHT CLUB.—The annual regatta of the Southwark Yacht Club will be sailed on the 26th of May to Chester buoy and return. There will be about fifty boats participate in this regatta. They are divided into first and second-class double-enders and tuckups. The prizes will consist of a champion flag and articles of silverware.

NEW JERSEY YACHT CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the New Jersey Yacht Club, March 28, the following named officers were elected: Com., T. H. Rogers; Vice-Com., W. H. Dilworth; Rec. Sec., A. Jeanneret; Fin. Sec., L. Kayser; Cor. Sec., P. Campbell; Treas., G. E. Gartland; Regatta Committee, A. Hennion, G. J. Peters, E. W. Ketcham; Trustees, W. H. Dilworth, E. W. Ketcham, A. Jeanneret, C. I. Rogers, A. Hennion.

LONG ISLAND YACHT CLUB.—This club held their annual meeting March 27, 1879, at the club house, 37th street, Brooklyn. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commodore, J. P. Tribken, yacht *Minnie T.*, 8 tons; Vice-Commodore, Franklin Beames, yacht *Marie*, 5 tons; President, James R. Finlay; Treasurer, Frank Bates; Secretary, Ellsworth Bond; Measurer, George Crolius; Regatta Committee, George Farley, C. M. Felt, J. H. Sawyer, William Duffy, George Heap, James Lenox. Five new members were enrolled, and three new yachts added to the club fleet. The Treasurer's report shows the club finances to be in a very flourishing condition. After the meeting the prizes won at the last annual regatta were presented by Vice-Com. Beames: To first-class sloop, *Hope*, champion whip; to first-class sloop, *Sophia*, aneroid barometer; to second-class sloop, *Admiral Rowan*, an oil painting; to third-class sloop (open boat), *Nettle*, a marine clock; to cat-boat, *Hi-Pi*, a silver marine clock; to cat-boat, *X. L. C. R.*, a compass watch charm; to the *Joe Saunders*, marine clock. The annual regatta will be held as usual in June, but the day will not be fixed until the next meeting.

BEVERLY YACHT CLUB.—The following dates have been selected for their regattas of the ensuing season: July 12, at Swampscott; Aug. 4, at Beverly; Aug. 23, at Swampscott; Sept. 6, at Nahant; and have decided to hold a regatta at Cotuit, date not yet fixed.

NEWBURYPORT YACHT CLUB.—Tuesday evening, March 25, the Newburyport Y. C. held their annual ball at Washington Hall, under the supervision of Messrs. D. B. Pierce, L. W. Piper and H. T. Moody. Com. Wm. C. Thompson officiated on the floor, and, it is needless to add, the merry dance was kept up way into the morning watch, and was brought to a successful termination amid much *eclat*.

THE LAKE CHAMPIONSHIP.—In the Oswego *Morning Herald* appears recently a challenge from Oswego's crack sloop *Ella*, to the effect that she will sail any first class yacht of the Bay of Quinte three races of thirty-two miles each for $200. First race to come off at Belleville, May 24; second on Big Sodus Bay, June 15; and the third at Oswego, July 4. Thereupon the Belleville (Ont.) *Daily Intelligencer* replies that the challenge is windy, as there are no first class yachts likely to hoist racing colors this year, and that the prize-money business is not very clear, and expresses a hope that second class yachts may be included in the challenge. By all means let the match come to something, for it will liven up matters on the lakes.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.—The fourth lecture of the winter series on "Sails," by A. Carey Smith, Esq., was delivered Thursday last to a large audience, at Delmonico's, New York, and was received with marked satisfaction. Com. R. L. Ogden, of San Francisco, was present and favored the audience with an account of yachting affairs on the Pacific coast. As soon as we can spare the space, the rest of the lectures will be published. The last of the series, "Centreboards vs. Keels," will be delivered April 8.

LITTLE STEAMERS AND SHARPIES.

ROSLYN, L. I., March 20, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

My experience during the past few months has convinced me of four facts: First, the FOREST AND STREAM has a great and wide-spread circulation; second, the name of gentlemen desiring something new in the way of boats is legion; third, light-draught steam yachts are at a premium; fourth, the times are hard. The innumerable letters I have received concerning the sailing sharpie have been, to the best of my ability, answered. And now the mail begins to bring its budget of inquiries for cheap, swift and light-draught steam yachts. So, Mr. Editor, I pray you, come to my rescue, and allow me, in very self defence, to once again borrow your friendly columns. The sharpie is, without question, unequaled as a cheap and swift light-draught steam yacht. She has more available space in her than any other craft, size for size; she can be propelled at a given rate of speed, with less power; she can navigate waters of from five to ten inches depth, and she costs, complete, one-half the dollars any other boat does. Now, gentlemen, what more do you ask? You need somebody to build these nice little steamboats for you. Well, send in your orders; it will give me much pleasure and a little profit to fit your fancies. Allow me to announce that I have lately perfected and patented certain improvements in the sharpie's model, which do away with her only fault—spanking in a seaway—and am now prepared to build boats of this or any other type, and any size from 100ft. down to 20, "which is as low as we go." In rough times, and during squalls, the sharpie spanks. Now, it occurred to me that this spanking might be obviated, and I am glad to say that in carrying out my idea, a model has been produced which possesses more practical good points for a cruising yacht than are to be found in any other kind of boat. I am also prepared to build these boats (for sailing) entirely without centreboard or leeboard, so that the cabin will be unincumbered with the awkward trunk. With this last change the draught is increased by from eight to twelve inches, and, at the same time, the boat's steering balance is greatly improved; while no necessity remains for such an enormous rudder as the ordinary sharpie must have, and her sails can be placed in their proper position, instead of setting her foresail where her jib ought to be. T. C.

CUTTER OR SLOOP?

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, New York, March 22, 1877.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I do not deny that small vessels may, and do, go about in bad weather without any particular risk. I have knocked about the waters adjacent to Nantucket and the Vineyard in open boats too much to deny the capabilities of the little ones, if properly built and handled. I do not believe that the addition of a keel with or without weight makes a great deal of difference in the sea-standing power of a sharp-floored, well-ballasted small vessel, while I know that the friction of the aforesaid keel takes a good deal of speed out of the ship in moderate winds. Still, for extremely nasty going, which, by the way, we seldom have until so late in the season that the cold destroys all pleasure in sailing, I am willing to admit that the small cutter may be a trifle the best, but is she enough better to make up for her additional cost?

This brings me to the point of my objection. My desire to see yachting of the small boat, blueshirt, Corinthian variety popularized is as great as that of any man. To that end I wish to see the expenses of the sport cut as low as possible; small cutters are not the way to attain this. *Julian*, or *Midge* can be built for $1,500; *Thyra*, built here, would cost, at least, $2,500, and her owner, bearing in mind the fact that smooth water and light winds are the rule of our sailing, would be disgusted with the beatings he would receive, and when desirous of selling would find purchasers scarce and coy. We have not the large class of men of fair fixed incomes which maintains in England. Most of our most efficient Corinthians are workingmen who have little time and money to spare on long cruises and expensive seagoing boats. In view of these facts I am led to believe that the small cutter will not take in our waters, and that we had better devote ourselves to perfecting the small deep sloop as better suited to our environment. G. M.

THE QUESTION OF TYPE.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In reply to your remarks appended to my letter of the 14th ult., must say that I differ from you in the necessity of a yacht of 40ft. keel or upward being of the English cutter type to secure sea-going qualities; and I feel all the more at liberty to do so, because I so cordially agree with you in your desire to instil into this manly sport the vigor of which it is capable. I love the broad ocean. I want no yacht that will not outride the heaviest weather, and claw off a lee shore. I also want a boat which will give the maximum of comfort compatible with these qualities, and I believe that I have such an one. Again, I want a yacht which will give me a good degree of speed, and I know I have that. My yacht is less than a year old, and yet, winter and summer, as a business, she has been tested at sea in our heaviest gales, from Cape Cod to the Newfoundland Banks for twenty years. This seems a paradox, and therefore I will explain.

One year ago I began to look around for a larger yacht. I had previously, some years ago, owned a sloop built by Smedley, of New York, which I ran for, say, three years in business in South Carolina and Georgia waters, as a tender to my cotton plantations. She was, say, 28ft. water line, 12ft. beam; drew 24in. of water aft, and 8in. forward. I altered her with my own hands from a cat rig, and put into her a new keel and centreboard box and board. She was the fastest craft in those waters of her size, and you may judge of her qualities when I say that I have beat her dead to windward against a six-knot tide in a creek four rods wide, with a moderate breeze, and made three or four knots per hour. Yet, good as she was in smooth water, she was, as I realized by experience, not a sea-going boat.

So much for my experience with light draught and wide beam craft with centreboards. From it I say emphatically with you they are unfit for sea going, and ever will be. On the other hand, for the past five years I have owned a boat of 33ft. keel and 39ft. over all, of what may be called an English model, almost, as her beam was 12ft. scant, and she had no flat floor or what I should call a floor at all, for her bottom was like a wedge. In this craft I have made three trips up the coast of Maine, and one southward to Long Island. While she had not speed she was a first-class sea boat. I was caught in a nasty blow off Cape Cod with her one night, and she behaved nobly. At the same time, like all vessels of her build, she heeled in a blow down to her rail, and I consider it necessary in a good sea boat, which would work to windward in a nasty chop, to do so. But I wanted a larger yacht—one that would make the run to Labrador, Bermuda, Cuba, or even Europe. For this I needed:

1. A perfect sea boat. And by perfect I mean safe and powerful—one in which I should not only not fear, but rejoice to ride out any gale on the Atlantic.

2. A comfortable boat. And by comfortable I mean one in which the room is ample and convenient, for I intended to live aboard her for at least a month every year.

3. As fast a boat as could be had consistent with the two first qualities.

4. The least draught of water consistent with the three first qualifications.

Of the three first qualities I need say nothing. There we agree. But let me say a word upon the last. From my experience in navigating my own yacht upon our coast for five years, every foot of water a yacht draws over six cuts her off from 20 per cent. of our harbors and channels. For instance: 7 to 8ft. is all you can carry into Rockport (Mass.), Squam, Essex, York, etc.; and 9ft. is all you can carry into Biddeford Pool or Block Island, and most of the reaches and channels of Casco, St. John, St. George, Penobscot and Blue Hill bays. I mean, of course, without a pilot. To be at the mercy of the pilot is to be a slave in the midst of luxury. The beauty of yachting is to go it alone. Now, your yacht should be of the right draught, not only to go to sea but to enjoy the lovely scenery of our island-studded coast; to turn out from the common tracks of commerce into the winding channels and beautiful bays, known only by the fishermen as a place of refuge, if by any one. I have spent two weeks of a season upon the Maine coast in this kind of cruising, which can never be forgotten when once enjoyed. Here your English cutter would be useless if over 50ft. keel, because she will draw at least 10ft. of water on paper, and probably 11ft. in the water; for it is a peculiarity of a vessel to draw more as a rule than is figured on paper. I searched the country for what I wanted. I examined the oyster boats of the Chesapeake, the river yachts at Philadelphia, and the best yachts of New York and Boston. I went on board *Morning Light*, *Comet*, *Dauntless*, *Rambler*, *Sappho*, and many others too numerous too mention, and came back as unsatisfied as ever. I also looked over the model of *America*. All were just like the discussions in your valuable paper: it was either all keel or no keel. If keel, 12, 13, or 14ft.; if centreboard, then no sea boat; if keel, then no coast boat. I will except one class which combined keel and centreboard, so as to get the full disadvantage of both, and less of the benefits of either.

While in this quandary I sent my sailing master to Swampscott to look at the fishermen. He came back with the model of the crack boat of the fleet. On seeing it I was struck with its peculiar combination of elements. It had the bold sea bow, indicating power; the flat floor and long, clean run, denoting stiffness and speed; the light forefoot and deep drag, showing hold on the water;—in short, it was a combination of the wedge of the cutter, made thinner with the body of the American model. The remarkable character of the model led me to inquire into the history of this fisherman. I found that for twenty years she had been in daily use, winter and summer—that no weather was too nasty for her. I saw her myself come from sea in a gale that swept the chimneys from our houses, and stripped them of their roofs, which she had worked into port against for fifty miles when no other fisherman did it. I found that she could outsail any other fisherman of the fleet at least three miles per hour, dead to windward; carry full sail when others had to reef, and the harder it blew and the nastier the sea the better she sailed proportionately. Lastly, she had beaten most yachts that had ventured to "hitch on" to her, and had held her own with *America*, working to windward in a seaway around Cape Ann. Her model was got up among the fishermen at Swampscott. After this inquiry I came back to the model, and said: "I will risk it; I will have a yacht built after it to the slightest fraction of an inch. I will have the same spars, the same amount of canvas, the same solid and substantial seagoing rig. I will build the hull stronger than her prototype, but in all else she shall be the same, except, of course, altering her top lines to the modern yacht sheer and form."

So I went to Essex, where we build fishermen, and contracted for my hull and spars—the hull to be built with the timbers and plank of a 200-ton fisherman for the Newfoundland Banks, viz.: Keel, one piece, best white oak, 10x18in.; timbers, 6x7in., set double, white oak; plank, 2½in., best white oak, only one but in any strake, buts to break joints; ceiling, 1½in., except on bilge, and clamps, which are 2½in., white oak; fastenings, best white oak tree-nails, 10in. apart, lengthways of the hull, and copper but and bilge bolted thoroughly—no other metal allowed; decks, 2½in. clear pine, no buts; house, all abaft the mainmast, 4in. stuff, secured to timbers (oak) framed down into the hull, and fastened to deck timbers, 8x12in., by copper bolts headed at both ends.; main deck beams, 8x12in., white oak, well kneed with hackmatack; house deck beams, white oak, 4x6in.; spars, A 1; mainmast, 18in. at but and 12in. at top, 73½ft. long; foremast, 17in. at but and 11in. at top, 71½ft. long; best pine, besides a full set of light spars of best spruce; sky-lights, hatches, patent lights, windlass, etc.,—all to order; total contract price, $2,800. The house was placed abaft of the mainmast to avoid the weak point of all our schooner yachts, as the mainmast can never be secured in it as in the main deck, also to let us have the deck to work the sails upon, which is of great importance in a nasty seaway. The house is 20 ft. long by an average width of 12ft. It gives a main cabin of 12x 12ft.x6ft. 4in. in the clear, and two staterooms each 4½x6ft. floor. There are four berths in the main cabin, and two double berths in the staterooms, all roomy and ample, thus giving accommodations for eight in a party, which is enough. Sailing master's and steward's staterooms are forward, as well as a pantry, cook room, hold for rigging, etc.; and forecastle as usual. OPEN SEA.

(To be continued.)

OUR CORINTHIAN CUTTER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 17, 1879.

"Good fellow, in conundrums you are speaking,
Sing hey, the silly sailor that you are."
—*H. M. S. Pinafore.*

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

If "Grampus" had taken the trouble of referring to the design before plunging into his calculations, he would have discovered that the keel was nearer 8in. than 4in. at the garboards, and about 4in. at the bottom, giving an average thickness of, say, 6in. Moreover, it strikes me, after mature deliberation, that if a 9 ton boat, with 7-tons of ballast in her, did not "dive like a loon" in a seaway, it would be chiefly because she would sink too rapidly to get a fair chance. Call her keel 6in. thick, "Grampus," and figure it over again, and just for safety don't let's put more than five tons of ballast in her. I don't know how it may be up your way but my calculations were based on a ton of 2,240 lbs.

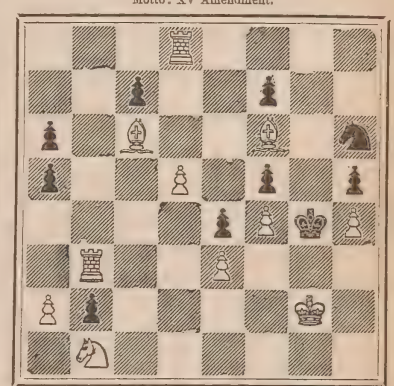
MARTIN GALE.

The Game of Chess.

NOTICE.—Chess exchanges, communications and solutions should be addressed "Chess Editor FOREST AND STREAM, P. O. box 54, Wolcottville, Conn."

Problem No. 51.

Motto: XV Amendment.



White to play and give mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS—NO. 48.

1—Q-R6	1—K-K5	1—	1—K-Kt6
2—Q-B4 ch	2—K-K4	2—Q-Q3 ch	2—Any
3—B-R2 mate		3—Mates	

Game No. 110.

A drawn game in the International Tourney played by Mr. I. E. Orchard, of Columbia, S. C., and J. Parker, of England. We take the game and notes from the Nottingham *Daily Express*:

White. Orchard.	Black. Parker.	White. Orchard.	Black. Parker.
1—P-K4	1—P-K4	13—B tks Kt	13—Q-B sq
2—Kt-Q B3	2—Kt-Q B3	14—P-K B4	14—Kt tks B
3—B-Q Kt5	3—P-Q R3	15—R P tks Kt	15—P-Q B4
4—B-R4	4—Kt-K B3	16—B-K B3	16—P-K B4
5—Castles	5—Kt tks K P	17—Kt-K K2	17—P-Q5
6—P-Q4	6—P-Q Kt4	18—Kt-K Kt5	18—B tks Kt
7—B-Kt3	7—P-Q4	19—P tks P	19—Q-B3
8—P tks K P	8—B-Kt3 (a)	20—B-Kt3	20—Q-K5
9—B-K3	9—B-Kt3	21—Q-Q3	21—K R-Q sq
10—Q Kt-Q2	10—Kt-Q B4	22—K R-K sq	22—Q-Q4
11—Q-K2 (b)	11—Castles	23—Q-Q3 (c)	
12—Kt-Q4 (c)	12—Kt tks Kt (d)		

NOTES.

(*a*) This move is recommended by Max Lange.

(*b*) All this is book.

(*c*) A bold but very good move—in fact, play of the highest order. If we consider that in correspondence the winning of a Pawn—nay, even the gain of a single move—will sometimes decide the fate of a game, it appears very hazardous on the part of White to offer this K P, which can be taken with perfect impunity.

(*d*) Very well played, and wisely refusing the proffered Pawn. Had Black ventured to capture the same, White would have recovered the

Pawn or else have obtained a very strong attack. It would lead us too far to give the variations, of which there are many, but we cannot abstain from giving the following one, where, if not all, most of Black's moves are forced, *e. g.*:

	12—Kt takes P	16—P-K B5	16—Kt-Q B4
13—P-K B4	13—Kt-Q B4	17—P-K B6	17—P takes P
14—B takes Kt	14—Q P takes B	18—B-R6	
15—Kt takes B	15—Kt takes Kt		

(*c*) And the game was abandoned as a draw. And if continued in the same cautious way as up to this point, it would certainly terminate as such. This game, though uninteresting, has been very well and carefully fought on both sides, with a decided determination not to lose It is the first game of a style of play that we should have expected would occur oftener in this contest. There is no fault to find on either side.

ANDERSSEN.

TWO weeks ago, Prof. Adolph Anderssen, the illustrious German Chess Master and Chess King, died at Berlin, Prussia, where he held the position of teacher of mathematics in the principal Berlin college. He was born at Breslau, Germany, on July 6, 1818, and had consequently closely approached his sixty-second year. He has always been regarded one of the famous chess geniuses, and as a brilliant and profound player of unwavering allegiance to the Queen of Chess. He filled for years a "Professor's Chair" at the University at Breslau, Germany, similar to that which he held at Berlin. No chess master's record is more enviable than that of Anderssen. In his thirty-fourth year he won the first prize at the grand London tournament of 1851, in which Staunton, Szen, Kieseritzky, Wyville and Williams were contestants, and in the same year won the cup in the London Chess Club tournament, in which Lowenthal, Harrwitz, Deacon Kling and others participated. Six years later we find him again in the field at Manchester, in which tournament he stood second. In his forty-fifth year he won a remarkable tournament victory in another grand International tournament held at London, in which he defeated every player, losing only one game to Rev. Owen. The players engaged in that tournament were all strong players, including Paulsen, Blackburne, Lowenthal, Barnes, Dubois, Steinitz, MacDonnell, Owen and Mongredien. In the handicap tournament in the same year, in which MacKenzie won first prize, he stood in the second place. In 1870 (his fifty-third year) he won the first at the Baden International tournament. At Vienna in 1873 he stood third, and at Paris in 1878 he stood fifth on the list. As a match player Prof. Anderssen was not very fortunate, losing matches with Steinitz in 1866, Zukertort in 1870, and Morphy in 1858 by a score of 2 won, 7 lost and 2 draws.

CURSORY JOTTINGS.

—Mr. J. T. Palmer, formerly Chess Editor of the *Amateur World*, now edits the Chess department in the *Royal Exchange*.

—Mr. Jenkins, Chess Editor of the Glasgow *Herald*, recently played ten simultaneous games at the Glasgow Central Club, losing only one.

—The West of Scotland Challenge Cup is now the property of Mr. A. Hunter, for having held it against all comers for the stipulated period of two years.

—The English Counties Chess Association will probably hold its annual meeting this year at Oxford the last week in July.

—Another handicap tourney has begun at the Cafe de la Regence, Paris. Fifty-one players have entered. The prizes are four in number, the first prize being a work of art presented by M. P. Thibaud, valued at 100 francs. The remaining prizes are valued at about 102 francs.

—The probable contestants in the principal tourney of the first German Chess Congress, to be held this year at Leipsic, are: L. Paulsen, W. Paulsen, Herren Schwartz, Englisch, Schallopp, Knorre, Metger, Fritz, Fechsig, Riemann, Minkwitz, and Drs. Goring and Schmidt, and other players from the Rhine.

—The Florence (Italy) handicap tourney ended with Sig. Fossati gaining the first prize, and Sig. Mecagni the second.

—A tourney of thirty contestants, each having to play two games with every other player, has just commenced at Rome, Italy.

—The award in the Italian National Problem Tourney has been made as follows: 1st, Sig. Teardotsch, of Trieste; 2d, Sig. Salvioli, of Venice; 3, Sig. Liberali, of Patrasso; 4th, Count Guicciardi, of Spezia.

—Mephisto, the famous automaton chess player, is now located at Mephisto's Chess Rooms, No. 9 Strand, London. A good move,

—The *Chess Players' Chronicle* problem tourney closed with forty-four competitors. The problems will be published at the rate of four each month, two with large diagrams and two with small diagrams. The solver's tourney is further enriched by a contribution of £1 from "Zeus," one of the *Chronicle's* famous solvers.

—At a meeting of the British Chess Problem Association, held at the residence of Prof. Tomlinson, F. R. S., it was decided to hold a problem tourney, to close Sept. 30, 1879, the rules of the last tourney to govern the present. Robt. Proctor, F. R. A. S., was elected Vice-President in conjunction with Mr. Andrews. Prof. Proctor gives an extra prize of £2 for the best problem in the tourney.

—Thompson, Chess Editor of the Derbyshire *Advertiser*, complains that no American chess editor has to this day published his book of Dr. Moore's prize problems. This is indeed too piteous an appeal to our good nature, and we therefore succumb. Our readers will please to note that Thompson aforesaid has cooked—in what manner we know not, and also reluctantly inform our readers that the Derbyshire cook has, as yet, not intimated how he intends to dish it out—one of Dr. Moore's prize problems. In the *Advertiser's* chess column before us, our attention is not alone called to this cook, but we are further treated to a reprinted reprint of Thompson's Problem No. 400, Miles' "Chess Gems." Keep it up, say we, if you believe that that cook and Thompson's 400 are good things. Good things will bear repetition, some believe. Make it a good 400, Fred, and then, we pray you, rest content at least a while.

—The moves made thus far in the Glasgow vs. Copenhagen correspondence contests are:

Game No. 1.		Game No. 2.	
White. Glasgow.	Black. Copenhagen.	White. Copenhagen.	Black. Glasgow.
1—P-Q4	1—P-K3	1—P K4	1—P K4
2—P-Q B4	2—P-K B4	2—P-K B4	2—P takes P
3—P-Q K3	3—Kt-K B3	3—B-Q B4	3—P-Q4
4—Kt-Q B3	4—B-K2	4—B takes Q P	4—Q-K R5 ch
5—Kt-B B3	5—Castles	5—K-B	5—P K Kt4
6—B-K B4		6—Kt-K B3	6—Q-K Kt4

—It seems to be quite the fashion now for chess editors to specially notice their exchanges. As we are invariably pressed for space, our exchanges will, we trust, feel contented if we, in the future as in the past, clip from and notice each as occasion offers.

—Mr. Reichelm has amended his famous 121-move problem, and as it now stands, is sound in 118 moves. This is the only lengthy mate problem, either conditional or unconditional, that appears to be sound It is a profound study, and a proud triumph for the author. We hope to see it lithographed on a large scale.

—The London correspondent of the Glasgow *Herald* says of Mr. Mason, the winner by a score of two to one in a recent match with Blackburne for a small prize offered by Mr. Tousley: "I have been struck with one thing, which may perhaps be the notion of an old fogy, that the chess world is growing old. When I first visited London a good many years ago, there was a brilliant galaxy of young players, all fresh with blossoming honors. There are, for the most part, the same players still; but where are their successors? I do not know. Perhaps they are coming; but it cannot yet be said that

'Superfluous lags the veteran on the stage.'

It might be more correct to say that he does lag. Superfluous encounters between the veterans there are not many. Each ironclad knows the number of his rival's guns, and is not disposed to risk his own sides without adequate cause. Of the ring here undoubtedly the most promising is Mr. Mason, who, notwithstanding his bad success at Paris, is when in force a really formidable player. He is 'blue moulded for want of bating,' and has been trying without success to get up a match with some first-class opponent."

—The annual contest between the chess clubs of Cambridge and Oxford universities will begin April 3, Herr Steinitz acting as umpire. Belden, of the *Times*, guarantees a suitable trophy to Harvard and Yale for a similar match, and says: "When once begun a contest of this kind would excite as much interest as the boat races or ball matches."

—Over sixty problems were entered in the *American Chess Journa* Problem Tourney. The award is now in Mr. Loyd's hands, and is only withheld that solvers may send in their time scores, and indicate the problem winners of the five prizes. We think Mohle's four 'er, "Finis Polince," is entitled to the first prize according to the rules of the tourney. The *Journal* should be patronized by American chessers. Address Dr. C. C. Moore, 68 Courtland st., New York.

—The Hull *Bellman* announces a two-move problem tourney, offering a copy of Taylo.'s "Chess Chips" as a prize for the best one entered. The conditions are according to the *Huddersfield College Magazine*—"the usual motto and sealed envelope arrangement." Address Mr. J. Crake, 14 Walmsley st., Hull, England, on or before April 1.

New Publications.

THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.—"A French Borgia," by J. D. Osborne "Dr. Johnson, His Biographers and Critics," "The Dome of the Continent," by Eugene H. Cowles; "Shakespeare and the Musical Glasses," by Myron B. Benton; "Godwin and Shelley," by Leslie Stephen; "Picking up the Pieces: A Comedy;" "The Higher Criticism;" "Mr. Gladstone on Heroes;" "Prince Bismark on Swells, Snobs and Cockneys." The Editor's Table and Books of the Day have their usual complements.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—"A Visit to the Shrines of Old Virginia," by David H. Strother ("Porte Crayon"); "English Vignettes," by H. James, Jr.; "Women's Husbands;" "Folk Songs," by W. W. Young; "Moliere: The Life and the Legend," by J. Brandon Matthews; "Trees in the City," by Edgar Fawcett; "The Hoosiers at Home," by Mary Deane; "Through Winding Ways," Chaps. xxviii-xxix., by Ellen W. Olney; "Ancient Decorative Stuffs," by H. M. Benson; "Our Beaux," by Sarah Winter Kellogg; "My Village in the South," Part II., by Annie Porter; "A Bit of Old Satsuma," by William Elliot Griffs; "A Lady's Life in Brazil." The Monthly Gossip and Literature of the Day departments are always readable in *Lippincott's*.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—"The Electric Light," by Prof. Tyndall; "Edinburgh Society Seventy Years Ago;" "Animals and their Native Countries," by A. R. Wallace; "Mademoiselle De Mersac," Chaps. iii-v.; "A Broken String;" "The Evil Eye;" "About Joseph Addison;" "The Earth's Place in Nature," by J. Norman Lockyar; "At the Convent Gate," by J. Austin Dobson; "Chapters on Socialism;" by John Stuart Mill; "Ancient Egypt," by Reginald Stuart Poole; "Mesmerism, Planchette and Spiritualism in China," by Herbert A. Giles; "Robert Dick, the Baker Naturalist," by William Chambers; "The Pope's New Encyclical;" "A Flower;" A Sketch and Portrait of Rev. Dr. James H. Fairchild, President of Oberlin College; Literary Notices, Foreign Literary Notes, Science and Art, Varieties.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—"Easter Hymns from Old Cloisters," by Frank Foxcroft; "Irene, the Missionary;" "The Fool's Prayer;" "The Indian Territory," by Theodora R. Jenness; "New York Theatres;" "The Saga of the Quern-Stones," by Alice W. Brotherton; "The Pension Beaurepas," by Henry James, Jr.; "A Day in Colorado," by Mary Mapes Dodge; "New Lives of the Old Masters," by Henry Van Brunt; "A Workingman's Word on Over-Production," by Frank Richards; "The Return of the Native and Other Novels;" "Living in London," by Richard Grant White; "The Burial of the Poet," by Henry W. Longfellow; "Richard Henry Dana," by Julius H. Ward; "The Washington Monument and Mr. Story's Design," by An Architect; The Contributors' Club, Recent Literature; Education, "The New York Cathedral Again."

THE AMERICAN NATURALIST.—"Animal Music: Its Nature and Origin," by Xenos Clark; "The Artificial Mounds of the Island of Marengo," by Orville A. Derby; "Native Bitumens and the Pitch Lake of Trinidad," by W. O. Crosby; "Notes on an Extensive Deposit of Obsidian in the Yellowstone National Park," by Wm. H. Holmes; Recent Literature, General Notes, Scientific News, Proceedings of Scientific Societies.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.—"John Stuart Mill," by Prof. Alexander Bain, LL. D.; "The Intra-Mercurial Planets," by Camille Flammarion; "Dietetic Curiosities," by Felix L. Oswald; "The Monstrous in Art," by Samuel Kneeland; "New Guinea and Its Inhabitants," by A. R. Wallace; "Experiments with Living Human Beings," by Geo. M. Beard; "Shall We Adopt the Metic System?;" "Psychometric Facts," by Francis Galton; "Health and Recreation," by Dr. Benj. W. Richardson; "Early Traces of Man," by G. DeMortillet; "Why Do We Eat our Dinner?" by Prof. Grant Allen; "The Origin of Upland Lakes," by J. Clifton Ward; "Sketch of Sir Humphrey Davy;" Editor's Table, Literary Notes, Popular Miscellany, Notes.

ST. NICHOLAS.—"Little Puritans," by Horace E. Scudder; "The Flame of a Street Lamp," by Frederic Palmer; "A Song of Easter," by Celia Thaxter; "The Dew in the Rose," by Mary A Lathbury; "Spoiling a Bombshell," by John Lewees; "The Reward of Virtue," by Q. V. Smith; "The Boy Astronomer," by Harriet Prescott Spofford; the Little Big Woman and the Big Little Girl," by Mary Mapes Dodge; "Eyebright," by Susan Coolidge; "April Tablet;" "Sealing the Bounds," by Thomas Hughes; "A Boarding School," by E. Muller; "Shower and Flower," by Lucy Larcom; "King Wichtel the First," from the German of Julius Sturm; "A Morning Call from a Panther," by David Ker; "An Old Bachelor—A Happy Couple," two pictures; "Little Housemaids in the New York Kitchen-Garden," by Olive Thorne; "Milton," by Emma Burt; "A Jolly Fellowship," Chaps. xi-xii., by Frank R. Stockton; "For Very Little Folk," by Frances T. Richardson; "Tick, tock! Tick, tock!" by Wilhelmina Grant; Jack in the Pulpit, the Letter Box, The Riddle Box.

SCRIBNER'S.—"Actors and Actresses of New York," by J. Brander Matthews; "Haworth's," by Frances Hodgson Burnett; "In a Snailery," by Ernest Ingersoll; "Holy Russia," by Edna Dean Proctor; "The Stickeen River and Its Glaciers," by W. H. Bell; "Anemone," by Elaine Goodale; "Admonition," by Augusta Moore; "Falconberg," by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen; "The New Moon," by Andrew B. Saxton; "A Trip to a Political Convention:" "John Ericsson," by William C. Church; "The Tendency of Modern Thought as seen in Romanism and Rationality," by C. C. Tiffany; "Half-Witted Guttorm," by Kristofer Janson; Henry Bergh and his Work," by C. C. Buel; "The Portrait," by David S. Foster; "Fraulein," by Adeline Trafton; "The Token," by Richard Henry Stoddard; "The Measure of a Man," by William Page; "A Canticle of Spring," by Mary E. Bradley; Departments.

—Mr. William H. Hunt, Jr., who, while a resident of New Orleans, contributed occasional sketches to the FOREST AND STREAM, has, in connection with his brother, published a little pamphlet descriptive of the rapid growth of Fargo, Dakota, and the wonderful grain country in which that city is situated. We have become so accustomed to the rapid transformation scenes of the West, the sudden rise to-day of a city where yesterday saw only the savage wigwam, that our capacity for wonderment has become sadly blunted, else the story told by the Messrs. Hunt might well pass for a fairy tale. The first white settler located in 1871 where Fargo now stands. Now the city publishes a very creditable business directory. The well-worn advice of Greeley has not yet lost its meaning. Fargo has only nineteen lawyers. There is always room for one more at the top. Send to Mr. W. H. Hunt, Jr., Fargo, Dakota, for a copy of this pamphlet.

—The Savannah *Weekly News* is assuming great proportions, both of size and merit. It is the weekly family paper of the South.

—Erich's *Fashion Quarterly* contains a judicious selection of reading matter for the fair sex, and page after page of shopping catalogues and illustrated descriptions of all the styles and fashions. It is published at 287 Eighth avenue, New York.

—The transactions of the American Institute, which were formerly published by the State, but which, strange to say, have not appeared for the past six years, are hereafter to appear in *Our Home*, a monthly journal published at 37 Park Row, New York.

—*The Library Table*, which has attained such a success as a fortnightly review of literature, now appears as a weekly. The editors, Messrs. Bothwell and Hinton, have secured the services of a very large number of able contributors, and the book reviews, literary, social and philosophical essays and discussions of timely topics promise to be both bright and reliable.

—Mr. F. H. Corbin, of Newington, Conn., who is a well-known fancier, publishes a manual upon the breeding and care of Plymouth Rocks. It contains a history of the breed, full directions for their care, plans of poultry houses, etc., etc., and will prove very attractive to amateurs and experienced fanciers. Its price is 75 cents.

SACCHARINE MEMORIES.—*Boston, March 20.—Editor Forest and Stream:* The maple sugar season is now at hand, and the farmers of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, having been busy during the winter months hauling lumber and preparing their year's supply of firewood, the boys' school closed, the colts and steers all broken to harness and sled, will now turn their attention to making maple sugar. The season is subject to local and climatic influences, and begins from March 10 to 20, and continues about four weeks. In some parts of New England it is an important branch of farming, and improvements in the process and implements of manufacture have kept pace with those in other departments of the farm. The old style of catching the sap from the maples in roughly hewn troughs, and hanging a row of big kettles, surrounded by rocks, out in the forest to evaporate it, has gradually given place to snug houses with brick arches where the fireman can quietly tend his improved "evaporator" from morning till night, while the boys gather the delicious sap from bright tin or wooden pails which hang on the trees. Well do I remember the sugar making in New Hampshire in the days of my boyhood, when the long delightful winter, with its driving snowstorms and big drifts, the snow houses, the snow men, and the coasting, all began to melt away beneath the warming influence of the March sun. At last we feel assured of the changing temperature sufficient for the purpose, and we load up the sleds with big kettles, pails, and tubs, and the gun (I never could chop wood or make sugar without a gun), and drive into the woods. Then after tapping the trees, gathering and boiling the sap to a thick syrup, it was taken to the farm-house; there in the old kitchen fire-place to be clarified and reduced to solid sugar. In fact this last operation was not the least interesting, for although I had sampled the delicate flavored sap in all its stages of development since it came from the tree, now that it began to thicken and take that beautiful amber color, I was always anxious to tend it—with a spoon, of course—and "help mother." Then came the sugar parties, and maple wax on snow is again established as a New England institution. But the hand of time is relentless in its decrees, the years roll steadily over our heads and we cannot always be boys, though the blessed faculty of memory helps us to look back upon our early sports and pleasures and live over again our happy boyhood days.

"I remember the fireplace, with mouth high and wide,
The old-fashioned oven that stood by its side,
Out of which each Thanksgiving came puddings and pies,
That fairly bewildered and dazzled my eyes.
And then, too, St. Nicholas, slyly and still,
Came down every Christmas our stockings to fill;
But the sweetest of memories I've laid up in store,
Is the mother that trod on that old kitchen floor."

M.

HUDSON BAY DOG-TRAMS.—Profanity—and particularly French profanity—seems a necessary adjunct to dog-driving. It is unfortunate that, by some inscrutable dispensation of Providence, the only method of reaching a dog's reason should be through unlimited imprecation. But, speaking with the experience of many days of dog-travel and an intimate acquaintance with a score or more of dog-trains, I have never seen an attempt made to reach it in any other way. I do not seek to exaggerate, but simply to present dog-driving as it really is—an inhuman thrashing and varied cursing. The cruelty with which dogs are treated cannot be excused. It is true they are often obstinate and provoking, and require severe beating, especially from a new driver, till the team is brought into subjection. But when helpless animals, undergoing severe labor in the trains, are not merely beaten on the body with heavy lashes, but systematically flogged on the head till their ears drip blood—beaten with whip-handles till their jaws and noses are cut open with deep wounds—cudgeled with clubs, knelt upon and stamped upon until their howls turn into low moans of agony—punishment merges into sheer brutality. And yet such treatment is of common occurrence. As I said, the beatings from being intermittent became incessant. Many of the dogs had so exhausted themselves by violent dartings hither and thither in their endeavors to dodge the blows of the descending whip, that they had no strength left for the legitimate task of hauling the sledge. The heads of others were reduced to a swollen, pulpy mass by tremendous thrashings, while one or two had given out altogether and had been taken from the harness and abandoned on the plain. The operation of "sending a dog to Rome" had been performed more than once—a brutal operation in which the driver sinks below the level of the beast. Sending a dog to Rome is effected by simply beating him over the head with a club or heavy whip-handle until he falls insensible to the ground. When he revives, with the memory of the awful blows that deprived him of consciousness fresh upon him he pulls frantically at his load. A dog is sent to Rome for various and often trivial provocations—because he shirks or will not pull, because he will not permit the driver to adjust some hitch in his harness. While he is insensible, the necessary alteration is made, and upon recovering consciousness he receives a terrible lash of the whip to set him going again.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

RULES FOR LADIES TRAVELING ALONE.—From time to time we read of mishaps meeting women traveling alone, till it sometimes seems as if it were unsafe for a women to travel alone. Still, women must travel, and very often alone, and by exercise of due caution and foresight, there is no reason why it should not be perfectly safe for them to do so. There are a few rules, which if followed, it seems, would save a world of anxiety and trouble.

1. Before starting on a journey familiarize yourself with the route and with names of good hotels at the various stopping places.

2. Never travel with just enough money, but always carry enough to provide for any possible emergency. This will save much anxiety.

3. Wear but little jewelry, and keep the larger part of your money in some inside pocket, out of sight.

4. Always look after yourself, and do not allow a stranger to procure your tickets or checks for your baggage.

5. Avoid, if possible, making changes in cars by night; but, when unavoidable, go with others. Do not become separated from the crowd.

6. Take no hacks, but go in an omnibus where there are other people. These are perfectly safe.

7. If in any doubt as to changing cars, checking baggage, etc., inquire in advance of the conductor. The conductors on our trains are always polite and willing to be of service, especially to women traveling alone.

8. Do not wait till about to make some change in train before inquiring of the conductor; for, ten to one, he will then be hurried, and you will only half inform yourself.

9. Under all circumstances endeavor to retain your presence of mind. One who can do this will have no trouble in traveling; and instead of its being unwise for women to travel alone, I think it an advantage for them to make trips alone, for there are few people who are not at times obliged to do so, and experience does away with much of the possible danger in traveling.—*St. Louis Spirit.*

THE WHISTLING OYSTER.—The shop was first established by a Mr. Pearkes, in 1825. "It appears," says the writer in the *Daily Telegraph*, "that about the year 1840 the proprietor of the house in question, which had then as it has now a great name for the superior excellence of its delicate little 'natives,' heard a strange and unusual sound proceeding from one of the tubs in which the shell-fish lay piled in layers one over the other, placidly fattening upon oatmeal and awaiting the inevitable advent of the remorseless knife. Mr. Pearkes, the landlord, listened, hardly at first believing his ears. There was, however, no doubt about the matter; one of the oysters was distinctly whistling, or, at any rate, producing a sort of 'sifflement' with its shell! It was not difficult to detect this phenomenal bivalve, and in a very few minutes he was triumphantly picked out from among his fellows and put by himself in a spacious tub, with a plentiful supply of brine and water. The news spread through the town, and for some days the fortunate Mr. Pearkes found his house besieged by curious crowds. * * Douglas Jerrold's suggestion was that the said oyster had been crossed in love, and now whistled to keep up appearances with an idea of showing that it did not care." Thackeray used to declare that he was once actually in the shop when an American came in to see the phenomenon, as everybody else was doing, and after hearing the talented mollusk go through his usual performance, strolled contemptuously out, declaring "it was nothing to an oyster he knew of in Massachusetts, which whistled 'Yankee Doodle' right through, and followed its master about the house like a dog."—*Old and New London, Thornbury.*

THE PIG OF THE PANDORA.—While at Igigtut, (South Greenland cryolite mine,) on our outward passage, the sailors bought a pig, which was petted to the last degree, and so jealous were they of his rights that the dogs were driven in all directions that poor Dennis, as they christened the pig, might not be disturbed. The dogs made several attempts to attack this favored animal, but a constant look out—such as one could never expect for ice, rock, or land from any seamen on board was kept, and the dogs were driven off at the moment when victory seemed certain. Pea-soup, broken biscuits, and slops of all kinds were given to the dainty animal, whereas if a dog attempted to ask for a share of the remains of the sailor's dinners he was scouted with derision. In fact, the pig was the pet of the ship, and the only thing worth navigating the Arctic Sea for. Finding that he was uncomfortable under the top-gallant forecastle, and liable to be disturbed by the chain running out when anchoring, or the water coming in at the hawse-pipe when at sea, a snug cask was found for him, and he was housed in with canvas and straw under the bows of the long-boat. Never I should think, had any other pig such comforts showered on him. Bit now came a change. Our decks became full of snow, and everything froze. It was necessary to clear away the ice and dirt from Mr. Pig's sty as well as from the others parts of the ship, and to do this involved an amount of scraping which was not agreeable to his former friends, and, with the decision and readiness in meeting difficulties for which the seaman is so pre-eminent, the pig was condemned to death without remorse or apology. In fact, from that moment he was a nuisance, and only fit to be killed and eaten; his throat was cut by his dearest friends, and he was eaten for dinner on the 7th of September, having died only at 10 A. M.—*Two Voyages of the Pandora—Sir Allen Young.*

AN EEL STORY.—The following is published in the Easton (Penn.) *Express* as a true fish story: "George Bryant, train-master at High Bridge, N. J., and William Hibbler, conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, were fishing from the Newark Bay bridge three years ago. Bryant lost his sinker, and substituted for it a Central Railroad switch-key. He got a 'huge bite,' and in drawing in his line discovered a large eel on his hook; but before he could land him, the eel broke loose, carrying away the hook and switch-key. Eight months after an eel was caught by Capt. Simon Chapman in an old barge at Chapman's Wharf on the Thames River, three miles above New London, Conn. When the eel was cut open the lost Central Railroad key was found inside of it. Last evening, on Conductor Hibbler's train, the son of Capt. Chapman introduced himself to Mr. Hibbler, and said his father still had the key in his possession. Arrangements were made to have it returned to Mr. Bryant at High Bridge.—*Times.*

HE DIDN'T TAKE PEPPER IN HIS—Boys are sometimes more logical in their methods of thought than they get credit for, and they can, when the motive is strong enough, resist a temptation. Said a superintendent, "Will the little boy who threw pepper on the stove please step up to the desk? I have a nice book which I want to present to him." The genial invitation was not accepted.

—A little girl, visiting a neighbor with her mother, was gazing curiously at the hostess' new bonnet, when the owner queried, "Do you like it, Laura?" The innocent replied: "Why, mother said it was a perfect fright; but it don't scare me." Laura's mother didn't stay long after that.

—"'Tis sweet to hear the watchdog's honest bark, bay deep-mouthed welcome," etc., murmurs the poet, and from the poet's standpoint it may be all right, but when we are coming down a dark road at night in a strange place, we don't want any watchdog and but very little bay in ours.—*Bridgeport Standard.*

—The first public gas lamps introduced into New York were located in the City Hall Park in August, 1812, as an experiment.

Admirers of Artistic Potterv and Glass are invited to inspect some choice examples selected bv Messrs. TIFFANY & CO. during the Paris Exposition, including:

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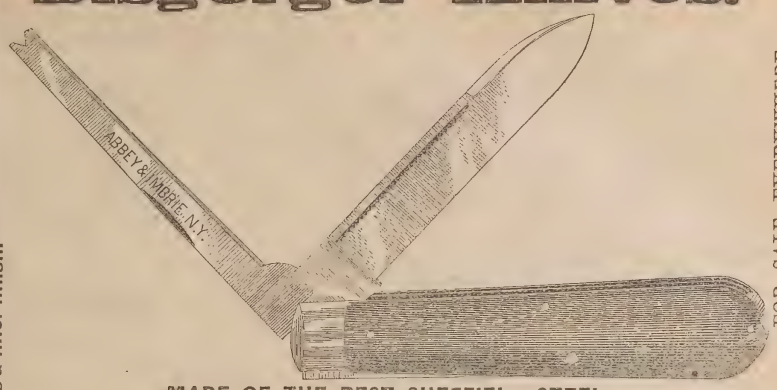

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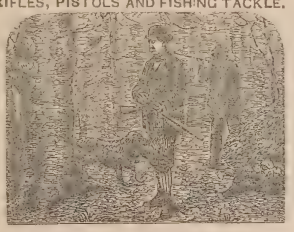

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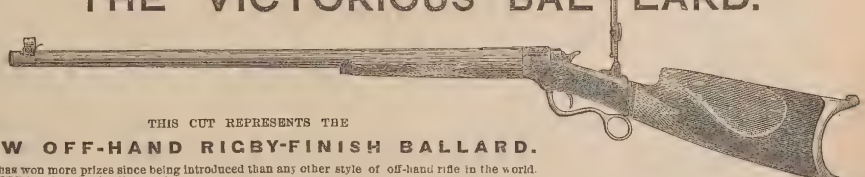

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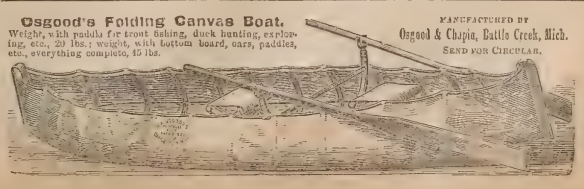

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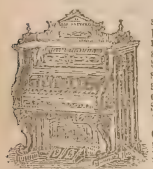

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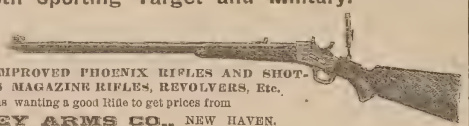

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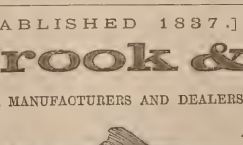

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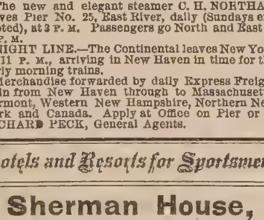

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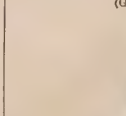

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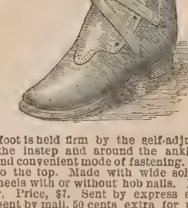

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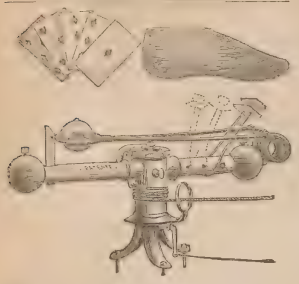

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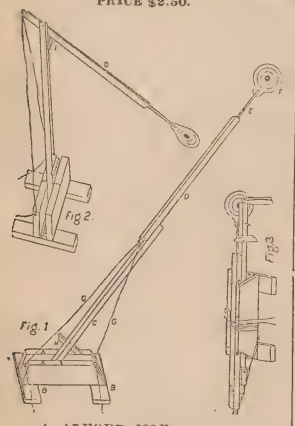

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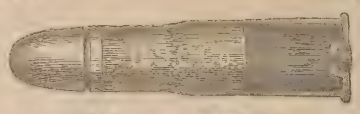

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EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

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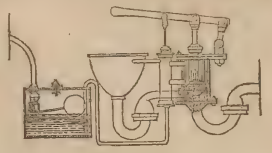

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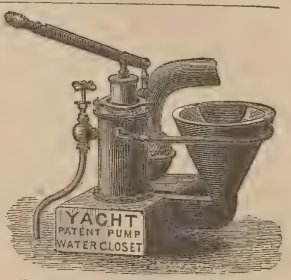

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1879.

Volume 12—No. 10.
No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

Down the Big River.

ON the 23d of May I started from Rock Island, Ill., with one companion—a young man named Charles Caywood—in a sixteen-foot flat-bottomed skiff. The boat was provided with a wooden cover, which could be taken down when not wanted, and the front end was partitioned off to form a sort of chest, in which were stored provisions and such other truck as is usually carried on such or similar expeditions.

During the first week of our voyage we passed through the most uninteresting part of our journey. Between the mouths of the Rock and Illinois rivers the Mississippi possesses few elements of attractiveness. The shores are low, or, when rising higher, slope up into rounded bluffs, which have little or nothing of the picturesque about them. Oaks and willows alone meet the eye, the numerous small islands being usually covered with the latter tree. The game, with the exception of quail, which are everywhere, consists solely of squirrels and young rabbits; and the fish, though abundant, have few attractions for the sportsman, for most of them refuse to be taken, save by the unsportsmanlike methods of seine, trot-line and hoop-net.

There are, in my opinion, a great many varieties of game food less palatable than young rabbits and fox-squirrels. Every day for a week we managed to secure enough of these for our supper, while for breakfast, nice wheat "slapjacks," sweetened with maple syrup and washed down with warm coffee, supplied us with a satisfying breakfast. Occasionally we had fish, procured from some of the many fishermen who ply their calling along this river, for none would take the well-baited hooks I nightly set before them. The mosquitoes did not bother us much, and though head winds delayed our progress and rain visited us two nights out of every three, we considered ourselves enjoying life immensely.

With the exception of the rounded hills before mentioned, and an occasional stretch of rocky bluff, the banks of the river are from one to ten feet above the water's edge, composed of pure, rich alluvium. As we float along, we see many times a day large masses of these banks, loaded with wheat or corn, undermined by the current, give way and fall with a splash into the water. Sometimes several lengths of fence tumble over. Old cabins and out-buildings lie on their beam-ends. Large trees are everywhere prone, sometimes floating clear, but oftener clinging by their long roots. For miles at a stretch, the shores presented the appearance of an abbatis of huge trunks. It was not always safe floating too near such banks, for it was impossible to tell at what moment some trees might topple over and smash the boat. We had one narrow escape from such a fate. A storm had sprung up suddenly when we were in mid-stream, and we turned shoreward to fasten the boat and erect our cover. Caywood pulled with all his strength, while I steered toward the ragged roots of a large tree standing close to the bank, which was here too high and steep to climb upon from the boat. The current was very strong and swift, and swept us past to another smaller one, about a rod below. The circumstance proved our salvation. We had barely reached the shore when the big tree fell over with a splash, some of the spray falling on us.

Many queer characters dwell at intervals along these banks. I remember once, just above Quincy, Illinois, we had stopped pulling and let the boat drift near the shore. At that point an old farmer was engaged in planting corn. As soon as he caught sight of us, he halted his old bony horse and hailed:

"Hillo, Mister! Where ye boun'?"

"Down South!"

"I don't think ye'll find any work in St. Louis," (he evidently took us for tramps!) "and I'm mighty sure ye won't find any this side. Ye'd a-better waited till harvest. They're fighting like the devil in St. Louis now."

"Fighting! Who? What for?"

"The tramps and the perlice and the militsher. The people are fighting for bread and the cussed monopolists are fighting to keep 'em down and starve 'em. They're breaking open warehouses, and day before yesterday they burned down the Post Office and three blocks next to it; and they've called on the Gov'nor for help."

"Are they fighting now?"

"I reckon they are, Mister. 'T all events, tain't safe for a working man to go there. You'd better stop this side and wait for harvest. There's a hundred thousand tramps in St. Louis, and they swear they'll have enough to eat for once if they have to sack the whole city."

By this time the boat had swept too far down for further conversation. We were then not far from Quincy, and on arriving at that place, I hastened ashore and bought a St. Louis paper to learn the details of the riot, and to my surprise learned that there had been no fighting in that city for a year and that none was apprehended. Probably some tramp had happened along, and finding the old farmer one of the gullible sort, had stuffed him to overflowing.

A day or two later, early in the morning, a man in red shirt and drawers and wearing a nightcap, hailed us from an old flat-boat:

"Hillo, Mister! What's the river doing up above?"

I answered at random that when we left it was all running down stream.

"It's rising like the devil here," he shouted back. "Rose three feet in the last ten hours. If it keeps on it'll flood us all out!"

I thought of the old covey who had fooled us about the St. Louis riots and determined on a *revanche*. I shouted:

"If that's what you mean, you'd better yet your small boats ready. The water was fifteen feet above high water mark at New Boston, and twenty feet above at Oquawka, and still rising. They've had a terrible storm up around Dubuque, and the water rose twenty-five feet in fifteen minutes!" I was now out of hearing without straining my throat, and I left him to ponder over the terrible news.

What is it that impels a countryman to yearn so anxiously after the private affairs of persons on whom he never set eyes till that moment, and on whom, in all probability, he will never set eyes again? When, in the Garden, the luckless first-ones had by their overweening curiosity aroused the not unreasonable ire of their Creator, was it not a part of the consequences that the tillers of the soil and all dwellers in the rural districts should be forever after more curious than wise? I have never yet met a person raised outside the shadow of city walls who could not and would not ply a stranger with more questions concerning subjects in which the questioner had not the slightest interest than Job and all his descendants would have patience to answer. The Eastern Question never troubles the farmer so long as the price of wheat is not affected, and his "Turkeys" are not forced to undergo a tripartite division between himself and the two negro preachers living across the slough. He doesn't care a nickel whether we have war with Mexico or not, and as for the transit of Venus and Edison's bottled sound, if any one had the patience to explain these wonders to him, his first thought would probably be whether they would in any way affect the price of "crops." But when you come to the personal affairs of the chance passer-by—ah! that is something worth talking about—that is knowledge it pays a man to acquire.

Colonel Marcy has given the world a chapter on this characteristic of the backwoodsman as seen in Arkansas, and a very amusing chapter it is, and, as I know from experience, true to life as a photograph. Day after day, and dozens of times every day we were catechised, until I became so nervous that I finally would not approach the shore at all if any human beings were in sight.

As we floated by the cities we often beheld that institution peculiar to these waters denominated the "gunboat." Out of the sickly light of their dimly lighted recesses the sounds of song and dance and midnight revelry came floating over the waters, and the men of the world, and the women of the world, know from whence and where they came.

The fishermen along this river make a fair livelihood by their vocation. The fish are very abundant, and can be seen jumping everywhere at all hours. The principal species fished for by the market fishermen are the silver cat, sunfish, buffalo, perch, carp, eel and sturgeon. Of these last there is one species worthy a brief notice. It is called the spoonbill sturgeon. So far as my experience went on this trip it is the only fish that will take the worm—that is, it is the only fish I succeeded in catching with such bait. All the specimens I saw were about two feet in length. Their upper jaw is hard and bony, and is elongated and flattened till it resembles a table-spoon flattened out. Their mouth is round as a circle, and an inch in diameter, and resembles the mouth of a sucker save in being more directly under the throat. The body is encased in a tough skin with a bony ridge along the back, like the ridge of an alligator. The tail is one-sided, like that of a fox shark, and the body next the tail is very small in proportion. *The bones are all on the outside.* The flesh is very white and palatable, but there is very little of it. To skin it, it is first necessary to lay it on the fire until the skin cracks open, when it easily peels off. The sturgeon proper is a very marketable fish in some of the river cities, but I have never seen this species offered for sale.

I have mentioned two kinds of catfish. The silver cat is a *fac simile* of the bullhead of Eastern ponds, while the channel cat is of a duller slatish color, and attains an immense size, sometimes being caught weighing as much as one hundred and fifty pounds. Think of that, ye boyish manipulators of pin hook and cotton line, as ye pull some half-dozen five-inch bullheads from some Eastern mill-pond! Think of one of those five-inch bull-heads growing till it outmeasures you in every way, and the next dark night steal your mother's clothes-line and bend round the tine of a hay rake for a hook and bid farewell to the parental rooftree and start clandestinely for the setting sun and the river of the big catfish.

Neither as bullhead nor cat can this fish be called game, but in my humble opinion, with the exception of trout and shad, there are few more toothsome fishes, fresh or salt.

GUY RIVERS.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

ON THE WHITE RIVER TROUTING GROUNDS.

BY SAM S. FIFIELD.

"IS there anything else to be done?" asked Doc, as Prince finished packing the camp chest, and we all stood looking on and giving him sage advice.

"Nothing, except to call the roll," said Prince. And so the roll was called:

Dr. E. R. E. Carpenter, Chicago, Captain; Silas Humphrey, Stillman Valley, Ill., First Lieutenant; Eugene Prince, Orderly Sergeant; Sam S. Fifield, Commissary; Alec Welcom, alias "Buckshot," Guide; John Me-qua-gon, cook, and Stoddard and Whitebird, boatmen.

Thus was our party made up, fully equipped and furnished with twenty days' rations, our destination being the headwaters of White River, one of the famous trout streams that flow into Lake Superior after winding down the Northern Watershed through Bayfield and Ashland counties; our mission, to take from its crystal waters the speckled brook trout and enjoy a season of camp life. Our preparations began during the last days of August, and we were all ready for the start on the first day of September. Charley Allen and John Herrick, of Wirt Dexter's law firm, Chicago, were to join us; but at the last moment were disappointed, and left us sad in heart, indeed.

Doc and the men, with a team and the outfit, were to go across lots to White River Crossing, seven miles from Ashland, where "Buck" kept his batteaux, and from there pole up over the rapids, a distance of twenty-five miles, while Prince, "Uncle Sile" and I were to take the train on the Wisconsin Central, go to Marengo Station, and there take the wagon road up the Marengo Valley as far as the Reohm place, a distance of four miles, where we were to spend a day whipping the Marengo for red trout and then follow on the next day and meet the "boys" at Stavely's Camp. To do this involved a tramp of thirteen miles, but the prospect of a fine day's sport on the river lightened the task. Prince had been on the Marengo several times during the season, and the marvelous stories he and Ed Curtis, of Madison, and Capt. Rich, of Ashland, had told me, as well as the fine catches exhibited at "The Chequamegon" made me eager to try my luck. So the tramp was made with a light heart, and by eleven o'clock we were at Reohm's, with the beautiful Marengo whirling past us at our feet.

After a hearty lunch we made our arrangements. Prince and I were to go up the stream, and "Uncle Sile" and Billy Reohm were to go down, both parties to return to the starting point at six in the evening. Prince led off and we soon struck the stream half a mile up, and, taking to the water, we began our work. It was a bright, cloudless day and high noon; the trout were shy, and we did not meet with much encouragement. One six-ounce trout alone rewarded our patience. We did our best, but we could hardly get a "flash." Prince was as dumb as an oyster, and, after fishing awhile, coolly left the stream and bade us to follow him. Up the river through the woods for a full mile we tramped, and then to the water again. Here Prince sat down on a log and fixed up one of his patent baits, known only to himself, muttering all the while a charm that sounded to me like the chant of Macbeth's witches, but which, he said, was a sort of an Indian prayer for something to eat; then, with the stealthy step of a Sioux warrior, he crept up to a mass of driftwood and threw his hook into a dark hole no larger than a hat, where a mass of foam spun around like a top. In an instant there was a "regular commotion," and a quick, steady pull lifted a bright-spotted two-pounder out of the hole just over the drift that formed it and into the stream again, where, with scarcely a splash, it was lowered to its native element. Then the reel spun out with a vim, and Prince began to play his captive with a science that would have done old Izaak's heart good to witness. It was too heavy and too smart a trout to land by main strength or in a "trust to luck" way; but in a few moments he was safely secured.

"That's for Doc's dinner to-morrow," said Prince, as he gathered grass and moss in which to lay it away in his creel.

I was the next to meet with a "strike," and captured a fine sixteen-ounce beauty, quickly followed by others. We whipped the stream down as far as Reohm's, and there joined "Uncle Sile" and Billy. Uncle had been quite successful, taking one that weighed over a pound, and we found that our total catch, while it only numbered twenty-nine, weighed fourteen pounds. It was no fair afternoon's work for the Marengo, but we had enough for supper and a few over for Doc and the boys, so we were satisfied. Billy got us a good supper, and, after spending the evening pleasantly, we retired to rest on a straw bed and slept the sleep of the tired man.

Next morning we were off for White River bright and

early. The road across the country was through the pines and we took it leisurely, as we only had nine miles to make and were not to join our comrades until noon. We were on time, and as we approached the valley we could hear the "boys" chopping wood for their camp fire and see the smoke curling above the tree-tops below. We soon joined them and found all in good spirits. John had a splendid dinner of partridge and "dough-gods," to which we added Marengo trout; and, as Doc sat down at the head of the "table" with the air of an old English baron, he said:

"Now, boys, this is what I call just as fine as silk!"

We all agreed with him and stowed away that dinner until John began to estimate the commissary stores and remarked in Chippewa to Buck that he had better send our packer back to town for another sack of flour, as we had evidently underestimated our capacity. As this was our first camp, after the party was joined together, a tree was blazed and we named it "Camp Carpenter" in honor of our captain.

Everything was again stowed away in the batteaux. We had two fine ones. The largest was manned by Buck and John and carried the passengers and baggage, while the other took the supplies, and Stoddard and Whitebird followed us with it. The camp chest formed a table in the centre, around which we sat and played whist while the boys polled along at the rate of four miles an hour. Occasionally our sport was varied with a shot at a stray duck or a lunge at a pickerel with the boat poles. Two beautiful deer were startled from the tangled thickets and went leaping into the forest, their "signal flags" waving us mockingly.

At six o'clock in the evening, after paddling through six miles of meadow where the stream was sluggish, we pulled up to the shore at a beautiful spot where a grove of young fir balsams stood on a sloping bank like orchard trees, and where the ground was thickly carpeted with moss. A spot was quickly cleared, the tent went up like magic, the campfire lighted and the pots and kettles soon steaming. Just as we had got fairly settled the report of a rifle brought every one to their feet, and a dull thud told us that game had been brought down. Doc's hearty cheer settled the business, as with considerable pride he brought forth his trophy—a fine fat porcupine. Whitebird was detailed to skin him, and soon his hide was nailed to a tree and undergoing the first process of Indian tanning. "For," said Doc, "there are lots of folks in Chicago who never saw one, and I will tie it to my belt and play Big Injin when I go home." Camp "Silc Humphrey" we named it, and a jolly good time we had there, too. Doc and Prince won every game of whist, but Uncle and I beat them out of the "rations" at "seven up."

On the morning of the 4th of September we broke camp at seven o'clock and at noon we reached our destination—Camp "Charles Hallock"—twenty-four miles above and nearly sixty-five miles up the stream above the lower landing, the way the water runs. No sooner landed than the fishing tackle was out and Doc, Prince, Uncle Sile and I were pulling out half-pound trout right from under the boats. The boys were busy making camp, and John said he wanted fish for dinner, hence our hasty action. In twenty minutes we had two large fry-pans full of as fat and pretty trout as were ever caught. And such a dinner as John served us! It was fit for the Royal House of England. After all, there is about as much real solid enjoyment in eating a good square meal as there is in anything else in life. That dinner—our first at "Camp Hallock"—was over at last, though it took as long to go through it as it generally does a regular Johnny Bull dinner. As we sat down to our pipe we could but recall the lines in Lucille:

> "We may live without poetry, music and art;
> We may live without conscience, and live without heart;
> We may live without friends; we may live without books;
> But civilized man cannot live without cooks.
> He may live without books—what is knowledge but grieving?
> He may live without hope—what is hope but deceiving?
> He may live without love—what is passion but pining?
> But where is the man that can live without dining?"

While the boys were finishing the camp Doc and Prince took the big batteau and went up the river nearly a mile, and Uncle and I, with Buck, went down stream with the other. To each batteau we had attached a box bored full of holes that floated alongside. Each box had a hole in the cover, through which we put the trout when caught. The fishing is done from the bow of the boat as we float along. We soon struck the trout, thick and gamy, and had all we could well attend to. Upon returning to camp at six o'clock our score stood sixty-three, while Prince and Doc brought in eighty. Nearly all were saved alive in the boxes.

"Camp Hallock" was one that had been occupied before, though we gave it its name and rebuilt it complete. Our big tent faced the west and the stream. To the right was the small tent for the stores, while a larger one near by was for the men. Buck had his own "shake down" surrounded with frame work and covered with cedar bark. It looked like an Indian grave, and we dubbed it the "bone yard." In the square facing our tent a long table with shaved poles for seats was erected, while on the left side a regular campfire, surrounded by tall Norway pines, completed John's kitchen. In the foreground White River flowed "on to the sea," making music with its eddies and ripples. Here the boats were tied to balsams that shaded the camp and the "landing." Here, also, was a huge crate set in the river, built of peeled cedar poles—a sort of large box in which to keep our trout alive. This was invented by Buck at the suggestion of Munger, the well-known Chicago sportsman, who had filled it only a month before. Our camp was beautifully located, indeed, and was all that a sportsman could desire. The boys had gathered balsam and hemlock boughs, and each tent was supplied with a good "feather bed." John was now in his element, and he served us like a Delmonico. We were all hearty and not a bit dainty, and we kept him busy. Doc was the champion eater, though I held him a close race, for a "little follow;" but I was forced to acknowledge that size governed capacity.

Yarns? Why, bless you, there never was such a place to swap lies as around a camp-fire. It inspires a man and gives him a new imagination. Hours slip away before one knows it. The stories told have only gone half way round the circle. Doc has only just commenced his experience on the St. Clair Flats; Prince has only lifted a dozen five-pound trout out of the waters of Washington Harbor, Isle Royale; Uncle Sile has but just commenced to spear suckers down in Illinois, and I had only reached the first chapter on the Wisconsin Brule, before Buck says, "Boys, you must turn in, for there is work for to-morrow." So we turn in.

Did you ever sleep under a tent on a bed of boughs, a dense forest surrounding you on every side, the winds moaning through the dark and gloomy pine tops and the stars above twinkling through the open spaces just as though they were golden eyes set to watch you? Did you ever think and plan and dream, while the flickering camp-fire seemed to keep company with your flashing ideas as they leap from one subject to another, until, like the dying embers, the mind ceases to act; first fluttering-like, just as the sparks die away, go out and leave a blank—the darkness of sweet slumber? Never? Why, man: there is no time when the mind is so active and clear as amid such surroundings. The music of the brooklet, the sighing of the winds, the weird song of the pines, strike the heart-strings and fill the soul with content such as only those who have experienced its soothing charms can feel and understand.

The morning of the second day at camp found us all up at daylight and ready for a full day's sport. We had made all our plans the night before. Buck was to take the large batteau, and with Doc and Prince go to the head of navigation on the stream and work down to camp. Humphreys and I were to take Stoddard and the smaller batteau and ascend the stream two miles and work down, stopping at camp for our dinner, and then fish the stream below as far as we could go and return at six in the evening. Our fish boxes were put into the boats, and we got started just as the sun rose above the horizon. We all started together, and the boys poled up stream as quietly as possible. Upon reaching the lower ford we parted company, our boat, with Uncle Sile in the bow and Stoddard in the stern with his long pike-pole to hold the boat in position, while I sat in the centre ready to take care of the trout and bait the hooks. Our fish box was fastened to the side within easy reach, and operations commenced. In ten minutes Humphreys was bringing the trout into the boat about as fast as I could take them, and when he got tired I changed places with him, and thus we floated along until we reached camp at noon with over one hundred live trout in our box, besides several dead ones in the boat that had been hooked too hard to save. Here we stopped for dinner and then off again down the river, where the same fine sport was continued. We had emptied our box into the crate at noon, but on our return we added ninety-six more, making our total catch one hundred and ninety-six. Doc and Prince had not returned, and came in late. About seven o'clock we went to the landing to meet them and learn their success. They had two hundred and sixty in their boat and box, and were as tired a set of men as ever landed from a boat. Doc had blistered his hands handling his rod, and Prince said he did not wish to see another trout in a month. The work of unloading their box at once commenced, and, as it was crowded, many were found dead. The boys were soon at work dressing them by the light of birch-bark torches, and those that were alive were lifted into the crate with a landing-net. The dressed trout were put into sugar pickle, and Buck packed them nicely in firkins for Doc's friends in Chicago. Our total catch for the day was four hundred and fifty. Weighing an average lot of dead fish demonstrated that the average weight was half a pound each, or two hundred and twenty-five pounds. It was a glorious day's sport, and we felt proud of it. We had over two hundred and fifty trout alive in the crate, besides those pickled in sugar. Certainly we could sleep on that. The great distance from home had made it impossible to bring ice with which to keep our trout fresh, so we had decided to build a huge fish boat fourteen feet long, secure as many alive as possible, and float them down the river with us to the lower landing, where the team would meet us with ice, and we could kill and pack them fresh, and save them all. For this purpose we had brought along boards for top and bottom, and Prince and Buck were to be the Noahs and build the ark.

Next day Buck, Doc and Prince began work, while Sile and I went fishing. We returned at noon with forty-four more trout, all alive but three. These were added to the stock in the crib. The ark was soon finished and launched. It was a success. Doc and Prince went up the stream again in the afternoon and returned with another fine catch of forty-two, which were secured. During the night a large number of the previous day's catch had died in the crate owing to being too far gone when put in. These were all taken out and packed in pickle like the others.

As the weather had become unsettled and the stream muddy from the rain of the previous night, we concluded to start home. So, late in the forenoon of the fourth day, we placed our live trout—over two hundred in number—in the ark and started. Our total catch was five hundred and thirty-six, besides those taken in the Marengo and the first noon at Camp Hallock; weight, two hundred and sixty pounds.

Just as we started it commenced to rain again, so our rifles were put into their cases and stowed away under the rubber blanket. And this carelessness cost us a fine deer, for, just as we turned a bend in the river a few rods from our landing, a noble buck walked leisurely from a little marsh, and, stopping on the bank not over three yards away, looked at us for fully two minutes, when a movement made for the rifle sent him flying through the thickets. It was a fine shot, but lost, of course. It is needless to add that our guns were kept handy after that. We had to content ourselves with duck and partridge, however, for we only caught a glimpse of one more deer on our trip down. Toward night the weather cleared, and just as we reached the meadows the sun went down amid rose-tinted clouds. Here we went into Camp Welcom.

The fifth day we made the head of the rapids at noon and took dinner at Camp Prince. And then came the excitement and struggle of running them. The river was rising rapidly and the rocks were ugly and lashed the water into a seething foam and endangered our boats every minute; but Buck and his men were skilled boatmen, and, while we had hairbreadth escapes, we reached Camp Fifield, half way down, in safety that night.

The scenery of White River is grand and beautiful beyond description. Especially is this true of the rapids, which are a succession of cataracts and waterfalls for over twenty-five miles. The forests that line the banks are a mixture of pine and hard woods. The river is very crooked and the views are in endless variety. It also contains many beautiful little islands, and numerous branches come pouring into the main river at intervals through high, bluffy valleys, charming in their green and golden foliage. It is a grand trip to make at any time during the season, but especially in August or September.

The sixth day from our arrival at Camp Hallock, and the tenth since leaving Ashland, we reach the crossing at noon with our boat all right—only one dead fish in the ark. Doc, Prince, Uncle Sile and I walk into town, arriving home early in the evening. We sent the team out for the boys in the morning, and they came in with the camp outfit and the trout which they killed and packed nicely in the ice sent them. We exhibited our trout during the forenoon and then distributed them among our friends.

And thus we end our sketch of our trip up White River in September, 1878. It will at least give your sportsmen readers an idea of what there is in our Northern Wisconsin land to interest them.

Ashland, March 24, 1879.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

AMONG THE HARES.

"GET up, you lazy loon! Get up! How about being all ready to start at half-past three?" And, finally, by dint of kicking and thumping, our friend B. appeared at his door, looking for all the world, in the pale moonlight, like a pugilistic ghost, whose conk had been well pounded. However, after swabbing himself down, and diving into various miscellaneous articles of apparel, he was dressed, not taking longer in the operation than that proverbial gentleman, who

> "Being minus a vest and coat,
> Used to button his pantaloons up to his throat."

We then shouldered our guns, loosed the two hounds—Bluebell and Scout—rigged out the buggy, and were soon bowling over the road to Mr. C——'s farm, some six miles distant.

It was a glorious November morning, the new moon paling slowly before the early streaks of light, and the fields and trees looking weird and white under their hoar-frost mantle; not a sound to be heard but the bark of the sheep-dog, the crow of the cock, or the clink, clink of our trusty little mare along the hard, crisp road.

By the time we reached the farm the gray dawn made all things visible, at the same time not giving sufficient light to shoot by, so, putting our nag up, we sat down to warm the inner man, and then systematically proceeded to get outside of a package of sandwiches. Just as we were finishing the last piece, Bluebell, who had been gently feathering around the barn, opened on the hill-side that ran down from the farm buildings into a narrow valley, overgrown with brambles.

"Whooo-ah! whooo-ah! huic, huic! to her, Scout?" and, notwithstanding poor B——'s despair (his benumbed fingers refusing to adjust the caps), I hastened after the hounds, and took up a place of vantage at the end of the ravine, B—— soon facing me on the opposite bank; but whether the frosty ground refused to hold the scent, or whether the dogs went on the principle that "a good beginning makes a bad ending," they lost their first hare.

However, better luck next time, so we began to walk in line, beating the bushes as we went. "Wh-i-s-h!" Out came bunny at thirty miles an hour, dodged behind a tree, and was gone. "Loo! Loo! hie on to her!" but the two hounds were already on her trail, racing with one another, and giving tongue at every bound. "Now, B——, if you will go farther downthe gorge I will stay where I am." B—— hurried off, and I was left to enjoy what, to my mind, is one of the chief charms of rabbit hunting, viz, the quiet enjoyment of nature in her early winter garb, to the accompaniment of that sweetest of all music—the bay of a hound—while the chances of the game turning at any moment in one's direction keeps one sufficiently on the *qui vive* to afford a pleasant excitement. I sat still for some ten minutes, the voices of the hounds growing fainter and fainter in the distance, and then all was still, save the monotonous "chip, chip" of the red squirrel, and the harsh cry of the jay, as he flew from tree to tree.

Hark! "Whooo-oo! whooo-oo!" They are at it again, and by the sound they have worked her around to the bottom of the ravine, and she is running in our direction. "Whoo-ah-oo-ah!" By Diana, how little Bluebell is rattling her!

Suddenly, a hundred yards below me, I hear "bang! bang!" a pause, and then renewed baying. "Halloa! what is that disappearing behind you rock? B—— must have missed her, and, sure enough, puss reappears, squats for a minute, listens, and then comes cantering leisurely past, her whole thoughts evidently taken up by the hounds. For a second or two I think of Cooper's "Tiney,"

> "Whom hounds did ne'er pursue,
> Nor swifter greyhound follow;
> Whose foot ne'er tainted morning dew,
> Nor ear heard huntsman's halloo,"

and felt inclined to spare her life on a day like this, but some how or other the gun is raised, goes off, and, with a convulsive quiver, puss yields up the ghost, and before I can get to her Bluebell and Scout are mouthing her with rapture. And now the fun grows fast and furious; we put up hare after hare, at times bringing one to hand, and, to vary the bag, while slowly walking through a snug lying copse, a "wh-i-r-r" is heard. As I live, a covey of quail! But it is well nigh noon, so merely knocking over a brace of birds, we turn toward home. Upon reaching a thick briar patch, some sixty yards from the farm, the hounds began to whimper. Out darted a gray and white object. "Bang!" went B——. Miau-au! "What was that?" he yelled! "Sh-o-o-h, silent be, it was the cat." Sadly, then, did we enter our buggy, and drove home with six or seven rabbits and a brace of quail.

LEPUS.

Duncan, Princeton, N. Y.

Fish Culture.

HOW FISH SPAWN.

WEST HOBOKEN, March 6, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:—The general belief seems to be, if I understand it right, that the spawn is fecundated by the male on the spawning-bed after its extrusion from the female. This theory I have always doubted. First, because it could be but imperfectly done at best; and secondly, because there could be no sexual pleasure in doing so. Having, finally, many times witnessed their intercourse in their natural element and on the spawning-bed, a few lines may perhaps prove interesting to some of your readers.

Away up in the wilderness of Pike County, Pennsylvania, lies a beautiful sheet of water called the "Big Pond of the Knob," whose ever pure and crystal waters can be penetrated to a great depth. The lake is shaped like a horseshoe, and on the western shore the beach is sandy and gravelly. Years ago, when game was plenty, I have lain for hours on the rocky bluffs, waiting for the noble buck to take his last fatal swim, and with nothing to occupy my mind except to listen to the far-off hound, I often watched the spawning of the fish beneath me, and cannot but assert that the spawn is fecundated before it ever leaves the female.

The fish appear on the spawning-ground in pairs. A suitable ground is selected and worked, until it takes the ap-

pearance of a spring bubbling up through gravel, and is easily discernible from the surrounding bottom. The bed for the eggs being thus carefully prepared, the fecundating of the same is next in order. This is successfully accomplished by both male and female fish turning flat on their sides, belly to belly, and swimming rapidly, pressed close together, for a short distance, when they part and resume their natural position, the female returning to the nest to drop the now impregnated eggs and the male watching sharp for intruders close by. This is repeated at short intervals, until all the eggs are successfully deposited.

Bird, Animal, Reptile or Insect, each species has its own peculiar mode of sexual intercourse. If you have seen it of the one you have seen it of all belonging to that species. Their habits are the same. The flashing of the silver side of the herring in our brackish waters during the month of June is occasioned by their swimming broadside up while spawning. Should any of your readers visit the Big Pond of the Knob in June, they will find the above just as told. The pond is still there; so are the fish; and the water just as pure; but no noble buck will disturb your reverie. They have all departed for the happy land. WHIPPOORWILL.

TENNESSEE SHAD AND SALMON.—*Nashville, April* 1.—Judge Clapp, Senator from Shelby Co., and a great advocate of fish protection, has just told me that recently some shad and salmon have been taken in the Mississippi River near Memphis, the result of a plant made there some years ago.

J. D. H.

Natural History.

MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

NOTES ON ARRIVAL, PRESENCE AND DEPARTURE OF (MOSTLY) WATER BIRDS AT AND NEAR CLARK'S ISLAND, PLYMOUTH, MASS., FROM MAY 1 TO DEC. 26, 1852.

BY F. C. BROWNE.

THE "Gurnet" is the seaward point, several miles out, rocky. "Saquish" is the inner point, sandy. Between these points are about two miles of sandy beach on the ocean side, backed by a corresponding strip of marsh on the inner side. These features indicate a favorite ground for a large variety of *Limicolæ*, which in fact it was in "old times," but it is now nearly deserted. A glance at any good map of Massachusetts will give an idea of the locality.

May 3—Hundreds of long-tailed duck (*H. glacialis*) still about the Gurnet, and Mergansers (*M. serrator*) seen almost every day. Many brant still here. First observed greater yellowlegs (*T. melanoleucus*).

May 19—Semipalmated sandpiper (*E. pusillus*) numerous. A few ring plover (*Æ. semipalmata*).

May 21—Observed two mergansers (late for them), also long-tailed duck and velvet duck (*E. fusca*). Loons abundant. First observed sanderling (*C. arenaria*) and little sandpiper (*T. minutilla*), and first noticed spotted sandpiper (*T. maculariius*), though they may have been about some days. Not many of the waders had arrived previous to the 19th; now large flocks passing daily.

May 26—Four brant seen; very late for them. Loons still linger in large numbers. Velvet ducks and Mergansers still around the Gurnet. Two flocks black-breast plover (*S. Helvetica*) passing.

June 1—Saw a single brant on Saquish.

June 18—Two mergansers on Saquish. Last of the waders disappeared, northward bound, with exception of piping plover (*Æ. melodus*), which is breeding abundantly on Saquish, and perhaps two or three pairs of spotted sandpipers. Of the latter I saw young to-day just hatched.

July 25—A flock of ducks, either surf or velvet, seen in the bay to-day. These birds could not have bred this season. First arrivals of waders from the north, ring plover, semipalmated and little sandpipers.

Aug. 1—Found a flock of the least tern (*S. minuta* of Wils) at Beach Point; a few great tern (*S. hirundo*) in company.

Aug. 3—Saw first black breast plover. The last (apparently) of red-breast snipe (*M. griseus*) passing to the southward. Sanderling should have been recorded several days ago. Observe no upland plover (*A. bartramius*) yet, but their note has been heard.

Aug. 7—Heavy arrival of waders from the north; thousands passing; very few seem inclined to stop. First observed golden plover (*C. virginicus*) and yellow legs (*T. flavipes*). To-day Mr. W. shot a tern new to me, which proved to be young of *S. nigra** of Aud.

Aug. 9—Saw and secured a single specimen of the long-billed curlew (*N. longirostris*). Mr. W. tells me this is a rare visitor of late.

Aug. 14—Pectoral sandpiper (*T. maculata*) here. A few Bonaparte's gull (*L. philadelphia*) about.

Aug. 18—Black-breast plover back again. Obtained one in interesting plumage, half way between summer and winter.

Aug. 26—Obtained one turnstone (*S. interpres*); not at all abundant; only occasionally seen. *Sterna nigra* made very short stay; should think not more than a fortnight. None seen now for several days.

Sept. 6—Golden plover occasionally seen for a month past, but the main flight is only now arriving after a severe northeaster.

Sept. 7—Red-breast sandpiper (*T. canutus*) here. Obtained only young, however, in the gray plumage, many gunners considering them a different bird under name of "grayback." Bonaparte's sandpiper (*T. schinzii*, now *fuscicollis*) arriving in small numbers.

Sept. 8—B. shot one red-breast snipe. Mr. W. says sometimes a stray bird about as late as the middle of September.

Sept. 10—Many golden plover. The papers report them more abundant around Boston than for many years.

(*To be continued.*)

* This specimen (now *Hydrochelidon lariformis*) unfortunately was not preserved, I not being aware at the time of its great rarity. In fact, it had not then been, and was not subsequently until 1870, put on record as taken in this State. (Allen in Naturalist, vol. 3, p. 644). Indeed, in the latest authoritative list we have (Allen's or 1873), the above is the only instance cited. But in the numoer of *Nuttall Bulletin* just issued (Jan., 1879), Mr. Brewster, in a charming article on our New England terns, gives us the result of large personal observation in regard to this species as follows: "*Nigra* can no longer be regarded as a rare or accidental visitor. Their numbers vary considerably in different years, but they are always to be found during their migrations. At Nantucket they were fairly numerous in Aug. and Sept., 1878." This places on a firm foundation the right of this species to a place among birds of Massachusetts.

NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENTS.—One of our friends, who writes from New Canton, Va., sends us a little strip of skin taken from an albino muskrat. The fur on the specimen is, except at the tip, white, while the long hairs are the palest possible gold color. The rat from which this skin came had the feet and tail pure white, but the eyes are said not to have been pink. Apropos of this, an exchange says:

Charles Flewellen, of Katonah, N. Y., last week caught on Croton River a pure white muskrat, and has it alive at his home.

The same correspondent says that while plowing some corn stubble, March 14, he came upon the nest of a woodcock containing three eggs, on which the bird was setting.

A correspondent from Ohio sends us a rather interesting specimen in the shape of a bit of barrel hoop pierced by a "sap sucker" (*? Picus* or *Sphyrapicus*) to get at some larvæ which were snugly ensconsed in their warm cottony nests behind it. The hole bored by the bird is close to a nail hole in the hoop, and the observer thought that he was trying to pick out the nail, which, indeed, bears some marks of his strong bill. One of the larvæ taken from behind the hoop is sent to us for identification, but in such bad condition that nothing can be made of it. Query—How did the bird come to look for grubs behind the hoop?

"H" writes us from Foxcraft, Maine, under date of March 24, that Elija Norton and Cole Weston, two fox hunters, shot two loupcerviers last week. A deer was seen about two miles below our village on Saturday.

COMMENT UNNECESSARY.—A Brookfield, Ohio, correspondent writes of a toad which was discovered in the middle of a huge chunk of coal dug out in a mine 150 feet below the surface of the ground. The discoverer shut it up in an air-tight vessel and buried it in the earth for a year, at the end of which time it was dug up again and found to be alive and lively. Another year in the air-tight vessel in no way sobered this sprightly ancient, and three years seclusion have now been granted him.

LARVÆ OF THE PARTRIDGE FLY.—A Gilbertsville, N. Y., correspondent writes that grouse in his vicinity were very scarce last season, owing, as he believes, to the ravages of the "grouse ticks." Capturing a grouse he found on each side of its head, where the beak of the bird could not reach them, thirteen of these vermin. Great numbers of birds were similarly affected. We wish to enter our protest against the term "tick," so often applied to these insects. As we have said before, they are not ticks at all.

SYLVIA CISTICOLA.—*Medford, Mass.—Editor Forest and Stream:* Can you give me the common name for the inclosed scientific title, *Sylvia cisticola?* The label came with a nest from Africa. Also, through what medium can I learn of the bird's habits, etc.? WILLIAM GIBBS.

Sylvia cisticola is one of the wood warblers of Northern Africa, perhaps better known at present as *Drymoica schœnicola*. It is said to inhabit Northern Egypt and Arabia. The older name was given by Temminck. It is doubtful whether you can find a full account of its habits in any work on ornithology, but for information as to the genus, consult "Jordan's Illustrations of Indian Ornithology."

WILD FOWL CARRIED OVER NIAGARA FALLS.—"Skeptic" writes from Boston to ask if wild fowl are ever borne over Niagara Falls, being rendered helpless by the extreme cold, or from other cause; to which one of our Niagara Falls correspondents replies:

A great many ducks and geese, wild and tame, do float down and over the Falls, but cold weather has nothing to do with it. The thermometer has not been lower this winter than 8 degrees below zero. The birds go over mostly in the night. I don't think any of them are killed; a great many are found wing-hurt and fall easy victims as they swim in the eddies below. A great many are killed in the eddies in the Falls in September, October and November, before the cold weather comes on, but of course a few of these only are wounded ones. My own theory is that most of the injuries are inflicted above the falls by shaky marksmen, and the bird floating with the current gets into the rapids which he cannot stem, and as he cannot fly must go over. HIRAM E. GRIFFITH.

DO WOODCOCK BREED TWICE A YEAR?—*Waynesboro, Burke Co., Ga.—Mr. Editor:* While selecting a site for a "fish trap," I flushed a woodcock, shot it down, and simultaneously a young one arose and flew some twenty feet. After rambling through the swamp I returned over the same ground and found two young ones. I was surprised to find them at this season, supposing Aug. or Sept. to be the time of their laying and hatching. Is it not unusual? Why are ducks so scarce in our Southern country this season? There has been no sport in this line, and now that the snipe season is upon us I find them equally scarce, without any appreciable reason.

Woodcock are among the very earliest birds to breed, and no doubt in your section their eggs are laid in February. We cannot answer your second question as we know nothing of the conditions which prevail in your locality.

A REVISED LIST OF CINCINNATI BIRDS.*—Under the above title Mr. F. W. Langdon has made several changes in his previous list,† and, by giving authorities for rarities, has added much to its value. In addition to the list of identified species, numbering 256, there are 26 others given as probabilities, and with sufficient reasons, it seems to us. Under General Observations at the end, the author calls attention to the changes which have taken place during forty years, causing the extermination of some species while others have increased. Altogether it is one of the best local lists, and we would have a much better knowledge of distribution of birds were there more as reliable collectors as Mr. Langdon.

* A Revised List of Cincinnati Birds, by Frank W. Langdon, extracted from the journal of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, Jan., 1879, pp. 27.

† A Catalogue of the Birds of the Vicinity of Cincinnati, with Notes, by Frank W. Langdon. The Naturalist's Agency, Salem, Mass., April, 1877, pp. 19.

MORE WHITE WOODCOCK.—*Hoosick Falls, March* 24.—*Mr. Editor:* Seeing in your columns of albino woodcock, I myself shot one last season, and Mr. Chas. Cole, of Poughkeepsie, also shot one and had it preserved. His was larger than mine, and if any one wishes to see it they can, by calling on the above gentleman farmer, or by addressing him at the above place, or hear from him. C. H. YOUNG.

ARE RABBITS CARNIVEROUS?—*Philadelphia, March* 6.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Are the large white mountain rabbits carniverous? My reasons for asking are these: In the fall of '58 I was living at Lake Lewis, Sullivan Co., Pa. Some cattle that had died were placed at the edge of a swamp. Soon animals of some kind made inroads on them. Although I set traps and snares, I was never able to catch anything but rabbits. Visiting the same county last fall, I was told by a number of hunters that they never eat the white rabbit on account of it living on mice, carrion, etc. C. T. JONES, JR.

Can any of our correspondents answer this question?—ED.

ANIMALS RECEIVED AT CINCINNATI ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1, 1879.—Two grizzly bears, *Ursus horribilis;* two black bears, *U. americanus;* one great kangaroo, *Macropus giganteus;* one aondad, *A. tragelaphus;* one pony, *Equus caballus;* all born in Garden; two passenger pigeons, *Ectopistes migratoria,* hatched in Garden; one badger, *Taxidea americana,* purchased; one lion, *Felis leo;* one leopard, *Felis pardus,* deposited by Mr. Jno. Robinson; one magpie, *Pica hudsonica,* presented by Mr. R. M. Shoemaker.

FRANK J. THOMPSON, Supt.

The Kennel.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

THE third annual New York Dog Show is a decided success in every particular. Such a collection of fine sporting dogs has never been seen in this, if in any country. The attendance has been, so far, in excess of what it was last year. The three-judge system appears to work well and give general satisfaction. There are remarkably few absentees among the dogs. The judging of sporting dogs commenced at one o'clock, and by six o'clock all the pointers and the English setter champion classes had been judged. Mr. John Davidson was very warmly greeted by sportsmen from various parts of the country. Of course, every one knows that there is no such place for a dog show as Gilmore's Garden, but in the improved arrangements this year it is simply superb. The entire building had been floored over, and the dust and dampness of former years were absent. The experience of previous shows enabled exhibitors, managers and attendants to work harmoniously together, and there was no confusion. The usual throng of the fashionable society of the city was present even on the opening day, as well as visitors from every part of the Union, the attendance reaching (on Tuesday) 6,000. The hour at which we go to press prevents any detailed criticism of the dogs, which must be deferred until next week. As was mentioned in our last issue, the sporting classes filled in a manner totally unexpected, and the improvement in the quality is strongly indicative of the results of an increased attention to breeding. The show of pointers, particularly the puppies, was remarkably fine, considering the number—116. The same may be said of English setters, of which there were 156. The red Irish setters were also remarkably fine. The following is the list of awards made up to Tuesday evening:

Greyhounds.—1st, F W Luyties, Prince; 2d, Raymond J. Chatry, Fida; V h c.—Robert L Lee, Barou; H c.—Henry W Livingston, Charlie; C.—H Steiner, Fosdick. First prize, $15; second, silver medal.

Deerhounds.—1st, P T Barlow, Thor; 2d, P T Barlow, Maida; H c.—Luke W White, Stanley. First prize, $15; second, silver medal.

Pointers.—Champion—Dogs over 55 lbs.—1st, Lincoln & Hellyar, Snapshot; V h c, G A Strong, Pete; John H B Latrobe, Jr, Bounce, and Irwin & Waddell, Sleaford; H c, C Dubois and E A Wagstaff, Till. For the best, $35. Bitches—over 50 lbs.—1st, Columbus (Ohio) Kennel Club, Fan; V h c, H N Munn, Psyche; G A Strong, Fan; H c, Edmund Orgill, Romp. For the best, $35.

Pointers.—Dogs over 55 lbs.—1st, Fisher Howe, Jr, Rex; 2d, W R Hobart, Rapp; 3d, John H Meyer, Sport; V h c, Hubert Schenherr, Ranger; H c, Nelson Cornwall, Rob; S S Cobb, Range; J J Snellenberg, Fisk; J W Coffin, Belle II; Dr C H H Sayer, Patch; John F Harrison Dash; C, Benjamin Peer, Don; Washington A Coster, Royal Don; E Langdon Wells, Tramp. For best, $30; second best, 20; third best, silver medal. Bitches, over 50 lbs.—1st, Luke W White, Grace; 2d, David G Hartt, Flash; 3d, H C Glover, Gwendolin. For the best, $30; second best, $20; third best, silver medal.

Pointers.—Champion—Dogs under 55 lbs.—1st, E A Willard, Sefton; V h c, Albert M Wright, Dick; J J Snellenburg, Button; Edmund Orgill, Rust. For the best, $35. Bitches under 56 lbs.—1st, Edmund Orgill, Rose; V h c, A E Godeffroy, Queen; J J Snellenburg, Topsy. For the best, $35.

Pointers.—Dogs under 55 lbs.—1st, I Weighell, Bob; 2d, John Gill, Dash; 3d, Guernsey L Strong, Ben; V h c, Max Hellmick, Blick; H c, W E Doane, Rob; Baltimore Kennel Club, Black Prince; Thomas H Terry, Chiswick; George H Everall, Ranger. For the best, $30; second best, $20; third best, silver medal. Bitches under 50 lbs.—1st, George Van Wagener, Dutchess; 2d, G G Barker, Princess; 3d, R Lamb, Elf; V h c, Edmund Orgill, Bella; C Dubois and E A Wagstaff, Minnie; H c, J W Russell, Eileen; H Hedeman, Gip; A E Godeffroy, Dora. Prizes same as above.

Pointers.—Puppies over six months and under twelve months—Dogs.—1st, Charles M Schieffelin, Ponto, Garrett Roscli, Van; V h c, Dr Henry F Aten, Frank Forrester; A E Godeffry, Random; Columbus (Ohio) Kennel Club, King Charlie; Edmund Orgill, ——; H c, O W Donner, Sly; William F Steele, Glenmark; George Van Wagenen, Garrie; Lincoln & Hellyar, Snapshot II; H N Munn, Clive Newcombe; C, H N Munn Fendennis; W R Bodner, Ranger. For the best, $10; second best, silver medal. Bitches.—1st Chas M Schieffelin, Beauty; 2d, G A Strong, Rena; V h c, Columbus (Ohio) Kennel Club, Queen May; I Weighell, Fleet; Edmund Orgill, ——; H c, W A Coster, Royal Peggie; G A Strong, Mollie;

Charles M Schieffelin, May; Fred Howson, Lady Dufferin. For best, $20; second best, silver medal.

Pointers.—Puppies under six months—Dogs—1st, C DuBois and E A Wagstaff, Tehinlah, Kennel, Babylon, L I, 230; V h c, do, do, 231; J W Coffin, Dash. For best, silver medal.

English Setters.—Champion Dogs—1st, Von Longerke Brothers, Jersey Duke. For best, $15. Bitches.—D T Charles, Rose. Prize same.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

SPORTING DOGS.

Pointers.—Exhibited by the Westminster Kennel Club (not for competition).—Sensation, Pallas, Daisy II., Countess, Princess, Joe, Mac, Whiskey, Flirt.

Deerhounds—Max L Walters, Carlo; P T Barlow, Thor, Maida; Luke W White, Stanley; W C Osborn, Don.

Champion Pointers, over 55 lbs—Dogs—C DuBois and E A Wagstaff, Till; Lincoln & Hellyar, Snapshot; G A Strong, Pete; John H B Latrobe, Jr, Bounce; Irwin & Wadell, Sleaford, Bitches, over 50 lbs—H N Munn, Psyche; G A Strong, Fan; Columbus, Ohio, Kennel Club, Belle, Fan; Edmund Orgill, Romp.

Pointers, over 55 lbs—Dogs—J W Coffin, Rake II.; John H Mever, Sport; Benjamin Peer, Don; Lincoln & Hellyar, Grog; W R Hobart, Rapp; William F Gill, Roger; Jean N Bertrand, Dash; Dr C H H Sayre, Patch; Fleet Howe, Jr, Rex; Washington A Coster, Royal Don; Frank L Morrell, Frank; Dr V Zolnowski, Ben; E Langdon Wilks, Tramp; G B Paddock, Rock; John F Harrison, Dash, Smuggler; J L Bright, Sport; Henry S Howard, Leo; Rutherford Stuyvesant, Bounce; Hubert Schenherr, Ranger; Nelson Cornwell, Rob; S T Hammond, Brock, Thos J Harrison, Ned; W Lord Lane, Quaker; S S Cobb, Range; J J Snellenburg, Fisk; Columbus, Ohio, Kennel Club, Duke; I Weighell, Curry. Bitches—H G Glover, Gwendolin; David G Hartt, Flash; Luke White, Grace.

Champion Pointers, under 55 lbs—Dogs—E A Willard, Setton; Albert M Wright, Dick; J J Snellenburg, Button; Edmund Orgill, Rush. Bitches, under 50 lbs—A E Godeffroy, Queen; J J Snellenburg, Topsy; Edmund Orgill, Rose.

Pointers, under 55 lbs—Dogs—Geo H Everall, Ranger; W E Doane, Bob; Baltimore Kennel Club, Black Prince; Thos H Terry, Chiswick; David G Hartt, Mark; Guernsey I Strong, Ben; Frederick Schecker, Duke; E C Burt, Link; Dr Henry Gardner, Shot; Max Heilmich, Blick; Otto Plock, Buster; J J Snellenberg, Toby; I Weighell, Grouse. ——; Charles H Booth, Tom; H Hunecke, Ranger; John Gill, Dash; L I Stockwell, Mat. Bitches, under 50 lbs—Geo Van Wagenen, Dutchess; C H Stevenson, Nell; W B Hobart, Jule; H Hedeman, Gip; Milo Seagears, Judy; R Lamb, Elf; A E Godeffroy, Dora; I E Jones, Nelly II.; Geo C Colburn, Belle; Edmund Orgill, Belle; G G Barker, Princess; J W Russell, Eileen; C DuBois & E A Wagstaff, Minnie; C M Lamson, Belle; L I Stockwell, Flirt; George C Colburn, Tom.

Pointer Puppies, over 6 and under 12 months old—Dogs—O W Donner, Sly; William S Allen, Lex; J W Coffin, Dick, Frank; Wm F Steel, Glenmark; Geo Van Wagenen, Garrio; Lincoln & Hellyar, Snapshot II.; Garrett Roach, Van; H N Munn, Pendennis, Clive Newcombe; N J Hendrick, Fayan; W B Bodmer, Ranger; Dr E C Allen, Monarch; G A Strong, Tramp, Rocket; Edward J Forster, M D, Brandy; F B Gillespie, Polo; Dr Henry F Aten, Frank Forrester; A E Godeffroy, Ranger, Random; S T Hammond, Frost; Columbus, Ohio, Kennel Club, King Charlie; Jacob Cram, Montauk; Capt John Forrest, Red Forrest; Edmund Orgill, ——; Charles M Schieffelin, Ponto; Fred Howson, Lord Dufferin. Bitches—L Donner, Carmen; J W Coffin, Venus; Lincoln & Hellyar, Rose; S Fleet Speir, M D, Lady Jefferson; Theodore Meyer, Lady; Washington A Coster, Royal Peggie; G A Strong, Mollie, Rena; W A Gladson, Flirt; Columbus, Ohio, Kennel Club, Queen May; I Weighell, Fleet; Edmund Orgill, ——; Charles M Schieffelin, Beauty, May; Fred Howson, Lady Dufferin.

Pointer Puppies, under 6 months—Dogs—Mrs O B Gallup, Jack; J W Coffin, Dash; C DuBois & E A Wagstaff, ——, ——.

Champion English Setters—Dogs—Peter H Morris, Lark; Lincoln & Hellyar, Frank II.; T T Sawyer, Jr, Royal Ben; Max Heilmich, Grouse; Von Langerke Bros, Jersey Duke. Bitches—E F Mercilliott, Grace; Fred A Forsaith, Di; Jesse W Starr, Jr, Rhoda; D T Charles, Nina, Rose.

English Setters—Dogs—D T Charles, Sam, Britton; William P Shannon, Joe; Isaac Carpenter, Brandt; O W Donner, Ranger II.; W A Gray, Czar; O De Lunt, Knickerbocker; P H Morris, Cax. W E Mercelliott, Will; Archibald Watt, Dick; John H Caughy, Emperor Nicholas; S Fleet Speir, M D, St Elmo; George Vasser, Don; Garrett Roach, Rip; Thomas F Ryan, Sam; J C Wenner, Frank; W H Sanford, Boss; John A Loring, Starr; Charles De Ronge & H Inman, Promise; O F De Navarro, Breeze; William E Leavitt, Sir Lancelot; Gus Adelmann, Jr, Rule; J R Schuyler, Dike; A W Levvy, Young Lark; Benjamin W Richards, Lark II.; George F Hecker, Zip, Jerry, Tom; A Russell Strachan M D, Snooks; A F Eckert, Chips; Isaac Ferguson, William; Timothy D Gladstone, Royal, Saxe; Duncan J Stewart, Dash; W H Hopper, Dan, Prince; Frederick Fitzmeyer, Prince; H C Dugan, Frank; A D Warren, Dan; C L Ritzmann, Duke; Frank D Harmon, Dick; W S Elemendorf, Stanley; Harry Vyse, Jim; W F Kingsland, Dash, Sport; Aldine Kennel Club, Don John; W Holberton, Shot; J A Hedden, Sam; W M Tileston, Pongo; W Williamson, Rogue; Edward Taylor, Sancho IV; J J Snellenburg, Thunder. Count Dan; Columbus (Ohio) Kennel Club, Bronte; I Weighell, Dan. David P Waters, Grouse; Frederick Orgill, Ras; John M Rogers, Prince; Arthur Duane, Chance; Von Langerke Bros, Jersey Hawk; C Shaw, Tray; C DuBois and E A Wagstaff, Jim; Miss Wagstaff, Joseph; Baltimore Kennel Club, Beverly; John L Grubb, Joe; E S Sandford, Jr, Speiro. Bitches—William F Ely, Pink; E F Mercilliott, Pet; Baltimore Kennel Club, Calzean; E C LaMontagne, Abbey; F Campbell Moller, Belle; Lincoln & Hellyar, Minto; S Fleet Speir, M D, Wanda; Alfred Schnabel, Kima, Phyllis; Lloyd Kennel, Kate II.; Bainbridge Percy Clark, Fanny; Samuel Scranton, Megs; Chas De Ronge & H Inman, Glen; J & A P Montant, Lenah; H Elders, May; J A Booth, Topsy; Geo Abbott, Beauty; W Tallman, Jennie; A R Warner, Kate; Chas J Fagan, Gypsie; A E Godeffroy, Nellie II; Jas P Swain, Di; A D Warren, Livy II; Aldine Kennel Club, Donna Mary; J A Hedden, Joan, W M Tileston, Psyche; N M Drake, Bell; J J Snellenburg, Peeress, Phœbe; I Weighell, Fan; P Noel, Rosedale; Jas Lowry, Daisy; Von Langerke Bros, Jersey Fly. Puppies over 6 months—Dogs—H Erskine Smith, Pride of the Kaaterskills; A Heitmann, Yankee Ranger; W A Galloway, Tops; Baltimore Kennel Club, Beacon; S Fleet Speir, M D, St Elmo II; Dr H A Rosenthal, Galando; Henry Alterbrand, Malt; Dr Nelson Place, Major; Milo Seagears, Wonder; Wm M A Hoffman, Towzer; John M Roach, Dan II; The Lloyd Kennel, Prince Teck; O Plock, Satan; Edward P Slevin, Jake; G R Slayton, Belton III; I Weighell, Sport; W H Pierce, Royal Romp; D T Charles, Wellington; J Crooke, Fox. Bitches—D T Charles, Tricket; Henry Evans, Lilly; Geo C Sterling, Delia; J O Donner, Lass; Lady; Dr H A Rosenthal, Angelica; James T Miller, Daisy; A B Warner, Queen Bess; The Lloyd Kennel, Polka; A E Godeffroy, Donna; J R Slayton, Floss II; H B Hall, Jr, Nellie; Charles Green, Belle; Charles Wight, Gypsie. Puppies under 6 months—Dogs—John Mildeberger, Lark; D W C Cole, Sport, Boson; E C LaMontagne, Cremorne; Walter Shepherd Clark, Frown; Thomas L Watt, King Dash; J O Donner, Jasper. Bitches—John Mildeberger, Gypsie; E E Hale, Lilly; D Barton, Kate; John A Jarvis, Gypsie; A E Godeffroy, Topsie; Chas H Dayton, Belle of Cortlandt; Thomas L Watt, Fannie F; J O Donner, Lester.

Champion Black and Tan Setters—Dogs—Nassau Kennel Club, Knight; C M Pond, Trump. Bitches—William Stanley, Belle; Nassau Kennel Club, Nell; S W Rodman, Nellie; A E Godeffroy, Beauty; W M Tileston, Lou; I Weighell, Belle; Theo F Taylor, Fan.

Black and Tan Setters—Dogs—Remsen Rushmore, St. Laurent; Joseph Colson, Sport; George S Sedgwick, Jook, Jr; S Fleet Speir, M D, Romeo; Dr Gouverneur Smith, Gypsum, Jr; Allan Marquand, Bange; Albert M Wright, Prince; S D Schenck, Gypsum II; F W Maulin, Conn; D E Blizzard, Dick, Sport; Charles T Brownell, Duke, Dash; S Fleet Speir, Gypsum; David G Hartt, Dexter; John G Skinner, Luke; A E Godeffroy, Tandem; Arthur F Vyse, Jock; Dr Henry F Aten, Bob, Glen, Fred; T Froman Taylor, Turk; Geo C Colburn, Duke; A D Laws, Biff; Edward L Mills, Ben; Richard J Maher, Pupp; L G Billings, Fred; Thos D Burke, Regent. Bitches—Dr J W Downey, Dream; Lawrence Curtis, Bess; Nassau Kennel Club, Belfast; S Fleet Speir, M D, Jacquetta; James R Tilly, Whip, Grace; Henry S Kinsley, Bessie B; Aldine Kennel, Lady Gordon; J A Hedden, Bess; John White, Flora; Frederick Frendenthal, Nelly F; H Hunecke, Fan. Puppies over 6 months—Dogs—H W Huntington, Duke; William Stanley, Duke; Dr G W Carnes, Shot; James R Dilley, Warwick, Gordon; W Mansell Daintroy, Buzzler; W M Tileston, Donald; I Weighell, Jake, Joe; T T Sawyer, Jr, Scott; J W Downey, M D, Grouse II. Puppies over 6 months—Bitches—A Powell, Dream; John P Barnard, Jr, Rubv; Geo S Sedgewick, Lorna Doone; S D Schenck, Brenda; I Weighell, Weil; William H Pierce, Maggie May; Mrs William Borrowcale, Tip. Puppies under 6 months—Dogs—Garrett Roach, Powder; J A Hedden, ——; S Fleet Speir, M D, Brighton. Bitches—Garrett Roach, Nancy Lee, Aggie; J A Hedden, ——.

Champion Red Setters—Dogs—Lincoln & Hellyar, Dash; Wm N Callender, Rory O'Moore. Bitches—Lincoln & Hellyar, Flora; Lester Wallack, Ruby; Aldine Kennel, Red Rival; I Weighell, Breeze.

Red Irish Setters—Dogs—R W Bives, Quail; Baltimore Kennel Club, Derg; Wm Forbes Morgan, Limerick; W R Hobart, Boss; Mrs J H Wainwright, Cruece, Scott II; J White Sprong, Smuggler; J A Jameson, Jr, Ben; Gus Adelmann, Point; Henry De Groot, Dash; Jacob Doelger, Dash; Charles J Ketchum, Red Dick; W Tallman, Pat; J D Cheever, Bob; Alfred Biddle, Grouse; Geo Emlen, Ned; David G Hartt, Scout; John E Devlin, Rattler; D B Keeler, Bunney; A D Laws, Ring; Wm P Aston, Preston, Baron; A E Godeffroy, Dash; E E Hale, Dash; M A Hanchette, Seff; Lincoln & Hellyar, Chance II; W M Tileston, Limerick II; Thos J Conroy, Buck; Robert Drummond, Duke; Columbus (Ohio) Kennel Club, Tom Brown; I Weighell, Jeir; John H Murray, Rufus; H B Durrya, Jr, Dash; G DuBois and E A Wagstaff, Sankey; J R Halsey, Barney; Jas N Wiesel, Terrance; J Miley, Grouse. Bitches—Geo Van Wagenen, Mag; Max Wenzel, Doe; Dr J W Downey, Kathleen; Alexander B Simmonds, Bess; Fred J Allien, Julia; William Lambert Club House, Peg; G W Bassford, Gypsie; Albert A Sampson, Nora; John B Miley, Juno; Charles Ketchum, Royal Rose; A D Warren, Peg; Lincoln & Hellyar, Phantom; A E Godeffroy, Moya; Aldine Kennel, Rose; D S Cowles, Bess; H R Bishop, Kathleen Mavourneen. Puppies over 6 months—Sidney Dillons Ripley, Spy; Max Wenzel, Fox, Yankee; Wm A McIntosh, Biz; G H Budlong, Jerry; P Noel, Dancer; G W Bassford, Cardinal, Dexter, Gloster; S L Fraleigh, Sol Palmer; Abraham Bassford, Chester; Robert Sewell, Jr, Rex; C V V Sewell, Moose; G F Hawley, M D, ——. Bitches—C A Cushman, Juno II; Baltimore Kennel Club, Flounce II; Lincoln & Hellyar, Muriel; G W Bassford, Magenta, Carnation; J D Cheever, Kitt; S L Fraleigh, Blanche; T Newbald, Viscountess, Lady Bird; J W Yard, Dhushuck; A E Godeffroy, Goody Two Shoes; P Noel, Clara. Puppies under 6 months—Dogs—Chas R Hobart, Flame, Free; Geo T Leach, Brock; P Noel, Con the Shaughraun; Geo F Hecker, Zig, Zag; M P Bray, True. Bitches—C B Fitzmaurice, Nora Rhue; Stuart Denham, Lillie; Geo T Leach, Countess; M P Bray, Trim, Pearl, Ruby.

Champion Red and White Setters—Dogs—J W Fassitt, Jim Reilry.

Red and White Setters—Dogs—Wm L Breeze, Dick; Max Wenzel, Jack; J O Donner, Duke; W Kampfmuller, Scott; Chas De Ronge and H Inman, Montague; P Noel, Begbrah; Ariel Lathrop, Fritz; J A Booth, Bosen, Algie, Neptune; Walter Man, Chips; W A Taylor, Bismarck; G Arther Kuly, Bill; Edward Dodd, M D, Snow; Elliott Smith, Don; J J McLaughlin, Punch; John Haggar, Joe; Joseph Naylor, Dick Connolly, Jim; Dr Henry Gardner Natty Bumpo. Ben, Frank; H B Topping, Percy, Jr; H W Booth, Beppo; J D Fiske, Van; F S Chesier, Shot; Geo C Colburn, Mac; John White, Dick; John B Veskamp, John B Voskamp; Rufus Story, Pete; S S Sedgwick, Tang; W H Teasdale, Spot; J W Faisait, Dash; Frank Fuuness, Frank, Brau Bonvar; DuBois & E A Wagstaff, Dick; Dr J W Downey, Red Gauntlet. Bitches—Edward Lobman, Quail III; M J Clark, Gyp; J A Booth, Flora; Albert A Kingsland, Don; Mrs Susan Naylor, Bonnie and Pups; I Weighell, Bird; George Purdue, Dell. Puppies over 6 months—Dogs—C C Worthington, Shot, Shell; James R Wood, Bip; R T Hewitt, Mike; George S Sedgwick, Simon. Bitches—James T Miller, Kit; H Hedeman, Flirt; R T Hewitt, Nell. Puppies under 6 months—Dogs—James Bryce, Jr, Dick; George Langran, Marquis of Lorne; Charles F Lund, Flash; William Burges, Grouse. Bitches—William Burges, Limogis; Mrs Kampfmuller, Juno; James Bryce, Jr, Dixie; W G Murphy, Elens.

Irish Water Spaniels—Dogs or Bitches—Chas A Reed, Mallard; John P Hanlon, Duck; P E Gleason, Jack; G B Paddock, Frank; Sam Simmonds, Dash; Thos Cosgrove, Jessie; Daniel D Lawlor, Mack, Judy.

Clumber Spaniels—Dogs or Bitches—R W Cameron, Fly, Dash; F Austin, Nap; W M Tileston, Trimbush, Fairy.

Cocker or Field Spaniels—Dogs—Percy C Winters, Doctor, Jr; Fred H Hoe, Witch; Wm Schwind, Punch; Archibald Waite, Frank; W H Jordan, Prince; Daniel P Foster, Charlie; Wm L Bradbury, Eba; Frank T Wall, Toby; E Yard, Jr, Waif; J Williams, Prince; Alfred D Withers, Pedro. Bitches—D P Bosworth, Gip, Clare; Frank C Holins, Feather; Fred H Hoe, Madge; Geo D McDougall, Brownie; Geo M Kensberg, Madge; Arthur L Sewell, Wiz. Puppies—Dogs or Bitches—D P Bosworth, Bertha; Frank C Hollins, Oxford, Trump; Fred H Hoe, Snap; Chas W Barker, Grace B; J L Morrill, M D, Flake; A E Godeffroy, Fleurt; C D Moss, Dandy.

Foxhounds—Dogs or Bitches—A Belmont Purdy, Life Guard, Favorite; Charles Nicoll, Hunter, Diamond; Henry Puvogel, Tyler, Bismarck; Luke W White, Don; I Weighell, Buck, Mate.

Beagles—Dogs or Bitches—A Butler Duncan, Lasey; Montclair, Rambler, Equity; William L Bradbury, Major, Crafty, Bell Maid, Finder, Frolic, Ruby; Henry Fetre, Sport, Ben; I Weighell, Anson, Mate; E H Gilman, Charley, Lods.

Daschunde—Dogs or Bitches—Baltimore Kennel Club, Cora; Wm H Goetting, Zanke; C D Arthur, Diedrich; Wm Scheolje, Dan; Wm H Goetting, Bergmann, Diana; Dr Henry Gardner, Waldman; Christian Eisessen, Waldman.

Fox Terriers—Dogs—A Newbold Morris, Gamester, Nibe; James Paige Stinson, Lottery; I P Lawrence, Paulo; John Daly, Toss, Brisk; F R Hitchcock, Bounce; Thomas Gill, Spot, E C Burt, Snap; Lewis Morris Rutherfurd, Jr, Flash. George B Elliott, Taps; Sam Simmond, Grip; Thomas D Burke, Victor, Hornet, Snap, Tyrant, Rattler II.

Fox Terriers—Bitches—Thos D Burke, Minnie, Vixen, Nettle, Cricket, Daisy; Daniel Craft, Gyp; Robert C Cornell, Pixie; Wm. Barclay Parsons, Kate; Frederick W Fleck, Sues; I P Lawrence, Nettie; Charles Walton, Young Mettle; James Mortimer, Topsy; David G Hartt, Nettle; Lewis Morris Rutherfurd, Jr, Zip; James H Elliott, Tools. Puppies—Dogs—A Newbold Morris, Tyke III.; I P Lawrence, ——; Thomas Orgill, Nip; Fred Goodridge, Venture. Bitches—J P Lawrence, ——; Chas Walton, Nellie; Geo Snook, Crafty; J F Ferguson, Fannie; Egerton Brown, ——, ——, ——; Fred Goodridge, Puss.

—We publish below a chart, by which can be determined, at a glance, the number of points allotted to any particular characteristic in all kinds of dogs, according to "Stonehenge's" scale. The chart was prepared by Edward J. Forster, Esq., Secretary of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, to whom is also due the merit of having conceived the idea.

☞ FOREST AND STREAM will be sent for six months for $2; for three months for $1. To clubs of five or more, $3 per year.

TABLE OF POINTS.

Scale for Determining at a Glance the Value of Particular Points in Judging all Breeds of Dog by Stonehenge's Standard.

SPORTING.

	Setters.	Pointers.	Field Spaniels.	Cocker Spaniels.	Clumber Spaniels.	Irish Water Spaniels.	Black, wavy-coated Retrievers.	Curly-coated Retrievers.	Deerhounds.	Greyhound.	Bloodhounds & other Hounds.	Foxhound, Beagle & Harrier.	Fox terrier.	Dachshunde.
Skull	10	10	15			10	10	10						
Head		15		20	10				10	15	15			15
Head and ears														
Ears		5		10	10									
Eyes				5										
Eyes and ears						5	5	5	10					
Ears, eyes and teeth														10
Ears, ll s and eyes	4	4												
Face and eyes					10									
Nose	10	10		10										
Nose and jaws							10	10	5					
Flews											5			
Teeth						10								
Neck	6	6	5	5	5		5	5	10	10	5	5	5	10
Chest							4	4						
Chest, back and loin		20												
Chest and back ribs												10		
Chest and fore quarters									20					
Shoulders							6	6				10		
Shoulders and chest	15	15		10	10	7½			10		10		15	
Body														10
Back				10										
Back and loin						10	10					10	15	
Back and quarters						7½								
Back quarters and stifles	15	15												
Back and back ribs			10						10		10			
Loin and back ribs									15		10			
Hindquarters									20				5	
Legs			10				5	5					10	
Forelegs														10
Hind legs														
Legs and quarters														
Legs, knees and hocks						10	5							
Legs and feet			10	15	10						20	20		
Legs, elbows and hocks	12	12												
Quarters and stifles						10	5							
Elbows											5			
Elbows and stifles									10					
Feet	8	6	10			5	5	7½	15					
Tail		10	10	10	5	5	5	5						
Stern				5					5		5	5	5	10
Flag	5	5												
Coat		10	5	5	10	5								10
Texture of coat and feather	5	3												
Texture of coat and bareness of face							15							
Color	5	5	5	10	5	10	5	5						5
Color and coat									10	5	10	5		
Length			5	15										
Symmetry			5	5	5				10		5			
Symmetry and quality	5	7												
Symmetry and temperament						10	10							
Size and symmetry													15	
Size, symmetry and quality													10	
Totals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

NON SPORTING.

	Bull	Mastiff.	Newfoundland.	St. Bernard.	Collie.	Spitz.	Sheep.	Dandie Dinmont.	Bedlington.	Yorkshire.	Black and Tan.	Irish Terrier.	King Charles.	Maltese.	Pug.	Italian Greyhound.
Skull	20															
Head		20	20	20	10	10	10	15	10		20	5	15	10	10	5
Head including jaws																
Stop													5			
Eyes	5	5					5	5			5	5	5	5	5	
Ears	5	5			5		5	5	10		5	5	10	5	5	
Eyes and ears			5		5	5	10									5
Face upper jaw, nostrils	5															
Chop	5															
Muzzle		5		5												
Mouth and lower jaw	5															
Lower jaw													5			
Line up poll		10														
Moles															5	
Mask, vent, wrinkles																
Nose									5		5		10			
Jaws and teeth									5		5					
Face and teeth													10			
Muzzle and jaw															10	
Legs			10		10											
Feet		5		10	10						5					
Legs and feet	10	10	5			10	10	10	10		10		10			10
Fore legs and feet	5															
Hind legs and feet	5															
Dew claws																
Fore quarters																10
Hind quarters																10
Neck	5	10		5			5	5							5	5
Shoulders				7½	5											
Neck and shoulders									10		10					
Chest		5		7½	5		10		10		10					
Chest and shoulders	10	10											15			
Back	5	10											10			
Loin		10		10	10						10					
Back, loin; general make										15						
Body				5			20									
Body, chest, ribs, loin								20								
Length of body & neck							15									
Shape of body & neck		10														
Coat	5	5	5	5	15		15	10		5	5	5	10	30	10	5
Texture of coat							10									
Length of coat							10									
Feather													10			
Straightness of coat							10									
Coat and color	5								20							
Color		5	5	5	10		10	5	5		25	5	10	20	10	15
Clearness in blue																
Distinctness and richness in tan										15						
Markings				10												
Face															5	
Tail	5	5	5		5	5	5	5	5		5	5	15	10		5
Carriage of tail				5			10									
Size	5	10												5	15	15
Weight			10		10	5	15		15		5	10	5	5		
Size and weight								10		15					5	
Symmetry		10		10	5	15										5
Symmetry and action	5															
Symmetry and size		15	10													
Shape and compactness														10		
Condition in which shown										10						
General appearance				5				10								
Temperament																
Totals	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

FOX-HOUNDS OF NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., April 1, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Until the year 1820 we can get but little history of the fox-hounds in this State, though no doubt there was, previous to that date, occasionally owned, by lovers of the chase, a dog of fine strain, since we learn that at about that time a gentleman by the name of Col. Salter, living near Elizabeth, imported from England thirty-five dogs, and that these English dogs found warm competitors among the dogs previously owned here. Early in the decade extending from 1820 to 1830, the dogs of three or four northeast counties of the State were divided up into the Union County dogs, the Somerset County dogs, the Essex County dogs and Hudson County dogs; and these were subdivided into the Elizabethtown pack, the Rahway pack, the Westfield pack, the Newark pack, etc., each pack amounting to from ten to forty dogs, taking the name of the town or village to which they belonged. At this time it was not necessary to go into the back, or even the central, portions of the State to find Reynard in all his glory, since even in the city of Newark at that time the citizens frequently had to drive them out of their poultry yards; and it was almost of weekly occurrence that some of these sections brought their packs together for a friendly tilt; and it is said they did not keep the Lord's Day either, since it is said quite frequently some of the good burgers, while at their devotions in the church, would hear the dogs running near by and would quietly steal out, and, after listening awhile, would come in as quietly and report to his next neighbor in the adjoining pew that "Belleville Bowy was ahead," or "Westfield Trounce was leading." The Union and Somerset dogs were, as a rule, lighter and finer dogs than those bred about Essex, Hudson and Bergen, and when the former got the latter in the mountains they usually took charge of the fox, but when the latter got the former down among the swamps and creeks bordering the Hackensack and Passaic rivers, their fine competitors would get a fearful punishing. The only names of those owning dogs coming to us at this time were: the Salters and the Woodruffs, of Union; the Parcels, of Somerset; the Penningtons, Woodruffs, Roffs, Doremuses, Joralemans, etc., of Essex, and the Van Ripers, of Hudson.

The most of those who kept hounds for these friendly contests among the dogs did not often shoot a fox; but those who kept dogs and hunted for Reynard's pelt, or to protect their chicken coops, gave him a fusilade with their old flint locks at every opportunity. The leaders among these several strains of dogs were intermixed, and one that cropped out as a stud dog was Salters' Ring, a fair-sized dog, black and white, with tan ears and head. By the beginning of the next decade, from 1830 to 1840, perhaps Jersey had as fine fox dogs as any country could boast, and, with the exceptions of a few instances, were owned by the same families. In 1832 a millwright, by the name of Richard Silence, came from the powder mill on the Brandywine, Del., and brought a fine black and yellow tan slut called Spring, and made his home near Westfield. This slut was slightly hooped-back, well proportioned and rather undersized, and brought with her a reputation that she never lost in Jersey. She was known as "the Powder Mill Slut," and was four years old. Among the Westfield dogs she at once went to the front. At once the challenge went out far and near, and from time to time the different sections closed battle, but every time the "Powder Mill Slut" took the lead, and became the most notorious dog in New Jersey, as she had been in Delaware. This powder mill slut was purchased in 1838 by Enus Parcels at Springfield. She had been bred to Robt. Montgomery's Sport when about six years old. Two of this progeny came to the front—En. Parcels' Sport and John R. Clarges' Bone. This year Abraham Joraleman, of Belleville, got a fine black-tan slut pup from Daniel Vreland, Bergen, Hudson County, which he called Fashion. In the early part of the decade, from 1840 to 1850, while there were many fine dogs, this slut went to the front. She bred many fine pups, but her best litter was in 1846 from Dal, owned by Peter Bush, at Saddle River, Bergen County. Dal was bred from white June, owned by the Ludlows, at Hohokus (dog unknown). Of this litter of pups the principals were Philo, Zac and Fashion II., and perhaps there never was in this section three more powerful fox-hounds bred in one litter; in fact, nearly all the Fashion and Dal strains were perfect models of fox hounds, full size, and the larger number were black tans, though Zac was black and white speckled. This Fashion stock got into Morris County, and now runs in the veins of their fox-hounds, as will appear presently. About this time Hon. Adolphus Pennington imported two beagles, Whip and Ready, from England, and at about the same time Mr. Joraleman gave him a beautiful slut pup from Fashion II., which was called Bettie. From Bettie and Whip 'Dolph filled the country full of mixed trash. Near this time also, a French gentleman living near Orange by the name of Pillot, an admirer of the chase, imported from his native country two or three beagles. The mixing of these beagles with the old fox strain that had been perfecting for thirty years was nearly their destruction, and now there will be seldom seen in Bergen, Hudson, Essex and Union counties anything but what bears the flat head, flat ears, flat tail, and sometimes the bow-legged marks of their beagle origin. It must not be supposed that the persons named were the only ones who had fine fox-hounds, for the blood of old Ring, Spring, Dal and Fashion ran in the veins of more than 100 dogs; and in Newark, in twenty minutes, for a hunt, a dozen dogs could be gathered that had been graduated at High School. High School was kept by a colored man by the name of Harry Blower, up near the Rizer or Moonocky Swamp, where he had an old yellow fox who was skillful in all the arts of his species—he could run shallow ditches, fallen logs, fences, brooks, cattle and sheep herds, etc., greatly to the discomfiture of the young fry; and before a pup could graduate he must master the rules of geometry. In 1854, greatly to his shame, your correspondent upset the old yellow fellow with a charge of shot, when he was found toothless from age. There were many other foxes in the near vicinity of Harry's, but this old yellow chap made it a point to live within a quarter of a mile of the house ready, and if an evening escaped that he did not have a tilt he must have felt neglected.

From 1850 to 1860, the thickening of the population, improvement in fire-arms, backed by these well-bred and well-trained dogs, the foxes soon began to diminish, and by the year 1860 there were no foxes worth hunting for east of the Orange and Westfield mountains in this State. In 1850 Union County had very few foxes. This decade opened with a tolerable sprinkling of foxes in Essex, Bergen and Hudson counties, and Philo, Zac, Fashion II., and several other dogs of promise in Essex; Hudson had several good dogs, and so among the Bushes there were good dogs. In 1850, also, James Campbell, Belleville, purchased two fine fox dogs at Fort Lee, N. Y., called Bogus and Europe. Bogus was all over tan, and Europe was black and tan. In 1854 Bloomfield Leard brought some fine dogs from the State of Maryland; in 1856 he brought a slut called Lace; all noble dogs. Not a week passed, summer or winter, but the heavy bay of the hound was heard either in the Hackensack meadows or on the Orange Mountain. At Bloomfield, in 1858, Mr. Artemus Vangiesen, had a good slut called Liz, who littered to old Zac, then belonging to Mr. Leard, who then, notwithstanding his twelve years, could make a strong run. Of this litter Dr. Robinson had the choice pup. This pup, with a slut pup received from Canada, was sent to the Leonard Brothers, Great Swamp, Morris County. The slut was called Pet and the dog Veno. The Leonards also had a splendid dog called Dan. When Veno got old enough to hunt foxes there was sent up for his education a very practical dog called Loud, raised at Highberney, Morris County. The dog Veno grew and waxed strong, and his fame went out over the land for skill, speed, beauty and endurance. Old fox hunters would totter on their staves for miles to admire him. He was large, average size, square made, medium tail for thickness; a beautiful black and tan; long, high head, deep nose, good lip; ears average, pointed, came out low on the head, drooped with a gentle twist, and were as fine and soft as a lady's cheek. Pet bore two litters of pups to Veno; Harry Kelly, at Chatham, had a slut littered to him; a slut near Danville bore him pups, and there were others. It will be seen how these noble animals had followed the tide of empire. When their work was done in the eastern part of the State they were ready in the fox regions of the West. From 1860 to 1870 opens in Hunterdon and Morris, and a new set of men. The Smiths in Hunterdon, who had a pup from Leard's plunder, bred from Zac and Meriland's Lace; the Leonards in great Swamp; Kelly and Cranes in Chatham; Ballentines in Bernardsville; Loues, Walnut Grove; Helms and Kings, near Berkshire Valley; Deckers, Hyberny. All these hunters were not possessed of dogs that came through the Zac line, since there were some of Fashion II.'s pups got up that way, and many good dogs from other parts; but where the old Eastern strain was fairly infused it was telling in the chase. There is no use for fox dogs now east of the Pickle range of mountains, Hunterdon County, and the western edge of Morris County, and the only good dogs within my knowledge now are owned about Hopatcong Lake.

I am indebted to Mr. B. Leard and Mr. Chauncy Woodruff for valuable information relative to these dogs, and Mr. Woodruff has skulls enough of these noted dogs to stock a museum, and pretends to point out their leading characteristics by the bumps on their heads. He has made these skulls a study for more than forty years. STRAIGHT BORE.

Twelve Months Experience with a Sportsman: or, How to Prevent his Dog from Barking Nights.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Conscious that I am about to trespass on foreign grounds, it is becoming in me to approach cautiously, not fearlessly, and write Dear Editor.

I am a sportsman's wife. None of my many friends mourn more over this fact than do I; but if this is the avenue through which I may yet prove a blessing to mankind I am reconciled. I married my husband many miles away from his home (in fact, the ceremony was performed in my own father's house), and for the reason that he was handsome and I loved him. At that time as to his genealogy and particular traits of character I knew nothing and cared less. Oh! the devotion, that delightful accompaniment of the first six months of married life. The dear boys! What paragons of consecration they then are!

My husband has a father (my father-in-law). He—that father—mailed a letter, which read as follows:

"John, I think you have played about long enough, and, as I intend the old homestead shall be yours, I wish you would think about settling, and come home immediately. You must remember you have left us heavily burdened. I shall certainly be obliged to dispose of the pack if you don't put in an appearance pretty soon. That institution is a source of annoyance day and night. Let me know by return mail when we hall see you. Your aff. father,

"JOHN J. JONES, SR."

The only part of that letter which made any impression on me were the two words "settling" and "pack." "Pack" I didn't understand, and I was too well bred to insist on the interpretation. "Settling" made me uncomfortable, for I felt that meant business of some sort. That awful word "settling!" Demolisher of air castles! Annihilator of honeymoons!

Shortly after the receipt of this fatherly epistle, I awakened one morning to find the sunlight struggling through the heavy blinds of the "old homestead." In a moment more I discovered that I was alone—the first time that I had been in a room all by myself in almost seven months. I was quietly pantomiming a scene, when my attention was arrested by a fearful, roaring, rushing sound, as though all creation was torn loose. Believing myself to be in a land of tornadoes, I hastened to the window, threw open the shutters with a determination to leap before the house fell on my head. Imagine my horror at beholding my John—my darling!—dashing down the avenue on a black steed, surrounded by what seemed to me a million dogs. "Merciful God! He will be torn into shreds before he can ever escape them!" Nearer dead than alive, I staggered into the hall, down the long stair-case, to give the alarm. The only word I could utter was "dog." "Swallow the wine, child!" was what I heard, and forcing myself to the command, I was soon sufficiently restored to be made to comprehend that my "better half" was only exercising the hounds. His dear presence at the breakfast table, handsomer than I had ever seen him, assured me that he existed, and not in tatters.

My nerves had undergone so severe a shock that I was bade to remain in doors for the day, with a promise that in the early evening I should witness a display of fire-works from the back porch. A sly hug at the library door, and I am alone again. I used to be fond of books, but since, since—I can only compare myself to the man who experienced a change of heart at a revival of religion. "What he once loved he now hated, and what he once hated he now loved." Precisely me. The characters in the book were stupid; nothing but a real live hero would hold my attention now. However, the day was before me, and, pettishly enough, I sauntered to the centre-table for a glance at the journals. FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN! "Delightful," thought I, "something new. I have never seen this publication—and "The American Sportsman's Journal!" If the printer's ink had stung me I could not have dropped the paper quicker. A sportsman's journal, and in my husband's library! No doubt it displays all kinds of secret keys; explains all manner of ways of house-breaking, etc., with representations of night lamps and dark lanterns in every corner.

I sat and thought, and thought, and thought, until my curiosity getting the better of my senses, I picked up the journal. I ventured to open it, and furthermore, I traveled straight through it, column after column, until I came to the end; but never letting loose of the conviction that a "sporting man" was but a twin-brother to the thief and the robber. A gentle tap on my shoulder caused a hasty movement of the muscles of the neck, when just under my left ear shot out to view the muzzle of a gun. The cold steel touched my face. With a shriek, I sprang to my feet. "Dearest, I have got a 'Parker.'" In his glee he (for it was my John) pressed the treasure to his bosom, but that treasure was not me.

"Hip, hip, hurrah!" and I was forced through a series of Present arms! Forward, March! and Halt! clear out to the back porch! Next in order was to sit on a block of wood, over which hung a sheep-skin, and to look at a white patch fastened to a big oak, away down in the field yonder. "Now, pet, I am going to put a dozen shots into that paper the first time." "Oh! oh! oh! he intends to shoot it." In my amazement I looked up to the heavens, and then down to the earth. There, spread out at my feet, were what I am now familiar with; a rifle, two revolvers, a pair of spurs and a case of knives. Every possible means of torture in existence. "John! I say, John! come here." Frightened at my command, my husband hastened to my side. Trembling from head to foot, I mustered all the courage I could, and said, "John, are you a sporting man?" "Ha! ha! ha! Why, dear? "The Governor calls me a sport when I slack up on the books occasionally." "The Governor! Does the Governor of your State reside in this place?" "Not exactly—father, I meant." "For shame!" and away went the gun and my heart, too, in the shape of my husband, as fast as his long legs could carry him.

"Perfectly adapted to the race-course," mused I?

Six months have passed since that day of experiences. How wise I have become in that short time.

I still read FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN. For what so much interests my husband must interest me. And very much as I would wander through a succession of masonic lodge-rooms, have I waded through the columns of that journal. Ever looking from the right to the left, with the hope to discover some "side degree" by which I could, at least, "rest peacefully next my husband." A star of promise has peeped over the horizon at last. My Eastern Star! All hail! bright messenger of love. I can now join hands with my lord, for I am satisfied he is chief among the sportsmen.

The doses of discipline I have swallowed would distress all the quack doctors in the Union. Firearms! Why they are nothing. I don't mind the pistol under John's pillow at all. I even gripped the horrid thing myself one night, when John was away, and walked straight down to my father-in-law, and presented arms. It was a new piece, and on being questioned as to whether I understood it, I promptly responded, "Yes, sir." The servant had lost the key of the wood-house door, and we were in danger. Taking the deadly weapon to the lamp, I said, "You see, sir, it is loaded, and you have only to pull back the top thing and pull on the under thing and you are all right." I delivered this information deliberately, and went back to bed as serenely as though I had pulled the thing myself.

This is not all. I am acquainted with every dog in the "pack." I now understand the meaning of this term, and wonder how John's father ever did manage. It is odd how I took possession of those animals. But here is the secret. If I had John at all, except when he was fast asleep, I must run with the dogs. I could not afford to lose my husband, consequently I must follow him. The time was when he followed me. Oh! that detestable "settling." Nevertheless, I am happy in the thought that I am a dutiful wife. To share in the joys of my husband is the mainspring to my zeal.

My ingenuity has been taxed to the uttermost in order to keep pace with his freaks. Now that I assume the responsibility of the "pack," he never notices a dog unless it annoys him; but then I don't mind that. What I am after is the dear man's society, and at last have devised a plan whereby I obtain it. A walk is the only thing that will settle a supper for John. I have repeatedly suggested a Seidlitz powder, magnesia, common cooking soda, etc. But none of them will he adopt. The walk is the one thing needful. Imagine how weary he must be when he at last reaches his own door, always between the small hours of one and three o'clock A. M. On one of these occasions he happened to make an unusual amount of noise. The gate clicked, bang went the front door, and at this the "pack" set up a howl. Each individual dog barked naturally enough. It is dog-nature to bark at a noise in the night. John was much disturbed, and so was I. A terrible gust of cold air, and a cold hand on my forehead, with a hoarse whisper in my ear, "Wifey, did you feed the dogs to-day?" made me realize that I had been needlessly disturbed. I was thoroughly awake. "It is all I ask you to do, dear, and I do wish you would remember."

"It is yourself and not hunger that causes the dogs to bark," I tartly replied; at the next moment repenting, and giving the cradle an extra jog I went out to pat the creatures on the head, that he might fall asleep. This will never do. I shall catch my death. This barking must be forever stopped. My joy knew no bounds when I discovered through your popular journal that others as well as myself were laboring for this same result.

I have studied each man's plan carefully, and agree with the last one mentioned—that the use of the whip would result in injury to both man and beast. The dog is liable to bark any time after a flogging, and the man might take cold. The "elevator plan" is certainly dangerous, and the "magnetic treatment" altogether too expensive. At the outset every sportsman possessing a wife would reject it. For no live woman would consent to have a hole bored through the window casing. That peek-hole could never exist in my bed-

room. And then the thought of your husband down on his hands and knees groveling in the dust under the arbor vitæ after a long-necked black bottle. Suppose Francis Murphy should chance to be riding by and ask him what he was prospecting for. What in the world could he say for himself? Again, the wear and tear of the diamond ring would condemn the treatment. That which may yet grace the hand of my first born must be preserved. But worst of all

That top-gearing to dust overhead
And a live thing under the bed.

Mr. Editor, the "magnetic treatment" is a failure. While I would clamor as loud as any man on election day for the merits of my plan, I wish to modestly dedicate it to the wives and engaged daughters of sportsmen.

I claim (not yet by letters patent) a triple capacity for the plan, which bears the simple cognomen of the "Button." In the first place my husband is perfectly delighted with it, whereby I behold his dear image three hours longer every day than I did previous to its adoption.

Secondly—A dog is never known to bark after a single acceptance of the "Button."

Thirdly—It encourages marriage; for the reason that the woman does all the work.

The most ordinary and least ingenious wife can suspend a sheet from the ceiling directly across the bed you occupy, and about midway between the head and footboards of the bedstead. But before your sheet is put in position sew upon it several strips of cloth divided off into spaces, which may serve as pockets. Upon these strips of cloth you can display your skill in water-colors, hand-embroidery or finish by plain machine stitching. On your husband's side of the curtain arrange the pocket perpendicularly, leaving a space in the center sufficient to pin on a copy of FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN open. This can easily be removed and replaced for the morning paper. In the pockets you may place some bronchial troches, a few peppermints or whole browned coffee, a comb, a razor and straps, a jackknife and a few fine sticks. These will generally keep the man amused during his waking hours—from one-half to three-quarters of an hour. I have known my husband to enjoy these articles in excess of one hour. It is also quite necessary to place beside the bed a small stand, upon which may be placed a tankard of hot punch, a glass of water and a pipe and tobacco. Under this stand you place a cuspadore, in range. On your own side the pockets need not be so numerous, neither so much space utilized. A bottle of soothing syrup, a place for your false hair, when you are in a hurry, and in a safe corner the "Buttons." They should on all accounts be the "old fashioned dog buttons." At the first yelp of a dog you have only to see that the "button" passes properly and surely down his throat and your work is done. I have treated a whole pack of hounds to these "buttons" and never a one has failed to produce instantaneous relief. Believing the "Button" to be the blessing of the future as well as the past, I am, through the medium of the fraternity, one of the daughters, REBECCA.

THE BOSTON DOG SHOW.—One of the most notable features of the second annual dog show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, which is to be held the first week in May, is the list of special prizes. One of $500, for the best pointer or setter in the show, heads the list. It is a magnificent prize, and would go far toward paying the cost of some recent importations. The members of the Massachusetts Kennel Club are most energetic, and their show will be a signal success most thoroughly deserved. This club does not confine itself to bench shows or breeding, but interests itself in everything pertaining to field sports.

THE VON CULIN KENNEL.—This celebrated kennel is offered for sale. There are good dogs in it, and any person wishing a trusty hunting companion who will go with him, find and fetch all the birds, and do all the work except firing the gun, will do well to run down to Delaware City, where the kennel is located, and pick one out, for money. We are sorry that ill health compels Mr. Von Culin to give up his kennel. Mr. V. has done much for sporting interests and breeds of good dogs in his section and in others. May the good that he has done live after him, and may his dogs recognize many of their get and kith.

EASTERN DOGS ON WESTERN GAME.—Mr. Ethan Allin, of Pomfret, Ct., has now a kennel of eleven dogs, all of his own breeding. In a private note to us on the work of Eastern bred dogs on Western game, Mr. Allin very pertinently remarks:

"Our dogs are generally broken for close or cover shooting, and do not range as wide as required for the West; but a well-broken, steady dog here will work equally steady there, and if he back-sets here steadily, I can see no reason why he would not do equally well there. Then again, if the dog is of the best blood he would not forego his natural propensity to stand his game under any and all circumstances. A well-bred puppy, as soon as he notices scents, will come to a staunch point the first scent he strikes. I have shot in the West, and took my own dog with me, and I saw no difference in her work there from here."

The gist of the whole question lies in these first three lines. We have editorially claimed what Mr. Allin affirms, and nothing beyond. Some of our correspondents may have gone farther, but we think the points given by Mr. Allin cover the case thoroughly.

ENGLISH POINTERS FOR AMERICA.—*Bell's Life* of March 15 has the following: Mr. Pilkington has sold Faust to the St. Louis Kennel Club for £250. This is one of the largest prices ever paid for a pointer, but we heartily congratulate the members of the St. Louis Kennel Club on their very excellent purchase, as our country correspondent has, from the first time he saw Faust, pronounced him to be the best pointer in England, and his successes last year at the Crystal Palace, Birmingham, and the Alexandra Palace quite corroborated the opinion. Faust is a magnificent liver and white pointer, possessing immense power and bone, and he is beautifully put together from head to stern. His credentials as a performer in the field are quite as good as they are on the bench, as he ran very well in the only field trial he has competed in; and he went so well with Garnut on grouse last season that the brace was kept down together three days in succession in preference to a fresh relay of dogs. The Americans are going in strong for pointers, but they insist on the highest pedigree, good looks and first class field performances. The St. Louis Kennel Club last year purchased Bow, by Champion Bang, but not until he had been tried very highly on the prairies, and we hear now that the same society, besides purchasing Faust, have bought, Jaunty, sister to Fancy, out of Mr. Pilkington's kennel, and Zeal and Lassie, own sisters to Bow Bells, out of Mr. S. Price's kennel.

GOOD FOR ONE, GOOD FOR ALL.—*Mr. Editor:* I think your correspondents ought to "let up" on "Ivanhoe" after the explanation made by him. My experience is that a thoroughly broken dog is good anywhere and everywhere, barring those occasional freaks of the "studs" that sometimes overtake the best of them. But I never saw two strange dogs hunt well together, no matter how well broken; and when it comes to taking a good dog in the field with curs, fice and all sorts, nothing better than what happened to "Ivanhoe" could be expected. It would have been remarkable had it turned out otherwise than he describes. JACK.

Detroit, Mich., March 29.—A. Y. Ladue, Esq., of Detroit, Mich., has received (March 24) from Wm. Nelson, Esq., of Liverpool, England, a brace of Gordon setters, dog and bitch—Hugo and Rosalind. They were held at Boston, Mass., for about a week by the Custom House authorities for duty, but were finally released and arrived here as above. They are a very fine pair, and were bred by Geo. Wm. Wilson Slator, Whitehill, Edgeworthstown. The following is their pedigree: By Shot, 1st prize dog Dublin show, 1877, out of Koragh; Koragh by Russell, winner of great challenge prize Birmingham show, out of Deuce; Shot by Valdor, winner of 1st prize at Belfast, Deuce by Charlie, imported Scotch dog, property of the late Robt. F. Rynd, Esq., out of Fan, from Lord Charlesworth's kennels. They are now nearly seventeen months old. Hugo is good size, beautifully marked with tan, no white, rather large, and with age will make a very fine dog. Rosalind is considerably smaller, tan markings not as distinct as Hugo's, and has a small white frill on breast. They look a little slim now on account of their recent passage.

TYPES OF DOGS.—Apropos of the Great Dog Show to be held at Gilmore's Garden in this city next week, under the auspices of the Westminster Kennel Club, the FOREST AND STREAM has printed a full page gallery of portraits of celebrated typical dogs, which will not only be looked upon with a general interest by the curious, but will be examined critically by those who make dog physiology and canine characteristics a study. These portraits include the pointer Sensation, Skye terrier Ruffles, St. Bernard Monarque, pug Rex, Yorkshire terrier Kitty, bull terrier Tarquin, Gordon setter Lu, St. Bernard Alp bulldog Duke, cocker spaniel Witch, mastiff King Olaf, dachshund Diana and English setter Lark, all prize winners of high degree. The Kennel Department of FOREST AND STREAM is always replete with instructive essays on canine pathology, traits, breeding, training, family characteristics, etc., the interest in all of which seems not to have abated since the general subject was first introduced into its columns.

It was through the direct agency of FOREST AND STREAM that Bench Shows and Field Trials were first introduced into America, its then editor being Captain John M. Taylor, an English gentleman of intelligence and good repute, member of the Kennel Club, of England, and well known on both sides of the Atlantic.—*New York Telegram, April* 5.

AN OHIO FOX STORY.—The London *Sporting and Dramatic News*, which has just expressed great amusement at the American custom of hunting foxes with fire-arms, may perhaps be further edified by the account of an Ohio fox-chase. We may premise, by the way, that our English cousins will doubtless make due allowance for the exaggeration induced by our American climate, and will understand that the "entire township" is an old field; the 5,000 men and boys are really half a dozen urchins playing hookey, and a tramp or two who happened along about that time; and as for the cannon—

There was a great hue and cry over the capture of one poor fox near Dayton, O. Nearly 5,000 men and boys from all parts of the country formed a line around an entire township, in which many foxes were known to dwell. The arrangements had been carefully made, and the discharge of heavy cannon at three points was the signal for a general movement toward the centre. Every person had a horn or bell, or something else with which to make a din, the idea being to drive the foxes to a certain gulch and there dispatch them. But one division did not start promptly, and a gap was left in the line through which all the foxes but one escaped. This lone victim hid in a hollow tree and was killed by a dog.

HALLOCK'S GAZETTEER ON DOGS.—Dr. Sam. Q. Robinson, U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Missoula, W. T., says, March 2, 1879:

"I have never seen Canine Pathology and Therapeutics so well treated in any work before."

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, April* 2.—Mr. Buckholz has had the misfortune to lose his pointer dog Shot a few days ago. The dog was thrown from a buggy and had his thigh joint shattered, which necessitated killing. J. D. H.

AN ERROR—*Vincennes, Ind., March* 31.—In your number of Jan. 30 you are in error as to the puppy bought of T. F. Taylor, Richmond, Va. Names should be Champion Rupert and Champion Fan, not Champion Floss, as you have it. E. M. KELLUM.

NAMES CLAIMED.—E. F. Mercilliott, 186 Broome street, N. Y., claims the name of Ed. Forest for his orange and white (Grouse-Quail) dog puppy.

—Mr. R. E. McClenahan, Port Deposit, Md., claims the name Rex for his white, with orange ears and ticked, dark points, dog puppy—Royal Duke-Fleet (Snipe-Fanny)—whelped Dec. 20, 1878.

—Mr. Joseph W. Reynolds, Port Deposit, Md., claims the name Vixen for his white, with orange ears and ticked, bitch puppy—Royal Duke-Fleet—whelped Dec. 20, 1878.

—Dr. J. L. Morrill, of New York, claims the name of Flake for his liver and white cocker spaniel puppy by Goff's Dandy out of Bosworth's Clare, whelped Nov. 3, 1878.

—Dr. J. S. Niven's, of London, Ont., Gordon setter Mel III. (7,250) has been bred to Toledo Kennel Club's Grouse (5,097), March 28.

—Mr. H. N. Packer, of Philadelphia, has purchased of Mr. W. H. Pierce, of Peekskill, N. Y., the setter dog Ned, by One-eyed Sancho out of Horace Smith's Flora, advertised in your paper. He claims the name of Royal Ned for him.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Wild ducks, geese, brant, etc.

—Every duck shooter knows how important it is to have his decoys imitate nature closely. We can tell them out into proper situations in front of our blinds, just as the stage manager assigns the characters and parts in a tableau; we can make the attitudes natural, and all that; but to make the birds lift their wings and flap; dive; and perform the odd little movements which ducks at rest and quietly feeding indulge in; is not often easily accomplished. In general the antics of decoys are so gross that they excite the very suspicion which they were employed to allay. The diving attribute seems now to have been fully imitated and imparted by the new apparatus advertised in our columns under the head of "Diving Decoys." If they meet the success claimed for them, they will be of great service to the gunner.

—The Card Rotating Trap, now advertised in our columns, possesses qualities which are not claimed for other ball traps. It throws in all directions at random, or can be set so as to throw in any desired direction. It is rotated by a cord on sleeve, and when pulled the ball is thrown in a direction that it is impossible for any one to foresee, thus resembling the flight of a startled bird. No screen is needed, and no percentage can be given to the shooter by the puller or attendant. Each trap is furnished with a guard (which can be taken out and put in at will), which prevents the ball from being thrown directly at shooter and spectators, but throws in all other direction.

CANADA—*Gravenhurst, March* 31.—Lakes and rivers are all frozen over yet in Muskoka, and likely to be for two or three weeks to come. We have a foot and a half of snow on the ground yet. No spring birds arrived, so far as I have seen, up to date. We have had a very hard winter. J SCOTT.

MANCHESTER SHOOTING CLUB.—Manchester, N. H., has a newly organized shooting club, with the following officers: President, C. B. Littlefield; Vice-President, B. Frank Clark; Secretary, Julius E. Wilson; Treasurer, Chas. B. Bradley; Executive Committee, Ira A. Moore, Charles J. Darrah, Charles W. Farmer.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Salem, March* 30.—Hard weather all the week. One snipe seen the 3d of March. Some woodcock about. I have just received a fine lot of Fulman petals and Burgomaster gulls from Banks of Newfoundland, which I will sell to societies or collectors. R. L. N.

CONNECTICUT—*Pomfret, April* 2.—Quail have wintered well here, and our prospect the coming fall looks better than the past season. E. A.

NEW YORK—*Hayts, April* 7.—Wild geese are plenty here. They light in corn fields almost every day, and go to Cayuga and Seneca Lakes at night. A flock of nine lit within twenty-five rods of our house a few days since. We do not molest them. L. E. W.

NEW YORK—*Niagara Falls, April* 1.—This must be good weather for ducks. By the way, there were two gentlemen here on Saturday from the East, returning from St. Clair marshes, near Detroit, and report fine sport with the ducks. My next door neighbor had a visit from a woodcock about the first of March. We hear nothing yet of the snipe. Spring shooting does not amount to much with us, but we do have glorious fishing, and we are already overhauling our tackle. G.

THE COMING STATE TOURNAMENT.—At a regular meeting of the Monroe County Sportsmen's Club, of Rochester, N. Y., held April 3d, the Committee on Prizes reported favorable progress in securing prizes for the coming State Tournament. There are already more than twenty prizes, valued at from $10 to $250 each, and with those to be added before the Convention, the list will be as large and as valuable as was ever presented. The committee on birds reported that they had employed Henry Knapp to secure the birds for the State shoot, and that there was every reason to believe that he could capture a large supply. The committee on grounds reported that the Driving Park had been secured, and the committee on ways and means reported that measures had been taken to raise the necessary funds.

CHEROKEE GUN CLUB.—*Rome, Ga., April* 3.—At a meeting, March 25, at this place, we organized the Cherokee Gun Club and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Dr. R. I. Hampton, President; W. M. Gammon, Vice-President, and Joseph E. Veal, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. We start out with a dozen good members. On the 27th Frank Robinson, one of the club, was out after snipe, and bagged twenty-five in the afternoon. HAL RAQUET.

GULF CITY GUN CLUB—*Mobile, Ala., March* 25—*Editor Forest and Stream:*—At the annual meeting of the Gulf City Gun Club, held on Wednesday, 19th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. T. S. Scales; Vice-President, F. P. Davis; Secretary, R. P Priester; Treasurer, Dr. C. C. Sherrard. This club now numbers sixty active members, and is in splendid condition. W. D. B.

ILLINOIS—*Grand Tower, April* 5.—Our severe winter drove the ducks south and our glade shooting did not begin as early as usual; but since the latter part of February we have had uninterrupted sport, and as long as we have an occasional cold storm the mallard and teal will stay in our woods feeding on the small black oak acorns. Green-winged teal have been thick, and there are a few yet. The sprigtails were with us a month ago, but now the mallards hold possession in countless numbers. No blue-winged teal have appeared as yet. The deep snows of last winter almost exterminated our quail, but there are several remnants of the large coveys still left, and a mild winter or two would enable them to increase rapidly. Turkeys are plentiful, but the deer have all been run out of our glades, crossing the river to the Missouri hills.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Titusville, April* 4.—A large flock of wild swans were captured in this city one day last week. It was raining and quite cold, their feathers became wet and frozen, and they could not fly. Many were sold for $4 per pair. Our chances for our usual good sport among the grouse and woodcock will be slim, as but very few birds were left over.
G. H. W.

KENTUCKY—*Mount Sterling, March* 3.—Snipe have made their appearance, although I have not yet heard of any good bags being made. The cold nearly exterminated our quail.
W. VAN A.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, April* 2.—Jack snipe were never so abundant about here as this season. Mr. Nicholson killed eleven yesterday morning. Mr. Wm. Ervin, one of our crack field shots, says that on Saturday, while on a visit to the Hermitage, he must have seen at least one hundred. J. D. H.

UP A TREE.—"Tip" writes from Berkeley Springs, W. Va., of the discovery of a steel bear trap imbedded in the wood and bark of a tree-fork several feet from the ground. The mystery of its being there was readily dispelled by a man who remembered that his father, fifty years ago, lost this identical trap and afterward killed a bear which had only three legs. Hence, the bear took the trap up the tree; the trap became wedged in the fork; the bear left it there and his leg with it. Awful warning to bears who get caught in steel traps not to climb trees. There is nothing curious about the wood growing around and finally burying the steel.

THE HAMMERLESS GUN.—*Washington, D. C., April* 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have a 16-gauge hammerless gun of German make, purchased in Hamburg about ten years ago. It is an excellent shooting gun, and especially for woodcock and ortolan (*Sora rail*). The beauty of the hammer arrangement is its simplicity. It is located at the extreme end of the barrels and is made up of a small steel pin or rod attached to a spiral spring and inclosed in a cylinder about 2½ inches long and of the same diameter as the barrels at the base. It has often occurred to me that the hammerless arrangement might be substituted for the inconvenient hammers. But it never occurred to me that a hammerless gun was a novelty. FRANKLIN RIVES.

A FINE GUN.—I have a gun, made by Mortimer H. Kirkwood, 24 Elm street, Boston. The barrels are fine English Damascus, 12-bore, and 30 inches long, with double bolt, top-snap, rebounding locks and extension rib, price $200. It was made to order for me a year ago last summer, weight 8½ pounds, and choke-bore. I have diagrams that I made at 40 yards with the left barrel, 3¾ drs. powder, 1⅛ oz. No. 8 American chilled shot, 356 pellets in a 30-inch circle. I don't say I can do this every time, but the left barrel runs from 300 to 350, and right barrel from 250 to 310. I have got a diagram that I made at 30 yards, 3¾ drs. powder, 1⅛ oz. No. 8 shot, at 18 inch circle, 365, and I made a pattern with No. 4 shot, 167 in 30 inch circle, at 40 yards, with immense penetration. I have shot single birds, 80 yards, with No. 8 shot, 3¾drs. powder. If there is any one can equal this, or beat it, I should be happy to hear from them.
Cambridge, Mass. J. T. WARD.

THE PLAINTS OF TWO CLERGYMEN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 22, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Dear Sir: Inclosed find the pencilled grief of Rev. J. C. Fletcher, my neighbor and friend. There is something in it.
Yours truly, MYRON W. REED.

TO REV. MYRON W. REED:

I come to you for protection, and, having always found you a sympathetic person, I believe that my appeal will not be in vain. The whole thing is in a nut shell. I have been taken for somebody else, and am suffering for it.

A few week ago the editor of the FOREST AND STREAM (which able and well-known sporting weekly has now absorbed the ROD AND GUN), writing to a layman in Indianapolis, asked for the whereabouts of your humble servant, with whom the aforesaid editor had once made a most pleasant journey to the forests of Maine. In fact, the genial Charles Hallock and I are old friends, but we have not met since my return to the United States. The Indianapolis gentleman, in my absence, wrote in reply to Mr. H.'s question the following: "Your old friend, J. C. Fletcher, is now located in Indianapolis." Nothing could be simpler and more to the point; but, the gentleman having information on another subject to impart to the editor, he added: "I herewith inclose you three dollars for a year's subscription to the FOREST AND STREAM, to be mailed to James M. Bradshaw, Esq., of Indianapolis, one of the best shots and most enthusiastic hunters in the West, possessor of fine dogs, and who is now engaged in importing 180 migratory quails from Messina, Italy, in order to stock Indiana with them." There was certainly nothing wrong about that. On the contrary, it only told the truth about Mr. Bradshaw's (or as the Indianapolis boys call him Jim Bradshaw) hunting excellencies. But it so happened that about the time of the reception of that letter the editor was meeting with the Brooklyn Sporting Club, and there was much talk about the importation of Messina quail. The editor made a speech, but had not read the letter straight, as I judge from the editorial written anent the discussion of migratory quail. Now it is just here that my troubles come in.

I returned home from lecturing, hoping for a few days of well-earned repose, but I was soon interviewed by a gentleman who is an expert with rod and gun, and who complimented me on my fame as "an enthusiastic hunter, etc., etc." I did not understand the allusions until I saw the FOREST AND STREAM, and there, to my horror, I found this sentence: "Rev. J. C. Fletcher, author of 'Brazil and Brazilians,' is now located in Indianapolis. He is one of the most enthusiastic hunters in the West, etc., etc., and is now engaged in importing 180 migratory quail, etc., etc., to stock Indiana." And, as if that were not enough, there is another editorial paragraph reiterating the same thing. I at once saw that the editor was not squibbing, was not poking fun at me, but was in downright earnest. I traced up the matter, or, as a sportsman, I should say I "ran it down," with the result mentioned, viz.: the discovery that a letter had been written containing facts about Mr. Bradshaw, which were true, and one fact about myself which was strictly true. But when the editor in his haste skipped over Mr. B.'s name and attributed to me the enthusiasm, the skill and the migratory quail business of Mr. Bradshaw, I felt as if Mr. B. had been wronged out of the greatness he had achieved, and that I had "greatness thrust upon me." And, although it was somewhat annoying to be greeted by my friends as a great shot, an enthusiastic hunter, etc., etc., I concluded to grin and bear it. I confess to you that my last shot was fired when I was a boy of eleven, in the wild woods where Brightwood now stands. My father had given me an old-fashioned flint-lock shot-gun, which he had taken for a debt. The touch-hole was large and the pan was of corresponding size. I blazed away at a squirrel, and the big touch-hole and the capacious pan blazed away at me. It was my first and last shot at any living thing. The squirrel, unharmed, leisurely went up a tree, and I went away with burned fingers and singed hair.

Now, at this stage, comes in my desire to be understood and to be published. The mistake of the editor of the FOREST AND STREAM is undoubtedly a true bill and unintentional, and I am willing my friends shall laugh at me; but when I return, as I did yesterday, from Cincinnati, and find letters and papers from such extremes as Boston and Chicago, from persons entirely unknown to me, who have been innocently misled by the FOREST AND STREAM into the solemn belief that I am a "mighty hunter," ranking along with General Morris, Thos. H. Sharpe, General Ben Harrison, Judge Hines, "Jim" Bradshaw and yourself, it is too bad, especially when they send me letters and advertisements soliciting my patronage, offering to import Messina quails for me, showing me that their guns for ducking, their rods and flies for fishing, their powder for precision, their hunting boots for impermeability, are superior to all others ever brought to the notice of a generous public, I say again it is too bad. I beg you, as a sporting man, to let the sporting-advertisement fraternity know that I can't shoot, that I never killed anything, that I know nothing about powder or fishing flies and rods, that I do not like impermeable boots, and that all I know of Messina quails is that in a residence of several years in Southern Italy I come to the conclusion that I would rather have one Hoosier Bob White than four migratories. Furthermore, tell that fraternity that it's all a mistake, that I'm not the man, but that James M. Bradshaw is the man, and for this and all other favors, I am gratefully yours, J. C. FLETCHER.

PIGEON MATCHES.

NEW YORK—*Port Morris, March* 25.—Knickerbocker Gun Club; regular monthly shoot for club medal; 15 balls; 3 Huber traps, 18 yards rise, Bogardus rules; N. Jacques, referee; very windy:

Hover	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Potter	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Dannerlein	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—12
Henshaw	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—12
Gecks	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—11
Fulton	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—11
Con on	0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—10
French	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—10
Baker	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1— 9
Miller	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0— 4
Reilly	0 0 0 9 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1— 3

Ties on fourteen—21 yards rise.

Hover	1 1 1 1 1—5	Potter	0 1 0 1 1—3

KING'S COUNTY GUN CLUB.—*Dexter's Park, L. I., April* 3.—Monthly shoot for club championship badge, shot for at ten birds each, from H and T traps, 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary:

J Moller	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9	P Moller	0 * * 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—6
J H Miller	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9	H Dick	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—6
J Meyer	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—8	J H Schultz	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—6
C Meyer	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8	C Moller	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—6
C Toujes	0 1 1 1 1 * 1 1 0 1—7	W Manzels	0 1 1 * 1 1 0 1 * 0—5
D F Moller	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—7	F Miller	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1—5
J M Moller	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—7		

Ties on nine.

J Moller	1 0 1—2	J H Miller	0 1 0—1

After the club shooting a team match was shot at five birds as follows:

J Moller	0 1 1 1 1—4	J H Miller	0 1 1 1 1—4
P Moller	1 0 1 1 0—3— 7	W Mangels	0 0 1 0 0—1— 5

Referee—Mr. J. C. Rapp.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, April* 3.—A few pigeon matches were shot yesterday near here. The first was for a dog, offered by Mr. Campbell of Maury County. Ten dollars was charged as entrance fee. Kirkman and Perkins tied on five birds, Kirkman winning the dog in the shoot off. He then put the dog up again, same conditions. Mr. Campbell won him with five straight birds. Several sweepstakes were then shot, Charles Newman winning the first, Mr. Gardner the second. Then came two team matches, six on a side—Messrs. Newman, Mitchell, Culbert, Gardiner, Carter and Savage on one, Martin, Campbell, Brown, Buzzard, Valentine and Clinton on the other. Newman's team won first match, Martin's team winning second. J. D. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 7.—An interesting match was shot here April 5 at Riley's Corral. The first prize was $12; second, $8; 5 birds each, 21 yards rise, except Messrs. Derrick and Mills, who were handicapped 25 yards each:

Derrick	1 1 0 1 1—4	Woody	1 0 1 1 1—4
Robinson	0 1 1 1 1—4	Lipscomb	1 1 1 1 1—5
Curtin	1 1 0 0 0—2	Mills	1 1 1 1 1—5
Daw	1 0 1 0 1—3	Jones	1 1 1 0 1—4
McLeod	1 1 1 1 1—5	Alexander	1 1 1 1 1—5

Ties on five.

McLeod	0 1 1—2	Lipscomb	1 1 1—3
Mills	1 1 1—3	Alexander	1 0 1—2

First money divided by Lipscomb and Mills; second money by those who killed four each. J. C. B.

KANSAS—*Larned, April* 3.—Glass ball match of Larned Gun Club; three Bogardus traps, 18 yards:

Huntley W T	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—11
Geo M Cartwright	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—14
K R Dudley	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—13
E P Wheeler	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—11
Chas Casper	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—13
J B Gillham	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
J W Russell	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1— 6
J G Miner	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—12
C A Noble	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—13
Samuel Thompson	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—12
F R Poole	1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0— 9

Tie on fourteen—21 yards.

Cartwright	1 1 1 1 0—4	Gillham	1 1 0 1 0—3

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

W. VAN A.—See our last issue for notes on shad blow fly rods.

J. B. T., Eaton, Ky.—For books on taxidermy see answer in last issue.

G. W. B., Philadephia.—We know nothing of the breed of dogs you mention.

J. B. T.—Can procure you "Yachtsman's Handy Book" from England for $1.25. Time, three weeks.

S. M. L., Belleville, Ont.—We have no colored photographs of dogs. We do not know of any breeders in the places you name.

C. H., Ottawa.—An excellent canoe for your purposes, to carry four persons and baggage, is the Berthol boat, of Battle Creek, Mich.

BOYDTON, Va.—Should a setter from English dam and Gordon sire have dew claws on hind legs? Ans. No; it would be a freak of nature if he did.

J. M., Perry.—For particulars of "English canoe" write to Wm English, of Peterboro, Ont. Cannot give you the plans you ask for. Have neither time nor space in this column.

W. S. N., New York.—What kind and color of setter bitch should I breed my dog—by Plunket out of Nellie—to to get the proper result? Ans. To a red Irish bitch. One of the get of Elcho would do well.

H. S, Monroe, N. C.—Please tell me what kind of a bird it is, the head and foot of which I send you? Is it the game snipe we read so much about? I want to know exactly. Ans. Yes, *Gallinago wilsonii*.

R. M. O., Danville, Pa.—Would hard rubber injure silkworm gut if kept continuously in contact with it, as, for instance, if gut leaders were kept in a hard rubber box, or distended on a fly-hook cover? Ans. Where there is no abrasion there will be no chafing, and the gut will not be injured.

DUPONT, Philadelphia.—1. Is there any danger of shells exploding during the loading process? 2. Are the loads hammered in, or forced in firmly by the hand? Ans. 1. Not if placed on a block with a cavity under the cap. 2. The wads should be forced firmly down. We do not believe in hammering.

F. L., Broadway, City.—How many volumes are there already published of "Birds of the Colorado Valley," by Elliott Coues, where can I get them, what will they cost, and what will be the expressage on them? Ans. One volume so far. Apply to the Secretary of the Interior, or to the author, Washington, D. C.

R. E. F., Milford, Mass.—Can you inform me where I can procure togues, or lake trout to stock a pond. And also if they will breed with black bass? Our pond is well stocked with black bass. The water is cold and pure. Ans. Write to E. A. Brackett, Fish Commissioner, Winchester. Bass and lake trout are often found in the same water. If your "pond" is a lake the two fish will not interfere disastrously with each other.

L. C. B., Framingham, Mass.—1. I see in your paper frequent recommendations of Cosmoline for use on guns. A petroleum jelly, under the name of Vaseline, is sold here. In what respect does it differ from Cosmoline? 2. I have a Damascus muzzle-loader of English make, which has seen 30 years of service, bearing the stamp, A. W. Spies. Can you tell me anything of this maker? Ans. 1. They are the same thing. 2. It was probably made in England for a dealer in this city.

CONSTANT READER.—For boat 15½x3ft. 2in. use a sail of the standing lug pattern. Foot, 10ft. 3in.; luff, 5ft.; head, 7ft.; leech, 14ft. Make luff at right angles to foot; then with 7ft. from knock and 14ft. from clew describe arcs. Their intersection will give the peak. Bend halliards 2ft. 2in. from knock, and hoist away. This will give necessary peak to head and rise to foot. Step mast 3ft. 6in. from bow; 11ft. 3in. high above rail, 2¼in. diam. at deck. Boom, 10ft. 8in. long, 1⅝in. at centre. Yard, 7ft. 6in., 1½in. at centre. Sail of light duck or stout sheeting.

U. S. A., Fort Bliss, Texas.—What is it? Size, larger than a black tail deer; color, claybank or light-dunn; horns, flat and approaching each other six inches from the head then widening out; hoofs, mule-like, not cloven; moves clumsily with a canter; called by Mexicans "mulas," owing to its resemblance to the domestic mule. Killed in the Guadaloupe Mountains, December, 1878. Ans. *Quien sabe?* No such animal known to us. One with such a combination of characters would be very extraordinary, and we would give a good round sum for a skin and skeleton, if genuine.

SPRITE, New York.—About three weeks ago my setter pup, aged one year, had two violent spasms, followed by most melancholy howling, and I was advised by a friend to treat him for worms. I did so, as directed by Holberton, and he seemed better till yesterday, when, while quietly walking "to heel," he suddenly keeled over in another fit. What ails him; do you think it can be worms? Ans. The fits are probably due to the presence of worms, which should be determined by his general appearance. If mere puppy fits, caused by dentition, they will cease when the cause has passed away.

DOMINO, Matawan, N. J.—A, B, C and D are playing commercial (buy and sell) at dominoes. The game is 31. B and D (partners, of course) are 28; A and C are 30. It is B's "sell." C offers 3; D raises it to 4; B accepts, making 30 each. B and D take the first trick, making 31, after which A and C take a trick, B and D, however, taking the rest, maintaining their offer. Who wins the game. Ans. We are not proficient in dominoes. Think A and B win, but this particular game and its rules are out of mind. Better consult Hoyle. By the way, we recall that Steinitz is one of the best domino players living, as well as chess players.

W. E. R., Charleston, Vt.—1. Do you charge anything for questions answered in your paper? 2. What is a choke-bored gun, and what advantages does it possess over others? 3. Can a muzzle-loading gun with a common bore be altered to a choke bore? 4. About what would be the cost, and by whom should it be done? Ans. 1. By no means. 2. The barrel is contracted so as to increase the effectiveness of the gun at long range; 1-16 of an inch is regarded as the extreme choke for any gun. 3. Yes. 4. The cost of choke-boring is about $1.50 to $5. Send your gun to the maker, whoever he is. Each maker has a different method of choking.

G. F. W.—Iron centreboards add but little to the stability of a boat of any size, as they cannot be made very heavy without becoming unmanageable. They do not lower the centre of gravity much, as half the board remains in the well, so that the centre of the board would not be much lower than the keel anyway. They have not given satisfaction in the East when tried on shallow boats, though experience with them is extremely limited. Boats for sailing on the coast need only differ from those of the lakes in as far as they are expected to make longer runs and keep the sea more, without the facilities of picking up a port of refuge as readily as on the lakes.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous communications will be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

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HOLY DAY AND HOLIDAY.

Last Thursday, according to time-honored custom, was Fast Day in Massachusetts, and a portion of the Commonwealth observed the anniversary by going to church and eating extra big dinners. If we may draw our inferences from the programmes of events for the day as published in the newspapers, the people who went to church were greatly outnumbered by those who went to theatres, sailed their yachts in regattas, contended in athletic meetings, went forth on sporting expeditions, and indulged in a great variety of other approved amusements. In short, Fast Day in Massachusetts means a day of relaxation and pleasure seeking. Possibly the founders of the anniversary did not foresee this change in the mode of its observance. Nevertheless it is a change which nearly universal history has proved inevitable.

There are suggestive lessons in words. Take that word "holiday." Every school boy who swings his cap and hurrahs for his liberty knows that "holiday" was originally "holy day." But it is possible that he—and some older persons—never reflected upon that element of human nature whereby holy days which were originally set apart for fasting and prayer have always eventually become days of mirth and merry making, while the term "holy day" or "holiday" having wholly lost its original significance has long been applied to times and seasons never holy at all. Among all the anniversaries observed by the Christian world, none should be so full of solemn import as Christmas, which commemorates an event the most momentous in the history of the world. And yet while Christmas is the recognized season for the renewal and interchange of social and household affection and good will, its distinctively religious observance is the exception not the rule, individual not popular. The truth, from which each one will probably draw the conclusions which best suit himself or herself, is that when any community, the world over, appoints for itself a holy day for the observance of religious rites and ceremonies, that day will eventually become one of merriment with just enough religion about it to keep up hollow appearances.

—It is not always possible to keep from having mud thrown at you, but you can always keep from throwing it at others.

THIS IS EVIDENCE.

IN a recent contribution to the columns of our contemporary, *The Scientific Farmer*, Mr. C. J. Maynard gives some very interesting results of his dissection of a large number of English sparrows, and his conclusions will be welcomed by those who have taken sides in the controversy. It is scarcely necessary for us to tell our readers that the war between the friends and foes of this most talked of bird is raging with as much fury now as at any time in the past. The two knights who by common consent have been chosen as champions of the opposing functions, each convinced of the justice of his cause, continue to battle with the utmost vigor.

It is not very long since Dr. Coues proposed to decide the question whether the sparrows were as destructive to insects as their friends claimed, by having a large number of the birds examined, the point in debate to be determined by the contents of the stomachs. Nothing, however, had been done to carry out this plan, so far as we know, until Mr. Maynard took hold of it. It is perfectly obvious that it is only by some such means as this that we can arrive at the true facts of the question which has excited so much interest, not only here, but in Great Britain and Ireland as well. Dr. Coues' proposal was, we believe, that the authorities should appoint persons to make the necessary examinations; but, as no action to this end has as yet been taken, Mr. Maynard, with the assistance of some friends, has dissected no less than fifty-six specimens. It is in Boston, if all we hear be true, that the sparrows are particularly devoted to the capture of insect food and these specimens having been secured in that city, we should naturally expect to find their crops crammed full of insects, to the utter exclusion of seeds, oats picked from the droppings of horses and other animal matter. Mr. Maynard gives the locality in which the specimens were taken as follows:

These birds were killed along the streets from the Watertown arsenal to Winter street, Boston, and therefore I judged that they were fair representatives of the typical, and now famous, sparrows of the "Hub." Through the kindness of my friends, the birds were given to me fresh, and thus I could tell exactly what they had in their crops and stomachs.

It has been stated that it is impossible to detect the presence of any insects, especially of the softer larvæ, after they have been swallowed and partly digested. This is not a fact, however, and any one who has examined the interior of even a strictly insectiverous bird, and in summer, will bear me out in this statement. The wing coverts of beetles, and the harder portions of all other insects, never digest, and thus are always to be seen; while by washing the half-digested mass in water the skins of the larvæ may be found, even after they have been swallowed for some time, and are always plainly perceptible when first eaten. In every case examined, where there was the slightest obscurity as to what had been eaten by the sparrows, I washed the contents of the stomach in water, and in all cases used a lens in determining what they were. In fact, I exercised all the care possible, and am perfectly satisfied that nothing of importance, least of all an insect or anything pertaining to an insect, could have escaped my observation.

The examination of these stomachs began September 17 and ended October 10, fifty-six specimens, as has been said, having been dissected. Now, in how many of the birds do our readers suppose that insects were found? In one-half? in one-quarter? in ten per cent? Hear, oh heavens! and give ear oh earth, to the sad, the disappointing conclusion, that in no one of these fifty-six birds could a trace of insect food be discovered.

With regard to the season at which these investigations were made, Mr. Maynard says:

At first thought it may appear that I have chosen a time which was unfavorable to the English sparrows, as seeds are very abundant in the autumn; but neither are insects scarce then, and I chose this time as being one in which the birds would exhibit their preference, and they certainly have shown no inclination to take insects.

If, however, we turn to some of our native species of sparrows which often take insects (and I will, at the suggestion of my friend, Mr. J. A. Allen, select the song sparrow), we shall find that they eat some insects all through the autumn, although seeds of course, form the greater portion of their food. Yet the few insects taken show that they occasionally prefer them.

In view of the facts above stated we are not surprised to find that the author of this paper concludes that the English sparrows are utterly unworthy of protection. He recommends that the Massachusetts Legislature authorize some competent person to make dissections of the sparrows for a year, so that the point may be decided one way or the other. Finally he says:

I do not consider my proofs as conclusive, but as far as they have gone they are certainly convincing. Yet I am still open to conviction in their favor, if any one will show me one—I ask not ten, or even three, but only *one*—English sparrow from Boston that has voluntarily eaten an insect of any sort or kind, I will at once modify my opinion respecting them.

A valued correspondent, who writes to us from Boston on the same subject, says that the eggs of the sulphur-crested caterpillar (*Orgyia leucostigma*) are as deposited last fall on the trees, houses and fences, only waiting warm weather to hatch out and go to work. He asks: "Why have not the sparrows all this winter devoured these *morceaux?* That they will not eat them I have demonstrated to my entire satisfaction, having tried them several times."

A SOUTH AFRICAN TONGUE.—When St. Paul spoke of the tongue as "a little member" he evidently did not refer to the organ which graces the mouth of a South African Cape buffalo. This beast has monstrous horns, hump and hoofs, but the most remarkably remarkable part of him is his remarkably remarkable tongue, and the use he can make of it when he wants to. He is a morose, ill-natured brute, melancholy, affected with chronic blues, never known to smile. Sometimes he has maniacal fits, during which he plunges madly into the thorny thickets and puts out his own eyes. His favorite amusement is to suddenly dash from his lair upon the unsuspecting traveler, hurl him into the air, trample him, kneel upon him, and then with his tongue actually lick the flesh from the bones.

It is a subject for devout thankfulness that this tongue is indigenous to South Africa, where by prudently staying away from its lickings one may daily save his own life 365 times in the year. If the beast should decide to emigrate, assume pants or petticoats, and turn politicians or go into the tea party business, we know a score of public and private scandal mongers who would have to take a back seat. And speaking of tongues we are acquainted with a woman—

WHAT IS IT?—Rev. W. H. H. Murray's *Golden Rule* prints a picture of a common game bird and asks its young readers to tell what it is. As the cut is a tolerably correct representation of a snipe, the editors will probably find themselves up to their ears in answers. This is an entirely novel method of teaching natural history. We recommend the editors to republish from a certain sporting paper some of those marvelous products of the engraver's imagination, which, despite the names appended to them, no naturalist nor sportsman has as yet recognized as belonging to the feathered kingdom. The *Golden Rule* would be doing an incalculable good to science by solving these puzzling pictorial conundrums.

GAME PROTECTION.

UNIFORM CLOSE SEASONS.

ROCHESTER, April 2, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Your editorial of 27th of March, referring to the means which should be employed to extinguish poachers and their receivers, is most excellent. When you say "Evidently there is no alternative except to make the seasons uniform on all kinds of game, so that there can be no excuse or possible pretext for a man being in the field prior to or after a designated date," and again, "What we aim at is to make the season uniform on all kinds of game alike, beginning at Sept. 1 and closing Dec. 31," you hit the nail on the head. On the single question of a general opening for all shooting in the early autumn, and the absolute prohibition of the pursuit of any game in any way until the designated day, depends the possibility of protecting game. A 1st of September opening (I would rather say the 7th or 10th, but we will not split hairs) will confer on all parts of the State ample time for the exercise of sport. Indeed, the period existing between Sept. 1 and Dec. 31, exhibits the limits between which the instincts of the true sportsman are aroused. The only excuse ever offered in extenuation of summer woodcock shooting, besides the transparent pretext of the "August migration," which has been fully dwelt upon, has been this: "Unless we kill them somebody else will." One has heard a short wail now and then from a very junior class to the effect that if it were not for killing woodcock chicks there would be no summer shooting. Where else has there ever been any? It would add immensely to the literature of the craft if information could be furnished as to the breeding and rearing seasons in other countries being employed for the pursuit of nestlings, on a basis of "sport." It cannot be too frequently urged that every practice inimical to game protection, which is capable of being dealt with by the Legislature at all, may be only satisfactorily treated by restricting all shooting to the one season of a September opening and a December closing. By no process of reasoning can a state of things be reached where game can be preserved in the State of New York by opening the covers, either to close them again or not, in July or August, or by instituting any plurality of seasons.

The one proper and natural autumnal season, however, will, from its law-protected inception, bar the havoc of the last days of June, when multitudinous prowlers ice down bins of half fledged woodcock for sale on the auspicious advent of July to the disciples of Mr. Winkle. It will curtail the license of loafers, who deplete the covers of grouse and quail under the excuse of looking for woodcock. It will encourage farmers, who now look upon an effort to protect birds bred upon their own farms as simply an invitation to ridicule. It will make the game constable a useful officer instead of a nonentity; and, now that there is something intelligible to do and some real end to accomplish, a host of willing deputies will spring up in every town. Then it will remove a practice which every candid man must admit is most unsportsman-like. I am aware that much has been said upon this topic, but now is the time to say more—to impel action, if possible.

It is well to remember the vital elements of the question at this juncture. The meaningless jumble which existing "legislation" presents on this subject is only known as the prize medalist farrago among questions of masterly vacuity. The Governor, in paying a fitting tribute to the genius of this carefully prepared fog, recommends that a simple, intelligible Act be passed in its place. See to it, brother sportsmen, that your influence shall tend to avert a repetition of the sickening delay and destruction of the past twenty years. It is preposterous that the unseasonable pot-hunter and the dealer in his wretched spoils—men who bear the same relation to sport that the burglar and the fence do to legitimate trade—that these men should be factors in an opposition to a legislative boon to the commonwealth. Purchasers of game are, as a rule, persons of education and position, and in large way amenable to the requirements of civilization; but in many instances their city residence renders them unacquainted with the true seasons of game, and they are uninformed as to when it is in perfection and when it is undesirable. These persons belong to one of the very last classes who would knowingly encourage the extermination of the delicious birds they so highly prize. Let us do all we can to preserve our native game. The State of New York is abundantly supplied with beautiful and suitable cover. That a man may ever cast his eye over an autumnal landscape here and deplore a

state of things nearer game extinction than exists now is a reflection suggestive of poverty indeed. But, gentlemen of the State, take the word of a man whose only impulse is conviction born of love for the sport to which you, too, are devoted, and who has had some experience here and elsewhere in its pursuit, and in preserving the means of its enjoyment, that our waning supply of game will be only vastly impoverished by any future act of the Legislature which excludes as a key-note the creation of one, and only one, comprehensive season, commencing in September and ending in December.

JOHN ALDERGROVE.

SIR—I trust some effort will be made by Western sporting clubs to prevent the shooting of young birds long before the season legally commences. Last year in Minnesota, at Sleepeye Lake, I was coolly told: "We don't wait for you Eastern fellows to come out here; we shoot in July and as soon as the birds are fit to fry." He and another shot 200 one day. Why, the birds are so tame at this time that it is butchery. I found on my arrival, on 15th, that most of the young birds had been killed. There is only one way to check this, viz., employ detectives and prosecute. Residents who are willing to put a stop to this are afraid to inform and thereby produce enmity on the part of their neighbors. J. F. M.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 3, 1878.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I am very pleased to notice in your issue of March 27 an article advocating the season for all shooting to begin on Sept. 1 and end Dec. 31. This is the only way game can be effectually preserved in this State. The summer woodcock shooting has been the great evil, as the acres have been devastated by the process, grouse and quail suffering as much, or more, than the woodcock. This measure comes none too soon, as I am advised of a movement among farmers to forbid any sporting on their lands. This state of things has arisen from the stupid confusion of the law and multiplicity of close days which have prevented farmers from protecting the game. E. C. B.

THE CANADIAN GAME LAWS.

MR. EDITOR: In the interests of game protection I think you should let your readers in the Western States know that, although we have no prairie fowl in this Province (Quebec), it is illegal to have the same in possession between March 15 and September 1, as the law provides that no person shall have in his possession, custody, or care (among other birds and animals) any "grouse" during the period above named. Now, as prairie fowl are grouse, it follows that it is illegal to have them in possession, etc. Here we have a strong Fish and Game Protection Club, but hitherto it has not been deemed advisable to take cognizance of infractions of the law in the matter of prairie fowl, because, as I have already stated, none are found in this Province. Our markets are now full of these birds, and will remain so as long as the weather continues cold enough. It would, of course, be an easy matter for our club to put a stop to the selling of prairie fowl in Montreal, but there would be little use in doing so, so long as it was permitted in other cities and towns in the Province. What I would suggest is, that the Game Protection Associations in the Western States should make an effort to get the associations in this Province to have the law enforced. If this were done it would close a large market against the reception of prairie fowl after 15th of March. As far as the Fish and Game Protection Club here is concerned, I can guarantee their support, provided measures are taken to enforce the law in the other parts of the Province.

CLOSE SEASONS FOR FISH.—Ontario: Whitefish cannot be caught from November 12 to December 1; salmon trout and lake trout cannot be caught from November 12 to December 1; speckled trout, brook or river trout cannot be caught from September 15 to May 1; bass cannot be caught from May 15 to June 15; pickerel (Dore) cannot be caught from April 15 to May 15; Maskinonge cannot be caught from April 15 to May 15. Quebec: Whitefish cannot be caught from November 10 to December 1; salmon trout and lake trout cannot be caught from October 15 to December 1; speckled trout, brook or river trout cannot be caught from October 1 to December 31: bass cannot be caught from May 15 to June 15; pickerel (Dore) cannot be caught from April 15 to May 15; maskinonge cannot be caught from April 15 to May 15.

CLOSE SEASONS FOR GAME.—Ontario: Deer and cariboo cannot be killed from December 15 to September 15; Moose cannot be killed from December 15 to September 15; partridge cannot be killed from February 1 to October 1; duck cannot be killed from January 1 to September 1; woodcock cannot be killed from January 1 to August 1; snipe cannot be killed from May 1 to August 15; quail cannot be killed from January 1 to October 1. Quebec: Deer and cariboo cannot be killed from February 1 to September 1; Moose cannot be killed from February 1 to September 1; partridge cannot be killed from March 1 to September 1; duck cannot be killed from May 1 to September 1; woodcock cannot be killed from March 1 to September 1; snipe cannot be killed from March 1 to September.

In the Province of Ontario it is illegal to sell prairie fowl between March 1 and October 1. I therefore think, that with a little trouble, and without much expense, the sportsmen of the Western States might close the markets of Ontario and Quebec (which, in the aggregate, consume a large quantity), against this species of game, the former on 1st and the latter on 15th of March. I wish you had included the various Provinces of the Dominion in your "Co-operative Game Law" scheme. I inclose a memo. of the close seasons for fish and game in Quebec and Ontario, which shows the most glaring incongruities, especially when it is borne in mind that the dividing line between the Provinces runs for an immense distance through the virgin forest. Deer, for instance, may not be killed on one side of an imaginary line after the 15th December, while on the other side they may be killed up to 1st February. H. R.

Montreal, March 25, 1879.

Our correspondent's suggestions are very proper and timely. With regard to the co-operative scheme, we beg to inform our valued friend that it does include Canadian territory, and the only reason why it was omitted from our published table of February 27, was that we preferred to let each county adjust its close seasons, and then reconcile them to each other. We do not see why the close seasons of Canada should not be uniform with those of the United States. As respects the sale of Western game in Eastern markets, it is obvious, as we have repeatedly urged, that if shooting were prohibited in the West at a given date, and the law enforced, there would be no game to ship eastward or elsewhere.

MASSACHUSETTS FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting of the Association held in Boston last Friday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Walter M. Brackett; Vice Presidents, Hon. Thomas Talbot, Hon. Daniel Needham, Hon. Chas. Levi Woodbury, Col. Henry Smith, Augustus T. Perkins, Esq., J. Lewis Stackpole, Esq., William Emerson Baker, Esq. Treasurer, L. M. Chase; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Walton C. Taft; Librarian, E. M. Messinger; Executive Committee, W. S. Hills, John Fottler, Jr., C. W. Hersey, F. R. Shattuck, C. T. Jenkins; Committe on Membership, L. Prouty, F. Tuckerman, E. Delano.

Various amendments to the constitution were adopted, the most important of which provides for the election of a "Fund Committee" and the creation of a fund by setting aside fifty per cent. of the surplus of each year. The Treasurer reported that he had received during the year $1,086 and expended $971 71, leaving a balance in the treasury of $191 76.

IOWA.—The Iowa game law as passed recently makes it unlawful to net; trap, kill or injure woodcock between January 1 and July 1.

RHODE ISLAND'S NEW LAW.—*Providence, March* 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It is our privilege to chronicle the important fact that Rhode Island—though not the first of the States to make a move towards preventing the total extermination of the tidal fisheries—has taken a conservative step toward the prevention of a total annahilation of all kinds of fishes natural to Narragansett Bay, by the trappers, netters and pound fishermen. For the past twenty years the rapid increase in numbers of traps, nets, pounds and other destructive engines, used to destroy fish in these waters has as could easily have been predicted—nearly destroyed one of the best fisheries in the tidal waters of New England. Why should not the offenders of Rhode Island, or any other State, suffer the penalty of such high-handed outrage against natural laws? Every man of common intelligence and education knows, or might know, that to destroy a greater and greater percentage of the fish that come into certain waters for the purpose of spawning and feeding, must, sooner or later, cause a dearth of this invaluable food. Once these waters teemed with immense numbers and great variety of commercial fish. So with our rivers and streams that once were densely populated with salmon, shad, herring, alewives, and trout. But to-day how does the matter stand? Our prolific bay is nearly barren; our rivers and streams dammed for all time. Cause, total, unjustifiable greed of man. Man, the destroyer, who in his intense selfishness, erected impassable barriers to the ascent of the anadromous fishes, and, to make annihilation doubly sure, speared, netted, and even clubbed to death the remaining few that came below these fatal obstructions, led by the strongest of all instincts of these creatures—nativity and perpetuation of species. In the other case—that of the tidal fisheries—every method of destruction has been put in force, with what result we all know, and a few deeply deplore the ignorance of our fathers and the cupidity of the many who persist in pursuits contrary to all right or reason. But in pondering over this sad state of things I have wandered from the simple statement which I started to make, viz., that Rhode Island has just moved in the matter of arresting the destruction of the last fish in the Narragansett. An act has lately passed both houses of the General Assembly, making it a misdemeanor to take fish—within certain tidal waters, generally known as Narragansett Bay—by traps, weirs, pounds, or other devices of like nature, after sunrise of each Saturday until sunrise on Monday. Penalty, $100 and three months' imprisonment—the latter optional with the judge. The enforcement of this act is left to the Commissioners of Inland Fisheries. After so much effort to obtain this most conservative law, we hope that this great trust placed in our most excellent Commissioners will give us some relief from our present dilemma.

ESPRIT FORT.

ALABAMA CLOSE SEASON.—The Alabama law, approved Feb. 13, 1879, prescribes in the counties of Mobile, Monroe, Baldwin, Marengo, Lowndes, Hale, Dallas, Montgomery, Clarke, Greene, Wilcox, Pike, Talladega, Pickens, Bibb, Autauga, Chilton, Clay and Jefferson, a close season for deer between the 14th of February and the 20th of October; wild turkeys, May 1 and October 20; turtle dove, or mourning dove, April 1 and August 1; quail or partridge, March 15 and September 15; wild duck, May 1 and October 1; no waterfowl may be killed in the night time, nor with float, sneak-boat, box or battery. The mocking bird, cat bird and thrush are protected at all seasons. Having in possession and the transportation of game in the close season is included.

MICHIGAN.—A club for the protection of game and fish has been organized at Cadillac with the following officers: Silas Tam, President; D. E. McIntyre, Vice-President; E. L. Metheany, Secretary; R. McDonell, Treasurer; Board of Directors, G. E Adams, A. W. Mitchell, A. K. Moyer. The editor of this journal acknowledges the courtesy extended in his election as an honorary member.

MICHIGAN—*East Saginaw, March* 31—*Editor Forest and Stream:* One clause in your digest of the new Michigan Game Law, in your last issue, is obviously a mistake, viz.: "No person shall hunt deer in the Upper Peninsula from September 1 to December 15, or in the Lower Peninsula from October 1 to November 15." This should read, "Save only from September 1 to December 15 in the Upper Peninsula, and from October 1 to November 15 in the Lower Peninsula." Another clause prohibits the killing of deer in water, and the use of hounds in the Upper Peninsula. With the exception of the hounding clause, the bill is substantially as recommended by the Michigan Sportsman's Association at its meeting of January last. The bill has passed the Senate, and is now in the hands of a committee in the House, who have agreed to recommend to the House concurrence in the Senate's action. It will come up in the House for final passage this week, and probably by your next issue will have become a law.

H. B. RONEY, Sec. Mich. Sportsman's Asso'n.

INDIANA.—Hope, Ind., has a recently organized "Society for the Protection of Birds and Game." The officers are: President, John Clouse; Vice-President, Christian Bauer; Secretary, Francis Rothrock; Treasurer, Joseph Holder; Prosecuting Committee, George W. Conner, J. D. Sidener, M. H. Boswell, John E. Gilliland, David Reed, Anderson Shore, Thomas Clouse.

The Rifle.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Gardner.*—The Gardner Rifle Club opened shooting for the season at Hackmatack Range, Fast Day, April 3; distance, 200 yards, off-hand, ring and Creedmoor targets; open to all; no restrictions in regard to rifle; fee, two cents per shot:

	Ring.	Creed.	Ring.	Creed.	Totals.	
G F Ellsworth	84	45	80	44	163	89
H C Knowlton	70	45	84	46	163	90
Chester Hinds	75	44	84	45	159	89
G R Pratt	81	45	69	44	150	89
C O Bent	73	45	69	44	150	89
F E Nichols	71	44	75	44	146	88
I N Dodge	62	43	76	43	138	86
Leon Walker	69	42	54	43	123	84
Amos Coleman	43	40	60	41	103	81
Fred H Knowlton	50	42	70	46	120	88

The match was a very spirited one, and at the close each selected his prize as follows: Ellsworth, folding chair; H. C. Knowlton, broom; Hinds, bracket; Pratt, hat brush; Bent, twenty-five cents; Nichols, brush and comb; Dodge, toy plane; Walker, dozen of eggs.

Boston, April 5.—The regular monthly prize shoot for April at the Mammoth Rifle Gallery has opened with some very brilliant shooting; the record standing, 150 feet, rounds 5, possible 40:

W A Pollard	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—38
C Edwards	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—38
George Lamb	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—38
Frank Holds	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—38
A P Holman	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—37
A W Robinson	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—36
Prescott Ely	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—36
A E Robbins	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—36
E P Dickerman	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5—36
L W Farrar	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—36
M L Pratt	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—35
Geo E Everett	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—35
F H Harmon	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5—36
H L Brown	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—35
H F Borden	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—35

Brooklyn, March 5.—A glass ball match took place, in Flatbush, between Eugene M. Boughton, a professional, and John Schliemann, an amateur. The professional had to break more out of 27 balls than the amateur out of 30 balls; 18 yards rise; 1¼ oz. shot:

John Schliemann....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1
1 1 1 0 1—27.
Boughton.....1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0
1—19. KENEBEL.

Boston—Walnut Hill.—Fast Day last week was well kept at the range of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, and many persons took advantage of the favorable weather to visit the range. The forenoon and early afternoon trains came crowded with spectators, and the several competitions on the list for the day's sport filled well, 90 contestants appearing in the "ring target" match alone. Three contests at 200 yards each were the programme, and while, owing to the brisk 9 o'clock wind, no extraordinarily good scores were made, a high average was maintained. Firing at 9 o'clock, and all the ranges—short, mid and long—were occupied a major portion of the day, some fine work having been done at the 800, 900 and 1,000 yards distances by Messrs. Gerrish and Brown, the latter rolling up respectively 73, 72 and 68, or 213 out of a possible 225. At the mid-range excellent scores were put in by several of the competitors, though no official record was taken. The first regular competion concluded was the "amateur series" at 200 yards. This had 32 entries, the best scores running:

G L Winship	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—44
J Borden	5	3	4	5	4	4	5	4—43
C L Meiggs	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	5—42
C R Griffing	5	4	3	4	5	5	4	4—42
E W Archer	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	3	5—42
A B Archer	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—41
F E Stimpson	4	4	4	4	4	2	5	4	4—40
A W Howland	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	4	4—40
R Davis	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3—40
G Bodwell	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	3—39
S B Henry	4	4	3	3	4	4	5	4	3—38
R P Buzzell	4	5	3	3	3	3	4	3	3—34
F R Shattuck	4	4	0	3	4	4	4	3	4—33

The "ring target" match was open to all comers. The conditions were: Rifle, any within the rules; rounds, 5; entry fee, 50 cents; re-entries permitted; two best scores of each competitor to count; ties to be decided by string measure. Seventy per cent. of the entry fees to be divided into seven prizes. There was good shooting in this competition, which was finally decided as follows, only the names and scores of the winners being given: O. M. Jewell, 43, 41, total 84; J. B. Osborn, 42, 40, total 82; J. N. Frye, 37, 42, total 79; W. Charles, 35, 40, total 75; W. Tyler, 42, 32, total 74; G. L. Winship, 37, 37, total 74; W. H. Howland, 33, 36, total 69.

In the "rapid firing" match but nine competitors entered. This competition was also open to all comers; rifle, any, with pull of three pounds, all to be used as single loaders; each competitor to take his place at the firing point, with loaded rifle, and begin firing at the word "Fire." "Time" to be called at the expiration of 30 seconds, and for any shot fired after the call of time as many points to be deducted as are indicated by the best shot in the score; self-cocking guns to concede four points to other rifles; to be decided by most hits, fewest outers, fewest inners, etc.; entry fee, 50 cents; re-entries permitted; 70 per cent. of the entry fees to be divided. Following is the result: Peabody-Martini, D. Kirkwood, eight rounds, self-cocking rifle, total score 27, corrected score 33; W. Tyler, six rounds, Springfield rifle, corrected score 21; O. M. Jewell, five rounds, Maynard rifle, corrected score 20; W. H. Jackson, six rounds, self-cocking rifle (Borchardt), total score 20, corrected score 16; J. N. Frye, four rounds, Springfield rifle, corrected score 16; W. Lithgow, three rounds, Springfield rifle, corrected score 11; T. Penrose, three rounds, Springfield rifle, corrected score 10; H. B. Henry, five shots, self-cocking rifle (Borchardt), total score 13, corrected score 9; C. U. Meiggs, three rounds, Maynard rifle, corrected score 9.

Medford—The Medford Amateur Rifle Association held the first competition in the April series Wednesday afternoon, the 2d inst., at Bellevue range, Medford; 200 yard; rounds, 10; rifle, any within the rules; off-hand, all comers. The principal scores stood:

J B Osborn	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4—40
A B Archer	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—45
C H Russell	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—43
K Sawyer	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—42
E W Archer	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—42
H Withington	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—41

On Thursday (Fast Day) a large number of riflemen assembled at Bellevue range at 9 A. M., to shoot in the classified competition, with following scores:

First class.

H H D Cushing	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—47
H K Richardson	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—47
C H Russell	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—46

Second class.

J H Eames	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—45
W G Tousey	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5—41
H S Harris	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—44
E Wyman	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—43
J R Teele	4	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	5	5—42
G H Howe	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—41
D N Howard	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	5—41
E S Piper	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4—41
W E Gibbs	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4—38
W P Metcalf	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3—38

Third class.

E F Kendrick	3	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—44
F E Garden	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—43
G B Gill	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—38
F A Tucker	4	5	3	2	3	4	5	5	2	4—38

The following are the winners of prizes in the "March series": First class—First prize, J. B. Osborn, 66; second prize, H. H. D. Cushing, 66; third prize, H. Withington, 65. Second lass—First prize, E. S. Piper, 61; second prize, G. H. Howe, 60; third prize, E. F. Kendrick, 59.

CONNECTICUT—*Collinsville, April* 3.—At a regular meeting of the Canton Rod and Gun Club held to-day, the following scores were made by the members; off-hand, 200 yards, 10 shots:

	Mass.	Creed.		Mass.	Creed.
J D Andrews	102	46	O B Hull	93	42
J Hamilton	97	43	G F Lewis	92	41

At the meeting last week the scores were:

O B Hull	94	41	J D Andrews	82
J Hamilton	94	42	W Mills	81
G F Lewis	92	42	H Kouold	73
J Laubenstein	84	41	J Pister	64

NEW HAVEN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—There will be a prize meeting of the New Haven Rifle Association at Quinnipiac Range, near New Haven, to-morrow, commencing at nine o'clock A. M. There will be "all-comers" and "military" matches, "pool" shooting, etc., at the 200-yard and 500-yard ranges. In the matches, cash prizes will be given in the proportion of one prize to each ten entries, and re-entries will be allowed.

NEW YORK MILITARY RIFLE PRACTICE.—General Wingate under date of March 27, issues his preliminary circular, for the season of 1879. The experiences of the several preceding season is seen in the more business-like grasp of the subject and the succinct directions given for the work in hand. He says:

It is recommended that the shooting in each Division should commence with a day devoted to practice for the Marksman's Badge by the present Marksmen, and those known to be likely to qualify. This practice should be optional. Those who qualify are not to shoot further but may be required to act as instructors, or to perform any other military duty required by their officers. All others must shoot through the regular classes prescribed in the Manual, and are prohibited from firing in any class to which they do not belong.

The allowance of ammunition and transportation having been limited, no pains must be spared to obtain the best results with what is available, and with the greatest saving of time to the officers and men. The detatchments sent to the ranges should be no larger than can be conveniently handled during the time available, and all the details of their practice carefully arranged beforehand. The men should be instructed as much as possible while waiting their turn to shoot, and should have their sights blackened, and their correct elevation and windage given them before going to the firing points.

All Inspectors of Rifle Practice should use their utmost exertions to cause the various companies of their commands to be thoroughly instructed in position and aiming drill before the drill season closes.

It is a waste of ammunition for men to shoot more than twice at the same distance in any class on same day.

In view of the limited amount of transportation and ammunition available, the rule prohibiting musicians from shooting is to be strictly enforced by all Officers and Inspectors of Rifle Practice. This rule includes drummers.

Whenever practicable, the estimating of distances should be practiced.

Scores, in class firing, should be kept by an officer or non-commission officer of a different company from that firing, is to be recognized, except in the case of separate companies.

Any amunition may hereafter be used in all matches for prizes offered by the State.

No score made by any officer or man, in class firing is to be recognized, except when made at a target to which he has been regularly assigned, and where his name had previously been entered upon a score blank. All must stand upon the first scores made in any class.

One-half the allowance of ammunition will be issued to each organization on receipt by him of the shells for the first issue.

Attention is called to the loss in re-loading, arising from the shells returned by the various organizations not being forwarded promptly, and in good condition, to the Chief of Ordnance.

They should be thrown in water directly after firing, and allowed to remain until the powder crust is removed. It is better, but not indispensible, to dry them. Special pains should be taken to prevent their being bent or crushed.

A deduction of one cartridge will be made from the allowance of each organization for every three shells not returned, or returned in bad order.

SEPPENFELDT RIFLE CLUB—*New York, April* 4.—Creedmoor rules, 200 yards, target reduced, possible 50: John W. Adams, 47; Henry Jaehne, 47; W. Seppenfeldt, 47; John Rein, 46; A. H. Anderson, 46; John Maher, 46; Max Kern, 46; P. Brennan, 44; Isaac Garrison, 43; Er. Holtzmann, 43; E. T. Mander, 43; Owen Fitzpatrick, 43; John Chambers, 43; Er. Vooth, 43; C. Rasch, 43; Chas. Jaehne, 42; G. C. Walters, 41; O. Decker, 40; Chas. Laing, 38; J. Hagland, 25. The South Brooklyn and the Seppenfeldt rifle clubs will shoot a match on Wednesday, April 16, in Seppenfeldt's gallery, 177 Bowery.

—Hellwig announces a weekly shooting at his gallery, 221 Sixth avenue, every Saturday from 1 to 12 P. M., at point targets reduced for gallery distance. The price will be fifty cents for ten shots, and half of the money paid in during the shooting to go for shooting expenses and the other half to be equally divided on the whole number of points made during the time of shooting, as above stated. Mr. W. Milton Farrow has given a medal to the person making the highest score in ten shots during the time of shooting, at three different days, not necessarily consecutively. The point target is a two-inch carton divided into three equal parts, the outer counting 1, the inner 2, and the centre 3. Shooting to be strictly off-hand with rifle, globe and peep-sight, trigger to pull two pounds, 22 calibre.

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB, 207 *Bowery*.—Ten shots per man; Creedmoor targets reduced to gallery distance; possible 50:

M B Engel	50	Henry Oehl	47
C Judson	50	D Miller	46
C Fenning	50	G Zettler	46
H Bunzinger	49	G A Schurman	46
M L Jiger	48	B Zettler	46
A E Moore	48	Wm Klein	45
R Zimmerman	48	F Fabarus	45
W M Farrow	47	R Rathbone	45
L Trabel	47	N D Ward	43
M Dorrier	48	C Recht	43

C. VOLLORS, Sec.

NEW JERSEY STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, held in February, the following gentlemen were elected to fill vacancies: Col. Edward H. Wright, Hon. B. A. Vail, Major F. Frelinghuysen, Messrs. W. H. Inslee, Chas. B. Squire and Frank Hyde. The board reorganized by the election of Col. Edward H. Wright, President; Capt. W. H. DeHart, Vice-President; H. F. Anderson, Treasurer, and P. Bonnett, Secretary. At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held 3d inst., it was decided to open the Brinton Range on Tuesday, the 15th of April, with a competition at 200 yards, open to all comers, for the Remington rifle, which was shot for last year and won once by Messrs. Wm. Hayes, W. M. Farrow and A. J. Howlett, to be followed on Saturday, April 19, with the fourth competition for the Ballard rifle. Open to all comers, 200 yards. Programmes will be distributed in a few days, giving particulars of further matches, of which there will be two in each week, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 3:30 P. M. All local trains on Central Railroad of New Jersey, and on the Newark and Elizabeth branch, will stop at Brinton Range. The Board of Directors have decided to add 200 feet to the width of the range, which is now 400 feet wide, and put up ten more targets, provided said improvement is sanctioned by the State authorities. The National Guard of New Jersey are now being instructed in armory practice, and will be ordered to the range as soon as the weather becomes suitable. The Board of Directors at their last annual meeting fixed two dollars as the fee for annual membership.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond, April* 5.—The following score made to-day in a match by Mr. C. J. Stokes, with a Ballard rifle .38 cal., demonstrates very clearly that for 200 yards this cal. will do as good work as a .40 cal. The target used was the German twenty-five ring target; the trigger pull, 3lbs.: 20, 24, 19, 22, 25, 16, 24, 23, 23, 22, 23, 19, 24, 22, 25—331. We are now negotiating for a beautiful place in the West End. We will soon have a range equal in natural beauty to any in this country. Z.

OHIO—*Cincinnati, March.*—The Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club had their fifth competition for club prizes to-day; distance, 200 yards; position, off-hand:

First class.

T J Baum	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—45
W Hall	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—42
D T Disney	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—42
W Caldwell	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4—41
W Hamilton	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—41
G Heusch	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
L Fender	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3—38

Second class.

A Kochler	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—43
I Topf	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	5—41

New Orleans, March 55.—Frank Hyde, of New York, who has been here for the last few days, shot a match at Frogmoor this afternoon with Messrs. Glynn and Selph, of the Crescent City Rifle Club. The scores were as follows:

Dudley Selph.

800	3	5	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—66
900	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—72
1,000	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—72—210

Frank Hyde.

800	3	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	3	5	4—64
900	5	5	4	5	2	5	4	2	3	2	5—61—125
1,000	Withdrew.										

Wm. Arms.

800	3	2	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—66
900	2	5	4	4	5	3	3	4	4	4	5—63—129
1,000	Withdrew.										

CHICAGO, *April* 5.—The regular weekly practice of the Thomas Post Club had to be omitted to-day in consequence of some defects in the butts, which are being remedied as rapidly as possible. It is also doubtful whether the Lake View boys are out on their range to-day. Their new range, which will be opened on the 12th inst., is now so nearly completed that one can form an idea of its comfort and conveniences, and I think it will be one of the most pleasant and best arranged short ranges in the country. All the riflemen I have seen since the reception of the FOREST AND STREAM of the 3d inst. have expressed themselves most favorably in regard to the views of Mr. Farrow on "Position" for long range shooting. The back position, "with feet to the foe and face to the sky," seems to us about the *last* position a soldier should take. It handicaps persons of the physical conformation of the President of the New York Rifle Club and the Secretary of the Thomas Post Club, who, in the back position, cannot see anything less than 500 feet in height at 1,000 yards, in favor of the captains (Blydenburg and Lyman) of the two teams, whose slim anatomies are scarcely distinguishable from their weapons at a little distance. The front position, with the knapsack rest, recommended by Mr. Farrow, seems altogether preferable to us. We do not consider the knapsack, to a soldier, in the light of an artificial rest, or at least any more so than it would be to rest his rifle between the toes of his army brogans.

LT. H. DRURY.

THE SEASON OF 1879.—An ex-captain of the American team, speaking recently of the prospects for the opening season, said:

A great many seem to think that interest in rifle shooting is on the wane, while others (and these the best informed) are of the opinion that interest in the movement is spreading widely. To me it seems as though the country at large had but just arrived at a faint conception of the vast importance of the movement to a people like ours, thoroughly republican, distrustful of large standing armies, and wholly dependent in time of war upon the citizen soldiery. Our people are just beginning to understand how important in a country like this is the wide diffusion of a knowledge of the use of arms, and nowhere cana knowledge of the use and power of arms be so easily and well acquired as in the rifle range. What has been done to give us increased facilities for rifle practice this year? And, looking over the work of the past year, we find that much has been done, too. For instance, in New Jersey, mainly through the efforts of one of our veteran riflemen, Major Henry Fulton, two associations have been formed and put in successful operation. The first (the New York Rifle Association) has a range, Brinton, on the line of the New Jersey Central Railroad, distant fifty minutes from New York, the other on the line of the Erie Railroad, distant from this city only twenty-five minutes, accessible by seven ferries, and from all parts of the State of New York by seven lines of railroad. Being so near New York, this range (owned by the Columbia Rifle Association) will be of great use to the New Yorkers, and should be liberally patronized by them, as it seems to meet the long felt want of a range so near the centre of business that one can, with comparative ease, slip across the river, and practice for an hour or two after business hours. The new association has a golden opportunity before it, if it will realize the importance of liberality in its arrangements and dealings with riflemen, and of losing no time in putting the range in condition for use. Creedmoor will undoubtedly continue (as it should) to be the Mecca of American riflemen, and Columbia will be one of its most powerful auxiliaries, as, on its ground, riflemen will be able, with but slight expenditure of time and money to fit themselves to take part in the great meetings held annually at Creedmoor.

OFF-HAND POSITION.—There is a vast possibility involved in the seeming modest request which Secretary Jones makes in the annexed letter. The question is worth discussion, and we will gladly accord all of our readers and practical riflemen an opportunity to express their opinion and narrate their experiences. But spare us! oh, spare us! anything approaching the recoil discussion:

NEW YORK, April 1, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

SIR—I have been directed by the executive committee of this Association to request you to invite discussion through the columns of your paper on the question of permitting competitors in military matches to shoot in other than the prone position at distances over 200 yards.

Very truly yours, JAMES H. JONES, Sec'y N. R. A.

Yachting and Boating.

HIGH WATER FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston. H.	Boston. M.	New York. H.	New York. M.	Charleston H.	Charleston M.
April 10	2	20	11	06	10	19
April 11	3	17	M	03	11	16
April 12	4	17	1	03	M	16
April 13	5	19	2	05	1	18
April 14	6	21	3	07	2	20
April 15	7	19	4	05	3	18
April 16	8	19	4	56	4	09

YACHTING NEWS.

NEW YACHTS.—Besides the yachts building mentioned in our various correspondence from all parts of the country, there are quite a number of vessels building, though comparatively few in the yards about New York. Harrington, of Bath, has a schooner of about 50ft. well under weigh for Mr. Copeland, of the Boston Yacht Club. Thos. Armstrong, of East Boston, has rebuilt the sloop *Esperance*, one of Steers' craft originally. Her racing season will give some interesting comparisons between the well-known Steers model and the modern yachts. J. H. Keating, of Marblehead, Mass., has finished a schooner 28ft. keel, 39ft. 4in. over all and 11ft. beam. Pity she has not been yawl-rigged, for she would be a better sailer and quite as handy as with two sticks in her. A large number of small craft are also building at the many ports down East, and the small fry expect a lively season. Alonzo E. Smith will soon put the new 30ft. sloop overboard for Mr. Prague, of New York. He also has other work in prospect. Desmond, of Peck Slip, this city, has his hands full on gig work, having received an order to furnish Mr. Boucicault's new steam yacht with a full line of boats, including a handsome 24ft. gig and a 24ft. steam launch. In the latter he has put some excellent work and material, her deadwood aft being all a solid piece and not built up as usual. Mr. Sam'l Holmes expects soon to lay down a large sea-going yacht for Philadelphia parties. Builders of small open craft have a fair amount of work in hand.

SAILING CANOES.—Mr. Geo. Roahr, of Harlem, has applied to his *Shadow* canoes an elbowed centreboard. The slot and well are very small and pretty well forward. The board is an annular section of about 45 deg., which is passed endwise down through the slot, its circular shape securing a large area and sending this area further aft than the slot. By this means the latter can be small and placed forward out of the way. This makes the *Shadow* an excellent sailer, and as her paddling capacities are fair, she is just what is needed for open waters.

RUSHTON'S SPORTING CANVAS.—Rushton, of Canton, N. Y., has so long made a specialty of light, strong, portable canoes for inland waters that his Rob Roy and traveling canoes are well known and appreciated. For single persons an eleven foot boat is most suitable. This size is 2ft. 6in. wide, and 10in. deep, weighs only 25lbs. to 30lbs., and can be had for about $40. For two or three persons, a suitable size is 13ft. long, 2ft. 10in. wide, and 12in. deep. Weight about 55lbs., and price $50. The models of Rushton's canoes are exceedingly handsome, and though of light scantling, they are so well put together that they will stand a good deal of wear and rough usage.

HANDINESS OF THE CUTTER RIG.—This is what a little shaver of a cutter, 23ft. water-line, does, single-handed, while knocking about the English channel with impunity, unequaled by a 60-feet sloop: Before it came quite dark, and forseeing wind and squalls, I took in the large jib, shortened the bowsprit, reefed the mainsail, and hauled down the foresail, putting up the third jib, and only running the traveler out a third of the bowsprit from the stem, so that it might act as jib and foresail. I now felt quite snug, and lay to for a short time, while I had some grog and food. In practice, the notion that the cutter rig is complicated, owing to her having one more sail than our sloop, does not seem to count for much. So far as

our own experience goes, we never noticed any difference in the amount of work between the two. If there was more to attend to on the cutter, all the work became so much easier that handiness more than made up for complexity. You cannot have one without the other.

PEERLESS YACHT CLUB (San Francisco).—The following officers have been elected: Robert McMillan, President; Chas. W. Starrs, Vice-President; Dan Jones, Secretary; D. McMillan, Treasurer; Thos. Craig, Commander. Another one of those clubs in which all hands are "kurnals, jedges and sich," and no high privates for the rear ranks, which are peculiar to San Francisco. Come, gentlemen, stop such child's play and join an honest yacht club like the S. F. Y. C.

STARBOARD AND PORT.—It was high time that some one should come out most forcibly against the silly crusade recently started in England against the terms starboard and port, and we are glad to see that a sailor has at last taken up the cudgels against the lubbers who would fain substitute right and left and use these terms in a sense conflicting with the nautical conceptions of steering and conning in vogue since time immemorial. The writer in the March number of the *Nautical Magazine*, London, leaves little worth saving of the stupid anarchists, who itch to try experiments, for which there exists no call whatever save in their own narrowed sphere of conception. Steamers may have done away with a good deal of the seamanship of olden times, but the day has not yet arrived for landsmen to mount a ship on cart wheels and steer her as you would a nag before a 'bus. The *Nautical Magazine* is on the right side of the question, and until the movement reaches America, which is not likely, we leave the lubbers and their phantom grievances and petty crotchets in its care. The magazine contains much interesting matter besides. Protection and free-trade crop up again in its pages, while very full accounts of the recent voyages to the Obi and Yenisei Rivers in Siberia afford material for relief to economists seeking for "new markets."

HOLMESBURG YACHT CLUB.—This is the title of a new organization with headquarters at Holmesburg, Pa., on the Delaware. The club's fleet consists mainly of that type which has become peculiar to Philadelphia and vicinity. The officers are: Captain, Charles Myers; President, George Anglan; Vice-President, George Hart; Secretary, Robert Fleming; Treasurer, George Ward. Several other private clubs have sprung into existence, all of which will sooner or later merge into one strong body. Their formation, however, argues much for the spread of the sport among the masses.

NAUTICUS IN THE SOUTH.—Our well-known contributor "Nauticus" has been sojourning in Florida for some time past. This is what he says of the boat for those waters: "Since coming to Florida I have discovered that my favorite model would be comparatively useless in these waters. What is wanted here is a boat that will run on a heavy dew, as most of our water is very shoal, and she must at the same time be a fair sea boat, for a storm in these wide waters is no child's play. Perhaps the sharpie may be the coming boat for Florida, who knows?

OUR BOSTON FRIEND.—Says a correspondent: "One 'Binnacle,' who recently wrote to a small turf paper in New York about the models of D. J. Lawlor, of Chelsea, has made himself the laughing stock among the few that see that journal here in Boston. Commenting upon the schooner now building for Mr. Jones at Lawley & Sons upon a Lawlor model, 'Binnacle' says: 'It embodies all of his many vagaries, and is not much unlike the *Vanitas'* consumptive bow, dropsical stern.' Now, when it is considered that the *Vanitas* is acknowledged to be by far the fastest schooner of her length in these waters, the readers of FOREST AND STREAM can imagine how much the fellow 'Binnacle,' who, by the way, keeps a junk yard in East Boston, knows about Boston yachts."

ORIGIN OF LONG BOWS.—Hollow lines and a long bow are not the result of the divine genius commonly attributed to Geo. Steers, builder of the *America*, but were in this country the result of theoretical investigations by the famous Stevens, of Hoboken. Is is well known that he had delineated the wave-line bow upon paper and attached much importance to it as a necessary adjunct to speed many years before the advent of the famous schooner that turned all vessels end for end. Stevens engaged in some experiments with the old time *Una*, concerning which the following from the *Boston Herald* will be found of interest:

"The *Una*, also a former Long Wharf yacht, has been changed into a schooner. She is now hauled up at Portsmouth, and is being rebuilt above the water-line. The history of the *Una* is one of the great improvements in American yacht building. She made her first appearance in 1845, being built upon a model furnished by George Steers, which combined what were then considered the essential points for great speed, 'a cod's head and mackerel tail.' Her full entrance caused so much resistance forward that it was determined to lengthen her bow seven feet, and in 1846 she showed a marked increase in speed. Subsequently, Mr. Stevens suggested to Steers that if an addition of seven feet had been so great an improvement, how much greater speed could be attained by making it seventeen. Ten more feet were added, and the result was a sloop which is still considered to have been second only to the *Julia*. These experiments may be considered the cause of the supremacy of American yachts over all others. George Steers declared that if it were not for the success of the *Una* he would not dared to have given the *America* her long, fine bow, which upon her triumph over all the English yachts, caused such a revolution in English yacht building."

CUTTER STOCK LOOKING UP.—Piepgras, of Greenpoint, whose yard is located in Huron st., below Franklin, has in hand and nearly finished a fine little cutter of the Corinthian order. She is 24ft. on water-line, 29ft. on deck, 8ft. beam and 4ft. 3in. hold. She will have a small house and cockpit, and will be full cutter rigged, sliding bowsprit and all. Just the style of boat we wish to see displace the everlasting shingle bottoms with their confined quarters, lack of deck room and general unseaworthiness. As this cutter represents a change which indicates an important modification in the coming type of small cruisers, we reserve a more minute description for a future number. The same builder has finished a fine steam launch for Mr. Roosevelt, of Skaneateles Lake, this State. She was built under the superintendence of Mr. Roosevelt Schuyler. Piepgras also expects to lay down another cutter, 26ft. water-line and 7ft. beam, before long. The cutter is evidently destined to become quite popular among those who desire to have a reliable boat under their feet, and combine roominess with handiness and good all-round qualities.

IRON ON THE KEEL.—We are coming to it. What, with the cutters building in New York and the deep keel boats of Boston, it is evident that a new type of boat will soon be evolved. Mr. Rood, of Boston, is now building a sloop 29ft. over all, 26ft. on water-line, 9ft. 8in. beam and 4ft. 6in. draft, with 1,000 lbs. of iron on her keel.

QUINCY (MASS.) YACHT CLUB.—This club now numbers sixty-five members, of whom the very large proportion of forty-two are yacht owners. The craft range from 16 to 30ft.

BUFFALO YACHT CLUB.—The Buffalo Yacht Club have adopted the Seawanhaka sailing regulations, including the Corinthian features.

COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB.—The annual match of the club has been set down for June 23.

EMPIRE (HARLEM) YACHT CLUB.—The following officers have been elected for the year: Commodore, A. I. Bruck; Vice-Commodore, Daniel O'Brien; Rear-Commodore, John S. McDuff; President, N. Lockwood; Secretary, James MacClymont; Assistant Secretary, Wm. Richards; Treasurer, William C. Forman; Measurer, Daniel Quinn, Fleet Surgeon, E. Ruger, M. D.; Judge Advocate, H. Andrews; Chaplain, William H. Sharp. Trustees, George W. Rennert, William H. Decker, L. P. Decker, A. Panicke, John Widder. Regatta Committee—Henry Weyman, Jr., E. J. McDonald, I. Lowenthal, T. Wersbe, Richard Cullen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Phelan. The annual regatta will take place on Tuesday, June 10, to and around Gangway Buoy and return.

SOUTH BOSTON YACHT CLUB.—There were admitted 124 new members for the year against only twenty-four dropped. The fleet comprises 42 vessels; 6 schooners, 24 sloops and 12 cats. The following officers have been elected for the year: Commodore, John M. Charnock; Vice-Commodore, John H. Giblin; Fleet Captain, J. G. Chambers; Treasurer, T. Christian; Secretary, William Morris; Measurer, W. K. Pryor.

BOSTON YACHT CLUB.—A "union regatta," in other words an open match, will be held June 21. Entries accepted from all recognized yacht clubs.

SALE OF THE IDLER.—The schooner *Idler*, Mr. Sam'l. J. Colgate, N. Y. Y. C., has been sold to parties from Chicago. She will hereafter hail from the lakes. This winds up Mr. Colgate's career as a yachtsman, unless he should determine to build again, something that is to be devoutly wished, as the community cannot spare such yachtsmen without seriously feeling their loss. Mr. Colgate is Commodore of the Seawanhaka Y. C. at the present time.

THE MURIEL.—This pretty cutter has been on the screw-docks, this city, during last week, and has had $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons of her inside ballast removed, and the same amount bolted to the keel, making $7\frac{3}{4}$ tons in all outside.

THE QUESTION OF TYPE.

(*Continued from page* 175.)

When I had my yacht completed and commenced to sail her, I was, as may be imagined, somewhat nervous as to the result. I had been solemnly assured that she was too heavy and solid to sail fast, as she would not yield to the sea; that she was over-sparred, and could not stand her canvas; that she had not spars enough, and ought to have more canvas; that she was too blunt-bowed, and would not enter the water right; that she didn't have enough overhang astern; that she needed wider counters to make her sail better;—in short, I got advice from everybody who saw me, gratis, from yacht builders in Boston down to the boy that picked up chips in the ship-yard, and one and all were confident that they knew just how to improve upon my rig or model. I had a constant battle to carry out my idea and rigidly conform to her prototype. Well, we tried her. The first day, the crack deep-water yacht of Lynn came out by preconcerted arrangement, and hitched on, sea smooth and breeze light, and we sailed by her to leeward within a few rods, going three feet to her two. Before my trial trip, some of our yachtsmen had dubbed her "the fisherman," but they soon learned to let me alone. I have tried her with the best fair-weather sloops in this vicinity, and I can work right away from them to windward with a moderate breeze and smooth sea. *Madcap*, among others, hitched on to me while I was going free, being a quarter of a mile to windward, and her bowsprit lapping my after quarter, and in running three miles we were close hauled, having her dead astern and leaving her fast. On another occasion I tried my yacht in a stiff breeze and head sea with *America*, and kept up with her close hauled. Of course, going free, she can outrun me, being longer, the same as she would an English cutter of my size.

So much for the seagoing qualities and speed of my yacht. I think you will agree with me that, being exactly like her fisherman-prototype, I am justified in saying that she has for twenty years been tested in a way that no pleasure yacht is tested in sea going; for, bad as the English Channel may be, I will match a good winter's gale off Cape Ann—such as my boat has weathered (by proxy) for twenty years, many and many a time—and give them odds.

Now for the question of comfort. Your English cutter has her cabin below decks, consequently she has a narrow cabin floor, say 4 to 5ft. On each side are transoms, covering the rise of her skin, between her floor and berths. Even with a cabin 12ft. long this will be found narrow quarters for eight people. The truth is, comfortable room in a cabin must be estimated by the floor, and not by the deck. My cabin floor goes clear across from berth to berth, with no transoms, giving me 12x12ft. of clear floor room. I have easy chairs and common chairs, which can be moved and stretched out or arranged as at home, and plenty of room for them around my round centre-table. In the cutter the only place to put my cabin furniture would be to hang it up to the ceiling. Again, the staterooms in your yawl of 14ft. beam would be narrower than mine. Take out $2\frac{1}{2}$ft. for the passageway between them. There is left $5\frac{3}{4}$ft. of breadth for each stateroom, including berth. Subtract 3ft. for berth (same as I have), and the remainder will be $2\frac{3}{4}$ft., while my floor room is $4\frac{1}{2}$ft. breadth in the stateroom. It is an old saying that the same amount of space in a square room goes twice as far as in a long, narrow one, and I have found it more true in a yacht than anywhere else.

In the next place, I have the most important element of comfort in an American yacht—that is, the house over the cabin. The Englishman does not have it, because he does not need it, for the temperature of Great Britain never varies to that extent to make it uncomfortable below decks. With us the case is different. All along our Atlantic coast our temperature varies 40 deg. in each month. While the Englishman would be cool in his cutter cabin at a temperature of 70 deg., we would be sweltering in the same cabin under a temperature of 95 deg. The natives of Greenland may live buried in the earth to avoid their extreme cold, but we would think the natives of Cuba fools to follow the plan because Greenland set the fashion. No more do I see why I should swelter in a yacht cabin below decks because John Bull adopted that fashion for his comfort. Hence I affirm that a house with its side lights and skylight is absolutely necessary for comfort on an American yacht. I am entirely heterodox on this subject. I have a good house on my yacht, and I would not part with it for any consideration. Last summer, while I lay in Newport harbor, the staterooms of *America* were so uncomfortable below decks that some of the company, as they told me, went to a hotel to sleep in comfort, while my cabin and staterooms were more comfortable than the hotel, within a cable's length of her.

In the third place, my boat is more comfortable than your cutter because she is stiffer. It is all well enough to say that the cutter does not heel over unduly, but that does not help one to warm dinners, eaten as if on board a steamer. *America* does not heel over more than an English cutter, and yet I have been out to sea on the same day with her off Block Island, and had my meals as usual, when she heeled too much to get a warm meal aboard. A cutter carrying her lee rail down to the water is a very trifling thing to endure for a short trip, but when you must work dead to windward for three or four days, and she keeps it up as a business, it gets somewhat monotonous. We have a different climate and a different coast from England, and we will find that our fishermen who weather this climate and run this coast, give us the vessel we want for cruising in every quality except speed, and I believe they have also given us this. I propose that the English cutter or yawl of my size come here, and I will take the ugliest day that blows on this coast, and put to sea with him. The result will be that I shall outwork him to windward without overworking myself, while he will be obliged to work hard in wet and discomfort until he gives up from exhaustion or lays to.

A word or two about rig. Why do our large fishermen all go schooner rigged? Our small ones are, many of them, yawl rigged, and a splendid rig it is, too, for smaller craft. But it is not suitable for craft of large size, which make a business of going to sea. If it were, it would have been adopted among our large fishermen, when for the past twenty years we have had it in daily use on the smaller ones. And if a cutter or yawl rig is not suitable for a business fisherman, how can it be more suitable for a business yachtsman—not a dress parade craft? It is because a large vessel can be handled quicker, easier and safer with the schooner rig. When a yacht is above 50ft. keel, if a yawl or a cutter, her mainsail gets too large to handle readily in a blow, without a large force—and not always then. The schooner, on the contrary, has her sail divided. Take in the foresail, and it is the same as a reef in the yawl or a cutter's mainsail. If the mainsail is to be reefed, the foresail can be relied on to keep her up to the wind and riding easy while doing it, or *vice versa*; and the same is true in handling the jib.

My yacht stands me in to-day $5,000 less than your cutter or yawl can be built for. This is an important item. Yachting is now regarded by many as too expensive a recreation to be indulged in, and unjustly so. Many a man would participate in it if he could do so at a reasonable expense. After the first outlay is made for your cutter, the expense of running her will be greater than mine. I manage my yacht with two men, a sailing master and a boy when at sea, and I can handle her very well with one man less. This could not be done with an 80ft. cutter. I should like to tell you of something new I have adopted in the way of cabin finish, but I have already occupied too much space, the only apology for which is a desire in common with you to find the best vessel and rig for a cruising yacht in our climate and upon our coast. By giving my experience I may assist in the work. To sum up, therefore, I think I have, as compared with your cutter; 1, as good a sea boat (I believe a better); 2, a far more comfortable and roomy one; 3, one as speedy, especially to windward; 4, one with less draught of water, and therefore far better for our coast; 5, a yacht less expensive in the outset, and less expensive to run;—all of which qualities are indispensable in a cruiser, however they may be in a racing machine.

OPEN SEA.

HOW THE WIND BLOWS IN 'FRISCO.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Being struck by the statement of your correspondent "Saucelito," touching the 25 to 30 miles per hour zephyrs of San Francisco Bay, I have taken the trouble to investigate the rate of winds as reported from there to the Signal Office in this city, and though I could not get a full report of each day, I subjoin enough to show that the average breeze there is not quite up to our native gales as represented. The observations are taken at 7:47 A. M., Washington time, which would be at about 3 A.M., San Francisco time:

Feb 11	11	miles per hour.	Aug 8	5	miles per hour.
" 12	2	" "	" 10	6	" "
" 13	24	" "	" 31	12	" "
" 14	12	" "	Sept 1	[illegible]	" "
" 15	2	" "	" 2	8	" "
" 16	8	" "	" 8	8	" "
" 17	14	" "	" 20	5	" "
" 18	9	" "	" 26	2	" "
" 19 N W	28	" "	" 27	4	" "
" 20	6	" "	Oct 3	4	" "
March 13	6	" "	" 14	12	" "
" 21	8	" "	" 16	4	" "
" 24	5	" "	" 18	2	" "
" 26	5	" "	Nov 7	4	" "
May 13	12	" "	" 25	4	" "
" 27	4	" "	" 26	1	" "
" 28	12	" "	" 27	4	" "
June 6	12	" "	" 28	2	" "
July 31	6	" "	Dec 1	6	" "
Aug 1	8	" "	" 2	4	" "
" 2	8	" "	" 3	8	" "
" 3	6	" "	" 6	4	" "
" 4	8	" "	" 28	8	" "
" 6	2	" "			

I do not think that a yacht will do any more or less in San Francisco Bay than she can in Long Island Sound, and with a northeaster blowing at the rate of thirty miles an hour I think most craft would not care to beat from Sand's Point to New Haven, or stir from an anchorage.

W. K.

As the winds lull at night time, they may freshen up 10 miles or more during the day, bringing their strength very nearly up to that mentioned by our correspondent "Saucelito."

BOATING AT BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 3, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

A few days since I paid a visit to the Parlor City, and inspected the quarters of the Argonauts. The club was organised in August, 1875, and has steadily increased its active membership as well as its enviable reputation.

Boating at Binghamton began with a juvenile club called the Acacias, which died several years ago from natural causes. Subsequently another boat club, yclept the Binghamtons, took their place, but expired likewise after a short term of life. The Argonauts then came to the front. Their list includes about fifty names. Their president is a leading banker, and their vice-president a well-known college caremeo. The names of the officers are as follows: Pres., Tracy R. Morgan; Vice-Pres., Geo. S. Lyon; Sec., Chas. E. Ensign; Capt. Geo. T. Rogers; Treas., Geo. C. Pierce.

This club has absorbed most of the property and active members of the defunct Binghamtons, and the result is not only an excellent record, but a strong organization possessed of considerable property. Indeed, the boat-house, which stands on the south side of the "long and crooked" river—Susquehanna—just above the great State Dam and new iron bridge at Rock Bottom, in Millville, is lined on each side with some of the finest shells and working boats. The house is solidly built, about 60ft. in length, is nicely painted, and stands just above high water mark. The club expects to row with the Elmiras at Owego this season, and a crack Brooklyn club is down for a spin over the Argonauts' magnificent course above the dam this season.

Their list of boats is as follows: One six-oared cedar shell; two paper four-oared shells for first-class racing, built by Waters, of Troy; one pair-oared working boat, one double scull, and two four-oared working boats, one of which is a Tyne model, about 50ft. in length, and has never been beaten.

They have never lost a race. Their record is herewith given: One home regatta, 1875—Argo's first crew took first prize for four-oared shell; same regatta—Argo's second crew won a handsome prize over the Acacias; same regatta—contestants, Watkins, Owego, Binghamton, Acacia and Argonaut clubs; regatta at Owego, 1876—Argo's first crew captured silver salver, goblets and pitcher from the Watkins Centennial crew; Owego regatta, 1878—Argo's first crew captured an elegant silver ice pitcher from the Owegos and the Elmiras.

Several years ago I assisted two or three members of the original Binghamton Boat Club in measuring the course. It was done with a surveyor's chain along the middle of the river on the ice. The distance is exactly a mile and five-eighths, and is comprised in the curved area lying between the iron bridge already mentioned and the D. L. and W. Railroad bridge. Courtney has rowed over it, and pronounces it a very pretty stretch of water. The starting-point is on the down-stream side of the railroad bridge, and the finish has usually been located opposite the Argo's boat-house. Harding's bluff, just below the water works, affords a commanding view of the whole course. From the high lands surrounding the Susquehanna Valley Home a comprehensive view of the start may be obtained, and generally the winning boat is easily distinguishable before it has passed out of range below Harding's. The only bad place in the course is where the brook has washed a bar of gravel into the stream, but even there a full hundred feet of water, deep enough to float a heavy working boat, may be depended on in the driest seasons. From mid-stream northeastward, off this bar, the water is very deep, and a south or west wind often renders it very rough, owing to the current, which is most perceptible at the point. Ordinarily, from June to October, it does not average more than two or three miles an hour.

The Argonauts held a meeting March 29, at which provision was made for the requisite repairs to houses and boats. Several new members were voted in. A delegate has been sent to the meeting of rowing men at Gilmore's Garden, and he will bring a new single shell for the club on his return. The club will send a crew to all of the principal regattas which take place this season. EGO.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Speckled Trout—*Salmo fontinalis*, Land-locked Salmon—*Salmo glover*; White Perch.

TROUT FLIES FOR APRIL.

The following are imitations of natural insects which first appear on head springs, and later in the season are found on ponds and rivers:

BLACK GNAT OR MIDGE.—Body and feet, black; wings, sub-hyaline.

DARK CLARET GNAT.—Body, dark claret; feet, black; wings, sub-hyaline.

BRIGHT CLARET GNAT.—Body, bright claret, mixed with yellowish gray; feet, ginger; wings of one sex, hyaline, of the other, ocherous.

OLIVE GNAT.—Body, dark olive; feet, ginger; wings, hyaline.

GRAY GNAT.—Body, dark fox fur, mixed with dark claret; feet, gray; wings, hyaline.

DARK FOX.—Body and feet, dark fox fur, mixed with lemon-colored mohair; wings, sub-hyaline; tail, three fibres of dark gray hackle.

BLUE BLOW.—Same as dark fox, but of blue shade.

POOR MAN'S FLY.—Body and feet, hare's ear and yellow mixed; wings, slightly mottled gray.

BRIGHT FOX.—Body and feet, brightest part of fox fur, mixed with yellow; wings, brightest hyaline; tail, pale yellow.

FISH IN MARKET—RETAIL PRICES.—Bass, 20 cents; smelts, 15; blue fish, 12½; salmon, Kennebec, $1.50; shad, per pound, 20 cents; white perch, 15 cents; green turtle, 15 cents; terrapin, per doz., $18; frost fish, per pound, 8 cents; halibut, 18 cents; haddock, 8 cents; codfish, 8 cents; herring, 6 cents; flounders, 8 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; sheepshead, 15 cents; turbot, 18 cents; scallops, per quart, 35 cents; soft clams; 30 to 75 cents; pickerel, per pound, 18 cents; perch, yellow, 10 cents; brook trout, Canada, 35 cents; brook trout, Long Island, $1; red snapper, 18 cents; pompano, 75 cents; prawns, per quart, 30 cents; shrimps, per quart, 35 cents; hard crabs, per dozen, 36 cents.

HOW THE TROUT SEASON OPENED.

Having read in your paper
How trout take a fly,
On the first day of April
We thought we would try,
If the weather was fair
And our health did not fail,
To see if a trout
Really "bit with his tail."
So Mr. E. and myself,
With fly-rod and reel,
Struck out for a stream,
Each to fill up his creel;
But when we arrived
On the north of the hill
We discovered the snow
Was lying there still.
And, to make matters worse,
The wind blew a gale,
And the trout would not bite
With their head or their tail.
But while fishing a pool,
Now what do you think?
One came to the surface
And gave me a wink;
And in order to please him
I threw him the fly,
And he actually jumped up
And bit with his eye!

SANCHO-PANZA.

MR. EDITOR—I send the foregoing as the result of our trout fish on the 1st instant. S. P.
Mifflintown, Pa.

—Mr. Eugene Blackford has four specimens of the parrot fish (*Scurus*). This species was fully described and illustrated in a late number of the FOREST AND STREAM. The largest wild trout received so far weighed 7½ pounds with entrails out. It came from Lake Piseco, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

—Messrs. Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, of 65 Fulton street, have just forwarded an extra fine rubber and nickel salmon reel to Allan Gilmour, Esq., of Ottawa, Canada, who is the proprietor of the celebrated salmon river, the Godbout.

—Mr. Chas. F. Orvis, of Manchester, Vermont, wishes us to inform our readers that he has a very large stock of superfine trout flies on hand, which he is disposed to brag on; also that his trout leaders will *mist*-ify trout as well as some others we read of. These leaders have a series of loops for the droppers by which the droppers are not only put on with little trouble, but the wear and tear of the gut is saved in changing flies.

EIGHT-STRIP BAMBOO RODS.—We were altogether in error in stating last week that L. M. Hoskins, of Owego, was the *only* manufacturer of eight-strip bamboo fishing rods, as Messrs. Buckingham & Perrie, of Utica, have made such rods for a long time. When we wrote, we were for the moment under the impression that their rods were six-strip rods, though having often examined them, we were really better informed. The statement was made inadvertently.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—The marked incident of the week has been the arrival of 3 vessels from Western Bank codfishing. Six Bankers have arrived from halibut trips since our last issue, bringing 200,000 lbs. halibut. Number of Georges arrivals, 11,375,000 lbs. codfish and 5,000 lbs. halibut. One arrival of frozen herring has been reported from New Brunswick. Whole numbers of fishing arrivals for the week, 22. The fish market remains firm, with a light stock in all departments, and prices well maintained. A large portion of the Georges fleet has been detained in port the past ten or twelve days by easterly winds, and many of them have lost their bait from the detention.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, April 4.*

NEW YORK—*Niagara Falls, March* 31.—By the middle of April our creeks will be filled with the plucky little rock bass and perch; then the sport will begin, and indeed we are very hungry for a sun bath as well. We should have had some law passed this winter for the protection of fish in Niagara River, whereby it would have been dangerous for any one to be seen near a seine. Our neighbors over the way—the Canadians—have well protected their water, and it is too bad that ours is not as well secured. Niagara is the true home of the black bass, and the recollections of the sport we have had there with them will brighten up any gloomy day. We introduced a few friends to the sport last summer, and henceforth Niagara is to be their summer home, they say.

H. E. G.

NEW YORK—*Chatham Village, April* 4.—The winds have kept up an almost incessant howl thus far this month. The prevailing clouds, surcharged with fury, shut out the sun and shut in the angler. There is precious little fun in stringing up for trout with the mercury at 20 deg., the wind blowing a gale, the streams brim full, and snow-water at that. Yesterday morning early there was a lull, the wind had fallen, the clouds were gone and the sun came up once again in a clear sky. My neighbor fell in readily with the proposition to try it. Breakfast dispatched, horse in the harness, tackling in the wagon, and ourselves tucked in the robes, we were off for Pulver Creek, a stream a short drive away. Before we arrived there, however, the heavens began again to frown and the winds to blow, and we landed our first and only trout against a driving snow storm, which grew to be so terrific and troublesome as to really force a suspension of operations. Hence, with our solitary beauty, we journeyed homeward through a storm which almost equaled, for severity, any that visited this section during the winter, whose final "laps," extending into April, seem bound to blast the angler's wakeful hopes. Two other members of our club were a little more fortunate. They took an excursion on the second day to the State Line, Mass., and returned in the evening with a fair showing of trout. Six of the larger ones averaged half a pound. The sheriff of our county said to me on Tuesday that he saw at Pittsfield, Mass., on the previous day (April 1), a magnificent lot of trout, which were caught in the streams of the Berkshires. So the prospect brightens. We have only to be patient a little longer till the thermometers wake up and the snow banks melt and the winds go to sleep, and then we shall report bigger and better things, and send you some samples to tickle your palate with. HIX.

—The waters of Hemlock rose and spread over the flat land at its head, last week, and quickly receding, left countless numbers of pickerel lying on the ground. It is asserted that the finny denizens were carried away by the wagon load.

Ellenville, N. Y., March 24.—I notice in your last issue a communication inquiring if any one other than the writer has used the shad-blow wood (*Amelanchier canadensis*) for fly-rod making. In answer I would say that I have used it solely in the construction of my rods ever since I discovered its value, which was about ten years ago. With the exception of split-bamboo, there is no material that surpasses it, in my opinion, for rod fishing.

VIRGINIA—*Staunton, April* 5.—A few of us wet our first line on the 2d inst., in "Ramsay's Draft," about 22 miles west of here; but the wind blew so hard that we soon abandoned the sport, having taken 36 trout in two hours, and "blessed" the wind ten times to each fish. Ice, March, tornadoes and black clouds are not conducive to the piety of the average fisherman. JACK.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Berkeley Springs, April* 2.—We had some very fine bass fishing on the Potomac on St. Patrick's Day. C. P. and myself caught eighteen in three hours, averaging 1½ pounds. Took the red worm equally as well as the minnow. TIP.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, April* 2.—Col. Akers returned from his Little Harpeth fishing with nine bass which collectively weighed thirty-one pounds. One or two of the larger ones were alive when the Colonel got back home. He told me a curious fact in connection with bass at this season. In the stomach of the adult fish no sign of food could be found save a slimy substance which had the appearance of sediment from the water they had taken in, whereas in the smaller fish the stomachs were filled with flies, bugs and animalculæ. Minnows were the only bait the fish would bite at, and only the liveliest and choicest of them. Another peculiarity about the fish in these waters is, they will not bite except when the wind is in the south or in that quarter. The weather is as yet too cold for the less enthusiastic of our anglers to start out, although at almost every store in the wholesale part of the city preparations can be seen going on for the coming expeditions. J. D. H.

KENTUCKY—*Mt. Sterling, March* 31.—Fishing has commenced in earnest on Red River. One day last week a good string of pike were taken. We first bait for suckers; that brings the pickerel, and the suckers flee. Then we use a sucker for bait and capture the pike. A party started for Licking River to-day. W. VAN A.

FLORIDA—*Halifax Inlet, March* 28.—The fishing has so far been poor this season. Have had only three good days. March 4—two anglers—55 sheepshead, from 2 to 8 lbs. March 19—three anglers—22 red bass, from 4 to 10 lbs, besides many small fish. March 20—three anglers—12 red bass, with some sheepshead, whiting and pig-fish. S. C. C.

JUDICIAL FISHERMEN.—*St. Louis, March* 30.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* With the advent of warm spring weather there is a general desire to get away to the lakes and streams around the city, and our Judges are among the first to "light out." To day's *Globe-Democrat* says: "None of the Circuit Judges were on the bench yesterday. Judges Hindley and Adams went down to Murdock Lake, on Friday night, to hear the case of Hook et al. vs. Bass, Cropple et al. Mr. D. P. Dyer Went along as *amicus curiæ piscatorius*."

J. W. M.

MURDOCK LAKE CLUB.—*St. Louis, March* 27.—The adjourned meeting of the Murdock Lake Club was held on the evening of the first Monday in March, at which a goodly number were present. New officers were chosen for the present year, and each individual member seemed imbued with more energy. Several parties have been down to the club-house for shooting and fishing, and the sport has not been better for many years. It is not an uncommon thing for parties of two in a boat to take from fifty to one hundred and fifty black bass in a single day's fishing, and they bring them all away. I am making my feeble protest against such depletion at this season of the year and just before spawning time. I know it is a great temptation to haul out the gamy fellows when they bite so voraciously. But after awhile we may be wondering why it is that we don't catch fish as we used to. So far we don't hear much from our States Fish Commissioners, but we shall get awake to the necessity of protecting our fish and game by stringent legislation and enforcement of wholesome laws. D. L. D.

AN IOWA FISH SHOOT.—A Vail, Iowa, correspondent, who went out duck hunting, turned his attention to pickerel shooting instead. One of the party shot a pickerel that measured just twenty-six inches. There was nothing peculiar about his outward appearance, but upon being opened he was found to contain a pickerel fifteen inches long, which had been swallowed headforemost. The writer adds: "I measured these two fish carefully that the story might not be exaggerated. Please tell me, is this not almost incredible?"

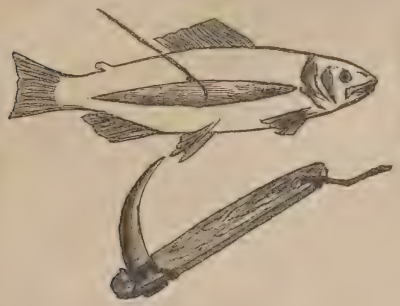
Not at all incredible. This is only a fifteen-inch fish story. We have often told bigger ones than that ourselves Let us see: 15 into 26, once and 11 over.

HOW TO DRAW SILKWORM'S GUT.—An English work entitled "Sea Fishing as a Sport," contains the following directions:—

"Select a number of the largest and best silkworms, just when they are beginning to spin, which is known by their refusing to eat and having a fine silk thread hanging from their mouth; immerse them in strong vinegar and cover them closely for twelve hours if the weather be warm, but two or three hours longer if it be cool. When taken out and pulled asunder, two transparent guts will be observed of a yellow-green color, as thick as a small straw, bent double; the rest of the entrails resemble boiled spinach, and therefore can occasion no mistake. As to the silk gut, if this be soft, or break upon stretching it, it is a proof that the worm has not been long enough under the influence of the vinegar. When the gut is fit to draw out, the one end of it is to be dipped into vinegar and the other end is to be stretched gently to the proper length. When thus drawn out it must be kept ex-

tended on a thin piece of board by putting its extremities into slits in the end of the wood or fastening them to pins and then exposed in the sun to dry; in this manner the best gut is made."

PREHISTORIC FISH HOOKS.—At the last meeting of the American Fish Culturists' Association, one of the members exhibited a fish-hook such as was used by the Pre-Columbian



inhabitants of this continent, at the same time remarking that it was peculiarly strange that so few fish hooks, supposed to be used by this people, had been found. For myself and many others that have opened numerous mounds and kitchen-refuse heaps of these pre-historic people, I can say we have found but a single fish-hook. This lately came into the possession of Mr. H. C. Baldwin, of Elysia, Ohio, and was unearthed from one of the many kitchen heaps that are found in the caves which border the banks of the Black River, which runs along the outskirts of the town. This hook is of bone, beautifully fashioned, without barb, and about the size (though more bulky) of the ordinary black bass hook. Now, I believe that the former dwellers in this country knew how to catch fish as well as ourselves of to day, and not only with the net and spear, but also with baited hook and line; and, what is more, they did not kill for a foreign market or for the sake of killing, as sports of to-day are wont to do; but they fished simply for their daily food As late as 1845 the fish hook here illustrated, and the way of baiting it, was used by the Indians of the Lake Superior region. It is simply a bit of hard wood, from two to four inches long, as may be required, sharpened at each end. The line is fastened in the middle, and on this stick the bait is spitted, according to the size of the fish the fisherman is working for. The hook is baited as follows: One end of it is inserted into the back of the fish, and passed forward until the other end enters the opening, when it is forced backwards toward the tail, and left as seen in the cut, with the line coming out of the original opening. Now, you can imagine what a fast hook a twenty-pound trout swallows, when he has taken into his gullet an eight-ounce herring with this double-pointed stick in the inside. One pull on the line after he has gorged the bait and he is fixed. No bone, iron, or steel hook ever invented could hold him more securely. Believing that this wooden hook (which would readily decay) was the popular one used by "poor LO," and that the bone one was an exception—a sort of luxury—it is easy to be explained why we do not find more fish hooks in the mounds and Kjork Kenmorddings of the country.

Cleveland, March 19, 1879. DR. E. STERLING.

The bottom cut in the engraving represents a bone shank with hook made of a bird's claw lashed on it with a thong. It is altogether primitive, certainly.—ED.

MOONLIGHT—*Halifax Inlet, Fla. March* 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* An old fisherman of this coast who has been in the business of catching fish with the cast net all his life—and this is usually done in the night—tells me that he has never found any difference in the keeping of the fish of this coast, whether left out in the moonlight or otherwise. Bartolo Pacetti is an oracle in this region on all fishy matters. S. C. C.

A PHYSICIAN'S VIEW OF MOONSHINE.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have read with some interest the various communications in your valuable paper on the subject of the moon's rays and the effects produced thereby, as detailed by your correspondents. First, then, it is stoutly maintained by many that the full moon shining upon, or at least bright moonlight falling upon, fresh fish will cause a rapid and unexpected decomposition or putrefaction, and for which no cause was assigned other than the aforesaid exposure. It is not stated whether the effect is due to the thermic, chemical or light-bearing rays, but mysteriously hinted by some that accute or unexplained powers are exerted. Now, as is well known, the moon as a light-producing body is entirely negative, and all her light, and all the qualities that pertain to it is borrowed from the sun, all the mellow rays she pours down upon us come from the burning heart of that great central luminary, and, as if unsatisfied with the cold and barren surface of the dead moon, are reflected back into space, and so, many of them reach us. Experiment has taught us that the moon's rays possess all the qualities of the sun's rays, but in a much feebler degree, and nothing beyond these—no inherent quality of their own. After what has just been said, the amount of heat imparted to the air near the surface of the earth, and the amount of that heat which is retained—in other words, the conditions of temperature and moisture of the air at the time of the exposure—have much more to do with the putrefication of the fish, etc., than the moonshine. It has been proven that full moon does furnish a perceptible amount of heat when tested by delicate instruments. In the tropics, of course the amount of heat is greater; that animal matter so prone to putrefy as dead fish might possibly be slightly accelerated in this direction by the heat from the moon's rays is possible, but that the moon exercises the influence which has been ascribed to it is preposterous. As to the effects on man, detailed by two of your correspondents (March 13, 1879, page 115), "C. L." speaks of sailors in the tropics who suffered as a result of exposure, as he believes, to the moon's rays, from slight paralysis and a partial blindness. The reverend gentleman of Pennsylvania also details cases of night blindness that had come under his observation, and attributed by him to the same cause. These partial paralyses, as is well known to the medical profession, are peculiarly liable to occur in the person of those greatly exposed to the vicissitudes of climate and weather, particularly if the constitution is somewhat impaired by overwork or insufficiency of food or want of variety in diet, and consequently is frequently met with in civil practice. The curious affection of the vision mentioned by your Pennsylvania correspondent is known to the profession as night blindness (*Hemeralopia*), and is a sort of paralysis or lowering of the functioning power in the retina, and is due to too prolonged or powerful impressions on the retinal surface, and is peculiarly liable to affect the eyes of persons exposed to strong light or glare and those who strain the eyes in any way, as microscopic work at night, etc. A more severe degree of the same affection is often produced by the glare of light on the snow in northern regions, and is known as snow blindness. Long exposure to the glaring rays of the tropical sun, also probably augmented by the exposure of night watches and glare of moonshine, very frequently produces this affection of night blindness, particularly if the man has been subjected to considerable hardships and want of variety or deficiency of food. But that the moon is directly responsible in some peculiar way for this affection is absurd.

Mobile, Ala., March 17, 1879. W. D. BIZZELL, M D.

OPENING DAY ON LONG ISLAND.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Snow is no doubt "beautiful," but it was a most unexpected and unwelcome visitor to those of us who made a crusade against the *Saxelinus fontinalis* of Long Island on the first instant. On stepping from the cars the evening of March 31, at the Sayville station, we found snow drifts nearly a foot deep. The wind was blowing almost a gale. The prospects of taking trout the next day did not seem very good. We made up our minds to try it, any way. We went to Foster's most hospitable inn, where a good supper and a good fire braced us up and put us in better humor with ourselves and the world; but not with the weather. Nothing could make us resigned to that. Every few minutes somebody would open the door for the sake of fostering the hope of better "probabilities." The wind would nearly take him off of his feet. At length we went to bed.

The morning was clear, but the wind was fearful. It blew from all quarters at once, with a preponderance of west. The good people of the hotel were highly amused at seeing us start out with our rods and baskets just as if the weather was all that could be desired. It was suggested that there was no harm in taking our rods, but no need in taking the baskets. We did not feel nearly so funny as we looked walking down the road with our coat-tails flying about our ears; with one hand carrying traps and holding on our hats with the other. In fact there was a sadness about our general demeanor which should have melted the hearts of the small urchins who met us on the way to the stream. But they were obdurate; they asked us many questions which we found no ready answers for. They made many suggestions and gave a good deal of miscellaneous and irritating advice. We walked on in solemn silence—we had nothing to say. There are, indeed, times in one's life when silence is preserved because there are no words which afford the slightest relief.

The nine hundred and ninety-ninth cast induced a four-ounce trout to shiver out from beneath a bank and take my fly. This so much encouraged Abbey and me that we made several hundred more casts in a comparatively hopeful and cheerful manner. One o'clock found us with ten infant trout weighing in all two pounds. We began to feel somewhat ashamed of those big baskets we had brought with us—thought our coat pockets would have been large enough. We concluded to again try the lower part of the stream which we had given up as hopeless early in the morning. At this time we were joined by a friend from New York. Six hours' fishing rewarded us with seventeen trout weighing five pounds. Worn out and hungry we returned to Foster's with twenty-seven trout weighing seven pounds.

The next day was windy, "but a man could stand up without sitting down." We began at nine o'clock and fished more than two hours without a rise. Then the circus began. During the time between noon and half-past two o'clock we took forty-six trout weighing from six ounces up to a pound and a half—total weight twenty-four and three-quarter pounds. Then we stopped; we had enough. We could have taken away more, but there is a limit to be set somewhere.

The trout of Green's River—the stream we fished—have a chance at both salt and fresh water. This improves them for the artist, the angler and the epicure. The change of water and food adds vastly to their activity and vitality, gives them that beautiful salmon sheen and imparts a flavor to them which can be easily recognized and appreciated by any one. I have a great respect for your opinion, Mr. Editor, but must out with it and say they are exactly the same variety as the mountain trout of this State—they are veritable *Salvelinus fontinalis*. They have a better place to live in, more kinds of food and more of each kind than their cousins in the mountains have, and of course they look better. There! I won't say anything more now, but, I give you fair warning, some of these days I am "going for you."

When we came to pack our trout on the next morning we found that our two large (much ridiculed baskets) were not large enough; we had to buy another basket. I never expect to see a bill presented to me that will be as cheerfully paid as that one was. I felt like paying for a hamper. We looked out for those small boys; they could not be seen. You may have noticed that it is a peculiarity of the small boy to be aggressively present when he is not wanted and invariably absent when he is needed. They could laugh at our two empty baskets, but could not carry a full one.

If any of your readers want to spend a couple of pleasant days on the Island (not Blackwell's,) let them go to Foster's, at Sayville. They can't fish Green's River, but they can find a stream leased by Mr. Foster, where two splendid messes of trout were taken on the first and second of this month. They must fish entirely with flies—no worms or minnows allowed. CHAS. F. IMBRIE.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Seeing so many interesting accounts in your paper of trout fishing I became fired with a desire to do something of the kind also, and toward the first of April went down to Conroy's to purchase an outfit. I picked out a good, strong, serviceable rod, but the clerk there talked me out of it, called it a chum rod, or some such name, and insisted upon my taking a little light thing that looked as if a "shiner" would break it. They also selected some flies and things for me—nothing like as big and handsome as some flies that one of my friends gave me.

The first found me down to a place where I had been advised to go, and early next morning I put on my ulster and started for the pond near the house. To my surprise I found it covered with snow. I threw stones on it until I broke a hole big enough to fish in and then dropped my flies in. They must have forgotten the sinkers, which probably accounts for my catching no fish, as the flies wouldn't sink, although I tried half a dozen on.

After watching patiently for half an hour and getting nearly frozen, I went back to breakfast. The other fishermen seemed surprised when I told them I had no luck, and advised me to put on more flies. The breakfast and a cocktail made me feel better and I started again; but somehow had no better luck and had to go back to the house to get warm, where I found the other fellows playing "poker".

I was persuaded to join in and learn the game, but found it rather expensive, for every time I had curiosity enough to look at a hand I had to lose a lot of checks. After dinner the landlord took me one side and told me that he would show me how to catch trout. Following him to the end of the pond he showed me a sluiceway filled with big trout. Taking a big dip net he soon caught enough for all of us. We transferred blank dollars to his pocket and we went back with a fine lot of trout. JAMES GREEN.

P. S.—I am told by an old fisherman that this is not the way all anglers catch their trout, and that if I will go with him he will show me how to do it. J. G.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

At the South Side Club there was a jolly party of about thirty who managed to keep warm in spite of the piercing Northeaster. The morning of the First looked anything but auspicious for a fishing day, but the catch showed that the fears were unfounded, as 293 fish, weighing 198 pounds, were taken, each member having about twelve fish.

The catch on the Second was as good in proportion to number fishing. This result shows that the labor of the fish committee has not been in vain—their efforts in stocking the ponds being rewarded by the results, and with every prospect of very good fishing for the balance of the season. F. DE L.

Rational Pastimes.

CHARLESTON LIGHT DRAGOONS.—*Charleston, S. C.—Editor Forest and Stream:* The annual tilt of the Charleston Light Dragoons came off at the Washington Race Course on the 1st, and was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who occupied the grand stand. It is estimated that there were at least four hundred ladies present, and the Dragoons showed their appreciation of this honor by some splendid riding and gallant horsemanship. The tilt adopted this year was that laid down in Upton's Tactics as the "Regulation Tilt." It is much more difficult than the old Dragoon Tilt, and requires a good rider with an abundance of muscle and nerve to make a good score. In view of the fact that the Dragoons had been practicing the new tilt but three weeks, the scores made were remarkably good, and would compare favorably with those made by other companies who have had considerably more practice. Capt. L. S. Jervey succeeded in carrying off the first prize, a handsome silver goblet, and also the champion gold badge for the best score made during the day, and silver badge for highest score made in one run. Lieut. P. G. Stoney, Privates Whilden, Signeous, Middleton and Walpoole were also winners of handsome prizes. The day was intensely enjoyed by all who were present, and the tilt of April 1, 1879, will always be looked back to as one of the pleasantest of the many pleasant entertainments given by the Charleston Light Dragoons. Y.

PIGEON FLYING.—The sport of flying and homing Antwerp pigeons is starting all over the country, and this season promises to eclipse all others in racing from long distances. Several fanciers of New York, Brooklyn and Hoboken, will soon commence to train a large number of birds to Buffalo, N. Y., Wheeling, Va., and Colmmbus, Ohio. Mr. L. Wenfelner, of Hoboken, is having manufactured by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., N. Y., a solid silver cup, valued at $100, of appropriate and artistic design, that he will present as a prize to the Champion Coop of Homing Antwerps. The distance to fly will be 240 miles as the crow flys; each competitor will have to fly twenty of his own birds, and the prize will be awarded to the owner of the loft which first receives back by flight ten of its birds. We will ask as a favor from the country sporting men not to shoot at any of these birds while being trained, as the owner of a bird so killed may lose thereby a valuable prize, besides the value of the bird, which is considerable.

THE NEW YORK RIDING CLUB.—The annual reception and exhibition of the New York Riding Club was held at Dickel's new riding academy, Fifty-sixth street, last Saturday evening. Twelve riders, gentlemen amateurs, mounted as hunters, rode around the ring singly and in pairs and abreast, and finally performed many pretty circus designs. The "High School" was a solo performance by Mr. A. Bender. Messrs. H. Stoerzer, George C. Clausen, A. Bender and G. F. Eisemann performed an interlude. A quadrille on horseback was admirably rendered, and a "Jeu de Barre" caused great excitement in the audience and led to repeated bursts of merriment and applause. The "Squadron Evolutions" concluded the very enjoyable entertainment.

INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETICS.—Representatives from nine colleges of the eighteen composing the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association, met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, last Thursday. The officers elected for the following year, were: W. W. Townbley, Harvard, '79, President; W. K. Jewett, Williams, '79, Vice-President; F. J. Porter, Lehigh, '78, Treasurer; Horace Lee, University of Pennsylvania, '79, Secretary; Messrs. Townbley, Parsons and Brooks, Executive Committee. The next annual meeting will be held at Mott Haven, on the grounds of the New York Athletic Club, May 9th. It was decided that the programme of field sports at the annual meeting should be as follows:—Under-graduates—One mile walk, two mile walk, 100 yards dash, one-quarter mile run, half mile run, 220 yards run, one mile run, hurdle race, running high jump, running broad jump, pole vaulting, putting the shot, throwing the hammer, standing high jump, standing broad jump. Graduates—100 yards' dash, one mile walk.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE SPORTS.—The athletic meeting under the auspices of the Columbia College Boat Club, at Gilmore's Garden, last Friday and Saturday evenings, was a grand success so far as regards attendance, competitors and work done. The events of the first evening were as follows:—

Seventy-five Yards Handicap Run; 23 competitors.—D O Fowler, S I A C, 8 yards in 7⅝ seconds; second heat, W G Morse, N Y A C, 7 yards in the same time; third heat, C S Phillips, New York, 6 yards in the same time; H Looyer, 6 yards in the same time; Bertram Hughes, Philadelphia, 5½ yards, won the fifth heat in 7½ seconds; W J Crowley, New York, 4 yards, won the sixth heat in 7¾ seconds, and Horace H Lee, University of Pennsylvania, scratch, in 7⅝ seconds.

One-mile walk for collegians, three competitors, won by Chas Eldridge, C C B C, in 8m.

One-mile walk for college men, four entries, won by R T P Fiske, C C B C, in 5m 12½s.

Light-weight Tug of War—The Union Boat Club team defeated the Scottish-American Athletic Club team in the first heat; the New York Athletic Club defeated the Eagle Base ball Club team in the second heat.

Two-mile handicap walk, first heat ten starters, won by J A Hess, Empire A C, in 1m 40s actual time; second heat, ten starters, won by J B Clark, New York, in 1m 10s.

One-mile handicap walk, first heat seven entries, won by J A

Bresiin, New York, in 8m 29s, actual time; second heat, ten entries, William T Goodwin, 40s, in 8m 15⅗s actual time.

Half-mile handicap run, nine starters, won by R H Sayre, 40 yards, in 2m 10s.

Two hundred and twenty yards run for college men, won by E J Wennell, Harvard, in 26⅘e.

A match race, bicycle vs velocipede, and an exhibition of a chase by the Westchester Hare and Hounds Club, brought the first evening's sport to a close.

The first event Saturday evening was the go-as-please four-hours' race. Of 122 entries there were 102 starters. After the first two hours the laggards began to drop out, but at the end of the walk there were still fifty-three remaining on the track. Chas L Mann, a deaf mute, won with 29 miles to his credit.

Running high jump, won by G L Harris, University of Pennsylvania, with 5ft 3in.

Handicap seventy-five yards, won by H Mooyer, 6 yards, in 7 4-5s.

The hurdle handicap of 440 yards, twenty flights, fell to P McMahan, Jersey City A C, 20 yards in 1m 10 4-5s.

Handicap one-mile run, twelve starters, William B Trask, 44 yds in 5m 3-5s.

The Empire City Athletic Club team beat the Ninth Regiment Athletic Club boys in the heavy-weight tug.

J D Freeman, Manhattan A C, twenty-seven yards, won the handicap quarter-mile run. Time, final heat, 54 2-5s.

The one mile walk, in which the seven-minute men were barred, was won by Charles Eldridge, C C B C. Time, 7m 23 4-5s.

W J Roberts, Columbia, won the half-mile run. Time, 2m 20s.

J A Bresiin, New York, won the final heat of the handicap one mile walk in 8m 6 3-5s actual.

Horace H Lee, University of Pennsylvania, won the level seventy-five yards run for college men. He was set back six feet for false starts. Time, 8 1-5s.

The three-mile bicycle race was captured by Joseph Lafon, Essex A C, in 14m 41⅘s.

The light-weight tug of war, final pull, fell to the New York Athletic Club team, beating the Union Boat Club team. Time, 11m 10s.

Joseph A Hess, Empire A C, 1m 40s., won the final heat of the handicap two-mile walk.

Company B team, Seventh Regiment, N G S N Y, beat the team of Company F, Twenty-second Infantry, N G S N Y, in the military tug of war. Time, 3m 47⅗s.

CRICKET.

—An informal meeting was held on the evening of March 24th, at No. 901 Broad street, Newark, N. J., for the purpose of re-organizing the Newark Cricket Club. Besides a large number of old members, there were enough new faces present to suggest the feasibility of again making Newark a cricketing centre.

J. D. Orton, Esq., was elected chairman, and John Mills, Esq., secretary. The selection and procuring of a suitable ground was discussed, and a committee of three gentlemen —Messrs. Nichols, Elverson and Warner—was appointed to look up the most available locations in the neighborhood and to report at the next meeting, to be held April 7th.

Newark has many admirers of the game of cricket, and, as it numbers many good players, an excellent eleven will undoubtedly take the field this season.

It may be well to give briefly the history of the old club. The Newark C. C. was organized in the winter of 1849 and 1841; the promoters being Messrs. Wheatcroft, Beaver, and the three brothers Elverson. The famous St. George's of New York had been formed in 1839, and the Newark club following closely at its heels was among the first of clubs in the second revival of the noble game in this country. In 1844 the Newark Junior C. C. sprung up, and though this was not an offshoot from the elder club, yet in 1855 it was ingrafted into it; and dating from the amalgamation, the name of the old club was retained.

In 1871 the grounds of the club were cut up into building lots. This proved its death-blow; for though it had weathered the seasons of 1861 to '65, so fatal to many clubs, the loss of its ground and other causes induced the organization to be disbanded, the last match being with the Paterson Club, which it won.

During thirty years the Newark Cricket Club was one of the most active clubs in the country, and for years held its own against all comers, among whose ranks were the St. Georges, Philadelphia and New York clubs. In the early days its eleven was composed of Englishmen, but as it grew the club boasted of excellent native talent. Cricket is a thoroughly English game, and is known as such, and yet, strange as it may seem, almost every prominent cricket club in this country is now supported and managed by Americans.

—The second annual convention of the "Cricketers' Association of the United States," was held in Philadelphia, last Saturday, representatives being present from the following clubs:

St. George, Statin Island, Manhattan, Baltimore, Peninsular, of Detroit; Young America, Germantown, Philadelphia, Merion, Belmont, Chestnut Hill and Oxford. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Philadelphia, and the convention agreed to forward an invitation to Mr. A. Marsh, of the St. George Club, who is now in Ireland, to bring over an Irish team. The officers elected for the following year, are: President, A. A. Outerbridge, of Philadelphia; First Vice-President, J. T. Soutter, of St. George, New York; Second Vice-President, J. Harry Lee, of Baltimore; Secretary and Treasurer, J. P. Greene, of Belmont; Corresponding Secretary, William H. Castle, of Germantown; Executive Committee, L. Haines, of Merion; D. S. Newhall, of Young America, and R. Moore, of Staten Island.

In June of last year the Executive Committee of the association did everything in its power to arrange the revival of an international match between the United States and Canada, and for this purpose communication was had with all the Canadian organizations. An unfortunate disagreement between the Toronto and Hamilton clubs, however, prevented Canada from coming to the front, and the match fell to the ground. The bone of contention appeared to be that each of the above named clubs evinced a strong desire that the match should be played in its own city, the Toronto club claiming that as all the international matches had heretofore been played in Toronto, it regarded that metropolis as the most favorable locality to reorganize and to permanently establish the match in question. In July, however, the Toronto club extended a challenge to the United States Eleven; this was not accepted by the American committee, who decided not to treat with any one Canadian club, but only with parties who should represent as far as possible the entire strength of Canadian cricket, in order that the match might have a fairly international character. Thus the matter was dropped for the season of 1878.

It is certainly to be regretted that the Canadian clubs cannot unite and adjust their personal differences, and that the match, United States *vs.* Canada, cannot become an annual fixture, as it would be beneficial to the interests of the game in both localities.

Of the seven international matches which have been played, the United States have won five and lost two. The first of the series took place in New York in 1853, and the last was played in 1860, since which time no regular contest has come off.

The United States eleven stands ready to go to Canada this season, the match to be played annually, alternately in the United States and Canada.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

AMERICAN BOWS.

BECAUSE of great cost of the imported bows, and difficulty in obtaining a supply from England last season, many archers were necessarily compelled to use bows of American manufacture, and these were generally of very rude and inelegant form, and made of poorly seasoned and unfit wood. But with commendable zeal several American manufacturers have this year begun the task of supplying the American market with a better grade of bows and arrows, and with most gratifying results. In many of the cities and villages throughout the United States there are local mechanics who are turning out good bows on special orders only, but I only propose in this paper to examine a few bows from some of the larger manufactories from which many of our fine bows will be drawn during the coming season:

The first to which I shall refer is the split bamboo bow of Conroy Bissett & Malleson's manufacture. In the early part of the month of February last, I procured one of their $20 grade, 6 ft. long, 57 pounds weight, having nickel-plated tips, and silk wound at intervals of every two inches from tip to tip. This bow is made of three strips of split bamboo forming the belly, the hollow being filled with a core of snakewood, and the whole backed with a thin band of white second growth hickory. These are put together with boiling glue, and then wound with the green silk bands. These bindings of silk were adapted by the manufacturers at my suggestion, and although they claim that the glue used is so strong that the winding of silk is unnecessary, yet I am fully persuaded that no glue will stand in a 60 pound bow through a season's shooting, unless the bow is so wound, the powerful recoil, equal to twelve hundred pounds, disintegrating the glue. No archer complained last season that the foreign bows did not shoot well, but we all complained bitterly at their extreme tenderness. Not one archer in ten was able to procure one which would last three months. This was due to three reasons: first, the great demand for archery in this country could not be supplied by the English makers, and American dealers ransacked every auction room and warehouse in England for old and rejected goods, and brought them to this market; second, the backed bows were all injured by the ocean voyage; and lastly, the manufacturers finding themselves overwhelmed with orders, hastily worked up half-seasoned and worthless timber and sent out large quantities of very inferior bows. To insure a supply of good bows this season, will require several large manufactories, and much seasoned timber. This latter I understand the Messrs. Conroy, Bissett & Malleson to possess, not only in the way of split bamboo, but snakewood, and lancewood in abundance. The split bamboo bow which I possess is not perfect, but it is a very high grade bow. It is very quick in its action, has a soft and delightful pull, and sends an arrow with enormous force, as low a flight as any bow I have ever used of its weight, with the one exception of a 56 pound Spanish yew, the property of Mr. Henry C. Carver of Chicago.

The bamboo bow is not heavy in the hand, and is in appearance very showy and elegant. But its chief excellence is its durability. No archer need fear to break one of these bows. I have drawn a 37inch arrow to the head repeatedly on mine; have broken several strings and thoroughly tested its endurance, and am satisfied that with half decent usage it will last for many years. This quality of withstanding rough usage is one of the first requisites of a bow, for what archer cares to invest from $10 to $75 in a bow and break it within a week? Not only is the expense an unpleasant feature, but the impossibility of shooting well with a bow until one becomes used to its action renders it very exasperating to the archer to have his bow break just when he is acquiring control of it. I have doubtless broken more bows than any archer in America last season, and besides the expense in money. I may say that the monotonous snapping of all my fine bows did not cause me to "grow in grace." My shooting is very severe upon a bow, from the fact that I always pull the arrow squarely to the head, with a very quick pull, and loose on the draw. I have not known of any other archer whose experience has been so disastrous as mine. So when I find that *I* cannot break the split bamboo bow, I feel confident that no other archer will. The metal tips on these bows are an improvement in two respects; they never split or break as horn do and thereby break the bow, and they are very handsome. Their only defect is their greater weight, acting as a loaded end to the bow causes the breaking of strings. However, strings are cheaper than bows, and one had better break many strings than lose one good bow. Summing up the qualities of the split bamboo bow, I conclude that it is very enduring, handsome, quick in action, very hard shooting,—having a soft sweet pull, and likely to be very popular with archers who are willing to pay a good price for a fine bow. The Messrs. Conroy, Bisset & Malleson have done a good work and no doubt will reap a fine profit during the coming season. I have found by experimenting that my bow at least, and I think other bows of bamboo, will do best with heavy arrows, not less than five shillings weight, 5. 8. being preferable, the peculiar springy leap of the bow when the string is loosed being suited to a strong, rigid arrow. When a light, weak arrow is used the powerful and sudden blow of the string springs the arrow, either breaking it or injuring its flight. Given a strong string, a rigid arrow and a steady pull, and the split bamboo will drive the arrow with beautiful steadiness, and great force.

E. I. Horsman of 80 & 82 William street, N. Y., has begun the manufacturing of fine archery goods at his factory at Little Falls, Rhode Island. I have two snakewood-backed with lance, one amaranth-backed with lance, two lance-backed with hickory, and one self lance, of his make, and I not only give it as my own opinion, but as the opinion of every member of the Wabash Merry Bowmen who has seen them, that they are the finest lot of bows, of those woods, ever seen together. The workmanship is perfect, the joining of the two pieces being a triumph of skill. The handle of plush, the horns, the polish, and every item of finish could not be improved. The two snakewood bows are of 48 and 58 pounds weight, and the pull of each is so sharp and true, that an arrow is carried with a most beautiful flight. Having seen so many futile attempts of our American bowyers to get up a good wood bow last year, I had about reached the conclusion that it could not be done, but I am satisfied that ere the summer is over we will be buying most of our cheaper bows from American makers. Of course when a gentleman desires a fine Spanish or Italian yew bow of a price from $55 to $250, he will send to Europe for it, as several of our archers have done this spring, but for lance, snake, amaranth, bamboo and other bows costing from $5 to $20 each, we will rely upon home makers. I happen to know that Mr. Horsman has prepared a magnificent silver mounted, velvet lined, mahogany case, containing six fine bows, each one a marvel of beauty, and two dozen finest arrows, which he offers as a prize at the Chicago Tournament, to take place in August, 1879, under the auspices of the National Archery Association. This elegant case will not be of less than $125 in value, and will be keenly fought for on the target field. No archer seeing these bows, can doubt their excellence. Their symmetry, the perfect curvature of each limb, the sweetness of their pull, and the quickness of their action proclaim them the perfection of hardwood bows. Of course no hardwood bow, however perfect, can compare with a finest Spanish or Italian self yew, but the majority of American archers will not care to invest $50 to $75 in one bow, and I would not advise the purchase of a yew bow at a less price. Mr. Henry C. Carver of Chicago, Ill. has one of 56 pounds weight, which cost, delivered at Chicago, $77, and one which cost $135. The last is the perfection of the bowyers art. Such bows as these are an endless delight to the owner, but few will be willing to bear such expense. I have two of Aldred's make, one of which cost $49, and the other $77 delivered at Crawfordsville.

The cheaper bow shoots as well as the costlier one, but I think it will not endure so well. Two very fine Spanish yew bows, are among the prizes offered by Mr. Aldred at the Chicago Meeting. Messrs. W. A. Russell, and Charles A. Jay of the Kokomo Archers have each two fine yews of Aldred's make costing about $75 each, delivered. Outside of these I know of no yew bows of more than $30 valuation in America. So long as our archers are using bows of lancewood, rosewood, or snakewood, I would not advise them to import them, for the word bows of Mr. Horsman, the split bamboo of Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, and the three piece bows of Messrs. A. G. Spalding & Bro.'s of 118 Randolph street, Chicago, will give greater satisfaction. These latter bows are made upon special orders only, and are so constructed that it appears almost impossible for them to break. Two thin bands of split bamboo are used to form the belly and back of the bow, the center piece being of the finest heart snakewood. These three pieces are first put together with glue, great care being taken not to race the fine natural enamel upon the bamboo. Then the bow is strongly wrapped from tip to tip with heavy silk, in bands an inch wide and placed about an inch apart. Some of these bows in the hands of members of the Chicago Archery Association have been used constantly all winter, and are now as straight and perfect as the day they were made. Of some forty or more now in use, not one has ever shown an evidence of yielding. As the bamboo on the belly is so hard that it cannot pinch, and the bow is so strongly wrapped that it cannot yield in the glue joints or splinter up on the back, it is difficult to see how one can break. Their shooting qualities are most excellent, they being very quick, smooth in the pull, and causing no jar in the hand at the recoil of the bow. I do not know the cost of them, as the one I have ordered built for me has not reached me yet. I think about $18 is the retail price. Messrs. Spalding will offer some of their finest make as prizes at the Chicago meeting. I do not advocate the sacrifice of buying poor bows from American makers, simply to encourage home manufacture, but when such work as the bows above described are turned out at home, I feel sure that our archers can rely upon getting good gear at less price at home than they can by going abroad. I intend soon to give the result of my examination and testing of American strings and arrows, some handsome specimens of which I have been using for the past three months.

WILL H. THOMPSON.

BROOKLYN ARCHERY CLUB.—The Brooklyn archers met together recently and organized themselves into a club, which will meet again tomorrow for the election of officers and other business. Many of the members of the new club have already acquired considerable skill at the butts. One of the more enthusiastic of them has fitted up a range in the attic of his store, whither he and his comrades repair on rainy days and "keep their hands in." Through the courtesy of Mr. J. Y. Cullyer, the club have secured most excellent grounds in Prospect Park.

AMERICAN MADE BOWS—When it comes to a question of mechanical skill we need not go abroad to England or any other country for good work. Only let American manufacturers understand that an article is wanted and they will very soon supply the demand. A recent illustration of this ready adaptation of skill is afforded by the manufacture of archery goods. When Maurice Thompson wrote the articles for *Scribner's*, which first brought archery into notice as a pastime, he referred to the bows of English makers as the only satisfactory ones in the market. This was all very true at the time, but it is true no longer. Mr. E. I. Horsman, of New York City, now manufactures bows and arrows which are not only equal in every way to the best imported goods, but according to the testimony of the best judges in the country, are a great deal better. We have examined some very beautiful lemon and lancewood, rosewood and snakewood bows, which are beautiful specimens of material and of workmanship. There may be no royal road to good shooting, but if there were it would be by such implements.

A FINE SCORE.—While in Chicago recently as the guest of Mr. H. C. Carver, at Highland Park, Mr. Will H. Thompson, of Crawfordsville, Ind., shot three arrows at a range of 100 yards, driving them all into a circle ten inches in diameter. This heads the list of American scores, and is a feat whose skill will be readily appreciated by our archery readers. We shall not be surprised to chronicle something even more wonderful than this before a twelve-month has passed, for from all appearances, archery is the coming pastime, and when all America comes to squint along the arrow, as all America will before very long, the bowmen who pulled their strings a thousand years ago may look to their laurels.

AN EXCEPTION.—In the race for matrimony it isn't always the girl that covers the most laps that wins.—*New Haven Register.*

MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB.—The open handicap games of this club will be held on their grounds, Eighth avenue and Fifty-sixth street, next Saturday.

—Dr. Willard sums up his views on the temperance question in five conclusions: First—There is a wide distinction, which ought to be recognized by temperance reformers, between fermented and distilled liquors. In fermented liquor alcohol is found in its natural chemical combination; in distilled liquor it is found pure and simple. In the one case it may be employed in diet and for nourishment; in the other case it is to be regarded only as a medicine, and as a dangerous one, to be used only with caution. Fermented liquors include ale, beer, cider, and the various wines. Second—If men would use pure fermented liquors in moderate quantities, as a condiment, and only in connection with their meals, the use need not be harmful, and at least in the case of those past the middle life might be beneficial. Therefore the State ought to license only real inns, and for the sale of fermented liquors alone. Third—Total abstinence is a good thing for everybody, because the use of even fermented liquors is dangerous, in that in some individuals, especially in those who inherit a tendency to inebriety, it creates or awakens an appetite for drink, and healthy persons do not need them. Fourth—Distilled liquors are deadly. Their use is productive of more disease, physical, mental and moral, than that of any other known agent, and produces an immeasurably greater number of untimely deaths. Fifth—Distilled liquor is an indispensable medicine, but it sale should be confined to drug stores, and on the prescription of a physician.

A WOMAN JOCKEY.—In a certain London boarding house, not far from Regent's Park, the guest who comes in late at night will sometimes see a side saddle lying on the floor in the lower hall. Usually it has disappeared before he is down in the morning. If not, a finely-formed, healthy young English woman will be one of the Anglo-American company that gathers at the breakfast table. She is its owner.

This boarding house is her home. Riding horses at races and sales is her occupation. An orphan of respectable parentage, obliged to support herself, the avenues to a livelihood that opened before such a young girl as she, in the crowded, elbowing life of England, were few and unpromising. She had an English woman's love of animals and out-door occupations. And she had dauntless, magnificent physical courage. So she drifted into this strange life.

She finds employment from one end of England to the other. One morning she is off to cab, her saddle beside her, for a horse market in the east of London. The next, perhaps, she is hurrying from her early breakfast to take the train at King's Cross for Doncaster. There is no horse so vicious that she hesitates to mount him. He may fall with her; he cannot throw her.

She is sent for to ride horses that men dare not or will not; horses that have killed their riders more than once, and that will do their best to kill her. But she has a reputation that, for bread's sake and shelter's sake, she cannot afford to lose, and she never declines to mount a horse because it is dangerous to do so. One night she comes home bruised and weak—her horse fell on her to day. Another, her face flushes with satisfaction as she tells her kind friend, the landlady, that her horse won the race.

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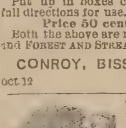

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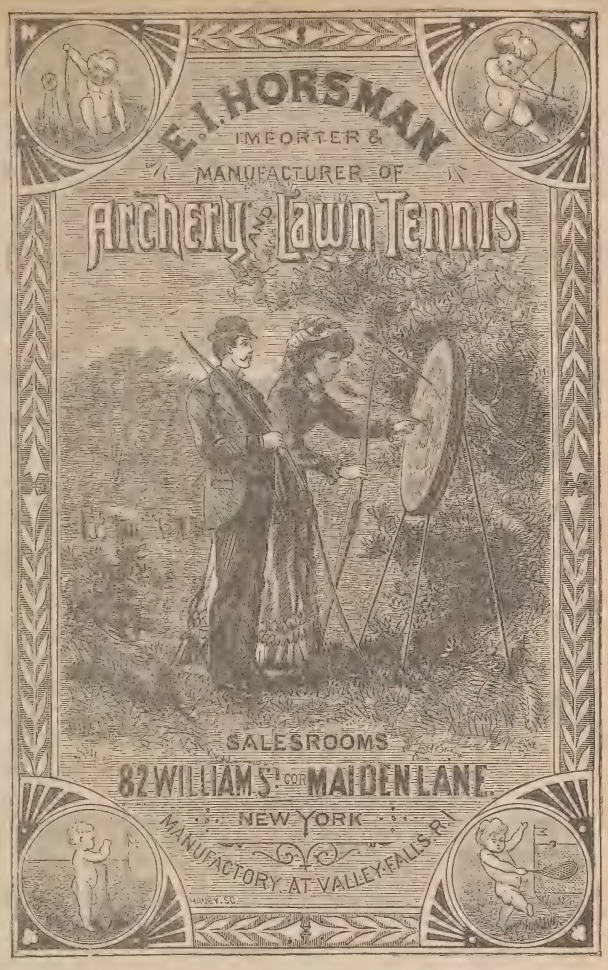
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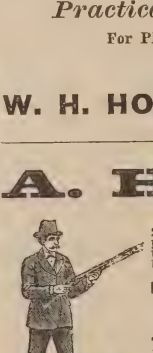

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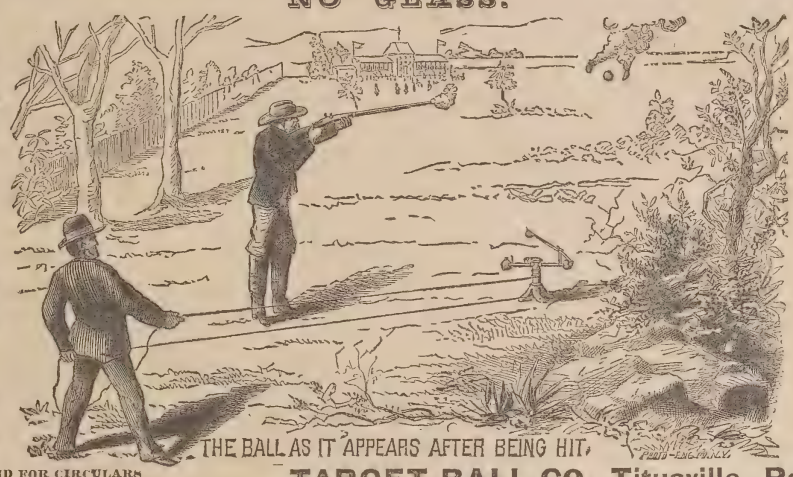

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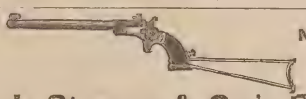

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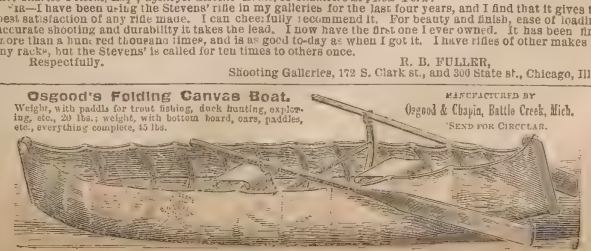

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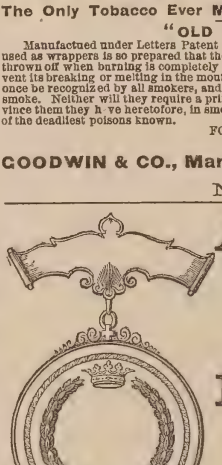

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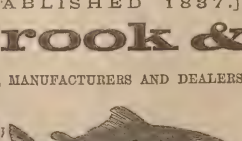

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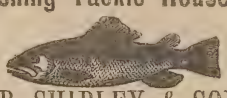

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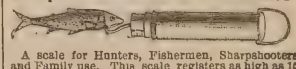

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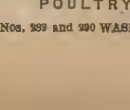

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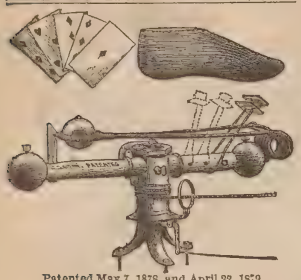

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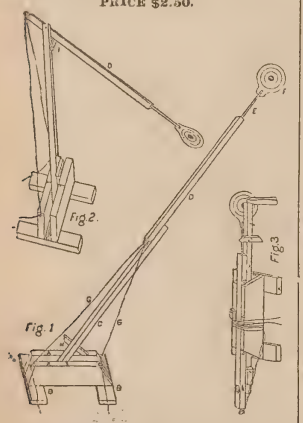

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CAPTAIN BOGARDUS ON TIN-COATED SHOT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1879.

Having been asked by many of your readers as to the merits of TIN-COATED SOFT SHOT, I desir to say that I consider it the best shot I have ever used. I have given it a very severe test, having shot me 6,000 ball match, Jan. 8 and 9, with it. In that match I used two sets of double barrels, one of 10 and thy other 12-bore, and each single barrel was discharged 1,500 times without being once cleaned. The inner surface of the barrels is bright and free from scratches, although in shooting I used them until the became so hot that they would not bear handling. I cannot imagine any case of ordinary use which could so severely test the cleanliness and perfection of the tin-coating and its freedom from injury by any heat which could ever result from continuous discharges of the gun. A. H. BOGARDUS.

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Greater facilities and greater demand have enabled us to reduce the price of the powder considerably, and the fact that the Government Armory at Springfield is making now all kinds of testing machinery for us will enable us to produce always a uniform, and in every way reliable, article.

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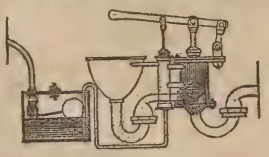

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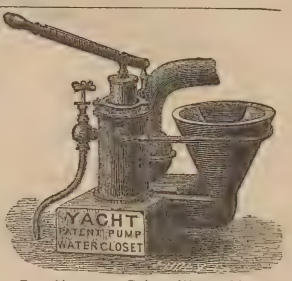

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1879.

Volume 12—No. 11.
No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

CHICKAREE.

In a wide-spreading tree
A spry chickaree,
With heart full of glee,
Had chattered a noisy good-morning;
And seemed in his fun
To be telling some one
Of the work he had done
His nest in the branches adorning.

A bright squirrel guest
He had brought to his nest,
And was doing his best
In showing his snug little dwelling;
He had said in his pride
He would like to reside
With her as a bride,—
And that is the tale he was telling.

So high in the beach,
So far out of reach,
So cosy for each,
And a brown-thrush too for a neighbor;
She could hear the bird sing
While nuts he would bring—
Or any sweet thing,—
And love would thus hallow his labor.

They could see the sun set,
And tell how they met,
And would never regret
The day they had started together,
To work and to play,
From danger away,
From day unto day,
Whatever the season or weather.

The gay little guest
Accepted the nest—
She thought it was best—
Where the beautiful branches were spreading;
And tho' coy and demure,
Heart willing and pure,
Said "Yes" to her wooer,
And the wood-bells rang out for a wedding.

In the wide-spreading tree
They sing "Chickaree"
With hearts full of glee,
And chatter a noisy good-morning;
While he in his way,
Light-hearted and gay,
Is seeming to say,
Her love now his home is adorning.

J. C. BURNETT.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

Down the Connecticut in a Canoe.

OUR trip was made in a double canoe, and, though not of the latest model, it carried us through places which would surely have wrecked an ordinary canoe. It was of half-inch pine, flat bottom, 15ft. long, 20in. across bottom and 32in. on top, with great sheer. It was rigged with low kneeling seats and cross-bars to sit upon, which arrangement gives perfect control in rough water; but its use is attended with rather less comfort than "riding a rail." This canoe weighed about fifty pounds when dry, but when soaked, as on our last carry, a ton or so would be a fair estimate, though, like our big trout, I shouldn't care to see it weighed.

We left Second Lake Aug. 26, with something like a hundred pounds of baggage, too much for the canoe, as we found out in the first rapid. I will not relate in detail the adventures of the first fifty miles to North Stratford, the first town on the railroad, for the canoeist will hardly care to have his boat transported beyond this point. Enough to say that we were four days running this distance, which time covered the most wretched series of mishaps on record. The water was very low, and, in the words of an old colored man who attended us on some of our earlier excursions, the river was "all bottom" and "mighty jubous." "White water" was something we had never encountered before, but a capsize and general smash up the first day out showed us that we couldn't successfully drift through rapids.

From North Stratford the river winds along quite rapidly at first, and then, with long smooth reaches where the quiet beauty of the ever-changing shores and stream, seemed a grateful relief after the three miles of gravel bars above the town. A little back from the river, here grown to considerable size, the mountains rise with sometimes only their forest-covered tops appearing above the banks, while in the wider places the whole landscape appears, the hills gradually rising as they approach the White Mountains, fifty miles south. This is a farming country, and eggs, milk, and supplies generally, are cheap and of the best. Teal are seen every mile or two, as are black ducks and mergansers at that season. Our rough appearance after two months in the woods caused us to be taken for river men; to our advantage, perhaps, for these rather reckless characters command great respect among the inhabitants, who take some care to avoid provoking them. The upper half of the river is generally clear of logs before July, and until this time no canoeing can be done.

The Fifteen Mile Falls commence in the town of Dalton and end in Lower Waterford. Their name would seem to indicate their length, but it is eighteen miles by river from the long bar at the upper end to the rough ledges about the Last Pitch, and for two days and a half our ears never lost the constant roar. We chose our camps between two bars, if possible, but even then the sound would fill our dreams and greet us on awakening. If one wishes to enjoy merely a quiet voyage on smooth water he can get a farmer's wagon and ride around the falls in style, or, if the water be very low, it is better to carry, unless one has a decided taste for wading over boulders and sacking a canoe all day. But with a good state of the water, say a foot higher than is usual in summer, and a double canoe, I could ask no wilder, more thrilling excitement than would be afforded by a run through these rapids. They open with a gravel-bar nearly a mile long, followed by an equal extent of smooth water in which to take breath. I would add, parenthetically, that the term "gravel" seems to be applied by the rivermen to all boulders of less size than a small house. On account of the low water we could get along only by alternately wading and paddling. The flat, water-soaked bottom of the canoe would slide over a rock and yield considerably without splitting, though the sensation produced by this operation, while going with lightning speed down the current, was not agreeable. A boat with an inflexible keelson would inevitably have been wrecked.

We worried along over six or seven miles of shallow, screaming gravel-bars to the Middle Pitch, which was run in good style. In fact, for seven or eight miles further, in spite of some terrible thumps, we ran wherever the volume of water was sufficient. But when we saw the dark water shattered to spray and foaming with a heavy roar down Holbrook's Bar, for the first time we dared not trust our overloaded boat to the current. Heavy rains to the northward had doubled the volume of the river since morning, and for more than a mile we could see the water rushing down, with the huge black boulders standing grim and immovable in the leaping spray. It took us all the afternoon to "lead by" this bar, being nearly swept off several times. Often one of us would slip off a rock into seven or eight feet of water, but the other would hold the canoe fast, and in this way a wetting was the only result. As we had not been dry since leaving the lake, the plunges of this day did not cause much discomfiture. Next morning an easy carry of less than a mile ended our trouble as far as long rapids were concerned, and we were by no means sorry to hear the roar die away behind as the canoe sped away down the swift and still rising river. The surges were then six or seven feet high in the last part of the pitch, but from the high rocky bank a single passage could be traced where a light canoe might live.

The rivermen have worn a good path on the west shore, for even they carry around all but their best boats, though the rocks are far below the surface when the drive passes this point. A few miles below is a short carry at Barnet Pitch, McIndoe's necessitates another of a few rods, and finally a hundred rods around Dodge's Pitch, a few miles from McIndoe's, leaves us clear water more than forty miles to the Lebanon Falls near White River Junction. Here are three pitches which we did not try to run. The Franconia Mountains are visible for many miles below McIndoe's, and a few days' tramp through them and the White Mountains would be a most enjoyable feature of a voyage down the river, but in our own case the time was too limited. Four miles below W. R. Junc. is a little fall not difficult to run. We passed this on our last day's run of over sixty miles, including a short carry at Bellows Falls, and on the eleventh day from Second Lake pulled up at our little wharf at Brattleboro, none the worse for seventy-five days' spent on the Upper Connecticut.

X.

SALMON FISHING IN CANADA.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Why is it that so few of our anglers indulge in the glorious sport of salmon fishing? Perhaps because those who tell you your first fish will cost $500 do not want what they call their "sanctuaries" made so public, and therefore scare us by magnifying the cost of the trip. I am satisfied that very few of the many who read your valuable paper are aware that within forty hours by rail from this city as good sport can be found as anywhere under the sun, in a river, thanks to protection of the right sort, where one of the oldest Indian guides told me only last summer there were ten times as many salmon as thirty years ago, when among the first he guided strangers to the fishing grounds, and where an angler can go and have one week's fishing for an expense not exceeding $100, not including tackle, of course. I refer to Metapediac, a delightfully located settlement at the confluence of the Metapediac and Restigouche Rivers, in the Province of Quebec, Canada, a station on the Intercolonial Railway, 302 miles east from Quebec, and reached in less than 23 hours from Montreal, or 12 hours from St. John, N. B.

The Restigouche means "the river which divides like the Hand," alluding to its separating into five large branches, which are the Metapediac or Musical River, Upsalguitch or Blanket River, Wetarrokegewick or Large River, Mistouche or Little River, and the Waagan or Knife River. Where the main river enters the Baie des Chaleurs it is three miles wide and very deep. From tide water to its source, near Lake Temisconata, it is 200 miles, and drains 5,000 square miles of territory. Its waters flow over a bed of rock and pebbles, and are always clear and pure as crystal. The wild grandeur of its scenery is beyond description, especially that portion where it forces its way through the mountains.

Here on its upper waters the eagle, unmolested, builds its nest upon high cliffs, the bear and wildcat secrete themselves in caves and rocky fissures; the moose and carriboo browse upon their favorite food; and salmon, fearless and free, reflect the sunshine in the deepest and darkest pools. At many of the windings a grand panoramic view is produced, impressing one with the idea of some mighty amphitheatre situated in the midst of Nature's wilds, which completely dazzles the eye with delight, and for the moment almost overcomes the mind with awe.

[This description is taken from the "Intercolonial Railway Guide Book." For a lengthy article read *Harper's Magazine* for 1869. It is entitled the "Restigouche," by Chas. Hallock.]

After leaving the cars at Metapediac, you find yourself very near a good hotel kept by Mr. Daniel Frazer. Here you can be fitted out at short notice with all the requisites, guides (Indians), canoes, tents and provisions for camping out if one takes a notion that way, and in fifteen minutes time from the hotel be on the pools where the salmon are lying, and in ten minutes more know what it is to be playing a twenty-five pound fish (which was brought to gaff in forty minutes), as was my experience last summer, although late for the best fishing.

The season when the salmon begins to take the fly varies more or less every year. What is called the first run are all large fish ranging in weight from 30 to 40 pounds each, and even as heavy as 42 or 45 pounds have been taken, and they are fighters I can tell you. It is seldom one of these fish is killed in less than two hours, and we have known some of our most renowned and experienced anglers to get hooked on to a sulker that took him four hours to bring to gaff. When they are in the mood of it you must follow them down swift and dangerous rapids and bring to bear all the skill and knowledge of the oldest and most experienced canoemen, with cool heads and strong arms.

Besides good salmon fishing there are fine large trout to be had in all the streams. You have only to go up the Metapediac River to Cooks Brook on Mill Stream or some of the other well known resorts, and be sure of bringing back a fine string. Last July I put my canoe, guides and other outfit on the up-train that comes along at Metapediac about 7 o'clock A. M., and at 8 o'clock was on the Metapediac River, 20 miles up stream, casting for whatever might happen to be inclined to take the hook. On our way down two salmon were hooked, but as I was a poacher as far as those fish were concerned, it might not be well to say whether they were brought to gaff or not, but what can an angler do who is fishing for trout and salmon insist upon getting on his hooks? At the mouth of the Assametquaghan River, I took in about fifteen minutes 22 trout that weighed when we got back to the hotel at night 49½ pounds, and they were all beauties and very gamy. At my first cast three fish struck me at the same moment, and I was not aware that I had more than one fish hooked until I saw three tails working up stream. As I was heavily rigged, and my guides were getting dinner, I dragged them all out on the stones at my feet, and they weighed 3½, 1¾, 1½ pounds. My Indians said that was the first time they had seen three fish of that size taken at one cast, but it is often done in those streams that abound in large trout. The season when large numbers of trout may be taken is from the middle of August to late in the fall. There never has been a time, even in the early part of July, that I have not had a good day's sport when I went for it.

Your readers may by this time be getting tired of my long story, and want to know more fully the particulars of a trip

that costs only $100. You must calculate on 10 days; 6 days on the pools fishing—viz.:

Fare from New York via Montreal and Quebec, and back to New York	$35 60
10 days' board, at $2 per day	20 00
4 nights in sleeping coach, at $2 per night	8 00
6 days' fishing, $1 per day a rod	6 00
6 days guides and canoe, $2.50 per day	15 00
6 days' board of guides, $1.20 per day	7 20
Extras	8 20
Total	$100 00

For an outfit (always remembering that the best is the cheapest) you will need a good wood rod (I believe the greenheart the best), reel, line, flies and casting lines on leaders, $50 will suffice, but in purchasing be sure you get none but the very best and strongest, and such can be had of William Mills & Son, 7 Warren street, New York, or Bradford & Anthony, 374 Washington street, Boston.

My fishing for several years has been done with one of H. L. Leonard's split bamboo rods, and nothing can equal them for lightness or elasticity and the exquisite finish of the ferrules, requiring no holdfasts to keep the rod from coming apart while casting, as are required on all English or Scotch rods which I have used or seen. Weight is a great consideration in a rod where you are sometimes obliged to swing for hours tempting the fish with every variety of fly in your book when they are not in the mood to be thus imposed upon.

Speaking of Leonard's rods, I am glad to see by your advertising columns that the old (established 1822) and very reliable fishing tackle house of William Mills & Son, No. 7 Warren street, New York city, are the sole agents for this truly celebrated article in piscatorial implements. GHILSE.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

THE FLEAS OF FLORIDA.

AT this present time, March, Florida is literally a land of flowers, as the orange trees are in full bloom and the wild flowers of the woods greet the lover of nature. The average winter visitor does not learn much of Florida; he hurries from one fashionable resort to another, and skips all the country between. The best way to study the country and the people, to find game, or to save money, is to keep away from the fashionable resorts. You will learn more in six months than you would in six years' visitations made in the ordinary mode.

This point (Orange Park) is a good base for the ordinary sportsman; the "Park View" house is a good one, kept by Mr. Crittenden, of the "Cooper House," at Cooperstown, N. Y. There are two good stores where almost everything wanted may be obtained at reasonable prices. Jacksonville is only twelve miles distant, with convenient access three or four times a day by steamers. "Doctors' Lake" joins its waters with the St. Johns River a half mile from the hamlet, and its borders furnish hunting grounds for almost everything, from quail to alligators. Fishing is good if you know how, when and where to catch the finny tribe. A few miles back from the river on either side turkey and deer may be found, and if the sportsman is fond of snakes he can find a variety within a reasonable walking distance.

The discomforts of life in Florida are few, but as warmer weather approaches they become more apparent. I have made the acquaintance of the "wood-tick" who "sticketh closer than a brother;" have had some experience with "red bugs," sand flies, etc., but for pertinacity, agility, industriousness and general meanness I cheerfully award the palm to the flea. My experience has been amusing. One day I discovered some ugly red blotches on my person which required scratching. I spoke to several friends about my disease, and they pronounced it the "hives, or herpes," and advised the use of cream of tartar and sulphur. So of course cream of tartar and sulphur occupied a prominent place in my bill of fare for three or four days. As my disease rapidly grew worse, I applied to a medical gentleman for relief; he prescribed sarsaparilla and iron, said my blood was out of order, and a dose or two of pills would do me good. I followed the prescription for two more days of agony and passed two long, sleepless nights. On the next day I concluded I would take a critical inspection of my scarified cuticle, and stripped off all my clothing, and, as luck would have it, I fortunately had on white underclothing, that revealed the miserable little wretches to my astonished gaze—Fleas! Fleas!! Fleas!!! I threw my physic to the dogs, bought a bottle of Persian insect powder, and am once more resigned to life.

Moral—Keep away from all old log houses, pens, dogs, etc., at this time of the year. It is said that when watermelons come fleas go, which is poor consolation, as I intend to be home in New York by June if possible, as by that time the malarial fiend lays violent hands on nine-tenths of the people, or did last summer, if the testimony of residents who are not intrested in selling lands can be believed.

NAUTICUS.

SHOOTING ON THE CHATIWISKA RIVER, FLORIDA.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The little village of Bay Port, west coast of Florida, comprises only four families. Fifteen miles north of Bay Port lies the Chatiwiska River, the home of the deer, bear, wild turkey and water-fowl. On account of the dense, low swamp on either side, it is only approached by boat. Seldom does any one visit this wild retreat, and the deer that never before saw a white man suffer a boat to approach very near. At midnight on the 10th of January, my man of all work, Steve, and myself started for the river, and at sunrise we were well up into its mouth We had stripped our oars, and Steve was poling the boat slowly, while I was looking up stream. Suddenly I was startled by Steve shooting both barrels at once. He quickly landed the boat, and, bounding ashore, was struggling with a large buck. I went to his assistance, and we soon had the fellow in the boat. The tide was coming in, and we drifted up stream. I could not withstand the temptation to let go both barrels at a flock, although we had decided not to shoot at ducks, for fear of frightening away the larger game. We picked up nine gray ducks. We soon arrived at the shell mound, and after carefully looking around for game, landed and built a fire, and made a breakfast of broiled deer liver, hot coffee and condensed milk, with sweet potatoes and soda crackers. Steve said he knew of a scrub about one-half mile from the river, and was sure of some large game by going there. I gave him my ride, and I remained on the mound. I made a kind of wooden shovel, and was busy digging into the shell mound. I had already found human bones and pieces of pottery, when I was startled by the "Quit, quit, quit," of a turkey. Looking carefully over the swamp, I saw a turkey coming, seemingly frightened, and looking beyond, I saw a red creature kind of crawling for her. I waited until the turkey was within ten yards of me, then fired, and turning quickly, had a snap shot at the retreating creature. As there was water between it and where I was, I could not go there. I had heard Steve shoot three times. I heard him shoot again, nearer, and in a few moments three deer bounded past. One stumbled; then coming nearer, stumbled again, fell, and lay quiet within forty yards of where I stood. In a few moments Steve came with a small deer and a large turkey, and said he had crippled another deer. I told him what I had seen and done, and as I could see the motion of the head of the deer that had fallen I shot at it twice with the rifle. On account of the appearance of a coming storm, we started for home as soon as possible, and with both wind and tide in our favor, at half-past four o'clock we were safely moored at the little wharf at Bay Port. W.

Fish Culture.

STATE FISH COMMISSIONERS.

WE publish below a correct list of the Fish Commissioners of 21 States. The names have been obtained by direct application to some member of each of the boards, and may therefore be relied upon as accurate. A comparison of this list with those published in the various State reports will develop the curious fact that no one of the latter is correct. We shall supplement the present list with the names of other commissioners as soon as they are received. To the gentlemen who have so promptly responded to our request for these names we return our thanks. Any State Commissions whose members may not have received our written request, will oblige us and will render material service to fish-culturalists by promptly sending to us their names:—

CALIFORNIA.—S. R. Throcmorton, San Francisco; B. B. Redding, San Francisco; J. D. Farwell, Alameda.

COLORADO.—Wilson E. Sisty, Brookvale.

CONNECTICUT.—Wm. M. Hudson, Hartford; Robert G. Pike, Middletown; James A. Bill, Lyme.

GEORGIA.—No fish commission. T. B. James is State Agricultural Commissioner.

IOWA.—B. F. Shaw, Anamosa.

KENTUCKY.—Executive Committee: Wm. Griffith, P. H. Darby, Dr. S. W. Coombs, J. A. Steele, J. H. Burns. Commissioners: Jno. B. Walker, T. T. Garra, Jas. B. Casey, C. J. Walton, W. C. Allen, P. H. Darby.

MAINE.—E. M. Stilwell, Bangor; Henry O. Stanley, Dixfield.

MARYLAND.—T. B. Ferguson, Baltimore; Thomas Hughlett Easton.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Theodore Lyman, Brookline; E. A. Brackett, Winchester; Aza French, So. Braintree.

MICHIGAN.—Eli R. Miller, Richland; Andrew J. Kellogg, Detroit; J. C. Parker, Grand Rapids; Geo. H. Jerome, Niles, Superintendent.

MINNESOTA.—*St. Paul, March* 21.—1st Dist., Daniel Cameron, La Crescent; 2d Dist., Wm. W. Sweney, M. D., Red Wing; 3d Dist. Rob't Ormsby Sweeny, St. Paul.

NEVADA.—H. G. Parker, Carson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Sam'l. Webber, Manchester; Luther Hayes, South Milton; Albina H. Powers, Plymouth.

NEW JERSEY.—B. P. Howell, M. D. Woodbury, Col. E. J. Anderson, Trenton; Theodore Morford, Newton.

NEW YORK.—R. Barnwell Roosevelt, 76 Chambers street, New York; Edward M. Smith, Rochester; Richard U. Sherman, New Hartford, Oneida Co.

OHIO.—J. C. Fisher, Coshocton; L. A. Harris, Cincinnati; R. Cummings, Toledo.

PENNSYLVANIA.—H. J. Reeder, Easton; James Duffy, Marietta; Ben. L. Hewit, Hollidaysburg.

RHODE ISLAND.—Alfred A. Reed, Jr., Providence; Newton Dexter, Providence; John H. Barden, Rockland.

VERMONT.—M. Goldsmith, Rutland; Charles Barrett, Grafton.

VIRGINIA.—W. W. Marshall McDonald, Lexington. He has recommended in report that the duties be turned over to Commissioner of Agriculture.

WISCONSIN.—Gov. Wm. E. Smith, *ex-officio*, Madison; Wm. Welch, President, Madison; Moses Hooper, Secretary, Oskosh; P. R. Hoy, Treasurer, Racine; H. W. Welcher, Sup't, Madison; Mark Douglas, Melrose, Jackson Co.; John F. Antisdel, Milwaukee; Christopher Hutchinson, Beetown, Grant Co.

Remarks Upon the Management of Public Aquaria, With a Plan for Reducing Their Running Expenses.

BY FRED MATHER.

[Read before the American Fish Cultural Association.]

In the practical working of a large public aquarium, it is found that the well-known principle upon which parlor aquaria are kept, known as the "self-sustaining" principle of oxygenation by means of plant life, is deficient in furnishing a sufficient quantity of oxygen to completely consume all feculent matter and to sustain the large specimens and numbers of animals required to be shown. Another reason is that there are some forms of life which refuse to live in still water, no matter how well it may be supplied with oxygen. In fresh water this is readily seen in the salmon tribe and some of the percoids and brook cyprinoids, while in a self-sustaining marine aquarium there are but few fishes that will live. Two modes then remain as at all possible for an aquarium built upon a large scale, viz.: the introduction of air by means of an air pump, and the circulating system.

The former of these methods is only fit for a temporary exhibition, and, even then, requires great care and cleanliness or the fish will not thrive even for a few days; and in this I found my views corroborated by the experience of the oldest and best aquarium keepers in Europe, most of whom have entirely abandoned the use of air pumps as the cause of more harm than good. The Great Brighton Aquarium has a combination of methods—the sea-water being pumped from the sea into reservoirs and then distributed. At the same time a system of air pipes is relied on for aeration, as the water is kept until it gets cloudy and then is furnished anew, causing it to be clear at times and at others cloudy.

I may as well explain here that sea-water, no matter how clear it may be when procured, will become so clouded within a week that a person cannot see in it to the extent of a foot. This is caused by the decay of the organic matter, which, if the water is circulated, will in time become burned up and deposited upon the bottom of the reservoirs in the form of harmless sediment, say in from one to three months, or even longer, before the water becomes beautifully limpid and of the highest transparency.

It is after this purification that plants begin to grow and beautify the hard lines of the rockwork; and, in my opinion, the water in a marine aquarium should be circulated for six months in a dim twilight before a fish is placed in it. One of the worst things to contend with in a public aquarium is the light, which, however necessary for the people who visit it, is very detrimental to the fishes.

In speaking of aquarium keeping, I will say that I would not include in this term any system in which the entire stock requires renewing every three months, as there are many fishes which are quite well adapted to aquarium life and which will thrive there if the tanks are properly kept. Although aeration by circulation is the proper and only correct method for public aquaria, the aid of vegetation is not to be despised, and marine vegetation is somewhat difficult to grow; yet, if the rock work is so arranged as to give light and shade, and even gloom in some places, the plants which would thrive will appear of themselves, their spores being everywhere in sea water. The green algæ (*Chlorosperma*) will come in the lighter parts, while in the obscure portions those most delicate red weeds (*Rhodosperma*) may grow. If, however, it is thought best to introduce these plants, it will be found that most of them will die, as, before they get fairly settled in their new home, the stimulus of the light will have covered them with green or purple filamentous weeds, as Conferva, Oscillatoria, etc., which conceal them with their abundant growth, and finally smother them. The mullets (family *Mugilidæ*) are the only good vegetable eaters among our marine fishes which thrive in aquaria, and, with the vegetable-eating mulluska which may be carefully introduced, are beneficial in keeping this growth down to some extent, but are as likely to eat the plants which they should not, as all other things are to work against our wishes. The well-known Venus' ear (*Haliotis tuberculata*) is a favorite in English tanks and eats conferva clean, and in the two best aquaria in that country the tanks are never cleaned on the inside, yet they look as if that operation had just been performed.

In a French book on acclimatization, by H. de la Blanchere, it is stated that the more the plants belong to the inferior organisms the greater their oxygenating power, and that cryptogamic plants have a greater power of vivifying water on account of their greater evolution of oxygen, and also that M. St. Hilaire has found that conferva in the aquarium of the Société d'Acclimatation in Paris produces a constant and enormous evolution of oxygen. Such is the influence of light upon vegetation that in my own fresh-water parlor tanks I have found it necessary to shield them at night during the periods of full moon in order to check the growth of conferva; and in a public aquarium it is hardly possible to have it too dim for the well-being of the inhabitants, few of whom live in strong lights. No more light should be allowed than that which comes through the water, as then the visitor standing in obscurity can readily see what would otherwise be indistinct; hence all attempt at ornament or display outside the tanks is useless.

These remarks, so far, have been intended more for those unfamiliar with the subject, and really contain little that is new to the few who have studied it closely; but, in order to render what I intend to say intelligible to the former class, I wish to add the well-known fact that, in aquarium keeping, the longer the water is used the better it is, and that the introduction of new, or fresh water, is often fatal. To sum it up in fewest words, there is not a drop of new water in the world: it has been breathed over and drank over millions of times; the sun draws it up to a certain height only, and it is blown over the land and precipitated in rain, and then returns to the sea. An aquarium such as I am describing is a miniature world, the reservoirs represent the sea, the pump is the sun, the pipes are the clouds which convey the water where it is required, the spigots represent the rain, and the overflow pipes are the brooks and rivers which return the water to its starting-place; and, as the fish only need water to keep them moist and their gills free to absorb the oxygen contained in the water, therefore what they require is water supplied with fresh oxygen, which is fresh water.

With these explanations I will now give my idea of constructing an aquarium upon a new plan, the advantage of which is its economy. First: I would aerate the water by flowing over a shallow bed between the tanks, and then introduce it into the bottoms of them; that is, in at the bottom and out at the top; then over another wide shallow space and down an aperture to the bottom of the next tank. It takes but the slightest contact with the atmosphere for water to absorb its fill of oxygen, if spread out and exposed; a flow of a foot in length by three feet in width, with a depth of half an inch, would be all sufficient. The object of this is economy of water, hence economy of motive power, and was suggested while studying the working of Williamson's "double riffle" hatching trough. In all aquaria, as at present arranged, there are small pipes supplying each tank, and the tanks flow into each other, the second one getting all that flowed into the first in addition to its own stream, while the tenth, in addition to being furnished with as much new water as the first one received gets all that has passed through the other nine. It is evident that if the water is properly aerated after leaving tank No. 1, it is as good as new for the next one, and so on, making a saving in a row of ten tanks of nine-tenths of the water, and consequently of the power required to raise it.

The aquarium at Southport, England, has an elevated reservoir into which the water is pumped from the lower ones and then flows into a few of the show tanks, and the curator, Mr. John Long, remarked that if it was large enough to contain a supply for a week it could be filled in one day and then the engine might rest. Combining this idea with the former one there seems to be no objection to building an aquarium with an elevated reservoir (in addition to the lower one), and by using the aerating principle given before, saving nine-tenths of the fuel and labor required to run a set of tanks as is now done by pumping night and day. The main difficulty would seem to be the high temperature to which an elevated reservoir would be exposed during the summer. This might be fatal, unless it could be overcome by natural advantages, as in case of a hill where the reservoir could be placed in its side, or, if connected with some institution which could combine an ice house with its elevated reservoir.

It has seemed almost impossible to sustain a public aquarium without the objectionable features of what are known as "additional attractions," and yet it should not be. There are a few aquaria which are managed without these, as the one at Southport, the Crystal Palace Aquarium and the pretty little one in Hamburg. These have not even music to disturb one's

thoughts, and an aquarium proper should not have. These aquaria, however, are situated in the midst of other attractions and require an additional fee from the visitor, the first-named being in the Winter Garden, the second in the Crystal Palace, and the third within the Zoological Garden.

I have long hoped to see an aquarium built in America which would be conducted upon correct scientific principles, and in which men of science could become interested. Such an institution would not only be valuable to the public as an educational medium, but also to fish culturists and scientists as a place for experiment.

THE BELASTOMA GRANDIS.—*St. Elie, P. Q., April* 1.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In your issue of March 20 I notice the paper read before the American Fish Cultural Association by Mr. H. D. McGovern, of Brooklyn, in regard to the "Bear Bug," which, from the description, I am inclined to believe exists in waters of the St. Maurice Territory. Some four years since, while fishing in a lake in this parish and meeting with great success, I proposed to the friend who was sharing the sport with me to have some of the trout we were taking carried over to a small lake near the one we were fishing in, and where, for some unaccountable reason, no fish were to be found. We accordingly caught a number of small-sized fish, put them in a tin-pail and started off for the lake. On depositing them in the water one of the largest was pounced upon by a bug answering the description and plate of the *Belastoma grandis*, who grasped the poor fish by the side of the head and soon disappeared from sight. On exploring the shores of the lake we found a number of the queer-looking bugs. I came to the conclusion that no fish could live long in those waters with such enemies to encounter. I noticed this bug some years ago on a large lake of the west branch of the Riviere du Loup, and can now account for the absence of all fish in those waters. The east branch of the same river is one of the best trout streams in the Laurentides.

WM. H. PARKER.

—Seth Green still insists in a letter to the Rochester *Herald* that he does not know how eels breed. They tried to show him at Fulton Market, but he "couldn't see it."

Natural History.

LIST OF THE BIRDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.
—Land Birds.

BY J. MATTHEW JONES.

[*Continued.*]

WE presume that some of our ornithological readers have felt considerable surprise at certain statements made in the installments of the present list already published, and will be glad to have further information on some of the points brought out in it. The announcement that *Turdus mustelinus*, *Sitta pusilla*, and *Siurus motacilla* occur in Nova Scotia, were so startling that we felt that the statements regarding these species ought to be backed up by the most positive evidence. In order to obtain this, we wrote to Mr. Jones with regard to these and some other points in the list, and now print his reply. With regard to *Sitta pusilla* he says:

In the year 1856 I passed through the press (*Naturalist*, England, Vol. VI., Groombridge), for my friend, Lieut. (now Colonel) Bland, R. E., "A List of the Birds of Nova Scotia." In the preparation of this list Col. Bland was assisted by Mr. Andrew Downs and Lieut. Blakiston, R. A. The list was made out with especial care as regards identification of species. In this list is given "brown-headed nuthatch (*S. pusilla*), very rare." Knowing how careful Colonel B. was in preparing this list, I inserted the species in mine. As Col. B. is now quartered in England, I write to him to make further inquiries regarding the species." Mr. Jones further says: "*Turdus mustelinus* rests on the authority of Mr. Winton, of Stewiache—a close observer of birds for many years—who promises to set the matter at rest by procuring next June (the time he observes the species during nidification about his residence, in the backwoods of Colchester Co.) specimens for conclusive identification."

Mr. Jones tells us that *Siurus motacilla* (*Seiurus ludovicianus*), should not have been included in the list, its appearance there being due to a mistake. He also says:

I have omitted one species, viz.: *Melospiza Lincolnii* (Aud.) Bd., which Mr. Downs informs me was identified for him by Mr. Lawrence, of New York, a few years ago. *Ammodromus maritimus* was inserted on my own authority. I shot a single *Ammodromus* about the middle of April, 1877, on the open shore by the Lawrencetown sand-hills among the bent grass. I carefully compared it with Coues, and came to the conclusion that it was *maritimus* rather than *caudacutus*. I shall send it to Washington for identification.

The author's remarks on some other species in the list will be found in their places below. He says, however, in regard to stragglers, which may be found in Nova Scotia, that it must be borne in mind, when considering the question of extreme limit of range of North American birds, the position of our province, which, being placed far out East of the Northern States, is frequently, during violent southerly revolving gales, visited by Southern forms, rarely, if ever, observed in New England. Witness *Tachypetes aquilus* and *Phæthon flavirostri*, and others, so you must not be surprised to see some species of land birds in our list of equal rarity. Recollect these are very rare, or merely stragglers.

76. *Cyanospiza cyanea* (L.), Bd., Indigo Bird.—Very rare.

77. *Cardinalis Virginianus* (Brisson), Bp., Cardinal Red Bird.—Only one instance on record of its occurrence in the province, and, singular to relate, it was in winter time. On the 31st of January, 1871, a female was shot in the open woods at Point Pleasant, near Halifax, the male bird being with her. The specimen was in perfect plumage, and nothing in its appearance denoted the probability of its having escaped from confinement.

78. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (L.), Sw., Bobolink, Ricebird.—This bird is very abundant during the summer months in the interior of the province, especially in the alluvial valleys of Windsor and Annapolis, where numbers breed in the large grain fields and dyke-lands.

79. *Molothrus pecoris* (Gm.), Sw., Cow Bird.—Rare.

80. *Agelæus phœniceus* (L.), V., Red-winged Blackbird.—Mr. Eagan has received specimens of adult and young birds, but it must be considered a rare bird.

81. *Scolecophagus ferrugineus* (Gm.), Sw., Rusty Grackle.—Common; arriving from the North about the last week in March.

82. *Quiscalus major*, Vieil., Boat-tailed Grackle.—Very rare. This species is mentioned in Col. Bland's list, above referred to, and is introduced here for that reason.

83. *Q. purpureus* (Bart.), Licht., Purple Grackle.—Rare; only a few having been observed.

84. *Corvus corax*, L., Raven.—This cannot be considered a common bird in the province, for it is only occasionally that we have an opportunity of seeing it, at least on the sea-coast. It is known to breed here, however, and remains the whole year. Mr. Egan informs me that it is far more common in parts of the interior covered by dense forest.

85. *Corvus americanus*, Aud., Crow.—Very common, especially on the sea-coast, where it gains its food by deligently hunting along the sandy beaches for shell fish, crustaceans, or any stray edible waifs the sea casts up. In winter when the beach is all covered by a dense mass of ice, it has a hard time of it and has to resort to the heaps of rotted seaweed piled up by the farmers for manure, in which it bores holes with its beak in search of maggots. Sometimes the sportsman affords him, unknowingly, a welcome meal, for a wounded sea duck cast upon the ice barrier which skirts the shore is soon perceived by the keen eye of the crow, and quickly torn to pieces; and should a poor wounded elder be cast high and dry upon the strand by the flowing tide, the crow soon has his eye upon him and has not even the decency to allow the debt of nature to be paid before the work of carnage begins.

86. *Cyanurus cristatus* (L.), Sw., Blue Jay.—Common in the interior of the province, but not often seen on the coast. It seems to prefer the localities where the larger timber trees grow.

87. *Perisoreus canadensis* (L.), Bp., Canada Jay.—This bird is not as common about Halifax as it was some years ago, and some seasons it disappears mysteriously from the spots it usually frequents, as if a partial migration took place at such periods. On a cold autumnal morning in the forest, just before breakfast time, when the camp frying-pan is giving out its pleasant odors, several of these birds will come provokingly near, evidently on the look-out for a treat.

88. *Tyrannus carolinensis* (L.), Bd., King Bird.—Rare on the coast, but very common inland, especially in the more cultivated parts. Near Windsor, in Hants Co., I have seen half-fledged young ones in the nest, the first week in July. I have observed that this bird generally lays an egg on alternate days. They are partial to apple trees as a nesting-place.

89. *Contopus virens* (L.), Cab., Wood Pewee.—Common in the cultivated districts of the interior.

90. *Empidonax acadicus* (Gm.), Bd., Green-crested Fly-catcher.—Rather rare.

91. *E. minimus*, Bd., Least Fly-catcher.—Very rare.

92. *Antrostomus vociferus* (Wils.), Bp., Whippoorwill.—Rare of late years, although formerly it was considered as not uncommon. One or two pairs bred regularly until within a few years close to the town, in a secluded spot near the Northwest Arm, in the open woods. Mr. Downs has had a specimen in his hands, procured from the same locality.

93. *Chordeiles virginianus* (Briss.), Bp, Night Hawk.—Very common, arriving from the South about the middle of May.

94. *Chætura pelagica*, (L.), Steph., Chimney Swift.—Very common. In the interior, about the larger lakes, far away from the settlements, these birds breed in their natural state in holes of trees, and seem to choose a site near the water's edge, where a portion of the larger forest trees, having been burned, still stand withered and bleached by the hand of time. Here, high up on their smooth trunks, in some cavities made by the decay of the larger branches, these birds make their nest and rear their young without fear of molestation.

95. *Trochilus colubris*, L., Ruby-throat Humming Bird.—Common, arriving from the South about the last week in May, and leaves about the middle of September. A very pretty specimen of its nest may be seen in the Halifax Museum, attached to a branch of the black birch (*Betula nigra*), which was procured near the N. W. Arm. The young from this nest were hatched about the 23d of June.

96. *Cerylo alcyon* (L.), Boie, Belted Kingfisher.—Very common about the lakes and rivers. The earliest date of its arrival I have recorded in my journal is May 2. It departs South about the middle of September.

97. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*, (Wils.), Bd., Black-billed Cuckoo.—Common.

98. *C. americanus* (L.), Bp., Yellow-billed Cuckoo.—Rare.

99. *Hylotomus pileatus* (L.), Bd., Pileated Woodpecker.—Not uncommon in the more densely wooded districts of the interior.

100. *Picus villosus*, L., Hairy Woodpecker.—Very common all the year. In the spring I have frequently observed it busily employed searching at the base of the alder trunks in swamps, hammering away to get at the larva of insects, which I found, on examination, had eaten the heart of many of the trees completely away. Some few years ago, a neighbor of mine, who attracted numbers of the smaller birds about his premises by feeding them regularly with seed, bread, and even cake! informed me that a hairy woodpecker frequented his back yard for food. It was very fond of the cake, but refused both the seed and the bread. At first it would take a piece of cake in its bill and fly off to the trunk of a tree, on which it would rest in its usual perpendicular position; but finding that the cake fell to the ground when placed against the tree, it at last resorted to the more satisfactory plan of placing the cake in a cleft of the trunk, and so secured it as to be able to peck away until the whole was consumed. Was this instinct or reason?

(To be continued.)

SKUNK BITE.—*Halifax Inlet, W. Florida, March* 28.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Old hunters in this region tell me that they have never heard of any dangerous results from skunk bites, either on man or dog. There are two species of the animal here, one not larger than a gray squirrel, and they are both essence peddlers. S. C. C.

CORRECTION.—In the very interesting notice of the "Nesting of the Great Northern and Loggerhead Shrikes in Maine," which appeared in our issue of April 3, the date at which the nest was taken was given as May simply, when it should have been May 20.

HABITS OF THE WOODCOCK.

MONROETON, Pa., Jan. 27, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Seeing in your issue of Jan. 23 a question as to the habits of woodcock, I am prompted by a desire to repay, in a small part, the many pleasant hours I have spent in the perusal of the entertaining and instructive articles always to be found in FOREST AND STREAM, to give you a little of the result of my own observations on the habits of that king of all game birds. Residing in the northern part of Pennsylvania, and in a locality in which, until recently, the woodcock and ruffed grouse were the only game birds we had, has led me to watch closely their habits. I have stood for hours in the spring of the year, from early twilight until late in the night, listening to the hollow, ringing "Zisb, zisb," of the woodcock, which he repeats at intervals of about twenty seconds for four or five minutes; then for a moment all will be still. Next is heard the sharp whirr of his wings as he takes flight, swinging around and upward in a spiral, rising, as they tell us the English lark does, high in the air, until the sound of his wings is almost lost. When the bird begins to descend, the sound of the wings is wholly changed, seeming almost like the twittering song of the canary bird, until the bird reaches to within about one hundred feet of the place from which he started, when he sets his wings like a parachute, and drops silently and swiftly to the ground, to repeat the performance again and again. I have lain on the ground in moonlight nights, and watched him come out of his cover, strutting about much as an old gobbler does at times, and uttering his peculiar cry, which would be answered by other birds in hearing. Whether both sexes participate in the dance I am unable to say, never having shot one of them during the performance. I have shot woodcock at all times of the day, from earliest daylight until it was too dark to see the barrels of a gun, and have found fresh worms between their bills, which they had not had time to swallow; and I have seen them boring and feeding at all hours of the night. I think the bird sleeps and feeds alternately, at short intervals, during the entire twenty-four hours, except, perhaps, during the moulting season, when they feed during the night. Our best month for woodcock shooting is July, for then the old birds and full-grown young ones are in the cover along the streams and bottom lands. In August you can hardly find one there, although you will find fresh boring every morning. They are then away on the steep side hills and mountains, moulting, and feed less than usual, coming down to the feeding-grounds only in the night, and returning before daylight to their mountain fastnesses. In September they begin to work in the cornfields wherever there is a damp, soft soil, and remain in the cover of the corn during the day. Then it is grand sport to get into the corn, with a stool tall enough to raise you above the corn tops and a merry little cocker flying about to flush the birds, and bang away at them. What if your gun does kick you off the stool occasionally; there is soft ground to fall on—"up and at them again." As soon as hard frost comes the birds start for a more genial climate; and I have noticed that, with us, they follow the streams toward the coast, stopping occasionally to feed, which they do in the soft ground close to the water's edge, rarely going more than a few feet from the stream; and upon looking along in these places one will be surprised at the great amount of boring, compared with the number of birds, which he will find. An incident came under my observation which illustrates the rapidity of their flight: I was standing on a slight elevation overlooking a cornfield on the bottom land, and was watching the manœuvres of a chicken hawk which was sailing about in small circles. Suddenly he poised himself for an instant, then darted almost perpendicularly into the corn. About the time he reached the tops of the corn, I heard the whirr of a woodcock, and saw him emerge from the corn with the hawk in close pursuit. Away he darted, at the same time seeming to look back to see if his adversary was coming. I soon saw he was in no danger, for he could handicap that hawk one rod in ten, and then beat him. After flying fifty or sixty rods he darted into a dense cover, and the hawk gave up the chase in disgust, several rods behind. I hope to learn still further of the habits and customs of *Philohela minor*. ORTYX V.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I read with great interest the letter of "Portsa" in a recent number, and having once had a very similar experience with woodcock, I can add my testimony to his as regards both their "singing" and appearance at night. Two years ago I spent a week in camp upon Greenwood Lake, N. Y., and one evening, as we were sitting around our fire after the day's shoot, my attention was called to a bird which flitted past the fire, and alighted at a short distance, immediately commencing its peculiar cry, which, having heard it in the spring of the year, I recognized as that of a woodcock. It was a bright moonlight night, and my companion and myself, going out into an adjacent field covered with small undergrowth, were enabled to shoot three of our nocturnal visitors. Having never heard of such a thing being done before, when the letter from "Portsa" met my eye I immediately recognized an experience similar to my own, and write this, hoping that somebody may take interest enough in the subject to give a little information concerning the nocturnal habits of *Scolopax minor*. W. D.

GERMANTOWN, Pa., Jan. 25, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In the article headed "Are Woodcock Nocturnal?" there is certainly a mistake as regards time. About mating season, which takes place in early spring, the woodcock is in the habit of soaring, and often ascends to the height of two or three hundred feet, and comes down nearly in the same spot. His habit is to feed at dusk and early in the morning, before day, and also through the day, although not as industriously in the day time. If these woodcock did soar in the middle of summer, they must have made a mistake as to the time of the year; if he did not soar in the summer, your correspondent has made a mistake in the time. The mistake lies between the woodcock and the man, but as far as my experience goes, the woodcock has the inside track.

CONSTANT READER.

HAIR ON DEERS' HORNS.—In response to the note of a correspondent in our issue of the 3d instant, regarding a caribou's horns, which was covered with a growth of hair, Dr. J. W. Trader, of Sedalia, sends us the following note, accompanied by a bit of the hair:

"I have in my office a large pair of antlers of our common deer, that has a heavy coat of hair from base to tip. I thought when I first procured the specimen that it was rare, but some old hunters tell me that this is quite common."

ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 12.—Two herring gulls, *Larus argentatus*; one crow, *Corvus americanus*; one weeper capuchin, *Cebus capucinus*; one woodchuck, *Arctomys minax*; nine small alligators, *Alligator mississippiensis*; two white rats, *Mus rattus*; one red-shouldered hawk, *Buteo lineatus*; one red-headed duck, *Aythya americana*; two rabbits, *Lepus cuniculus*; two bald eagles, *Haliætus leucocephalus*: one indigo bird, *Cyanospiza cyanea*; one nonpariel, *C. ciris*; one weaver bird; one pouched rat, *Geomys bursarius*—all presented. One coati, *Nasua narica*; twenty-seven undulated grass parrakeets, *Melopsittacus undulatus*;

one red-and-yellow macaw, *Ara chloroptera*; one barn owl, *Strix flammea americana*; one broad-winged hawk, *Buteo pennsylvanicus*; one white-fronted parrot, *Chrysotis leucocephalus*, and one blue-fronted parrot, *Chrysotis cyanorhynca*—all purchased. One zebu, *Bos indicus*; one Macaque monkey, *Macacus nemestrinus*—both born in the Garden.

ARTHUR E. BROWN, Superintendent.

The Kennel.

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

THE third annual dog show of the Westminster Kennel Club was brought to a close on Friday evening last. In most respects it was more successful than either of its predecessors. True, there was not the dash and crowding which attended the first, as the novelty had worn off, but the general quality of the dogs exhibited was far superior to that of last year or even the year before. As some one remarked, if all the crack champions together were not there, there was plenty of the stuff of which champions are made. Financially, the success was far ahead of last year and but little behind 1877. The total receipts exceeded $13,000. As we remarked last week, the entries in the sporting classes amounted to a number quite unexpected. Five hundred and sixteen pointers and setters is an immense number to get together, particularly when the quality is considered. Mr. Davidson has again demonstrated his eminent fitness for the position of judge, and everything between his associates and himself was most harmonious. Mr. John S. Wise, of Virginia, gave very great satisfaction. He evidently has given the subject very close attention, and is thoroughly posted on canine matters. He made many friends. Mr. Geo. C. Colburn is well known throughout the country as an owner and breeder of fine dogs. The cowardly and contemptible action of certain sporting papers in printing false reports as to the attendance, quality of the dogs, etc., excited general disgust, and as there were sportsmen from every portion of the country present to carry home proof of the falsity of the statements, they will only convict the utterers of meanness and mendacity.

There was, of course, some grumbling on the part of disappointed exhibitors, as there always is, but less than we remember to have heard before. The Board of Appeals, which was composed of Messrs. Joseph T. Bailey, J. W. Fassitt and B. W. Richards, of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, and Messrs. W. F. Morgan, C. DuBois Wagstaff and H. Walter Webb, of the Westminster Kennel Club, sat on Friday and heard all the cases brought before them. These were mostly appeals from the decisions of the judges, based on the owner having satisfied himself that his dog was better than the winner, or else that his dog had not been looked at or handled quite as much as the other. These were quickly disposed of under the rule which says that "the decision of the judges will be final in all cases except where mistake, fraud, misrepresentation or collusion can be shown. In any such case the Committee of Appeal must decide all questions except those of merit, and the dog may be rejudged." There were, however, four protests that were serious and had to be gone into. These were as follows: "From Mr. H. Hedeman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in reference to class 55. After hearing Mr. Hedeman and examining the puppy Nell, No. 611 (entered by R. T. Hewitt, South Wethersfield, Conn.), it was unanimously resolved that Nell had been improperly entered as a red and white setter, when she should have been entered as a red Irish setter. That she be ruled out of class 55, and under the rules she cannot now compete in any class, and that the committee recommend that in class 55 the first prize go to entry 610 (H. Hedeman's Flirt), and the second prize to entry 609 (James T. Miller's Kit)." Nell is by Elcho out of Nell, and is a very handsome red Irish puppy, and should clearly have been in that class. The reason for making a red and white class was in order to give dogs bred from red Irish and English setter parents, of which there are an immense number, a chance to compete, which they would not have in the red Irish class when all red is the standard for color. There was so much complaint made last year that the judges would not notice a dog with much white, this class was made. The next protest considered was from Mr. W. E. Mercelliott, of New York, in reference to entry 250, in class 28, and entry 309, in class 29. After hearing Mr. Mercelliott it was moved and carried that the allegations of favoritism on the part of the judges were not sustained. The next was from Mr. John Gill, Orange, N. Y., in reference to the pointer Dash, class 20. Messrs. Gill and Lindsley being heard, it was resolved that entry 169 was made through error, and that Mr. Gill and his agents have completely and entirely exonerated themselves from any charges that may have been made as to fraudulent intention in making such entry, but that inasmuch as the entry was made subject to the rules and regulations of this show, and as these rules required that the dog should have been entered in class 18, the dog was rightly debarred from competing in class 20. In this case a protest was entered against Dash on the ground that he had won first prize in Boston in 1878, and had also competed in last year's champion class here. The last was from Mr. William Watson in reference to class 86, in which Mrs. Haines' Yorkshire terrier Charlie won first. After due consideration it was resolved that the award in the case be approved of and confirmed, as it appears that the dog complained of at the time of entry and three days before the commencement of the show weighed 3 ozs. less than 5 lbs., and no evidence has been offered to show that the dog during the time of judging weighed more than 5 lbs.

The parade of prize winning dogs on the afternoon and evening of the last day, and which was an inspiration of Mr. Lincoln's, was a great success. The prizes were as usual paid from the stand in gold coin on Friday. The best attendance was on Wednesday, when there were over 8,000 people present. The following day it would probably have been greater, but unfortunately it commenced raining hard in the morning and continued all day. One remarkable thing about this show was the harmony which prevailed. Considering the magnitude of the affair, the absence of confusion was remarkable. The attendants were nearly all "dog men" selected in the country, and we heard no complaints of them. Messrs. Parker Bros. made a very handsome display of their celebrated guns. The Girondin disinfectant was used and many remarks made upon the entire absence of any unpleasant odors. The health of the dogs appeared to be very good. Dr. Coleman, V. S., examined the dogs as they came in and rejected a few having mange or symptoms of distemper. Many were washed on their arrival with "Sapanule," which was kindly furnished by the proprietors, who also had a handsome exhibit. Thompson & Sons, leather goods; Messrs. Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, fishing tackle; F. O. DeLuze, Spratt's biscuit—all made a fine display.

THE DOGS.

It so happened that four of the bitches of the Westminster Kennel Club were about due to whelp and one or two others were out of condition, which reduced the number of pointers usually exhibited by the club. Sensation, however, was present and, as usual, much admired. This dog has been shot over at the South during the fall and winter, and is pronounced a splendid field dog. The success of his get at this show was remarkable. Probably such a collection of handsome pointer puppies never was seen before. In champion pointers (over 55 lbs.) Snapshot won over Till, Pete, Bounce and Sleaford. The old dog was looking as fine as a fiddle, and notwithstanding his many years was as frisky as a puppy. We have always had faith in Snapshot, and notwithstanding the efforts of interested parties to injure him, were satisfied that he would be placed where he belonged. He had no more mange about him at the time of the first N. Y. show, when he was so severely slandered, than he had last week. At the suggestion of Mr. Macdona, the writer took Snapshot home (after he had been once to the steamer) to await the result of an offer, which was afterward accepted, to his then owner, Mr. J. Lloyd Price. The dog, who had come from the ship to the show, was immediately washed, and after the tar and tobacco juice had been removed his skin and coat were found to be perfectly healthy. In the heavy bitch class, Psyche, whose chance was looked upon as first-rate, had to succumb to the Columbus Kennel Club's Fan, a magnificent black bitch whose acquaintance we made two years ago at Baltimore. Mr. Orgill's Romp was in this class, but was not quite up to the mark. In fact it struck us that none of Mr. Orgill's dogs were in that condition in which he usually exhibits them, the result, we believe, of sickness in his kennel. The winner in the open class for large dogs was Rex, a black and white dog, owned by Mr. Fisher Howe, and one of the first dogs bred by the Westminster Kennel Club, being by Captain Grafton's Jim out of Whisky. Rex is a good-sized dog, with a great deal of bone, rather one of the old-fashioned sort. He was broken by Gladston, and is said to be an excellent field dog. We liked Mr. Coffin's Rake II. in this class; he was shown with some very handsome puppies. The immediate ancestors of this dog were bought by the late Mr. Taft, of San Francisco, in London, at one of the shows there many years ago. The bitch was Venus, one of Mr. Lang's, we believe, and quite a celebrity. There were but three bitches in this class, all good. The second prize-winner, Flash, belonging to Dave Hartt, of Northport, L. I., is by Sensation out of Lady Francis, the latter a very fine bitch, lately dead, and owned by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Hart's Falls. The four small champion pointer dogs were all good; but Sefton, lately owned by Mr. Addison Smith, and by Sensation out of Lilly, was the best. Rush, however, was not in his usual form. Mr. Orgill was more successful in the next class, as his bitch Rose won. Mr. Weighell (pronounce it Weal, please) won with Bob, whose good qualities must have been superabundant, as he had evidently not been prepared for the show. We confess that we could not see Bob's excellence, not because he wanted soap and water, but because we thought there were one or two better. The dog which took second in this class was disqualified, as having won first in Boston, and having competed in the champion class here last year. This moved Mr. Strong's Ben (one of Pete's get) to second place, and the two "ties" on V. H. C. were judged again for third. It fell to Chiswick, given as eleven months old, and by Flake out of Lilly; but there must be a mistake here. In the bitches there was no question about first having been rightly placed when it went to Duchess (Sensation-Whisky); it would be difficult to find a handsomer pointer bitch. The second prize-winner, however, was not very far behind her. She (Princess) was the handsomest puppy, we thought, we had ever seen when Lincoln had her at the first New York Show, and an infatuated individual, not very far from the writer just now, gave him the rather long price of $110 for her. She is jet black, and by Dilley's Ranger out of Gillespie's Fan (winner in champion class). Another of Sensation's get took third. The pointer puppies, of which there were forty-two over six months old, were a grand lot. Lemon and white seemed to be the prevailing color, and most of them the get of Snapshot, Rake II. (Coffin's), Sensation, Rush, and Flake II. An own brother and sister won in dog and bitch class, they being by Sensation out of Mr. Schieffelin's Juno. Juno is the dam of poor Flake, now dead, and Whisky—so these puppies came honestly by their beauty. The lemon and whites did not have it all their own way, however, as Mr. Strong captured second prize in the bitch class with one of his blacks, by Pete. We shall suggest that next year there be classes for lemon and white pointers by themselves. There was no prettier sight in the show than a litter of lemon and white pointer puppies about three months old, exhibited by Mr. Wagstaff, and by his Till out of Minnie.

The judging of the champion English setters, as may be supposed, attracted a great deal of interest. The question lay between Royal Ben (Carlowitz-Lucy), Lark, and Jersey Duke. There was very little doubt that one of the natives would get it, and the Jerseyman was the one. Our friend, Von Lengerke, will now have the words, "Pure native," inscribed on his banner in letters of gold. Mr. Charles, of Albany, was successful in the bitch class with Rose, a beautiful black and white bitch, winner at Boston last year. The dogs this year were judged inside of a large ring, surrounded by board fencing. Outside of this fence, and going all around, were settees, upon which spectators could sit and watch the judging. When the sixty-six dogs, composing the open English setter dog class, were brought into the ring, the exclamations of admiration were innumerable. Surely, such a number of fine dogs were never congregated together. There seemed so little trash. When Ranger II., who looked fifty per cent. better than he did last year, did not even receive a commendation (which we believe he was entitled to), the quality of the class can be imagined. By the bye, we are credibly informed that the puppies by this dog are turning out very good in the field, as they have also done in England. The judges were a very long time in making a choice, and it finally fell to St. Elmo. Dr. Speir was warmly congratulated on his well-earned victory, and we have no more staunch supporter of both bench shows and field trials. St. Elmo has had a varied career. He was shown first in this city in 1877, when he took first in the puppy class. He has run in the Nashville field trials, and took one of the prizes at Hampton. He is a black, white and tan dog, now in his prime, and is by Pride of the Border out of Herzberg's Jessie. Mr. Charles' Sam, a brother of Nina's, was second, and Mr. Leavett's Sir Launcelot, by Morris' Pete out of Northrup's Dell II., was third. A very beautiful brace of dogs was shown in this class by T. D. Gladstone, of Boonton, N. J., Royal and Saxe, bred the same as Sam and Nina, just mentioned. There were twenty-five bitches in competition, but in quality they were not up to the dogs. Lincoln & Hellyar's Minto (Dash II.-Doll) was first, and Mr. LaMontagne's Abbey (Young Laverack-Dido) took the same position she did last year—second. Meg, the third prize-winner, came from Rhode Island. The puppies over six months were very good, Mr. Charles again winning in both dogs and bitches with two of his black and whites, Pride of the Border puppies being second in both classes. In the puppies under six months, the get of Mr. Morris' Lark won in both classes.

In champion black and tans, Mr. Pond's Trump (Dash-Belle) was first, with only one competitor, and in the bitches, when there were six competing entries, Redman's (late Copeland's) Nellie, last year's winner, was first. This bitch class was a remarkably fine one. In it were: Belle, winner here in 1877; Mr. Godeffroy's Beauty, winner at Boston; Mr. Weighell's Belle, winner at Baltimore; Nell, a St. Louis winner, and others. Weighell's Bell, although now very old, is a beautiful bitch. She is said to have been bred by the Prince of Wales, and was taken to Canada, whence she was brought to this State. Lou was on exhibition, but did not compete. The open dog class was a very fine one, and so was the class for bitches. In the puppy classes over six months, there were some very promising youngsters exhibited. The first prize-winners in both bitch and dog classes were puppies, the get of Marble's Grouse out of Lou. In the dog class, Mr. T. T. Sawyer, Jr., of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, took second with a puppy from the bitch Nellie, one of the two brought to this country by Mr. Scott last year. The puppy was sired by Reuben (Allison's), a famous sire on the other side.

The red Irish setter classes were simply superb. Rory O'Moore proved to be again a champion, and the Aldine Kennel Club, of Chicago, won with Red Rival in the champion bitch class. The ring would scarcely hold the thirty-eight competitors in the open dog class, some of them were so pugnacious. As usual, of the many called but few were chosen, and in the thinning out process it was evident that Derg, a dog imported by the Baltimore Kennel Club, by Going's Bob out of Niall's Fan, was a little the best. Derg is a splendid specimen of a dog. At first sight a little leggy, which really is an appearance caused by the shortness of his coat, which, except where it should and does feather, is almost as close as a pointer's. His head we regard as the true type of an Irish setter's—rather flat on the head, deep stop and rather long, but square-cut jaws. His coat is remarkably even in color; not very dark on his back and light everywhere else, but even throughout. A large price was offered for him by one of the members of the Westminster Kennel Club. The winner of the second prize was Grouse, whose pedigree was not given, owned by Mr. Alfred Biddle, of Philadelphia. Mr. J. White Sprong, of Albany, took third with Smuggler, by Rufus II. out of Colleen. The bitches were a remarkably fine lot, far better than have ever been seen at a show in this country. Out of seventeen ten were noticed. Lincoln & Hellyar furnished the winner in Phantom, only ten months old, by their Dash out of Flora. Nora Elcho-Fire Fly) was second, and Mr. Bassford's Gipsey third. The puppies were a remarkably fine lot, first in dogs over six months going to another Dash-Flora puppy, and the Baltimore Kennel Club winning with an Elcho-Florence puppy.

The red and white setter class naturally filled well. Mr. Donner was first with a very well made dog, cross bred. This dog (Duke) was red, with white blaze, breast and feet. He was objected to by some exhibitors as being a red Irish dog until they were shown in the next kennel but one his litter brother, who was nearly all white. The winner of the second prize, however, as far as breeding goes, really belonged in the Irish class. We allude to Messrs. DeRonge and Inmon's Montague, by Salter's Dash out of Lill III. Mr. Fassitt, of Philadelphia, was third with Dash (Dash-June), and he also walked over for the champion prize with Jim Rickry, one of his beautiful red roans. In the bitch class Mr. Weighell, of Rochester, was again to the front with Bird, whose pedigree was not given, while Mr. Lohman took second with Quail III., by Red Gauntlet out of his recently imported Quail II. Third went to Bonnie, a bitch out of our old friend Bonnie Carrie. The puppies were good, particularly a brace shown by Mr. James Bryce, of Madison, N. J.

There were no Chesapeake Bay dogs entered, and of the Irish water spaniels, Mack and Judy, winners here, we think, last year, were the best, and were placed first and second. There were five Clumber spaniels entered, but two of them were liver and white, and so had no chance. Of the remaining three Mr. Austin's Nap was a splendid specimen but rather too old to beat Trimbush, who was in the pink of condition. Fairy is a pretty little bitch, but rather inclined to be snipey about the nose. The cocker and field spaniels were so mixed up that the judges concluded to divide them (the dogs) into two classes and give additional prizes. This was done, and the result shown in the list below. The spaniel classes are very much mixed. Feathers was the best of the bitches. The fox-hound class brought out one of if not the finest couple of fox-hounds ever seen in this country—Mr. A. Belmont Purdy's Life-Guard and Favorite, recently imported. They are perfect studies, and said by good judges to be way beyond anything seen at our shows. Mr. Gillman, of Detroit, walked off with two prizes for beagles, and the Montclair Hunt with the third. Mr. Wm. L. Bradbury, with commendable enterprise, exhibited six animals in this class, and sent them all the way from Nason, Orange Co., Va. There were eight dachshunde shown, some being very fine specimens. Our space will not permit us to review the non-sporting classes until next week. We print the premium list in full, including those printed last week:

THE AWARDS.

Mastiffs—Dogs—1st, King Olaf, W F Morgan; 2d, Hereward, Miss S C Hewitt; 3d, Cato, I Van Winkle; V h c, Major, F N Owen. Bitches—1st, Leah, H Cooper; 2d, Rab, H Harley; 3d, Juno, F R Appleton; V h c, Carrie, J Morrisey; H c, Dido, C D Arthur. Puppies—1st, Rory, C D Arthur; 2d, Juno, Wm Watson; C, Duke, E Barlow.

Rough-coated St Bernard Dogs—1st, Alp, L Z Collins; 2d, Turk, D P Foster; 3d, Turk, H H Baxter; V h c, Barry, H Clausen.

Smooth-coated St Bernard Dogs—1st, Don, J P Haine; 2d, Harold, same owner; 3d, Bernard, Mrs J Thorne, Jr; Bitches—1st, Judy, J P Haines; 2d, Bernie, same owner. Puppies—1st, Uno, J P Haines; 2d, Ino, same owner; V h c, Martin and Marron, same owner, and Bernard, L Z Collins.

Newfoundlands—Dogs and Bitches—1st, Keeper, O Flock; 2d, Jack, W C Heppenheimer; V h c, Don, T S Hamilton; H c, Floss, Dr E F Drayton; Search, F Keller, and Dred, T D Burke. Puppies—1st, Presto, S Whittemore; H c, Bruno, J F Ferguson; C, Toby, H V Allien.

Siberian or Ulm Dogs or Bitches—1st, Alex, D W Luhring; 2d,

Lily, G Petermann; V h c, Hector, D W Luiring; C, Sultan, J Grau.

Greyhounds—1st, Prince, F W Luyties: 2d, Fida, R J Chatry; V h c, Baron, R L Lee; H c, Charlie, H W Livingston; C, Fosdick, H Steiner.

Deerhounds—1st, Thor, P T Barlow; 2d, Maida, same owner; H c, Stanley, L W White.

Pointers—Champion—Dogs over 55lbs—1st, Snapshot, Lincoln & Hellyar; V h c, Pete, G A Strong; Bounce, J H B Latrobe, Jr, and Sleaford, Irwin & Waddell; H c, Till, C DuBois and E A Wagstaff. Pointers over 50lbs—1st, Fan, Columbus (Ohio) Kennel Club; V h c, Psyche, H N Munn; Fan, G A Strong; H c, Romp, E Orgill.

Pointers—Dogs over 55lbs—1st, Rex, F Howe, Jr; 2d, Rapp, W R Hobart; 3d, Sport, J H Meyer; V h c, Ranger, H Schenherr; H c, Rob, N Cornwell; Range, S S Cobb; Fisk, J J Snellenberg; Rake II, J W Coffin; Patch, Dr C H H Sayer; Dash, J F Harrison; C, Don, B Peer; Royal Don, W A Coster; Tramp, E L Wells. Bitches over 50lbs—1st, Grace, L W White; 2d, Flash, D G Hartt; 3d, Gwendolin, H C Glover.

Pointers—Champion—Dogs under 55lbs—1st, Sefton, E A Willard; V h c, Dick, A M Wright; Button, J J Snellenburg; Rush, E Orgill. Bitches under 50lbs—1st, Rose, E Orgill; V h c, Queen, A E Godeffroy; Topsey, J J Snellenberg.

Pointers—Dogs under 55lbs—1st, Rob, I Weighell; 2d, Ben, G L Strong; 3d, Chiswick, T H Terry; V h c, Blick, M Hellmick; H c, Rob, W E Doane; Black Prince, Baltimore Kennel Club; Ranger, G H Everall. Bitches under 50lbs—1st, Duchess, G Van Wagener; 2d, Princess, G G Barker; 3d, Elf, R Lamb; V h c, Bella, E Orgill; Minnie, C DuBois and E A Wagstaff; H c, Eileen, J W Russell; Gip, H Hedeman; Dora, A E Godeffroy.

Pointers—Puppies over 6 months and under 12 months—Dogs—1st, Ponto, C M Schieffelin; Van, G Roach; V h c, Frank Forrester, Dr H Aten; Raudom, A E Godeffroy; King Charlie, Columbus (Ohio) Kennel Club; ——, E Orgill; H c, Sly, O W Donner; Glenmark, W F Steele; Garrie, G Van Wagenen; Snapshot II, Lincoln & Hellyar; Clive Newcombe, H N Munn; C, Pendennis, H N Munn; Ranger, W R Bodner. Bitches—1st, Beauty, C M Schieffelin; 2d, Rena, G A Strong; V h c, Queen May, Columbus (Ohio) Kennel Club; Fleet, I Weighell; ——, E Orgill; H c, Royal Peggie, W A Coster; Mollie, C A Strong; May, C M Schieffelin; Lady Dufferin, F Howson.

Pointers—Puppies under 6 months—Dogs—1st, Tahluah, C DuBois and E A Wagstaff; V h c, do do; Dash, J W Coffin.

English Setters—Champion Dogs—1st, Jersey Duke, Von Lengerke Bros. Bitches—Rose, D T Charles.

English Setters—Dogs—1st, St Elmo, Dr S F Spier; 2d, Sam, D T Charles; 3d, Sir Lancelot, W E Leavitt; V h c, Royal, T D Gladstone; Stanley, W S Elmendorf; Thunder, J J Snellenberg; Grouse, D P Waters; and Ray, F Orgill; H c, Czar, P H Morris; C, Star, J A Loring. Bitches—1st, Minto, Lincoln & Hellyar; 2d, Abbey, E C La Montagne; 3d, Meg, S Scranton; V h c, Pet, E F Mercelliott; May, H Ehlers; and Phœbe, J J Snellenberg; H c, Nelly II, A E Godeffroy.

Puppies over 6 months—Dogs—1st, Wellington, D T Charles; 2d, Royal Pomp, W H Pierce; V h c, Prince Teck, the Lloyd Kennel; and Satan, O Flock; H c, St Elmo II, Dr S F Spier; C, Pride of the Kauterskills, H E Smith. Bitch Puppies—1st, Tricket, D T Charles; 2d, Polka, the Lloyd Kennel; V h c, Delta, G C Sterling, and Floss II, J H Wharton. Dog Puppies under 6 months—1st, King Dash, P L Watt; V h c, Cremorne, E C La Montague; H c, Boston, D W C Cole. Bitches—1st, Fannie F, T L Watt; V h c, Belle of Cortlandt, C H Dayton; H c, Lester, J O Donner.

Champion Black and Tan Setters—Dogs—1st, Trump, C M Pond. Bitches—1st, Nellie, S W Rodman.

Black and Tan Setters—Dogs—1st, Turk, T F Taylor; 2d, Ben, E L Mills; 3d, Dash, C T Brownell; V h c, Fred, L G Billings; H c, Romeo, Dr S F Spier; Prince, A M Wright, and Conn, F W Manlin. Bitches—1st, Lady Gordon, Aldine Kennel Club; 2d, Nelly F, F Freudenthal; 3d, Bess, L Curtis; V h c, Jacquetta, Dr S F Spier, and Grace, J R Tilley; H c, Fan, H Hunecks; C, Bessie B, H S Kinsley.

Black and Tan Setter Puppies—Dogs over 6 months—1st, Duke, H W Huntington; 2d, Scott, T T Sawyer, Jr; V h c, Grouse II, Dr G W Downey; H c, Shot, Dr G W Carmen, and Jake, I Weighell. Bitches—1st, Brenda, S D Schenck; 2d, Dream, A Powell; V h c, Maggie May, W H Pierce; H c, Lorna Doone, G S Sedgwick.

Black and Tan Setter Puppies under 6 months—Dogs—1st, Brighton, Dr S F Spier; V h c, Powder, G Roach; and an unnamed pup by Colburn's Duke out of Bess, owned by J A Hedden, Newark, N J. Bitches—1st, Nancy Lee, G Roach.

Champion Red Irish Setters—Dogs—Rory O'Moore, W N Callender. Bitches—1st, Red Rival, Aldins Kennel Club.

Red Irish Setters—Dogs—1st, Derg, Baltimore Kennel Club; 2d, Grouse, A Biddle; 3d, Smuggler, J W Sprong; V h c, Chance II, Lincoln & Hellyar, and Scout, D G Hartt; H c, Boss, W R Hobart; and Red Dick, C J Ketchum; C, Pat, W Tallman; Jerr, I Weighell; and Grouse, J Wiley. Bitches—1st, Phantom, Lincoln & Hellyar; 2d, Nora, R A Sampson; 3d, Gypsy, G W Bassford; V h c, Doe, M Wenzel, and Moya, A E Godeffroy; H c, Mag, G Van Wagenen, Peg, W Lambert; Royal Rose, C Ketchum; Rose, Aldine Kennel, and Ruby, L Wallack. Red Irish Setter Puppies over 6 months—Dogs—1st, Biz, W A McIntosh; 2d, Spy, S D Ripley; V h c, Chester, A Bassford, and an unnamed pup by Elcho, out of Nell, owned by Dr G F Hawley; H c, Cardinal, G W Bassford; Dexter, same owner. Bitch Puppies over 6 months—1st, Flounce II, Baltimore Kennel Club; Lady Bird, T Newbold; V h c, Viscountess, same owner; H c, Magenta and Carnation, G W Bassford; C, Muriel, Lincoln & Hellyar.

Red Irish Setter Puppies under 6 months—Dogs—1st, Conn the Shaughraun, P Noel; V h c, Flame and Free, C H Hobart; H c, Brock, G T Leach; C, True, M P Bray. Bitch Puppies under 6 months—1st, Countess, G T Leach; V h c, Trim, M P Bray; C, Pearl and Ruby, same owner.

Champion Red and White Setter Dogs—1st, Jim Reilly, J W Fassitt.

Red and White Setters—Dogs—1st, Duke, J O Donner; 2d, Montague, C De Ronge and J H Inman; 2d, Dash, J W Fassitt; V h c, Jack, M Wenzel; Chips, W Man, and Natty Bumpo, Dr H Gardner; H c, Scott, W Kampfmuller; Shot, F S Chester, and Pet, R Story; C, Red Gauntlet, Dr J W Downey. Puppies over 6 months—Dogs—1st, Shell, C C Worthington; 2d, Shot, same owner; V h c, Rip, J B Wood; H c, Mike, R T Hewitt. Bitches—1st, Flirt, H Hedeman; 2d, Kit, J T Miller. Puppies under 6 months—Dogs—1st, Flash, C F Lund; V h c, Dick, J Bryce, Jr, and Marquis of Lorne, G Langran. Bitches—1st, Elena, W G Murphy; Juno, Mrs Kampfmuller, and Dixie, J Bryce, Jr; H c, Limogie, W Burges.

Irish Water Spaniels—1st, Mack, D D Lawlor; 2d, Judy, same owner; V h c, Frank, G B Paddock; Dash, S Simmons, and Jessie, T Cosgrove.

Clumber Spaniels—1st, Trimbush, W M Tileston; 2d, Nap, F Austin; V h c, Fairy, W M Tileston.

Cocker Spaniel Dogs—1st, Toby, F T Wall; 2d, Charlie, D P Foster; 3d, Witch, F H Hoe; V h c, Prince, J Williams.

Field Spaniel Dogs—1st, Frank, A Watts; 2d, Doctor, P C Winters; 3d, Punch, W Schwind; V h c, Pedro, A D Withers; H c, Waif, E Yard, Jr.

Cocker or Field Spaniel Bitches—1st, Feather, F C Hollins; 2d, Gip, D P Bosworth; 3d, Madge, G M Keasberg; V h c, Clare, D P Bosworth; H c, Madge, F H Hoe, and Madge, G M Keasberg.

Cocker or Field Spaniel Puppies—1st, Oxford, F C Hollins; V h c, Trump, same owner; H c, Flake, Dr J L Morrill, and Fleurt, A E Godeffroy.

Foxhound Couples—1st, Life-guard and Favorite, A B Purdy; 2d, Tyler and Bismarck, H Puvogel; 3d, Buck and Mate, I Weighell.

Beagles—1st, Lottie, E H Gillman; 2d, Charley, same owner; 3d, Rambler, M Hunt; V h c, Crafty and Bell Maid, W L Bradbury, Finder and an unnamed dog, by Towser out of Music, same owner.

Dachshunds—1st, Woldman, C Elsassen; 2d, Zanke, W H Goetting; 3d, Diedrich, C D Arthur; V h c, Cora, Baltimore Kennel Club; H c, Dan, W Scheelye.

Fox Terrier Dogs—1st, Gamester, A Newbold; 2d, Rattler II, T D Burke; V h c, Tyrant, same owner, and Bounce, F R Hitchcock; C, Flash, L M Rutherford, Jr, and Grip, S Simmonds. Bitches—1st, Vixen, T D Burke; 2d, Minnie, same owner; V h c, Suss, F W Fleck; H c, Kate, W B Parsons; and Topsy, J Mortimer; C, Pixie, R C Gornell.

Fox Terrier Dog Puppies—1st, an unnamed pup by Panlo out of Nettie, owned by J & P Lawrence. Bitch Puppies—1st, Fannie, J F Ferguson; V h c, an unnamed pup by Panlo out of Nettie, owned by J & P Lawrence; C, Nellie, Chas Walton.

Collie Dogs—1st, Ray, W H Watts; 2d, Cato, C Lorey; 3d, Rolf, A S Apgar; V h c, Roy, J P Haines; H c, Spot, J G Orton. Bitches—1st, Flora II, W McLellan; 2d, Florio, A S Apgar; 3d, Friday, W McLellan; V h c, Lassie, J P Haines.

Collie Puppies—1st, Tam, N P Schenck; V h c, Di, same owner; H c, White, C W Emburry.

Dalmatian or Coach Dogs—1st, Spot, G Bishop.

Bulldogs—1st, Ben, F Miller; 2d, Puss, E S Auchincloss; V h c, Kitty, F Miller; H c, Crib, J Mortimer.

Bull Terriers—1st, Spider, J G Coster; 2d, American Kate, J N Briggs; V h c, Lilly, J G Coster; H c, King, R J Shay.

Bull Terrier Puppies—1st, Betsy, H Donton; C, Arthur, G W Varian.

Skye Terriers—1st, Tom, R McLellan; 2d, Puffy, L Aspinwall, Jr; 3d, Rough, Miss L Morse; V h c, Albert, T Jeffrey, and Mr Myumbymum, C Montant; H c, Frank, Mrs S Truesdale.

Pug Dogs—1st, Bothina, Miss H Brownell; 2d, Guelph, D Bacon; V h c, Sam, H W Poor; Billy, Mrs H A Gumbleton; Charley, J Davis, and Puck, Miss Penniman; H c, Pickles, Miss Salisbury; Muggins, A A Kingsland, and Toti, W Bartlett; C, Sambo, Miss M D Wagstaff. Bitches—1st, Little Nell, Mrs W H Beadle; 2d, Pudgens, Clara J S Long; V h c, Betty, D P Foster, and Countess, Mrs G C Colburn; H c, Judy, same owner; C, Lena, F S Thompson. Pug Puppies—1st, Rackett, C M Herld.

Scotch Terriers—1st, Fanny Fern, E G Baxter; 2d, Fanny, Mrs N E Gregory.

Black and Tan Terriers over 5lbs—1st, Dick, J S Bacon; 2d, Jack, S Van Dyck; V h c, Nelly, H Haggerty; C, Tommy, Mrs H B Millard, and Nelly, Mrs Senhauser.

Yorkshire Terriers, Blue and Tan, over 5lbs—1st, Ben II, T Kaalaghar; 2d, Young Taylor, W Collins; 3d, Ben, J Marriott; V h c, Harry, Mrs L Kistermann, and Prince, F Wood; H c, Charley, T Kaalaghar; C, Tatters, W Kehoe, and Charley, T Kaalaghar.

Yorkshire Terriers, Blue and Tan, not exceeding 5lbs—1st, Charley, Mrs W A Haines, Jr; 2d, Lucy, A Kistermann; 3d, Cricket, W Watson; V h c, Tiny, same owner; C, Petite, Mrs M D Landon.

Toy Terriers other than Yorkshires—1st, Phil, W Hendrix; 2d, Major, A Kistermann; V h c, Tiny, H Harley; H c, Lady, H Heim, all black and tans.

King Charles Spaniels—1st, Sankey; 2d, Trickster, Clara G S Long; V h c, Prince, A Kistermann; H c, Lady, same owner; C, Prince, H Harley.

Japanese Spaniels—1st, Minnie, Mrs C E Pratt; 2d, Flo, same owner; C, Milley, F Senn.

Italian Greyhounds—1st, Nannie, Mme A T Le Provost; 2d, Byron, same owner; V h c, Arno, Miss A J Bowlby; H c, Daisy, Mrs E A Gray; C, Flora, W H Vandusen.

Miscellaneous—1st, Bevis (Irish wolfhound), L Wallack; 2d, London Charley (Maltese terrier), S S Mulvey; 3d, Schwartz (Canniche poodle), L L Lorillard; extra medals, Flora, same breed and owner; Linda (wild Chihuahua dog from the mountains of Mexico), Mrs H E Terry; Jocko (Japanese dog), J Genzel; Lady (same breed), A Kaltenbach, and Leo (Russian setter), E A Roth; H c, Nigger (nondescript), Robert Smith, and Duke of Magenta (berghund), E R Hearn.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

A—Best Native English Setter Dog or Bitch that Never Won a First Prize—Dr S F Spier's St Elmo.

B—Best Red Irish Setter Dog or Bitch that Never Won a First Prize—The Baltimore Kennel Club's Derg.

C—Best Brace of English Setter Dogs—T D Gladstone's Royal and Saxe.

D—Best Pointer Dog or Bitch that Never Won a First Prize—G Van Wagenen's Duchess.

E—Best Fox Terrier Dog—A N Morris' Gamester.

F—Best Fox Terrier Bitch—T D Burke's Vixen.

G—Best Toy or Pet Dog Exhibited by a Lady—Mrs W A Haines, Jr, Charley, a Yorkshire terrier.

H—Best Black and Tan Setter Dog that Never Won a First Prize—T F Taylor's Turk.

I—Best English Setter Dog—Dr S F Spier's St Elmo.

J—Best Pug Dog or Bitch—Mrs W H Beadle, Little Nell.

K—Best Yorkshire Terrier—T Kaalaghar's Ben II.

L—Best Litter of Pointer or Setter Puppies—A litter belonging to C DuBois and E A Wagstaff's pointer bitch Minnie.

M—Best Pointer Dog Competing in the Open Classes, Shown with Two of his Get—J W Coffin's Rake II.

N—Best Yorkshire Terrier Under 5lbs—Mrs W A Haines, Jr's, Charley.

O—Best Brace Black and Tan Setters, Regardless of Age or Sex—C T Brownell's Duke and Dash.

P—Best Brace of Red Irish Setters, Regardless of Age or Sex—Baltimore Kennel Club's Derg and Florence II.

Q—Best Dog, Bitch or Puppy Sired by Sensation—G Van Wagenen's Duchess.

DANDY DINMONT TERRIERS.—Exhibitors in the Dandy Dinmont Terrier Class have taken exceptions, and not without reason, we think, to the ruling of the judges of non-sporting dogs at the recent bench show held in this city, because they passed as unworthy two prize winners at previous shows. One of these, Fido, was sired by Teaser, a prize taker at Edinburgh, Scotland, from the famous Roxburyshire Kennel. Its dam was Meg, a bitch of Dr. Grant's, Hawick; his father and mother both prize winners, and himself one of the gamiest terriers in the Doctor's pack, which was celebrated throughout the country. He was a prize winner of 1877, Kavanagh, judge, and had a good record in Scotland, having followed the Duke of Bucclough's foxhounds, and been known more than once to run a hare down by following its scent nearly all day, alone. The other dog, named Whiskey, took first prize at the New York Bench Show of 1878.

The judges of the non-sporting dogs, it is protested, decided that the Dandie Dinmont exhibits were not true to breed. Of course, we can conceive the difficulty of securing three judges possessing the requisite qualifications of judging intelligently alike all the very numerous classes coming under their view. The same trouble has always existed in England, and no remedy has yet been applied, if found. It is morally impossible to produce a judge, or even three judges, one of whom shall be well informed of the specific characteristics of *all* kinds of dogs. No one but a life-keeper of a dog-menagerie or museum, where every known variety of dogs was kept constantly under his observation and ward, could be expected to judge the wolfhound with the pug, the Japanese hairless dog with the sturdy Newfoundland, the skye with the spitz, the Russian setter with the Canniche poodle, and so on through all the catalogue of uncertain, obsolete, or traditional breeds of dogs. The only practical method would seem to be, to employ a thoroughly informed person to judge *each specific class*; and this of course is practicably impossible. What then? The dog's record should have its fullest weight of testimony. It is the affidavit before the court. No one is so capable to decide the merits and specific points of a particular class as he who has reared and handled that class all his life. If he is a true fancier he has been careful in selecting his strain, and in ascertaining that the breed was true at the outset. Having the facts before him, it is natural, and pardonable, that he should grumble or protest against decisions obviously erroneous, and such protest should be recorded and filed for reference. It would seem to us that in cases where it might be doubted if the judges ever saw a specimen, or even knew that such a breed existed, (as might certainly apply to some exhibits in the miscellaneous class,) or even in cases like the one now under our consideration, it would be eminently proper to allow the dog's pedigree and record to go before the Bench as evidence, just as in a court of law, and let that evidence weigh with the judgment.

But let us add, in behalf of Bench Show judges in general, that the most noisy and obstreperous grumblers are men who have never seen the scale of points by which dogs are judged men wholly ignorant of the physiological basis upon which that scale of points has been prepared. Their own judgment and opinions are based upon incidental hearsay or traditional analysis, an inordinate amount of prejudice or predilection, and an obstinacy nurtured by pure ignorance. If decisions do not favor them, they assume that the judges are incompetent. As long as dogs bark, and bench shows are held, these chronic grumblers will be conspicuous. Nevertheless, let the Shows go on!

IRISH WOLFHOUNDS AT THE DUBLIN SHOW.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The Dublin show opened on the 1st of April, and the special feature was the making of a class for these dogs and giving a splendid silver challenge cup, value £15 15s., for the best dog belonging to a member of the Irish Kennel Club in addition to the three prizes. Twelve dogs were entered and eleven put in an appearance. The 1st prize went to a grey dog very light in bone and with rather silky and curly hair—a deerhound pure and simple, as shown by his appearance and pedigree, he being by Swarran out of Linda. Why the judge placed him first it is impossible to say, for he possessed none of the wolfhound attributes which so much distinguished the winner of the 2d prize and the challenge cup and medal, a puppy shown by Mr. Frank Adcock, of Shevington Hall, W. Wigan. This is a very large, dark-grey dog, with grizzled legs and a wolfhound all over, his head is very long and powerful, his body formed on racing lines combined with great power; legs very straight and enormous in bone; coat perfectly straight and very hard and about 8 inches long; tail long and well-clothed with hair, but not bushy; eyes medium sized and very dark in color; ears folding back to the neck but much torn by fighting. This puppy, although about half grown, was very little less in size than the largest in the class (excepting Major General McCansland's Wolf) and much larger than the majority.

The 3d prize dog belongs to Mr. G. A. Graham, of Rednock, Dursley, Gloucestershire. He is a red dog with a good hard coat, a nice ear and altogether a good dog, but lacks size, for although one year and 10 months old, he is only about the same size as Mr. Adcock's puppy. The highly commended dog was Gen'l McCausland's Wolf, a dog bred by Mr. Graham. A great deal was written about this dog last year, and we expected great things when we saw from the catalogue that he was entered, but we were woefully disappointed when we met him in the flesh. He is a great, soft, woolley, curley coated, bad shaped brute, with coarse ears, bad legs and feet, and altogether as unlikely a dog for a wolf as could be found, and why the judge gave him H. C., unless it were for his size, it is difficult to understand. The rest of the class call for no remark. The challenge cup is a very handsome article. It is a massive silver cup in the form of the head of an Irish wolfhound, and fits on to an ebony shield or tablet, inlaid with a silver inscription plate, and the medal which accompanies it is somewhat after the shape of a Maltese cross.

The judging of these dogs was done by Mr. Dalziel, who, if your readers remember, wrote a letter to the *Country* in answer to one by Mr. Frank Adcock upon this breed, who replied that the exhibition of one of his dogs would go further to prove their existence than a paper war. The opportunity sought has arrived, and the award of the challenge cup is, one would think, the best proof of Mr. Dalziel's conversion. There appears to be every reason to believe that through the praiseworthy efforts of the Irish Kennel Club this breed will in a very short time be entirely re-established and become much in request in those countries where large and swift wild animals still exist. J. D.

A TESTIMONIAL TO MR. LINCOLN.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1879.

To Charles Lincoln, Esq., Supt. Westminster Kennel Club Bench Show:

Sir:—We, the undersigned exhibitors at this year's bench show, desire to express and do hereby tender you our sincere thanks for, and hearty appreciation of, the admirable order, careful consideration for the comfort and good keeping of the dogs on exhibition, and for the cleanliness and safety ensured to the many valuable animals under your charge. Yours very truly,

T. F. Taylor, R. E. Drummond, A. Russell Strachan, W. T. Charles, T. J. Conroy, W. P. Asten, E. Lohman, W. Costler, W. K. Williamson, P. H. Morris, S. Fleet Spier, F. J. Sandford, Jr., C. DuBois Wagstaff, Robert H. Cornell, Albert M. Wright, W. H. Pierce, J. Von Lengerke & Bro., Chas. De Ronge, H. Inman, W. R. Hobart, E. M. Gillespie, C. K. C., W. S. Connell, J. J. Snellenburg, C. A. Herzburg, Boyd Kennel, Dr. E. C. Allen, Benjamin M. Richards, Max Wenzel, Milo Seagrass-Lincoln & Hellyar, Timothy D. Gladstone, —— Boonton, G. W. Bass, ford, Alfred Bassford, Alfred Schmdlue,

DOG BREAKING.

SCOTTSYLVANIA, Va., March 23, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Has it never occurred to you that a good deal of nonsense has been written with regard to the breaking of dogs? I write of bird dogs. I am thoroughly satisfied in my own mind if the fourth part of the money expended to have dogs broken was expended by the owners of dogs to have themselves taught what they should require a dog to do and what a dog has a right to require of them, the money would be more judiciously expended. I contend that a well-bred setter or pointer, whether his blood be blue or red, if he has been bred and grown by a man who knows how to hunt a dog, is half broken the first time he is taken into the field. It is not reasonable to expect a dog to obey you if you put yourself on a level with him, and allow him to play with and all over you for, say, ten months, or until he should be taken to birds. If a pup has been treated as above while being grown for the field, it is impossible ever to break him, as he should be broken, without great cruelty. A person can be kind to his dog without at all making him his friend until the animal has earned that distinction by hard work, fidelity and perfect obedience—qualities which are a dog's by nature, but frequently eradicated by injudicious treatment during puppyhood.

To show you that dogs—"even curs of low degree"—are observant and delight to do their master's will whenever they know what his will is, I will cite you a case which a short time since passed under my observation; and this case I will follow by giving you another, which shows plainly, to me, that dogs understand very many things which we are in the habit of thinking they do not understand:

Some little time since my attention was called to voices and the barking of a dog in a piece of original growth timber, owned by me, with now and then a shot to be heard. I rode over to where the parties were, in order to see by what authority they were there. I soon found it was a party of negroes who were out squirrel hunting, but were not across my line. The party consisted of four men and a dog; they were, however, divided, the dog not being with his master. Upon getting to where I heard the dog barking, I found he had treed a gray squirrel, and the negroes who were with him had shot at the squirrel a time or two, and failed to hit it. They were also kicking and beating the dog to keep him from barking, so that he might not lead his master to the game. The dog was a great, lusty brute, of no particular breed, but showed great intelligence, and I found out afterwards where his master was by great courage. The dog was very uneasy, often turning his head from the tree to look for his absent master, and, despite threats, kicks and cuffs, would ever and anon give a deep bark. The owner of this cur seemed to divine what was in the air, and would call out, "Hark I speak for ole mars." Then would come the barks, quick and loud, and then would be repeated the crashing kicks and blows. Again would come from the dog's master, "Whoop I tell ole mars 'bout it," and again would the faithful animal respond, until finally his master came up, when such a change took place, it would have done your heart good to have seen the brute, so abject a moment before. He seemed to have grown two inches taller, every bristle was up, and every muscle swelled to bursting, while his eyes were glassy, green and gold with anger: it only required a word or sign from his master to have sent him with a tiger-like spring at the throats of his former assailants. Even an ill-bred brute like the above only wants to understand what is wanted, to do it. This cur wanted his master to kill that squirrel. The negro had never taught him to call him, more than the other negroes, then why did he look so wistfully for his master?

Not long since I was on a visit to an old relative who lives some ten miles from me, and who, up to the last year of the war, kept and hunted the largest and best pack of dogs I ever rode to. This old gentleman is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, and therefore is bound to love a good dog. While talking to me about the peculiarities of certain of his old pack, and asking me if I remembered them, he said: "By the way, I have now the finest setter I have owned for forty years; however, I am too fast, he is not mine, but belongs to my daughter, M., who now lives at Rapidan." He went on to say—the dog lying under the table, asleep, the while—"I think Dudley understands all that is at all necessary for a dog to understand, and something it were quite as well he should not understand. Dudley required no breaking in the field, and I never saw him show any disposition to flush birds until told to go on, or to chase or mouth them." My old friend then told me to open the door and windows. He then called, as though some one was approaching the house, "Come on, the dog shan't hurt you," when, in an instant, Dudley was out, and from the vicious barks and snarls which proceeded from him, a person with weak nerves would have been very much put out, notwithstanding the assurance that they "should not be hurt." Who that lives in the country has never seen his setter or pointer spring from his sleep, and rush out of the house when a hen squeaks at a hawk? I have often had my dogs to do so, and nearly get the gentleman before he could rise with his prey.

"O. C. O.," in an article headed "Fire Hunting in Texas" (*vide* recent issue, F. & S.), writing from Brenham, Washington Co., Texas, says that "old J. G. was of the party." Now, I am pleased to know that old J. G. is still permitted by Providence to hunt deer in the Zegua—not Zegna ("spell it with a u, Sammy")—bottom. With Ed. Easley at the Mound in Burleson, and J. G. at or near Brenham, the does cannot brag they raise their two fawns a year; but, friend John Griset, make the youngsters pay the Burleson County folks for that mare and foal they killed. I know, John, it wasn't you; no horse brute's eye could fool you, nor Ed., nor BIRDSHOT.

EPIDEMIC AMONG DOGS.

MOTTVILLE, N. Y., March 29, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Replying to "Jack's" letter from Staunton, Va., in regard to canine epidemic, I would say that my dogs, and also my brother's, were attacked precisely as he says his dogs were, my old dog being nearly blinded, and so sore about the head that he could not bear to be patted. He had severe fits of coughing and sneezing, would take no exercise nor eat anything. I gave him a handful of table salt, which operated within five or ten minutes, both as an emetic and purge, and relieved him greatly; a large clot of phlegm, half the size of my hand, being ejected from his throat. As he would not run or even follow me, I took out my horse, with whom he is very intimate, and drove about a mile, the old dog following to the best of his ability. I put him in a warm, dry room when we returned, and he began to recover at once. I gave a tablespoonful each of sulphur and castor oil, and he is as good as new now. My pointer and my brother's dog were taken the same as the old dog, but the disease had not progressed so far, and salt relieved them at once. F. A. SINCLAIR.

EPIDEMIC DISTEMPER.—*Stanton, Va., April 5.*—A few days after I wrote you my letter of the 14th ult., describing the epidemic among our sporting dogs, my bitch had a relapse (owing to neglect and exposure), and for several days I despaired of her life; but upon receipt of your valuable paper of the 27th, informing me that the Dover's powder and calomel treatment, at first adopted by me, was the correct thing, I immediately resumed it, alternating between calomel and jallap, and Dover's powder and tartar emetic. The result was that, after two doses of each, she was greatly relieved, the inflammation being copiously discharged through the nostrils and eyes by vomiting, and from the bowels. She is now in a fair way to recovery, the only bad symptom remaining being the paralysis of the hinder parts. I only regret that the treatment followed by me was not more generally known before the disease had run its course, as the great bulk of the dogs have gotten through with it or died. I am satisfied that it saved her life; and one other case in which it was tried proved equally efficacious. You can safely recommend it in all such cases. It seemed to be much more violent with setters than pointers, which seems a little singular, as the latter is generally regarded as the more delicate dog. JACK.

AN IMPORTATION.—We had the pleasure of landing on Monday, from the steamer *Republic*, of the White Star Line, the Irish water spaniel Barney, the crack dog of his breed in Great Britain. Barney is imported by W. B. Shattuc, Esq., of Cincinnati. He has won the following prizes: 1st, Birmingham, 1875; 2d, Stoke, 1877; 2d, Crystal Palace, 1878; 2d, North Shropshire, 1878; 2d, Creeve, 1878; 1st, Bristol, 1878; 2d, Sleifnal, 1875; 1st, Birmingham, 1878, and cup as best spaniel in the twelve class, *i. e.*, in the show; 1st, Alexandra Palace. At Crystal Palace Barney was beaten by Limerick, but beat Patsey and others at Birmingham; however he easily turned the tables on Limerick and has beaten all the cracks, Wallace, Sailor, etc., etc. He is now a little over three years old, is 22 inches high, about 55 lbs. weight, upstanding without appearing leggy, legs straight and very heavy feathered, both fore and aft. Coat very good, ears well shaped, hung low and well fringed, but not now at their full length, although they are now about 24 inches long; his top-knot is simply perfection, being the largest and best shaped ever seen on a dog of his breed. His face is perfectly smooth and of good length, his tail is well set on, well carried and good in every way; in fact this is the dog that no mortal man can find a fault with. Mr. Skidmore writes: "I have not sent a dog to America half as good as Barney."

IMPORTATION.—Mr. Wm. Bradbury, of Nason, Va., has recently obtained a magnificent English mastiff bitch, imported from the kennels of Rev. Buckley Jones, who bred Turk, the well-known prize-winner in England. She was brought here by the daughter of the above named gentleman, who is the wife of a son of Sir Robert Brisco, of Cumberland. The bitch has been bred to an imported dog, owned in Richmond, that is a grandson of old Turk.

GOOD STOCK.—We are informed that Mr. Grinnell's Bess has given birth to eight puppies—five dogs and three bitches—by Mr. Jarvis' Champion Elcho. Bess is one of the finest native Irish setters in the country, and is the mother, by Champion Plunkett and Champion York, of a number of very fine field dogs. Bess was bred by the late Mr. Saltus, and is by his Dash, out of Dr. Strachan's Belle. She is noted for her exquisite nose, great staunchness, and ability to work day in and day out through the season. Elcho is too well known as a getter of bench show and field trial winners to need any word of praise.

—Mr. E. S. Wanmaker, of Cool Spring, N. C., claims the following names for a litter of four red Irish puppies, three dogs and one bitch, born Feb. 15, 1879, by imported Blarney (champion Basto-Capt. Lamprier's Sal) out of his Leaf (Plunket-Stella). For dog pups, Style, Halt and Ease; and for bitch, Wreath.

—Mr. Chas. E. Coffin's (of Muirkirk, Md.) pointer bitch Kate, by Sensation out of Dodge's Dolly, whelped, on the 12th inst., seven pups by his pointer dog Bragg. Bragg is half brother on dam's side to the pointer Bounce, who was H. C. at the W. K. C. show. These puppies are: 3 dogs white and lemon, 1 dog lemon ticked, 1 bitch white and lemon and 2 bitches lemon ticked.

—On April 6, the black and tan Gordon setter bitch Wrag (Pat-Kinney's Fan), belonging to N. T. Parker, of New Brunswick, N. J., whelped ten black and tan puppies—six dogs and four bitches—sired by Dr. S. Fleet Speir's black and tan Gordon setter Romeo (Gypsum-Daisy).

—Mr. Wm. L. Bradbury's (Nason, Orange Co., Va.) setter bitch Czarina, by Horace Smith, Esq.'s Czar, out of Dr. Sands', of Rhode Island, imported blue belton, whelped eight pups, March 22, by Scout; bred by Capt. Foster of Leesburg, Va., he by imported Rock, out of Capt. Foster's imported Kirby.

A SUMMER FERN BED.—A lady writing to the weekly *Tribune* gives these directions for a fern bed:

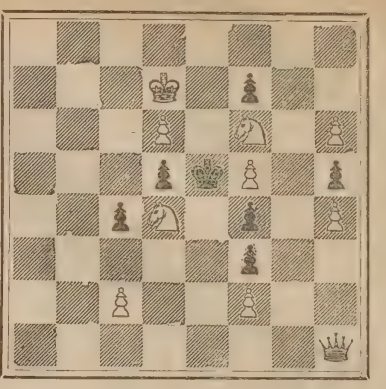
If there is a wet or unsightly place under the tree that never can be made to look well, all the better; choose that spot for your ferns. An airy place, shaded by the house, will do nearly as well. Choose a bundle of stakes two and a half feet long, an inch and a half in diameter, and which still tightly retain the bark; drive these into the ground in a circular or oblong form, as you may wish the bed to be; the stakes may stand from twelve to eighteen inches above the ground; now weave in and out about the stakes, basket fashion, grape vine until the top of the stakes is reached. You then have what appears to be a rustic basket. Fill in the bottom with sod, or earth rubbish of various sorts, but leave room enough in the top for a good layer of forest mould, in which plant the ferns, which may be taken from the woods as soon as the fronds begin to peep above the ground.

It is better to choose the ferns from a plot where they grow thickly, and take them up so that they may be as little divided as possible, and with plenty of soil unbroken about the roots. Fill your basket full of them, and if you water them well in a few weeks you will have a thing of beauty to gladden your eyes for many a week to come. The basket may be further ornamented by slipping seeds of the cypress vine or morning glory between the interstices of the grape vine into the soil. They will sometimes grow right merrily, and if trained about the basket beautify and illuminate it in a very dainty and exquisite fashion. In lieu of the stakes and grape vine (wild grape vine can nearly always be procured in abundance) a basket which has lost its bottom may be used, which, if not already browned by exposure, may be painted any desirable color. If the fern basket is sufficiently protected in the Fall with leaves it may be relied upon for a thrifty crop of ferns the following Summer.

The Game of Chess.

Problem No. 50.

Motto: Manrico.



White to play and give mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS—NO. 47.

1—Kt-B4	1—Any
2—Mates	

Game No. 111.—SICILIAN DEFENCE.

The subjoined game was played in the late Manhattan Chess Club tournament between Messrs. L. Cohn and Chas. Mohle, Feb. 8, 1879, at Manhattan Club room, Cafe Logeling, 49 Bowery:

White. L. Cohn.	Black. Chas. Mohle.	White. L. Cohn.	Black. Chas. Mohle.
1—P-K4	1—P-Q B4	22—Q-K B3	22—R-Q B
2—Kt-K B3	2—P-K3	23—R-Q	23—R-Q2
3—P-Q4	3—P tks P	24—B-Q4	24—B tks B
4—Kt tks P	4—Kt-K B3	25—P tks B	25—Q R-K
5—B-Q3	5—Kt-Q B3 (a)	26—Kt-Kt5	26—Q tks Q
6—B-K3	6—P-Q4	27—Kt tks Q	27—B-K7
7—P tks P	7—P tks P	28—R-Q Kt	28—P-K Kt3
8—Castles	8—B-Q3	29—P tks P	29—P tks P
9—P-K B4 (b)	9—Castles (c)	30—P-Q K3	30—R-Q B2
10—P-K R3	10—Q-Kt2	31—P-Q5 (g)	31—K R-Q B7
11—K-R	11—K Kt-K5	32—Kt-Q2	32—R-B3 ch
12—B tks Kt	12—P tks B	33—R tks R	33—R tks R ch
13—Kt tks Kt (d)	13—Q tks Kt	34—K-R2	34—R-Q8
14—Q Kt-Es3	14—Q B-K3	35—Kt-Q B6	35—K tks P
15—P-B5 (e)	15—B-Q B5	36—Kt tks P	36—R-Q7
16—Q-K Kt4 (f)	16—B tks R	37—Kt-Q B3	37—R tks P
17—K tks B	17—P-B3	38—P-Q R4	38—K-Kt2
18—B-R6	18—R-B2	39—Kt-Q6	39—R-K6
19—Kt tks P	19—B-K4	40—Kt-Q B5	40—K-B2
20—P-B3	20—K-R	Resigns	
21—B-K3	21—P-Kt3		

NOTES.

(a) White has thus far made the best moves according to the *Handbuch*, we believe, but since the publication of that work this opening has, if we are not mistaken, received the attention of analysis, especially Andersson. We are not only without our authorities at hand, but also labor under the disadvantage of playing over this and the D. Graham Baird vs. Mohle match game on a pocket chess board while we rest ourselves now and then beside a brook.

(b) We have a decided preference for White's game. We do not think it a mere appearance of an advantage.

(c) P-K R3 hereabouts, we are inclined to think, is in order.

(d) Kt-K6, it requires but a glance to see, would be disastrous.

(e) If Q-Q4, then Black could reply P-K B4.

(f) Mr. C. rarely relies on an impetuous but unprofitable attack. Kt-K2 appears to be better than moving R to another file. Q P, for the exchange, is not at all safe in this position.

(g) White does not make the most of his passed P, still, the result would have been the same. We can only regret that Mr. C has not played this game in that skillful and brilliant manner common with him.

Game No. 112.—KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Manhattan Chess Club, Cafe Logeling, 49 Bowery; first match game played between Messrs. Chas. Mohle and D. Graham Baird, March 12:

White. Chas. Mohle.	Black. D. G. Baird.	White. Chas. Mohle.	Black. D. G. Baird.
1—P-K4	1—P-K4	26—Kt-Q7	26—R-Q
2—P-K B4	2—P-Q4	27—R-Kt†	27—K tks R
3—K P tks P	3—K P tks B P	28—K tks R †	28—K-R2
4—K Kt-B3	4—K Kt-B3 (s)	29—Kt-B8 †	29—K-Kt
5—B-Q Kt5 †	5—B-Q2	30—Kt-K6 dis †	30—K-R2
6—Q-K2 †	6—B-K2 (b)	31—Kt tks B	31—Kt tks Kt
7—Castles	7—Castles	32—R-Kt†	32—K-Kt3
8—P-Q4	8—B tks B	33—R tks Q Kt†	33—P-K B3
9—Q tks B	9—Q tks Q P	34—P-Q R4 (g)	34—Kt tks Q P
10—Q Kt-B3	10—Q tks Q	35—R tks Q R P	35—Kt-Q B7
11—Kt tks Q	11—Kt-Q4	36—R-Q Kt†	36—K-R3
12—K-K	12—Q Kt-K3	37—P-Q Kt5	37—K-Kt4
13—P-Q B4	13—Kt-K6	38—R-Q B7	38—K tks Q B P
14—B tks Kt	14—P tks B	39—P-Q Kt6	39—Kt-K3
15—K tks P	15—B-B3	40—R tks Q B P	40—Kt tks Q B P
16—Q Kt—B3	16—P-Q B3	41—P-Q R5 (h)	41—K-Kt5
17—Kt-K4	17—B-Q	42—B-K R3	42—K tks Q R P
18—Q R-K (c)	18—B-B2	43—Kt-Q4	43—R-R8†
19—P-Q B3	19—Q R-Q	44—K-R2	44—R-Q Kt8
20—Kt-K B2 (d)	20—P-K R3	45—Kt-K6	45—P-K B4
21—K-R7	21—K-R2	46—R-Q B7	46—R tks Kt P
22—Kt—K Kt4	22—B-Kt3 (e)	47—R tks Kt P †	47—K-R
23—P-B5	23—B-Q B2	48—R-K Kt6	48—P-K R4
24—Kt for Kt4—K5	24—R-Q4	49—R-K B4	49—R tks R
25—P-Q Kt4 (f)	25—K-Kt sq	50—Kt tks R †	Drawn by consent (i)

NOTES.

(a) Q the P or B-Q3 we are inclined to give the preference here.

(b) The interposition of the Q here is, it strikes us, preferable.

(c) White has now obtained a superior and attacking position.

(d) This Kt is now in position for active work.

(e) Up hill and down again.

(f) We think that this is a better move than to attempt to win a P in fact, we are quite of the opinion that it is the move.

(g) White cannot safely exchange R for Kt, as he cannot Q either of the passed P's, his K being too distant from the scene of action.

(h) Here White should have played Kt-Q4. If Black captures Kt, then R tks Kt wins. If Kt tks P, then P-Kt7 wins, and if Kt elsewhere is not difficult to see the proper line of play.

(i) This game is by no means a fair specimen even of the skill of these worthy representatives of the Manhattan Chess Club. This match, we doubt not, will be productive of a number of fine games. The players have not, however, warmed up to their work yet.

New Publications.

THE NUTTALL BULLETIN.—The April number of this ever welcome magazine appears on our table the first of the month, and contains, as usual, much that is of interest. The number opens with one of Dr. Coues' delightful sketches, extracted from his work on the "Birds of the Colorado Valley," now in course of publication, entitled "History of the Evening Grosbeak." This is followed by an article from the pen of Mr. William Brewster "On the Habits and Nesting of Certain Rare Birds in Texas," which is based mainly upon the collections of Messrs. Werner and Ricksecker, of Pennsylvania. The paper treats of five species, *Parus carolinensis, Lophophanes atricristatus, Dendræca chrysoparsia, Ceryle americana* var. *cabanisi* and *Buteo zonocercus*, and contains much that is new. The third article in the *Bulletin* is by Mr. W. E. D. Scott on "Late Fall and Winter Notes on Some Birds Observed in the Vicinity of Princeton, N. J." Mr. W. A. Cooper, of Santa Cruz, Cal., gives us in a brief note some pleasant information on the "Breeding Habits of the California Pygmy Owl," and describes its eggs. Dr. Brewer, so well known to all our readers as the champion of the English sparrows, contributes two articles to the present number—one on "The American Brown Creeper," a bird about which, though it is so common, there is really very little known, and another on the "Nest and Eggs of the Golden Crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*)," both of which will be read with pleasure by ornithologists. Another article by Mr. Scott consists of notes on sixty species of birds observed at Twin Lakes, Lake County, Colorado. The list is an interesting one, and the notes, in many cases, are very full. Mr. Brewster's second article in this number gives a very pleasant account of a bird which, until very recently, has been almost wholly unknown, the black-capped vireo (*Vireo atricapillus*). The account of the habits, nesting and distribution, so far as known, is given with considerable detail, and forms an important addition to our knowledge. In a paper on the "Ipswich Sparrow (*Passerculus princeps*)," Mr. W. A. Jeffries gives his reasons for believing the species under discussion to be nothing more than a larger, lighter-colored, northern race of the ordinary *Passerculus savanna*. A short but interesting paper by Mr. Nathan Clifford Brown gives us "Notes on a Few Birds Occurring in the Vicinity of Portland, Me.," and is important in that it records the breeding of three species of warblers (*Dendræca maculosa, D. blackburniæ*, and *D. pinus*) in the vicinity of that town. "The Strange Story of a California Bird," which is told by Miss Fanny Miller, closes the number. The bird in question was the curious road runner (*Geococcyx californianus*), which appears to have been so jealous of the lady who owned it that it would permit no one to approach her without fiercely attacking the intruding person with its sharp beak. Recent Literature in this number is full and interesting. General Notes, however, to our mind, always form the most interesting and important part of the *Bulletin*, and it is to these that one turns to find out what is the latest news among the ornithologists. We are pleased to see the *Bulletin* becoming more and more attractive, and to believe that, notwithstanding the "hard times," it is receiving the support which it deserves.

THE DOGS OF GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND OTHER COUNTRIES. New York: Orange Judd Company. 1879.

This new work, advertising elsewhere, which the Orange Judd Company have brought out in connection with the bench show this week, is a very beautiful volume. "Stonehenge" is now regarded as the authority in dog matters. Indeed, "Idstone" styles him as "without doubt the first of living authorities," "the most experienced and scientific of writers," etc. The two works on which "Stonehenge's" (J. H. Walsh, Editor London *Field*) present popularity rests are "The Dog in Health and Disease" (1872) and "The Dogs of the British Islands" (1878). But these two books, which together cost $11.25, are too expensive for Americans generally to purchase. This new volume, therefore, has condensed and reproduced them both, omitting merely what matter is only of local interest in England. It also reproduces all the best engravings, adding many more of American dogs. There are, in addition, chapters by, among other American writers, David W. Judd, Henry Stewart and "Warwick." The engravings, numbering considerably over one hundred, are executed by Charles Hinkle, who is well known among dog fanciers. The book contains a complete list of the prize dogs and owners of the bench shows of 1877 and 1878. It is printed on tinted paper, and is unquestionably the handsomest and cheapest dog book yet published

Rational Pastimes.

ANOTHER CHAMPION BELT.—Daniel O'Leary has come to the front with a long distance championship belt and $8,500 prize money. The first six-day's contest for the belt will begin at Gilmore's Garden this city, October 6th. The winner gets the belt and $,5000; the second man, $2,000; the third $1,000, and the fourth $500, provided that each goes 450 miles. No prize will be awarded to any man who does not travel 450 miles. Each man if not a prize-winner who covers 475 miles will receive $300, those who go 465 miles $200, and all who go 450 miles their entrance-money, $100. The number of competitors will be limited to twenty-five. All challenge matches for the belt will be for $500 a side and the belt will be held subject to challenge from any man in the world. Either New York or Chicago must be named for any race, provided that by unanimous consent it may be agreed to hold the race in some other American city.

WALKING.—Forty-one men, styling themselves pedestrians, started on another six-days' go-as-you-please show at Gilmore's Garden Monday morning. By Wednesday morning eleven of them had dropped out. The leading man Tuesday evening was Panchot, a Frenchman, of Buffalo, who scored 183 miles in 45 hours, two miles more than Rowell's score for the same time; but Rowell had rested several hours on his second evening. *Finis, pustulæ, vulni, plagæ, ulcagus opum coronant.*

CRICKET.—The Manhattan Cricket Club will open the season on their ground at Prospect Park on the 19th inst. Wickets to be pitched at 2 P. M. Practice days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.....A cricket club is about to be organized at Orange, N. J. It will be composed of many of the old members of the Mountain Club.....The Newark Cricket Club has secured a ground at the south side of the city, and Fred Hallis, the club's old professional, has been employed to put it in order.....Several teams from across the water have been expected to visit this country during the coming season. It is doubtful, however, if but one eleven comes this way, and that will be an English professional eleven under the captaincy of the famous Nottingham cricketer, Richard Daft. In all probability Mr. Marsh will not bring out an Irish team this year.

LACROSSE.—At the third annual meeting of the Ravenswood Lacrosse Club, held at their rooms, 162 and 164 Broadway, Thursday evening, April 10, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: H. S. Sanford, President; Jay L. Smith, Vice-President; A. G. Goldsmith, Secretary; George B. Wilson Treasurer; Edward Cluff, Captain; Messrs. A. G. Goldsmith, W. P. Ritchey and J. A. Nichols, Executive Committee. A number of new members were elected, and a series of games was decided upon for the ensuing year.

SCOTTISH-AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB.—The spring handicap games of the Scottish-American Athletic Club will be held on their grounds, No. 329 West Fifty-fourth street, on Saturday, 26th inst., at 4 P. M. The events are seventy-five yards and half-mile handicap runs, and a two-mile handicap walk open to all amateurs, and a walk of one mile, open to members only. Entries close with Mr. W. S. Cornell, Secretary, 329 West Fifty-fourth street, on Saturday, 19th inst.

MANHATTAN ATHLETIC CLUB.—The opening handicap games of the Manhattan Athletic Club were held last Saturday. In the 100 yards dash C. S. Phillips, New York, won first medal in the final heat in 11⅛s. T. Nichols, American Athletic Club, second. The final heat and first prize in the mile walk was captured by T. E. Smith, of Jersey City; J. H. Gurney, New York, second; time, 7:54½. W. J. M. Roberts, of the Staten Island Athletic Club, took first medal in the half-mile run, and J. McNulty, New York, second; time, 2:14.

COLLEGE BASE BALL.—The following are the two teams of Harvard and Yale as finally selected: Harvard—Windsor, C.; Folsom, P.; Harding, F. B.; Coolidge, S. B.; Cohen, T. B.; Munn, S. S.; Dalzell, L. F.; Delano, C. F.; Howe, R. F. Yale—Watson, C.; Lamb, P.; Hopkins, F. B.; Walden, S. B.; Parker, T. B.; Hutchinson, S. S.; Camp, L. F.; Clark, C. F.; Ripley, R. F. The first college match takes place at Princeton, May 3, when the Yale nine plays there.

ARCHERY.—*Highland Park, Ill.*—The following archery scores were made by a few members of the Highland Park Archery Club at their first contest of the season, at the "American Round." The only large thing about the score is the chance for improvement:

	60 yds.		50 yds.		40 yds.		Total.	
	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.
E. H. Beebe	10	30	21	104	29	169	60	302
E. B. Weston	18	66	23	109	26	114	67	289
F. B. Green	16	72	20	88	23	109	58	269
W. B. D. Gray	13	59	22	90	24	123	61	272
T. W Kyle	17	49	20	73	30	123	67	250

—The Western Union operators have an athletic meeting at the Manhattan Athletic Club grounds, Fifty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, this afternoon.

—The northern half of New York State is still covered with snow. There were two feet of snow in the Adirondacks on the 15th. Usually the ice goes out of the lakes between the 25th and 29th April.

BIRD'S NEST PUDDING.—The workmen who were pulling down the sparrows' nests in Monumental Park, Cincinnati, the other day, found in one nest a $5 bill neatly woven in, and in another a lady's fine gold chain. There was a quiet division of the spoils, and such thorough work as followed was never seen among park men before. Now, every man go out and climb a tree.

—The Port Jervis *Gazette* states that all the lumber mills in the vicinity of the Delaware River are busy sawing rafting material to be floated down the river the coming season. So much lumber has not been got out in several years as during the past winter. This is in consequence of the facts that snow has been favorable and that lumbermen are tired of waiting for an advance in prices.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

R. T. C. S., Cardville, Pa.—Consult our last issue.

PUG.—The Cunard steamers will not take dogs under any conditions.

SCHOOL BOY.—Write to the *Army and Navy Journal*, 243 Broadway.

G. E. C.—Hope to publish sketch of sharpie and rig. Has been crowded out hitherto.

G. H. M., Camp Thomas, A. T.—For lapidary work address Farjeon, 77 Nassau st., New York.

M. T. M.—Is the Blissitt rifle of English manufacture, and is it known in this country or used here? Ans. Not known in this market.

SUBSCRIBER, Matawan, N. J.—The term "weight" in describing bows is used to designate the pounds of pull. We are not up in dominoes.

C. G., Syracuse, N. Y.—Wash the sores thoroughly with old Castile soap, and then anoint them with carbolic salve. Continue the vegetable diet, and give plenty of exercise.

G. C. P., New York.—Please mention the name and color of the cloth best adapted for an upland hunting suit? Ans. Canvas. Grass green in the early autumn, and dead grass color in the fall.

J. W. J., Opelousas, La.—What is the price of "Stonehenge's" new edition of "Dogs of the British Islands," and where can it be obtained? Ans. Orange Judd Co., 245 Broadway, New York. Price $2.

A. M. S.—The patent law distinctly provides for the right of any individual to make for his own use any patented article without paying royalty, so long as he does not make the article for trade or profit.

C. A. D., Sing Sing, N. Y.—Give me the name and address of some one in or near N. Y. who can dock a dog's tail properly? Ans. Do it yourself with a sharp chisel, pushing back the hair and cutting diagonally at the required length.

F. C. W., Washington, D. C.—Your puppy's fits are probably caused by his teeth, and will pass away. The appearance of his coat, breath, stools, etc., should determine whether he has worms or not. Their presence would account for the fits.

M. B. C., Americus, Ga.—Is there a musk or any substance that will drive beavers away from a place? Ans. Import a colony of muskrats. They will drive away the beavers, eat up the fish, and possibly prove worse than the present annoyance.

J. M. D., Jr.—For books on canoeing see "Canoeing in Kanuckia," "Canoe and Flying Pros," 25c., Harper Bros., N. Y.; and, best of all, "Log of Canoe Cruise," by Baden Powell. Can procure latter book from England upon receipt of price, $2.40.

B. A., Boston.—Are there any laws regulating the collecting of wild birds and eggs for scientific purposes in New Brunswick, and if so, what are they? Ans. You can shoot for scientific purposes by obtaining a certificate from some Natural History Society.

W. H. P.—1. Where can a copy be procured of "The Pleasures of Angling," by Mr. Dawson, of Albany? 2. Is there any one in this city who will give lessons in tying salmon and trout flies? Ans. 1. Sheldon & Co., New York. 2. Apply to Abbey & Imbrie, 48 Maiden Lane.

G. H. W., Titusville, Pa.—If a person pays city, county or State tax on a dog he can recover damages for its loss if it is killed. For glass eyes for animals write to Wallace, taxidermist, William st., New York. The guns are still manufactured and are advertised in our columns.

W. W. S., Schenectady, N. Y.—Demand regulates supply; if there is a call for FOREST AND STREAM, your newsdealers will keep them on hand. Subscribers find it much more satisfactory, however, to receive their papers directly by mail. Capt. Bogardus' book is sent post paid for $2.

C. J. M., Appleton City, Mo.—Do you consider the common meadow lark (*Sturnella magna*) suitable for table use, and if not, what are they good for? Ans. Meadow larks are not considered very good eating, though frequently put in the pot. Perhaps they are more esteemed for their song.

H. S., Canton, Ohio.—Can you inform me where I can get an apparatus for inflating small rubber toy balloons? I wish to purchase the rubber and whatever is necessary to generate the gases, etc., so as to manufacture them for shooting practice. Ans. Turn in the gas from your gas burner.

H. H. K., Johnston, Pa.—For archery rules purchase Maurice Thompson's "Witchery of Archery" (Scribners), or send for manuals of archery, lawn tennis, croquet, etc., to Conroy, Bissett & Malleson Fulton st., N. Y.; Peck & Snyder, Nassau st., N. Y., or E. I. Horsman, William st., N. Y.

OTTAWA, Canada.—For 16ft. catamaran place the mast 6ft. 9in. from bow. Rig as jib and mainsail. Hoist, 10ft. 9in.; foot, 15ft.; head, 8ft., and leech, 18ft. Jib 12ft. on foot, 16ft. luff, and 11ft. leech. No book published containing anything on catamarans except "Canoe and Flying Pros," 25c., Harper Brothers, N. Y. That book is, however, not technical in character.

Q. R., Buffalo.—Will you please decide this bet for some of your readers here? A bets B that C will kill more birds than D; they each kill 5; who wins? Ans. We are always ready to help people out of a dilemma when we can, but this question is simply too idiotic to merit an answer. If A, B, C and D cannot solve this, they should seek some sequestered cell in an insane asylum.

P. W. K.—No book published on shell-boat building. Nothing like experimenting in that line. Try and copy the boats, or build on the flat bottom plan. Cut out midship section, flat across bottom; spring ⅞in. sides around same, riveting to stem and post; nail on bottom, and fit up in imitation of real shells. We have made several boats on this plan with great success. Total cost, about $10.

G. F. K., Syracuse.—1. Can a hound take a prize at any bench show without pedigree being given? 2. Will you define the difference between a foxhound and a deerhound? Ans. 1. A pedigree is not required. 2. The foxhound is the dog used for fox hunting, while the deerhound is the long-coated dog, resembling a greyhound in form, used mainly in the Highlands of Scotland for chasing wounded deer.

LINGA, Philadelphia.—Will you kindly oblige me regarding indications of internal canker of the ear and treatment of same? Ans. Indications: The dog frequently shaking his head and rubbing his paw over his ear; pull the latter and he whines. Remedy: Goulard's extract and wine of opium, of each ½ oz.; sulphate of zinc, ½ dr.; water, 8 oz.; mix, and pour a little in the ear twice daily, holding the head sideways for some minutes.

H. A. R.—For cruising with short crews the yawl is very well adapted for a 30ft. yacht. She would lose slightly in speed in mild weather compared with the sloop, but would be faster than a schooner. Give your boat about the same area as a yawl she would carry as a sloop. Have forwarded plans for hinged mast. In the yawl you gain equal, if not greater, handiness than in the schooner, excepting in large craft, while speed is superior.

T. G. C., Toronto.—A member of our club has put away some shrimp for bass fishing. He has them in alcohol to toughen them. He has them colored—pink, green, crimson and the natural color. How do you think they will do? Ans. Your friend's plan is new to us. We have never seen shrimp colored artificially, except by boiling. Should think the method a good one. A mixture of equal parts of salt and saltpetre has been known to preserve shrimp for a whole year.

J. S. F., Philadelphia.—1. Is there a book published treating on breeding of setters exclusively, and how close to breed among one stock? If so, what is the name and price? 2. Has a setter pup, five months old, worms or needs medicine that is fed on corn meal, bread and table scraps, and is very thin, with looseness of bowels, and with a great appetite for pieces of strings and rags, and horse manure, and a voracious eater? Ans. 1. Yes, "The Setter," by Laverack, price $3; can send from this office. 2. The puppy has worms, and should be given areca nut.

G. S. G.—The different measurements and tonnages of the schooner *Idler* you mention arise from the fact that she was altered a number of times, and that the rules for measurement vary in different clubs to some degree—thus, by some length is taken from rabbet forward to rabbet aft; others take it from forward side of stem to after side of post. Such differences account for the smaller variations noticed. The large ones are due to alterations as well as to carrying over old measurements from year to year, omitting to make correction in club book. *Idler's* tonnage at present, according to N. Y. Y. C. rule, is 191.55 tons. Her "new measurement" is 84.68 tons. The whole subject of tonnage is still in a very mixed and crude state, and the term tonnage signifies little unless the manner of taking it is mentioned.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous communications will be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of the mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Saturday, April 19.—New York Athletic Club Spring Handicap Meeting at Mott Haven. Base Ball: Princeton vs. Defiance, at Princeton Yale vs. Worcester, at New Haven; Albany vs. Utica, at Albany; National vs. Holyoke, at Washington; Atlantic vs. Field, at Brooklyn; Nameless vs. Field, at Prospect Park; Polytechnic vs. Field, at Prospect Park. Cricket: Manhattan Club Opening Day at Prospect Park.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Alfred W. Craven, long connected with the Croton Aqueduct Department, was buried at Greenwood last Tuesday. Mr. Craven was an enthusiastic sportsman and fisherman, and derived much pleasure from frequent excursions, both in this country and abroad, in pursuit of large game. His principal hunting-ground was Virginia for deer, although many a noble buck, elk and buffalo bull succumbed to his rifle on the plains and mountains. In England, Scotland and Ireland he also fished and hunted. Among other of his reminiscences, he dwelt with great satisfaction on his visit to the Duke of Sutherland's estate in Scotland, where he earned the approval of Donald the "Gillie" by his success with the salmon and also in deer-stalking. Mr. Craven's funeral at Grace Church was largely attended by members of the American Society of Engineers, Century Club, and prominent citizens and former employees of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

OBITUARY.—By receipt of a single mail last week we were simultaneously advised of the death of Chief of Police, T. W. S. Fenton, of Montreal, J. L. De Camp, of Bates & Co. of this city, and Joseph L. Barker of Ann Arbor, Michigan, all prominent persons and long time subscribers of FOREST AND STREAM.

We regret also to learn of the death of a four-year-old daughter of Dr. Elliott Coues, on the 8th of April.

Our friends may feel assured of our sympathy.

—Among many distinguished visitors at our office since last issue was Col. G. W. Schofield, U. S. A., who, we regret to state, is suffering from an injury received from a fall of his horse on January 4th. He was en route for West Point.

DOGS IN THE MANGER AND DOGS ON THE BENCH.

A REPORT of the third annual Bench Show of the Westminster Kennel Club, held in this city, will be found in the Kennel Department of this paper. The management have every reason to congratulate themselves upon their success, financially and æsthetically. Not only was the collection of dogs superior in all its numerous classes, and full in its numbers and representation, but the social standing of the exhibitors and visitors was notably eminent. At no public event in this city has there ever before been gathered so many representatives of its old and honored families, as well as of visitors from other parts, near and remote. Never has there been seen so large a congregation of private carriages and conspicuous liveries. The reports of the daily press have attested to these facts, and with singular unanimity have accorded to the exhibition an award of highest merit. Each paper seemed to vie with the other in preparing the fullest reports and emphasising the most salient features of the show, dispensing its praise or criticism with impartial candor, and evincing a conscious pleasure in the bestowal of approval. Doubtless a large measure of the show's success was due to their efforts in placing its attractions before the public. For this reason, and recognizing the press as a most potent factor in influencing results, for good or evil, we are fain to express, at this opportunity, our regret that the management had not been more liberal in its distribution of tickets to reporters, and in giving them facilities to observe and work. We hope the hint will be carefully put aside for future use.

In marked contrast with the conscientious and truthful presentation of facts by the daily journals, are the petty malversations of two envious sporting papers, which have taken every pains to belittle the show and its promoters, and with marked coincidence of purpose and expression, to battledore their gross perversions from east to west, and resound the echo from Chicago to New York. These twin dissentients, like those who pointed to Nazareth in days of yore, can see "nothing good" in anything outside of the Dog Ring. They say the exhibit was meagre, and the attendance small; that the sporting classes were inferior in number and quality; that it was intrinsically a toy and parlor dog show, and financially a failure; that the decisions were unjust and based on favoritism; that the Bench was incompetent—one of the judges incapable, the second an "aristocrat," and the third an affable figure-head! They credit to the demerit account the fact that one-third of all the pointers and setters were decorated with a V. H. C., instead of accepting the ribbons as indicative of the average excellent quality of the dogs. They not only sneeringly term white ribbons consolation prizes, but openly aver that they are "an insult to exhibitors when every other dog is so decorated."

Of course the 20,000 people at the show are thoroughly qualified to pass upon these charges and criticisms, and determine their value and truthfulness. If misrepresentations have wilfully been made, they must inevitably react upon their fabricators. If they have been prompted by motives of envy or disappointment at schemes defeated, the facts will appear; and the verdict will be rendered accarding to the facts. The public at least is clear sighted, fair-minded and honest in its expression of opinion. It is deplorable that honest efforts to improve the breeds of dogs, and promote intelligence among fanciers, cannot be permitted to stand upon their merits. There seems to be an underhanded, unscrupulous attempt to antoganize interests which should be harmonious. The only rivalry which ought to exist among sportsmen should be an honorable emulation to work for the common good; to produce the best dogs for the work required, and to compare notes and experiences, that all may profit by the interchange. But what incentive or ambition to work has an association or an individual, when all his honest endeavors are to be disparaged in order to serve sinister purposes, or to gratify pique or jealously? How long will the tree produce if it is to be constantly stripped and girdled? Sportsmen are natural born friends. Their interests have always been mutual and their courtesies reciprocal from east to west, and we deem it a sin to attempt to set them at loggerheads. We wish no sectional feeling anymore. The sentiment is unholy and unpopular; and we therefore appeal for the support of all friends of amity and good fellowship to preserve the *entente cordial*, and to permit no unscrupulous mischief makers to create schisms and class prejudices among the Fraternity. As conscientious chroniclers of events of the field, and disinterested works for the general good, we deplore both their motives and their endeavors. Let every attempt to belittle honest efforts or to detract from benefits which might accrue therefrom, be decried. Moreover, let no expression of belief in the integrity of any person eligible for the office of judge be misconstrued to create a *casus belli*, or to form a nucleus around which to rally hostile factions.

Judges are not infallible; they are not omniscient. There can be no bench decisions without some appeals, and no awards without grumbling from the disappointed. But what is to determine the qualifications of a judge, or of a bench of judges? The scale of points which constitute the formula of judging is principally based upon the most careful study of canine anatomy and the specific characteristics of the various breeds. In applying this scale of points to practical use, successful judges must not only be familiar themselves with the dog's anatomy, but they must be gifted with a natural insight to perceive, and a tact to determine quickly. Physiological analysis is a gift possessed but by few physicians or surgeons, be they ever so learned or studious; so when a judge at a show of dogs has once exhibited the requisite qualifications, exhibitors should prize him as a phenomenon, and not carelessly run off to untried men. It is easier to dismiss an incumbent than to find an efficient substitute. Hence we have no patience with habitual grumblers, of whom nine-tenths have never read the rules for judging, or formed any conception of what constitutes a scale of points. It is not for these to utter loud-mouthed protests, because technical decisions do not agree with their preconceived notions of what constitutes a good dog; and by a good dog, we mean one which is not only faultless in his anatomy, condition, and constitution, but one which has proved the mettle of his breeding in the field. Just as doctors differ, so do judges and juries. Therefore we shall always be suspicious of the motives of those who cry "fraud," and sound an onset when decisions provoke their displeasure.

We hope for continued good fellowship throughout all the land. We wish all Bench Shows the most eminent success, and shall always be ready to aid and promote them whenever and wherever instituted. We are the friends of sporting and non-sporting dogs alike: for the miscellaneous classes always add very much to the attractions of an exhibition. But there is one brute which we would ignominiously disqualify and expel from all future Benches, and that is, the "Dog in the Manger." He is a pest of the vilest character.

THE HYSLOP-ARCHER SYSTEM.

THOUGH little or nothing has been done by us in America in the way of furthering naval science during the past twenty years, our maritime decay having apparently turned all thought and investigation, as well as our inventive faculties, into other channels, we are not quite willing to see ourselves stripped of such credit in relation to progress in naval science as America is legitimately entitled to. We therefore desire to place prominently upon record the researches and final results of the latest application of Scott Russell's wave-line, made at least simultaneously if not antecedent to similar experiments and deductions brought to light recently in England. It is not detracting from the acknowledged services which Mr. Collin Archer rendered through the publication of his experiments and determinations leading up to the discovery of the real value and true application of the wave-line to systematic construction when we here claim for an American a co-equal amount of credit in their development.

We have had an opportunity of examining closely the means taken for many years past by Mr. John Hyslop, of New York, for applying to the needs of practical naval design a system based upon the original "wave-line" as first announced in England in 1837 by Mr. Scott Russell. The models, as well as the numerous drawings shown us, and testimeny adduced from witnesses to the experiments of Mr. Hyslop, place the fact beyond question that he has for many years been applying the "wave-line area" system to the design of yachts and vessels, and that the results of such application were of a character sufficiently striking and meritorious to induce him to grant to the system his implicit confidence and support long before the first article upon the subject by Mr. Collin Archer appeared in the London *Field*, a little over one year ago.

It has been commonly supposed that the series of papers from the pen of Mr. Hyslop, which were published in the New York *Country* last spring, were only an American adaptation of what had already been written on the subject in England. This is far from being the case, however. Mr. Hyslop had deferred the publication of his researches owing to other business engagements, but upon being informed by a friend of the appearance in the London *Field* of something relating to wave-lines, immediately suspected that his own thunder had been forestalled by another, and thereupon sent his papers to the *Country*. Whatever credit has been meted out to Mr. Archer must, in the face of the evidence we have gathered, be shared with Mr. Hyslop. As far back as the spring of 1874, Mr. Hyslop launched his yacht *Petrel*, the first vessel of any kind built designedly upon the wave-line area system, and ample evidence of the justice of our claim that he should receive a liberal share in the fame due to the instigations of progress in naval architecture.

It is pitiable evidence of the decay of our maritime affairs that so significant a development in the theory of naval design should have been allowed so long to remain in obscurity for the want of a proper channel through which to make it public. There is not to-day a single journal in the United States, FOREST AND STREAM excepted, which is capable of dealing as a critic with modern nautical science. It is indeed a sad commentary upon the intelligence of our maritime classes when we reflect that the only journal nominally devoted to their interests is of a kind and character educated Americans should feel heartily ashamed of. It is one which to the limited number of its readers forms a regular weekly budget of fun, and which could not, to save its precarious existence, extract a square-root or tell a compound engine from a rolling mill. An interest or a community must indeed be in a bad way when not equal to the support of something better than a light-weight journal which, in its weekly issues of antideluvian and Quixotic snarls over the question of Iron vs. Wood—something settled in favor of iron twenty-five years ago—violates in the most flagrant manner the commonest laws of statics, and prattles about "pressure resistance," "two kinds of stability," "flotative capacity," and the like, in blissfu

ignorance of all the discoveries and the very existence of a scientific world beyond its own narrow and befogged horizon! And such benighted incapacity sets itself up as the mentor of graduates from the U. S. Naval Academy, any one of whom knows more in a single watch than this woodchoppers' organ does in a lifetime, and to whom their would-be mentor is an example of perverse stupidity and supercilious ignorance which would be laughable were it not painful to behold. Under these circumstances it is left for us to follow the recent productions of the scientific world, and to place upon record in these columns what others should have done long ago were they not just awakening from a Rip Van Winkle sleep of half a century, and engaged in airing their fossilized crudities *ad nauseam*.

That the Hyslop-Archer system—for by this name we will hereafter designate construction by cycloidal arcas—is destined to become the leading feature of naval design of the future is placed beyond question by the invariably successful results which have attended its use, as well as by the remarkable closeness to its precepts reached by all the best examples of naval construction in which speed in connection with economy in propulsive force is aimed at. It is evident, therefore, that a full understanding of the invaluable characteristics of the Hyslop-Archer system will be of the highest importance to all yacht designers and modelers in general, as well as to the constantly increasing circle of amateurs who are drawn in the vortex of naval science by the irresistible attraction of its currents, first experienced while comparing the performances of yachts of different classes. We propose, therefore, at no distant day to recur to this system more in detail, and to point out its advantages in such a way that the ever-present crew of doubting Thomases may find more difficulty in throwing overboard as worthless the close and inductive reasoning of science with that levity too often born of witless vanity or of untrained minds seeking to pass upon what is beyond their ken.

—Commander L. A. Beardslee, U. S. N., known to our readers as "Pisco," takes charge of the sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, now fitting out for Alaska, and will sail about May 1st. *Bon voyage!*

—The walking business is on its last legs.

GAME PROTECTION.

No Spring Shooting.—We chanced the other day to overhear a discussion between four Brooklyn gentlemen, well known officials and long-time sportsmen, viz., alderman Stewart, Capt. Wm. B. Steers, Geo. C. Bennett, Esq., and Loftis Wood, Esq. The subject under consideration was the desirability of abolishing all spring shooting, and all concurred in an affirmative opinion. The coincidence was the more suggestive because the gentlemen had met accidentally. Their decision not only indicates that these matters are subjects of grave thought, but that active progress is being made in a conservative direction. By and bye we shall have neither spring nor summer shooting, thus narrowing the period of open time, and thereby approximating the desirable period of uniformity in close seasons.

Migratory Quail Importation.—The orders for migratory quail sent to Mr. Horace P. Toby, of Boston, and transmitted by him to Mr. Braun, at Messina, are as follows: In Pennsylvania, 100 each to Washington, West Chester, Lehighton, Sunbury, Danville, Towanda, Pittsburg, McKeesport and Waynesburg; in New York, 400 to Brooklyn and 100 each to Schenectady and New York; 100 each to Stafford Springs, Conn.; Essex, Conn.; Belvidere, N. J.; West Lebanon, N. H.; Brookfield, Mass.; and Strathroy, Canada; 621 to Baltimore, Md.; 125 to Rockland, Me.; and 200 to Wareham, Mass. This is an aggregate of 3,046, which ("the acts of God, enemies, pirates, letters of marque or reprisals, robbers, thieves, restraint of governments, fire at sea or in port, from any cause whatever, accident to or from machinery, boilers and steam, collisions and dangers of the seas, rivers, and steam navigation, of what nature or kind soever, excepted") will in due time be safely delivered in this country. Mr. Toby has placed our friends under obligation for so courteously assuming the trouble he has in taking charge of the work; the orders have probably been larger than anticipated. Two or three years more, if the importation continues on a similar scale, will demonstrate the utility or failure of the work.

Migratory Quail.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have watched with much interest the reports that from time to time have appeared in your paper bearing upon the question whether this bird will be ultimately naturalized in this country, and I notice, Mr. Editor, that you pronounce the prospect "most encouraging." But I have observed nothing authentic or decisive on the subject, except the procuring of three or four specimens (probably more or less dissbled) at points not very remote from their breeding grounds in Vermont, and a statement from Judge Everts, expressed as I thought in rather doubtful terms, that some native birds had reappeared where they were hatched, but at a period simultaneous with the liberation of others of fresh importation, from which I infer that a mistake in identity is quite possible; and the question still remains unanswered whether the parent birds with their vivid recollection of their last flight across the Mediterranean but a few days before they were trapped, together with the instincts implanted by annual migrations for ages, do not lead their followers at length over the broad waters of the Atlantic, until they drop exhausted into its bosom. What I wish, Mr. Editor, is to suggest to those gentlemen who, with the hearty good wishes of every sportsman as well as every lover of nature, are engaged in bringing these interesting birds in increased numbers to our shores this spring, that they should distribute a portion of their importation at least in our lower Gulf States, where at the approaching season the conditions of temperature as well as their own instincts would lead them to take their first migratory flight North, from whence, after the duties of the breeding season were over, they would be much more likely to limit their Southern flight within the borders of our own continent.

Will not some of those naturalists whose articles enrich your columns, and whose studies will enable them to speak with authority, let us hear from them on this subject? B.

Dedham, Mass., March, 1879.

Our correspondent is too impatient if he hopes to have an experiment in acclimatation, like the present one, settled in one or twoycars. We must wait some time yet before we can expect definite results.

Caring for the Birds—*Allentown, April* 10—*Editor Forest and Stream:* As soon as the shooting season was at an end in Pennsylvania—Jan. 1—we had very cold weather and large amount of snow. We pitied these poor creatures and resolved to protect them. We at once set to work by urging the farmers in this and other counties, through our weekly paper, to help us to catch the birds with traps and feed them over winter, or to bring them to our city and sell them to us. In this way about twelve or thirteen hundred birds were saved in our county. As a reward, we have plenty of birds, and next fall can enjoy ourselves to our heart's content. Would all sportsmen follow our example next year Pennsylvania would always have plenty of game. We let seventy-three pairs fly last Tuesday, and all the farmers on whose lands we put some were well pleased with our agreement (to protect each other), except one, and that one changed his mind during the night, and on Wednesday morning early came to town and received five pairs.

Chas. Bitting.

The Rifle.

Massachusetts—*Boston, Walnut Hill Range.*—The opening contests in the long range match on the 9th showed the men somewhat out of form. An extremely high wind affected the flight of the bullets in a way exceedingly annoying to the marksmen, and the disarrangement of the wind dial, which is undergoing repairs, by no means added to the accuracy of calculations. Mr. Sumner's performance in securing 206 at the three distances, may be regarded as meritorious. Messrs. Brown, Webster and Howard follow:

J S Sumner.

800	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	—72
900	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	3	—68
1,000	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	—66—206

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
J F Brown	64	66	64	194
D Webster	70	65	58	193
W C Howard	71	63	57	191
W M Ward	65	64	54	183
S Lewis	62	59	55	166
J H Wilkinson	59	51	49	159

On the 12th the weather was untoward, but the Winchester match had 26 entries. The result is as follows; 200 yards, 15 rounds:

D Kirkwood	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	—65
C R Grilling	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	—64
J F R Schaeffer	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	—64
H Tyler	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	—62
C U Meigs	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	5	—61
J Nichols	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	4	—61

R Davis	61	D F Hunt	58
R Davis (re-entry)	59	S B Edward	57
E W Archer	59	W Charles	57
J Borden	58		

Medford.—Regular weekly competition in the April series classified match; Bellevue Range, Wednesday afternoon, April 9, 200 yards:

First Class.

C H Russell	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	—44
C H Russell (re-entry)	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	—43
R Sawyer	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	—44
R Sawyer (re-entry)	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	—42

Second Class.

W G Tousey	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	—43
E Wyman	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	—42
E Wyman (re-entry)	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	5	—42
J Grady	5	4	4	4	3	5	5	5	3	—42
F R Garden	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	—41

Boston, April 12.—The regular monthly prize shoot at the Mammoth Gallery shows some very fine shooting for April. Though no one has yet been successful in getting the extra prize of $20 for eight consecutive bulls, the standing of the several competitors to date is as follows; 150 feet, rounds 8, possible 40:

Wm Bradford	39	E P Dickerman	36
Geo Laub	39	A E Robbins	36
U A Pollard	38	H L Brown	36
C Edwards	33	L W Farrar	36
D B Raymond	33	J H Storer	35
Frank Hollis	33	M L Pratt	35
Edwin W Archer	37	P E Daly	35
A P Holman	37	F H Hartshorn	35
A W Robinson	36	J J D Dunne	35
Prescott Ely	36	H F Borden	35
Geo E Everett	36		

—The New Bedford Rifle Asssociation had their first target practice April 3, at Clark's Cove; 200 yards, each member firing 30 shots at the regulation target. In the possible 150:

G R Stetson	119	S P Richmond	98
S Eggers	113	F A Bradford	97
T R Almy	113	D D Briggs	92
R M Ashley	112	W E Macomber	85
F Butcher	109	G C Sylvia	84
H P Babcock	103	G W Parker	81

Connecticut.—The following officers of the Bridgeport Rifle Club were elected last Thursday; President, George F. Hull; Vice-President, H. S. Warner; Secretary, R. S. Bassett; Treasurer, George D. Phillips; Executive Committee, Horace L. Eames, Harry Nichols, Wallace Gunn, S. C. Kingman, Charles E. Beers.

Connecticut—*Collinsville, April* 11.—The Canton Rod and Gun Club held a prize shoot to-day which was open to all comers. The following are the leading scores made on a 24-inch ring target, with rings one inch apart, in three shots, out of a possible 36, off-hand, 200 yards, 3lbs. pull; re-entrees allowed:

J D Marks	10 11 11—32	H Chapin	26
O B Hall	10 11 8—29	H Konold	25
J Hamilton	28	J D Andrews	24
G F Lewis	27		

The winner of the first prize made the following eleven consecutive shots. Creedmoor: 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—53 out of a possible 55.

Hartford, April 10.—At the International Rifle Range Mr. J. C. Lester offers prizes for the best six scores made every two weeks with ten shots at the 200 yards Creedmoor target reduced for the 100 feet distance. The following are the scores for the last set of prizes:

	Massachusetts.	Creedmoor.
Henry Andrus	116	50
E H Williams	115	49
W W Tucker	112	48
R O Whitney	111	48
Henry Gyare	110	48
G S Merritt	104	45

A previous first prize was also taken by Capt. Andrus with a fine target of 113 Mass., 49 Creed. Mr. E. H. Williams has opened the new contest with a fine target of 116.

P. X.

—The New Haven Rifle Association did some good shooting at the Quinnipiac range, notwithstanding the cold. The scores stood:

7 Shots, 200 Yards—Military Rifle.

A M Johnson	33	J P Landers	25
H Nichols	31	E J Morse	24
F W Whitlock	30	H D Phillips	24
W Gunn	29	S C Kingman	24
J Tinkey	29	F J Colvin	24
O'Brien	29	F A Otis	23
James Reynolds	28	W C Dole, Jr.	23
J E Stetson	28	E C Spencer	22
W F Murphy	28	A Allen	21
R M Walker	28	T K Dunn	21
P O'Connor	27	E Nichols	20
W L Warner	26		

200 Yards—All-comers—Any Rifle.

H Nichols	32	E W Whitlock	23
J E Stetson	31	S C Kingman	23
H B Moore	31	S G Hall	21
S Y Nichols	30	P O'Connor	25
W F Story	30	E Nichols	25
S H Rubbard	30	O S Goodell	24
G C Canfield	30	G Vobbardt	24
F J Colvin	30	A Allen	23

500 Yards—Military Rifles.

R M Walker	31	S C Kingman	23
H Nichols	30	W L Warner	23
J N Lane	30	E W Whitlock	23
A M Sohnson	27	W Gunn	23
P O'Connor	27	A M Johnson	21
A Allen	26	L F O'Brien	20

500 Yards—All-comers.

J E Stetson	34	F J Colvin	28
W C Dole, Jr.	33	S Y Nichols	21
E W Whitlock	31	S G Hall	16
E Nichols	30		

New York Rifle Club.—A very close and interesting series of competitors among the members of the N. Y. Rifle Club for the Alder badge was brought to a close on Saturday evening, April 5. The badge, which was presented by Mr. Fred Alder, is an elegant piece of workmanship. It was shot for under the following conditions: To be won three times before becoming the final property of the winner; ten shots; rifle, .32 cal.; trigger, 3 lb. pull; position, off-hand at a 300 yard Wimbledon targe, reduced for the gallery range; rules of the N. R. A. to govern. Mr. N. O. Donnell was the successful man, and his shooting throughout the match is an indication of the fact that the badge went to the right man: W. H. Dunlap, Nov. 25, 47; T. Fitz, Dec. 2, 46; A. J. Howlett, Dec. 9, 47; T. Conlin, Dec. 16, 48; T. Conlin, Dec. 30, 48; N. O. Donnell, Jan 6, 47; J. S. Conlin, Jan 13, 45; N. O. Donnell, Feb. 12, 45; H. D. Blydenburgh, Feb. 8, 48; J. S. Conlin, March 22, 46; N. O. Donnell, April 5, 47.

Word and Time Shooting.—A "word and time" shooting tournament will begin at Conlin's Gallery, April 23. Two gold badges are offered for the best scores in each trial.

Zettler Rifle Club.—A match will be shot at Zettler's Gallery this evening between the first and second teams of the club. The (Calamities) second team dispute the title of championship which has been awarded to the first team in the late tournament. Lovers of fine shooting will see the Calamities at their best to-night.

New Rifle Club.—Greener's West Side Rifle Team was recently organized at 744 Ninth avenue, and the following officers elected: President, John Reitweisner 2d; Vice-President, Stephen R. Campbell; Secretary, James C. Craig; Treasurer, George Greener; Captain, Martin Senger; Sergeant at Arms, Henry Reitweisner. The score last week was:

J Reitweisner, 1st	47	P Albert	43
J Och	46	G Greener	42
C Welker	45	A Dory	42
W Heppner	45	J Roesner	42
S R Campbell	45	A Klee	41
J Rossner	44	J Reitweisner, 2d	41
J C Craig	43	J Nathan	41
E Holzmann	43		

The target used is 200 yards reduced; possible 50; range, 85ft. J. C. C.

Empire Rifle Club—*New York, April* 15.—At an all-comers' match of the Empire Rifle Club, at Hartung Park, on Wednesday last, the following scores were made:

A J Howlett	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—46
F Alder	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—46
N O Donnell	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—45
C E Blydenburg	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—45
M M Maltby	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—44
Barker	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—44
D F Davids	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—44
F Donaldson	4	4	5	4	5	5	3	4	4	5—42
A S Case	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—41
J W Todd	3	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—41

M. M. M.

Zettler Rifle Club.—Weekly shoot at 207 Bowery; Creedmoor targets reduced to gallery distance; ten shots per man, possible 50:

D Miller	49	C Judson	45
G A Scherman	48	N D Ward	45
M L Riggs	47	R Zimmerman	45
L S Beatse	47	D Culhane	44
Wm Klein	47	E Runzinger	44
A E Moore	46	H Och	44
M B Kogel	43	H Brown	43
C G Zettler	45	F Levy	43
H Zettler	46	L Treubel	43
H Fisher	46	C Recht	42

—A weekly contest for a fine trophy was finally ended at Hellwig's Rifle Gallery, 221 Sixth avenue, Lieut. Leon Backer, of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, being the winner under conditions requiring shooting off-hand, globe and peep sight, three-pound pull at 500 yards; target reduced for gallery distance; open for all members of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment Rifle Club, and to become the property of the one winning it three times. The winning scores were as follows: 46, 47, 47 out of a possible 50.

NEW JERSEY—*Newark, April 2.*—The range of the Newark Amateur Rifle Club has been lengthened 23 feet, making a total length of 93 feet. The following is the weekly score:

Wm Hayes	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4—45
W P McLeod	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—45
T Felsburg	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	4—45
V Hesse, Jr	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—44
J Bayer	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	5—43
J T Hill	5	3	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5—43
F Harrison	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	3	4—43

J. L. TOBIN, Sec.

Newark, April 9.—The following is the weekly score of the Newark Amateur Rifle Club at 200 yards off-hand:

Wm Hayes	5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5	5—48	
W G Gardner	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5	4—47	
G Freche	4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4	5—45	
J F Hill	41	John Bayer	39
W P McLeod	43	V Hesse, Jr	37
F Harrison	43	John Long	37
T Felsburg	40		

MARYLAND.—On Saturday, the 13th inst., a team of the Columbia Rifle Association, consisting of Col. J. O. P. Burnside and Messrs. Partello, Chambers, Launtzen and J. B. Burnside, had a friendly contest at Sandy Spring, Md., with the Montgomery County Rifle Club, represented by the Scott Brothers, and Messrs. Brooks, Bullock and Witherall. Distance, 200 yards; Creedmoor rules. The Columbias shot less poorly than the Montgomery, scoring 277 to 266. Neither party shot at all up to their averages, as the wind was so strong that it was impossible to hold on, and snap shots were in order. At practice ten days before, in a driving rain, the Columbias made 291. It is probable that a very early breakfast and a twenty-miles ride reduced the Columbias' scores.

WASHINGTON—*April* 15.—A friendly practice match at Benning's Range, near Washington, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., developed the powers of a new accession to the Columbia Rifle Association, Mr. Benjamim Chambers. At 200 yards, off-hand, any rifle within the rules, the following scores were made, no sighting shots being taken:

B Chambers	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	—65
J O P Burnside	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	—60

Another string of fifteen shots was then fired, without sighting shots as before, with the following result:

B Chambers	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	—69
J O P Burnside	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	—62

Mr. Chambers thus made a continuous score of 134 out of a possible 150 points in thirty consecutive shots, which is good shooting, to say the least from a new man, who has only shot four times with a target rifle. The day was warm and damp, the clouds gathering and light failing toward sundown when the last shots were fired.

GEORGIA—*Savannah.*—The shooting match at 200 yards between Mr. W. N. Nichols and Mr. D. M. McAlpin, members of the Savannah Rifle Association, and two of the most noted shots in that city, took place last Saturday afternoon at the Schuetzen Park. The attendance at the park was large. Each fired alternately five shots, when a few seconds of rest were alowed. Mr. McAlpin, who has been always regarded as one of the old reliables of the Georgia Hussars team and of the association, did not come up to his usual scores, and hence the victory of his friendly competitor was a Waterloo, so to speak. General R. H. Anderson, President of the Rifle Association, by request acted as umpire, and Dr. J. T. McFarland, W. M. Mills, Esq., J. K. Munnerlyn, Esq., and O. S. Nichols, Esq., as scorers. W. N. Nichols made 22 bull's-eyes, 3 inners, and all the others centres, giving a total of 420 in the possible 500, firing at the Creedmoor target. D. M. McAlpin had 3 misses and a total of 388.

OHIO—*Cincinnati, April* 6.—The Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club had their sixth competition for club prizes today; distance, 200 yards; position, off-hand; scores:

First Class.

T J Baum	41	M Langdon	41
W Hall	41		

Second Class.

A Koehler	43	J Whetatone	41
W Campbell	41	C.	

—The Milwaukee Rifle Club fired on April 4, over the 200-yard range. Should the weather admit or permit the club will practice over the long ranges next Friday. The club will be stronger the coming year than heretofore. The following is the score, 15 shots, possible 75, off-hand:

Murray	65	Berry	59
Drake	64	Williams	55
Markham	61	Hill	55
Robertson	61	Johnson	55

The club have accepted a challenge from the Denver, Col., Club, for a match at 200 and 500 yards, each club to shoot on its own range.

—The East Saginaw Amateur Rifle Club made the following score on the 5th at their twenty-second regular weekly practice; 200 yards target reduced, possible 50:

Capt W J Shaw	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	6—41
R F Corbyn	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4—45
C C Yawkey	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—44
F R Osborn	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—42
H G Hamilton	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	5—41
J H Howry	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40

COMING RIFLE EVENTS.

—Major Henry Fulton has reported to the Columbia Rifle Association a prize list to be shot for by friends at the West End Range on the 26th inst. There are five competitions, the entrance fee being $1 to each. The first is at 100 yards and consists of three prizes; the second, 200 yards, six prizes; the third, 200 yards, six prizes, including a valuable magazine gun; the fourth, 500 yards, seven prizes, including a life membership; the fifth, 1,000 yards, a silver cup.

—The spring meeting of the Massachusetts Rifle Association will be held during the second week in May. A special programme will be issued shortly.

—The Secretary of the N. J. State Rifle Association announces matches for April as follows, all at 3:30 P. M.: April 4, fourth competition for Remington Creedmoor rifle; all comers; 200 yards; any rifle; standing position; 10 rounds. April 19, Ballard match—Fourth contest for Ballard rifle; all comers; any rifle except muzzle-loaders; 20 shots without cleaning; 200 yards; standing. April 23, Whitney match, second competition; all comers; 10 reunds; any rifle. April 25, Sharps match; all comers; 10 shots; 200 yards; any rifle. April 29, Winchester match; 200 yards; 10 shots; any rifle. At the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, held in February, the following gentlemen were elected to fill vacancies: Col. Edward H. Wright, Hon. B. A. Vail, Maj. F. Frelinghuysen, Messrs. W. H. Inslee, Charles B. Squire and Frank Hyde. The board re-organized by the election of Col. E. H. Wright, President; Capt. W. H. DeHart, Vice-President; H. F. Anderson, Treasurer; P. Bonnett, Secretary.

—The Massachusetts Rifle Association has issued the programme for the classified long-range match at Walnut Hill for the year 1879. It is for 15 shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; no sighting shots; match to open April 9 and continue on successive Wednesdays. There will be 20 competitions. Contestants will be divided into three classes. In the first class there are seven prizes valued at $171; in the second class seven prizes aggregating $100.50 in value, and the six prizes of the third class are valued at $82. The amateur series and the Winchester rifle match will be shot on Saturday.

—At Creedmoor Major Jones announces the following matches for April:

Wednesday, 16th—*Turf Field and Farm* Challenge Badge—Fifteenth competition at 3 P. M.; open to all members N. R. A., except final winners of the two previous badges; 200 yards; any breech-loading rifle; rounds, 10.

Winchester Rifle Match—Fourth competition at the running deer target; 100 yards; any rifle, and but one shot to be allowed in each run.

Saturday, 19th—Remington Match—Sixth competition at 11:15 A. M.; prize of $300 in gold; all comers; any Remington breech-loader; must be loaded at the breech with cartridges as furnished from the factory; 900 and 1,000 yards; rounds, 20 at each distance; position, any.

Champion Marksman's Badge of 1879—First competition at 3 P. M.; open to all members N. R. A. and all members of the N. G. S. N. Y. in uniform; 200 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each distance; rifle, N. Y. State model; position, standing at 200; any, with head toward the target, at 500 yards.

Wednesday, 23d—Handicap Match—First competition at 3 P. M.; prize, $50 trophy, offered by Major James H. Jones, Secretary N. R. A. To be shot for monthly, and to become the property of that competitor winning it the greatest number of times during the season of 1879. All comers; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; rounds, 10; any rifle.

Handicap—1. Rifles other than regular military, 3 points; 2. Winners of first prizes in any monthly or other match of the National Rifle Association shot at Creedmoor, 2 points; no competitor will be handicapped more than 3 points at any competition.

Skirmishers' Badge Match—Eleventh competition; open to all members of the N. R. A. and members of the National Guard of any State in uniform; military rifle; 500 to 200 yards; second class targets.

Saturday, 26th—Secretary's Match—First competition; $50 trophy offered by Major Jones. To be shot for monthly; distance, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at 200; any at 500 yards; weapon, any military rifle (excluding specials); 5 rounds at each distance.

—The Jamaica, L. I., Rod and Rifle Association went into the minstrel business on Monday evening last.

—The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club has issued its scheme of matches for the season of 1879. According to it matches will be shot as follows: Diamond Badge, April 12, June 14, August 13. Rifles, July 2, September 13, October 18. Shells, April 12, May 17, June 11, July 12, August 9, September 3, October 11, November 15. N. R. A. Medal, November 8. Omnibus Match, May 10. The "1879" Match, May 24, June 21, July 26, August 23, September 27, October 25, November 27. Each match will commence at 3 P. M., and each man to use his rifle as issued, and no previous practice allowed within one hour of the match.

SCHUETZENBUND NOTES.

—The Northwestern Schuetzenbund consists of the following associations: Chicago Shooting Association, 120 members; Bloomington, Ill., S. A.; Dubuque Rifle Club, 14 members; Southwest Chicago S. A., 68 members; Alma S. A., 36 members; Detroit Schuetzenbund, 65 members; Aurora S. A.; Helvetia Shooting Club, Highland, Ill., 36 members; Excelsior Rifle Club, Rock Island, Ill., 12 members; Joliet S. A., 40 members; Manhattan Rifle Club, N. Y., 24 members; Stillwater, Minnesota, Rifle Club; Monroe, Wis., S. A., 18 members; Princeton, Ill., S. A., 23 members; Sheboygan, Wis., S. A., 24 members; Missouri S. A.; St. Louis and the Milwaukee S. A.

—The shooting festival of the Northwestern Schuetzenbund will take place June 22 to 27. There will be: 1. Target of Honor; 25 rings of ¾ inches; 50 prizes to the amount of $400; 1st to be $100; open only to members. 2. Stich Target; bull's-eye of 6 inches in a false centre of 12 inches; 50 prizes to the amount of $400. The entrance fee of the above two targets together is $6. No doubling allowed. 3. King Target; 25 rings of ¾ of an inch each; only for members; tickets $4, for 15 shots; the man making the most rings will be crowned king, and receives a medal of $35 and $15 cash. 4. Man Target; ½ inch lines counting from 1 to 20; number of tickets unlimited; 15 per cent. of the proceeds will be deducted for expenses, and the remaining divided into prizes, the 1st to be $30; open to all. 5. People's Ring Target; 25 rings of ¾ of an inch; open to all. 6. Team Target opens June 26. Each association belonging to the Bund furnishes a team of 10 shooters. Associations of less than 10 members can combine. Entrance fee, $25. The best shooter of each team receives a team medal. After deducting 10 per cent. for expenses the entrance fees will be divided. 7. Bull's-eye Targets; 4-inch bull's-eyes in a false centre of 12 inches; the bull's-eye counts 3, the inner 2 and the outer 1 point; for 100 points, one silver festive medal; for 200 a diploma, and for 300 a gold festive medal of $5 value; for each bull's-eye of 4 inches, 20 cents; for the most bull's-eyes during the festival, $25, 2d $20, and so on to the 15th, which will receive $2.

—The Joliet, Ill., Shooting Association has elected the following officers: Alex. Gross, President; Henry Eder, Vice-President; Joseph Stroos, Treasurer; Max Brann, Secretary; Joseph Brann, Leopold Neuer, Shooting Masters.

—The Milwaukee, Wis., Shooting Association has elected the following officers: John Mennier, President; Adolph Fienhold, Vice-President; John G. Liver and Emil Kretschmar, Secretaries; Philip Altpeter, Treasurer; Chs. Roediger and Hermann Wesle, Shooting Masters.

—The official opening of the shooting park at Union Hill, N. J., will be celebrated by a grand shooting the 29th and 30th of May.

—A prize shooting will take place at the Schuetzen Park of Newark on the 2d and 3d of June next.

—Second practice shooting of the N. Y. Schuetzen Corps, Captain D. G. Yuengling, at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, N. J., Friday, April 4, third series of 10 shots each were shot off with the following is the first; Ex-Captain Geo. Aery, 156 rings; J. H. Lippe, 170 rings; Jh. Klein, 177 rings; B. Zettler, 174 rings; J. Brummerhop, 170 rings; Geo. Baier, 157 rings; Wm. Hahn, 193 rings; Wm. Klein, 180 rings; A. W. Lemcke, 154 rings; average, 155. In the last series of only five shots, Wm. Hahn and Wm. Klein each received a silver medal, the former making 104 and the latter 95 rings.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR LARGE GAME.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Absence in Montana and more agreeable occupation than writing has prevented my sooner answering the communication of "Viator," in a July or August number of your paper. "Viator" seems to take as personal to himself some expression of mine contained in an article on the value of a good dog in hunting large game. Now I disclaim by such expressions to call in question the statements of "Viator," or any other writer, based on their own personal knowledge, but I do consider that all opinions based upon the opinions and prejudiced statements of others, and that might be influenced by a prejudice or predilection for this or that arm (for almost every one thinks his rifle the best) is a fair subject for criticism. "Viator's" article impressed me at the time that his opinion of the Express was founded more upon the opinion of Indian sportsmen than upon his own experience, and that he himself had not much experience with it on large game. "Viator" advances the opinion that of deer struck by a light Express ball, with 120 gr. powder, "not one in twenty requires a second shot." Leaving out of view the usual percentage of hits in the limbs and scalping shots, this estimate, at the time, appeared extravagant, and my knowledge of the working of just such a double Express last fall still convinces me that the opinion cannot be sustained. The same writer speaks of the Express ball expanding "twelve times its size" (meaning twelve calibre, it is presumed). This is an impossibility considering the tenacity of lead. Taking a light ball, say of 275 grains, figure out the expanded size and the thickness necessary to make the required weight, the expanded diameter for the .45 calibre would be five and four-tenths (5.4) inches or 22¾ square inches; the thickness necessary for 275 grains would be only forty two ten-thousandths of an inch (.0042 inch). Of course the lead "splinters off" much before it reaches that microscopical attenuity. I doubt if the but of the ball is ever found in an animal of greater diameter than an inch. The higher the velocity the greater the tendency of the sides to "splinter off."

As the grizzly killed in Utah (mentioned in one of the articles) by the English hunters, so easily, was struck in the head, it is not easy to see how this can be claimed as a trophy for the Express, especially as a solid ball is confessedly as much, or more destructive, when put through the head or encounters solid bone. With as much justice can it be claimed that the little .40-calibre Maynard is the arm for the tiger, because a ball from that rifle, penetrating the eye of a tiger, finished him.

Of all writing on this subject, Mr. John Rigby is one of the few who treats it dispassionately. He writes like a "veteran rifleman," and weighs carefully what he writes. He does not contend that a light Express bullet will manage a grizzly, but wants "nothing less" than a .500-cal., 135-400 grs. cartridge. I doubt not his article of January 29, 1878, in FOREST AND STREAM can be safely taken as a "text book" on the Express rifle. I doubt the advantage gained by increasing the proportion of powder to ball further than he has adopted.

Since writing the article commenting on the Express rifle, I have myself used a light, hollow ball, 275 grs., with 96 grs. powder, in one of the American breech-loaders, on large game. Have also witnessed to some extent, the working of an Engish double Express, using a 120-260 gr. cartridge, by a hunting companion. Have also learned, through others, of the working of two other approved double Express in Montana, a year since. I confess to a modification of my views in regard to the light Express projectile on such game as deer, antelope, etc., and think such a projectile more destructive than the solid ball, but not to the extent "Viator" thinks, "not one in 20 requiring a second shot." I think "one in six" about the true estimate. I speak, of course, when the hunter "takes some chances." There is the usual amount of paunch shots (about one-third of total hits). If pains is taken to hit behind the shoulder each time a solid ball is preferable, and about as reliable.

My experience two years since, when using a solid ball, was, where forty-three deer were hit, eleven required a second shot, or one in four.

I do not modify my views as to the necessity of having a good hunting dog for wounded game, as, for a percentage of bad hits of one in six, or one in twenty, even, there is still plenty of work for him. Now the services of such a dog were needed for bear last fall! For bear, elk, or buffalo, I am equally convinced the solid ball is more destructive than a light, hollow ball, and is safer to use in close quarters. A light, shallow ball, put in behind the shoulder, will penetrate and kill, if too large a bone is not encountered. Shot into the neck near the jugular, it is also more apt by its splash to cut that vein than a solid ball. But for such game no hollow ball less than 350 to 400 grains, properly sent, has any advantage over the solid ball, and then it must be put through behind the shoulders to drop these animals in their tracks. I feel sure Captain Williamson, from his experience in Wyoming last fall, will endorse these views. "A Celebrated Indian Sportsman" (Greener on modern breech-loaders, last edition, page 250), has substantially the same views. I will not enter into a controversy with "Viator" as to whether England or America has the best rifles or the most expert riflemen. Each country, whether right or wrong in their opinion, will continue to think it has the most suitable arm for their own game and the most expert hunters to use them, and both opinions may be correct. I do not doubt Americans can be found who will contend that "our grizzly" can whip any "Bengal tiger" that lurks in the jungles, and it may be make "short work" with the British lion. We think we can successfully claim to have carried off the honors in target shooting and probably target arms. I feel also sure that whatever merit there is in the Express principle can be successfully adapted to any of the American breech-loaders that use multi-grooved system of rifling, and without impairing their usefulness as long-range or target arms. It will, in my opinion, be a long time ere the breech-loading double-rifle is adopted in this country. Though having the advantage of a quicker delivery of fire for the first two shots, it has none over the single

rifle [illegible] capacity to deliver five or ten or more shots in a given time. It can only be used for large game and never for target practice. The single-rifle can be adapted at will for target shooting, and, in my opinion, one-half the pleasure in the use of the rifle is found in that pastime. I have never yet seen a double-rifle but was badly balanced and handled awkwardly, and with me that is quite an objection. I heartily indorse "Viator's" thrust at "Western Hunter" for his huge hunting stories. The few successful hunters never tell big stories, not being tempted, though their true stories sometimes seem romantic. The hundreds of unsuccessful ones do, to appear even with the successful ones. This propensity for hunting stories prevails not only with the "Western hunter," but with the duck hunter, the snipe hunter, the quail hunter and the grouse hunter of the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic Coast. I had not supposed before, Mr. Editor, this propensity was peculiar to one continent, but was common to every nation and clime, "from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand." I had imagined, even, that Nimrod, "the mighty hunter" of old, the father of the chase, must have been affected with this peculiarity and it had been handed down from one generation to another of those who followed the chase.

"Viator" seems to think there are exceptions to the general rule, and that there are favored regions where this peculiarity is unknown. I have never been to India, nor has "Viator," I believe. It is such a vast country it must have many sportsmen; and as human nature is the same the world over, doubtless there are some good, some bad and some indifferent. I doubt not there are some sportsmen there who can even tell a first class tiger story, and yet, like the "Western hunter," believe it implicitly. It would be very unusual, and almost a miracle, if there were none such. At any rate, Mr. Editor, it has been my lot to meet hunters "from across the water" who, by the number and variety of their hunting stories, equalled, if they did not surpass, any "Western hunter" that walks the prairie, and yet, like the latter, they believed every word they uttered. "Viator" does not think a gentleman will exaggerate. He certainly should not. Yet, I have met sportsmen, both from "the other side of the water" and this side, who passed for gentlemen, and yet could tell a good "hunting story." Doubtless, Mr. Editor has met such.

In his first letter on the "Express," "Viator" thinks no American sporting rifle is suitable for that system—first, on account of the unsuitableness of the rifling, and also on account of an insufficient charge of powder. In his last he modifies this opinion, and thinks "the only reason" is that the American shell does not hold sufficient powder, and that not less than 110 grains will answer. In this opinion Mr. John Rigby, of Dublin, does not agree with him, who uses for 360-bore, 2 drams ($54\frac{2}{3}$grs.), and for 400-bore, 3 drams, or 82 grains, using the American $2\frac{1}{4}$-inch shell. To develop the "Express" effect, he merely prescribes a proportion of powder to ball of 1 to 3. (See letter of Jan. 29, 1878.) That the relative proportion of powder to ball is the true measure of the velocity of the ball, is a well-known law of projectiles—*cæteris paribus.* In his last circular Mr. Rigby uses in 450-bores a proportion of from 1 to 2.73, to 1 to 3.18; and in 500-bores, from 1 to 2.92, to 1 to 3.20. The longest .44 cal. American shell, using a long-loading tube, will hold 105 grains Curtis & Harvey No. 6, with sufficient room for a lubricant; the longest .45 calibre shell, about 107 grains, thus enabling the use of a 275 to 320gr. ball.

I lately witnessed the shooting of an American rifle, .40 calibre, at 200 yards range, with 80gr. powder and 102gr. hollow-pointed bullet—a proportion of 1 to 2.38. Although the rifleman was not in practice, and this was the first trial of the ball at that range, he grouped 18 consecutive balls (all that were fired) within a 13-inch circle. Thirteen of them were grouped within an 8-inch circle. I was convinced that a rifle properly held would group ten consecutive shots within an 8-inch circle on a calm day.

The above and my own experience with another rifle make me think that whatever merit may be in the "Express" principle, can be successfully utilized by most of the American rifles, both in regard to accuracy, trajectory and destructiveness.
BEAR PAW.

Montana, March 5, 1879.

HUNTING RIFLES.—*Baton Rouge, Louisiana.*—Some very instructive and interesting articles on hunting with the rifle have appeared in your valuable paper, signed Mr. Van Dyke. As I am very fond of big game hunting, and have had some years of experience in the Rocky Mountains and on the plains, I would like to write a few lines on big game rifles, and also wish to ask Mr. Van Dyke a few questions. I agree with the before-mentioned gentleman most heartily in his advocacy of large calibres; they are certainly necessary for killing game clean. The great fault of our American breech-loading rifle makers has been that the hunting qualities of their rifles have been entirely sacrificed to the military and target qualities of their rifles. A target or army rifle requires long range, and as much accuracy as possible at long range. The military rifle, moreover, needs penetration. Our makers have sought for accuracy and penetration at long range, forgetting that both may be easily combined in a rifle every way worthless for killing game. This desire of their's, first encouraged by the civil war and since nursed by Creedmoor, has made them adopt very small calibres and long bullets, which give great penetration and range, but are for many reasons totally unfit for a hunting rifle. An officer of the British army, thirteen years ago, in a *resume* of practical experience on big game in India, says: "The prime object of a shot fired at any animal is to kill or disable it on the spot." Penetration being sufficient, that projectile which has the largest striking surface is the best for hunting. Better than all the magnificent modern inventions—better, that is for game-killing purposes—is the plain poly-grooved rifle, used with the old-fashioned globular ball. Dimensions of syherical ball, breech-loading rifle, 12-gauge (.73 of an inch cal.); twist, one turn in 10ft. 3in.; powder, $4\frac{1}{2}$ drs.; 16-gauge (.66 cal); twist one turn in 8ft. 8in.; powder, 4 drs.; 18-gauge (cal. .63); twist, one turn in 7ft. 2in.; powder, $3\frac{1}{2}$ drs. Now our fashionable rifle makers here in America make nothing but target and military rifles. They cannot disguise this fact. They may try and do so, as all of them do, by calling certain of their rifles "sporting," "hunting" rifles, but they are not. What they are is simply this: military rifles with fine sights, well made stocks, etc. None of them will drop big game, as a rule, unless the game is hit in either the head, heart or back-bone. By dropping I mean knocking over in his tracks the elk or big-horn, not having him run from 100 yards to five miles, as has often happened with me when shooting game with a .44 cal. It is a very few number of sportsmen who can generally hit the game in a vital part, especially when shooting "on the run." Mr Batty, in your paper, writes in favor of the American small calibre, long bullet rifle for hunting in the Far West. If he will go back a few years he will find an article written by himself in the *American Sportsman* for July 4, 1871, in which he says: "A .44 ball, shot from a Sharps sporting rifle, went through the base of the horn and part of the top or solid portion of the skull of a Rocky Mountain sheep, and failed to have any effect on an adult ram." If Mr. Batty had used a rifle with a round ball, from 16 to 12 shot-gun gauge, I think that shot would have gotten him his game. I would like to ask Mr. Van Dyke the following questions, and I feel sure, should he answer them in your esteemed paper, his answers would be very interesting to many of your readers, who, like myself, are fond of using a rifle, not on a target, but in hunting. First—Why does he use an Express rifle (cal. .65) instead of using a rifle of same calibre, but with a round ball? Second—At what he considers hunting ranges, *i. e.*, less than 250 yards, his rifle, if made with a very slow twist and with the right charge of powder, and with a round ball, would give as flat (flatter, I think, on account of the much greater in. vel. of the sphere over any other projectile) trajectory, less recoil and a much greater shock to the game than his long bullet. Why, then, does he not use a spherical bullet? Third—There can be no comparison between the accuracy of the sphere, at hunting ranges, and the Express bullet. Why, then, does Mr. Van Dyke use the long bolt? The reasons that the sphere is no longer used for military and target rifles is because of its short range, its weight being so light in proportion to the surface it presents to the air that it cannot compete with the small calibre, long bolt of the modern rifles. But the sphere is very much better for hunting, having an exceedingly flat trajectory, great initial velocity, and great killing power. We don't shoot deer at 1.000 yards, and what I consider the great need of hunters in the United States is to have a rifle that will drop the game in its tracks, even if not shot in a vital place, and not to have to follow wounded game over many a weary mile, perhaps to see it at last get away merely to be the food of gray wolves, coyotes and ravens.
SUNNY SOUTH.

EXPRESS BULLETS.—In reading over the communication headed "Express Bullet Experiments" I find my language is stronger than was the intention in regard to the comparative accuracy of a 275 grain hollow ball and a 450 or 529 grain solid ball with a heavy charge of powder. My meaning was that it was good average shooting to group ten consecutive shots within an 8-inch ring with the heavier balls, and that under favorable circumstances the same shooting could be done with the light ball with a large charge. I have no doubt the heavier ball, with fine, close shooting, can be grouped within a smaller circle, even the same as was accomplished by Mr. Rabbett, though that is an exceptionally good score. Since then, on a favorable day, I grouped ten consecutive shots within an 8-inch circle, a steady wind blowing. On two other days, under not so favorable circumstances as to wind, firing twelve consecutive shots, ten were grouped within an 8-inch ring, though I can't say they were consecutive shots. The twelve shots were grouped in a $11\frac{1}{2}$-inch ring. The other trial grouped ten consecutive shots within a 10-inch ring. All these trials at 200 yards range, 105 gr. powder and 275 gr. ball, in each experiment aiming at the centre of the same bull's-eye. As the vitals of a deer are covered by a 12-inch circle, the above shows sufficient accuracy for hunting at that distance. Killing a deer at 200 yards, with the usual drawbacks to accuracy in hunting, is an extra good shot. In the same article the typos make me say "for hunting a powder is required that will give the highest velocity with very little resistance in the barrel." It should have been residue, at least that was my meaning.
P.

Montana, March 26, 1879.

Yachting and Boating.

HIGH WATER FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston. H.	Boston. M.	New York. H.	New York. M.	Charleston H.	Charleston M.
April 17	8	57	5	43	4	56
April 18	9	41	6	27	5	40
April 19	10	24	7	10	6	23
April 20	11	05	7	51	7	04
April 21	11	43	8	29	7	42
April 22	Morn.		9	06	8	19
April 23	0	20	9	40	8	53

YACHTING NEWS.

THE NEW FIVE-TONNER.—The little Corinthian cutter building by Piepgras, of Greenpoint, to which reference has been made in these columns, is fast approaching completion. The model of this boat is necessarily full, for it would be next to impossible to expect sharp or hollow lines in a ship of 24ft. water line, 8ft. beam and 4ft. 3in. hold. But if full to the eye, the draft shows her lines to be fair and easy, with "sweet" looking section lines fore and aft, and, we think, that unless driven hard, the cutter will surprise most of her critics by exhibiting a fair amount of speed. As she is built for a cruiser, however, her racing qualities may be left out of consideration. It is enough to know that she has the room in her of an ordinary sloop half as large again, and that she is sure to "stay by you" in any kind of wind and sea, for she draws 4ft. Apart from the question of design, this cutter is an example of strength and solidity of construction worthy of the highest commendation, and therefore deserves this public notice. It is to be hoped that she will not be simply an isolated case of honest build, but that the good example set by her builder and owner will be more generally adopted, and that selected material, ample scantling and clinch fastening may supersede the kindling-wood and tenpenny-nail style of work which has so long been a byword and reproach to our fleet.

The frames of this little 5-tonner are of hackmatack 2x3in.; double floors of natural crook, running up to turn of bilge, and single futtocks above; keel, stem and post of oak. The former sided about 4in. and moulded 17in., one foot of which is below the rabbet, the floors being scored down flush with the top of the keel. Room and space, 14in.; stem and post sided 4in.; bottom plank clear, selected cypress $1\frac{1}{2}$in. thick; ceiling of white pine $\frac{7}{8}$in. thick; deck beams of oak and short beams of yellow pine, spaced 18in. and $2\frac{3}{4}$x$2\frac{1}{2}$in. They are all let down into oak clamps $1\frac{5}{8}$in. sided and 8in. moulded, being securely bolted to the clamps, and the latter through fastened and worked in two lengths fore and aft with a lock scarph, 20in. long near amidships. Keelson of yellow pine, 5x4in., through bolted between every frame; deck-knee forward of oak, 2in. thick and 9in. at throat, through bolted; deck of white pine, 2x$1\frac{1}{4}$in.; covering board of oak, 8x$1\frac{1}{2}$in., the hood ends of deck planking butting against jogs left on the covering board or waterways for that purpose, giving a good chance to calk; cabin and cockpit waterways, $3\frac{1}{2}$x$3\frac{1}{2}$, yellow pine, three bolts in every scarph at the quarter turns; fore hatch combings of oak, 5x$1\frac{1}{2}$in.; mast partners of white pine jogged up between two oak beams, with $\frac{5}{8}$in. bolts run through fore and aft each side. Stem head at deck, 4in. moulded and $3\frac{3}{4}$in. sided; bitts of oak, 4x4in. at deck; rail, 6in. high, of teak, with locust staunchions every 18in. and an extra one abreast of rigging; staunchions, $1\frac{3}{4}$x1in. The teak makes a beautiful finish to the deck fittings. There is unfortunately none of it to be found in the market here, Piepgras having consummated a lucky bargain with an English skipper who was looking after a new spar while in port here and exchanged for a stick of teak. Staunchions for the counter are formed of raking knees, riveted through the arch-board of the English cutter stern; rudder, 20in. across widest part, with a stock $3\frac{1}{2}$in. diam. at its head; house, 9in. high with 4in. crown.

Total displacement, 6 tons; ballast, 4 tons iron, cast to fit the garboards. No metal on keel. Mr. Piepgras makes his own drafts and calculations, and goes about his work in an intelligent manner. If any one doubts the cutter's stability, he quietly points to her metacentric height on the draft; if the model is criticised as too full, he shows his mentors her lines on paper in indication of his design. Nothing is left in doubt or in vague and unscientific generalities; but the boat and her peculiarities are reduced to figures that will not lie, and that often stand witness to the deceptive impressions received from a mere glance at the boat under the shed.

The rig will be that of a full-fledged cutter, as any small yacht claiming a sailor for her owner ought to have. Mast deck to lower cap, 17ft. 6in.; masthead, 3ft.; topmast, 18ft. heel to head; bowsprit, 11ft. outboard, fitted at side of stem and to reef; boom, 20ft.; gaff, 14ft.; topsail yard, 8ft.; mast, 5in. diam. at heel, 6in. at centre and a 4in. square masthead, with a slight taper; topmast at cap, $3\frac{3}{4}$in.; gaff in centre, $3\frac{1}{2}$in., and boom, $4\frac{1}{4}$in. in centre; bowsprit, $4\frac{1}{2}$in. at 2ft. outside of stem and $4\frac{1}{2}$in. square at stem-head; slightly flat on bottom to facilitate hauling in. The total cost of boat, ballast and rig is only as much as that of a cheaply built, flimsily rigged sloop with one-half the accommodations below or on deck. Doubting Thomases, go and see for yourselves. Here is a little bit of thing, no longer than most of our abominable "open boats," and costing little more, yet able to stow away two in the cabin and berth the crew forward in ample comfort, cruise where they list, and enjoy solid sport, seamanship, navigation and adventure to their heart's content; and yet there are those who seriously defend our open boats as excellent craft and suitable to the work they are built for! The trouble is, they are built for the wrong kind of work, and the same amount of money invested in something more akin to the cutter under review would lead yachtsmen at a bound from the one-sided sport of tooling racing machines to the higher and more enjoyable phase of yachting to be found only in the sea-going ship. The new five-tonner is the property of Mr. Wm. G. Diedrickson, a resident of New York, and since no name has been decided upon for the little cutter, we suggest *Corsair* as a fitting choice.

A DEEP SLOOP.—The *Mermaid*, sloop, is being almost entirely rebuilt at Pottery Beach, Greenpoint, by J. J. Driscoll She is one of the deep type, has a long body, and is very roomy below and above. She has been lengthened 6ft. by the bows, making her now 51ft. on deck, 14ft. 6in. beam and 6ft. 3in. depth of hold. Mr. F. C. Firman, her owner, has cruising only in view, but we learn that while out last year, the *Mermaid* always managed to hold her own fairly with the rest of the sloops, though carrying only a moderate rig. Her new suit of muslin will be 38ft. hoist, 42ft. 6in. on boom, 22ft. on head, and a 34ft. jib. Greatest draft aft, 5ft. 9in., with about 12 tons of iron underneath the floor; centreboard, 14ft. long; keel, 10x12in. oak; stem and post sided 10in. at scarphs; keelson, yellow pine, 9x10in., tapering to 5in. forward and aft; frames of hackmatack, $2\frac{1}{2}$x4in. double; beams, yellow pine, $3\frac{1}{2}$x$3\frac{1}{2}$in.; carlins, $2\frac{1}{2}$x$2\frac{1}{2}$in.; bilge strakes, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. pine; siding of centreboard box, 2in. pine; head pieces, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; trunk logs, pine, 4x12in.; ceiling, $1\frac{1}{4}$in.; planking, yellow pine, with oak top-streaks and garboards, $1\frac{3}{4}$in. thick; knees, 7in. throat and 18in. arms; clamps fastened with 5-16 in. bolts; covering board, 12in. wide, of oak; deck, 2in. square, white pine, hood ends butting against a pine waterway; rail of oak, 12in. high forward and 8in. aft, locust staunchions; house, 20in. high at side aft. The keel projects 5in. below rabbet.

Mr. Driscoll has built a number of boats of excellent reputation, among them the *Lizzie L.*, recently sold to Narragansett waters, the *Eolite*, *Martha Munn*, *P. O'Brien* and others. He builds from a draft, and has ample facilities and a fine beach for turning out any kind of work.

SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Southern Yacht Club was held at Hawkins' Club Room on Thursday evening, the 3d instant. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Emile J. O'Brien, Commodore (re-elected); H. Rareshide, First Vice-Commodore (re-elected); E. I. Israel, Second Vice-Commodore; O. F. Jemison, Secretary (re-elected); J. B. McConnell, Treasurer. The following committees were appointed by the Chair: Finance, A. A. McCutchon, F. B. Green, T. I. Airey; Regatta, J. H. Behan, W. J. Hare, John F. Pollock; House Committee, J. B. Lallande, H. D. Hopkins, Edwin Harris, T. R. Richardson, A. A. Maginnis; Measurement, J. D. Hughes, Robert Brewster, G. V. McNeil; Prizes, E. P. Rareshide, A. Frellson, R. Herrick. Monday, May 12, is fixed for the annual regatta, when boats will be sailed by members and amateur crews, and Wednesday, the 14th, for a free-for-all. The club-house is now finished, and is the most complete building of the kind in the United States. It will be turned over to the House Committee in about ten days, when it is proposed to give a hop and general house-warming.
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BOSTON YACHT CLUB.—The matches of the club have been settled upon for June 21 and September 6.

QUINCY (MASS.) YACHT CLUB.—At the annual meeting the following officers were elected, most of them having already served a term or more: Commodore, H. A. Keith; Vice-Commodore, W. H. Nicholson; Fleet Captain, Joshua Binney; Secretary and Treasurer, George W. Morton; Measurer, P. B. Turner; Regatta Committee, the Commodore (ex-officio), Edward R. Souther, James T. Penniman, George W. Morton and B. F. Bass. Keel boats are to sail in a separate class, measurement to be taken on water-line and one-third overhang added. The second class was fixed from

18 to 22ft. Smaller yachts may enter larger classes by assuming minimum measurement of such class. only working sails allowed. The club is in a very prosperous condition.

EAST BOSTON YACHT CLUB.—This club was organized May 5, 1874, with thirty members; chartered July 12, 1877, and now has on its books over eighty members. Officers for the year: Commodore, S. S. Goodwin; Vice-Commodore, John P. Morrison; Flag Officer, F. T. Clayton; Treasurer, Thos. H. Stone; Financial Secretary, E. Burnham; Recording Secretary, P. W. Golliff; Directors, Charles West, James Marr, Richard Hinchcliff; Measurers, George F. McCausland, Thomas H. Stone; Steward, William H. Miscner; Regatta Committee, S. S. Goodwin, F. T. Clayton, E. Burnham. Club house located on Border street. The fleet consists of three schooners and seventeen sloops, among the latter the famous little *Sunbeam*, owned by Mr. W. S. Nickerson. Five new yachts have been added this season. Club signal, horizontal blue and red bars, with white star in centre. The club will hold a union regatta in mid-summer, besides the regular club events. As a specimen of the craft most fancied at present, we may mention the new sloop *Alice*, 38½ft. over all, 13ft. beam, 6ft. hold, and 7ft. water. She was built by Mr. Thomas H. Stone and Daniel J. Green.

JEFFRIES (BOSTON) YACHT CLUB.—Organized May, 1877, and chartered December, 1878. This club is composed of some of the most progressive Eastern yachtsmen, having many strong names on its roll and a rapidly increasing fleet. Members now number about seventy-five, owning two steamers, ten sloops, and four cats. Mr. McCormick's *Gael*, a smart little craft of large displacement, and a fast one in the hands of her skipper, Mr. Lovejoy; Mr. F. H. Peabody's new screw steamer, 50ft. long, the 26 ton *Vision*, and other well-known yachts, belong to this club. Burgee, a blue swallow-tail with white Maltese cross. Corinthian Rules in force. The first review of the fleet takes place May 30. Club-house located at Jeffries' Point.

BUNKER HILL YACHT CLUB.—This club has its house at Keys' Wharf, Medford street, Charlestown, Mass., and now numbers sixty members, with a fleet of eight schooners, ten sloops, and seven cats. Club burgee, red ground, with white Maltese cross in centre. Officers for the year have appeared in a previous number.

CHEERING NEWS.—It is more than probable that a crack 100-ton cutter will be built in this neighborhood for a prominent yachtsman of New York. And still they come!

A SAMPLE.—The sloop *Pacer*, of Boston, has been changed from a centre-board to a keel. She is a sample of what is being done with most Eastern craft.

EASTERN ITEMS.—The famous cat *Josie* is coming out with a hollow mast and will be raced with spirit. A rival for her is supposed to be the new craft built this winter by Mr. Smith, of City Point, Boston. The latter is 20ft. on waterline and 9ft. 8in. beam, and is said to be more powerful than *Josie*. . . .The *True Blue*, built by Cleaveland Trott, of Kennebunkport, Me., for R. B. Walker, of Boston, is 20ft. 6in. water-line, 8ft. beam and 4ft. hold; oak frame, cedar plank, walnut and ash rail. She has an iron keel, like any sensible craft ought to have. Cabin handsomely finished in hard wood and upholstered. Refrigerators, lockers and modern conveniences. She will be used for cruising about the coast. Such a boat with 4ft. hold and no centre-board box is manifestly so much superior as an "all round" vessel to the open racing machines or centre-board sloops in New York waters that this class of yacht is certain to make its appearance among the Corinthians "this side of the Cape".....Caldwell & Keen, of Washington, near Boston, have also built a keel sloop for Mr. F. A. Daniels. Length over all, 29ft.; water-line, 22ft.; beam, 10ft. 8in.; draught, 3ft. 10in.; oak frame and cedar planking. She has an iron keel of 1,000 lbs. as a steadier. House, 12ft. long, hard wood finish. Model by P. McDonald.....We have selected these samples of Eastern construction to show the tendency of the times in and about Boston, and we may add that there have been built during the winter a dozen cabin yachts at least for every one that has been laid down in New York and neighborhood. We cannot but think that this prosperity in the East is owing to the wise course pursued by the yacht clubs and builders in tabooing shifting ballast altogether, and in encouraging seagoing qualities and outside cruising. There is quite an emulation in the East to secure the best seagoing yacht, while in New York the very idea of such a thing as a small seaworthy craft is ridiculed, and we go on turning out the merest sandbag racing machines, build a mansard over them, fit them with a "hand-me-down" rig, drift up and down the rivers, and by a stretch of courtesy dignify them by the name of yachts. No wonder yacht building here is almost at a stand still and some of the most prominent clubs threatened with dissolution for the want of sailing members. The sailing machines have disgusted a large class of men who might with a better boat at their command have become yachtsmen of ability and followed up the sport with animation.

NAHASSET YACHT CLUB.—This club is a sailing club; there is no superfluous dead weight about it, for it shows an average of one yacht to each member. At their recent meeting the following officers were elected: Commodore, P. Grant, Jr.; Vice-Commodore, C. G. Weld; Secretary and Treasurer, J. P. Hawes, Jr.; Measurer, D. M. Little; Regatta Committee, J. P. Hawes, Jr., T. Daland, P. Grant, Jr., S. W. Burgess and Henry G. Hall; Committee on Membership, J. P. Hawes, Jr., L. C. Fenno and Phillip Little. This board of officers is exceedingly strong and well qualified to fulfill the duties assigned it. The consequence of placing leading yachtsmen at the head of the club instead of "claw-hammer-heroes" will be to draw to the Nahassets much of the Corinthian element that is to be found among the small fry of Boston waters. Mr. Phillip Little presented the club with a silk pennant for cat rigs, to be sailed for off Swampscott during July. No classification, no shifting ballast and only members allowed on board. The club decided to allow a change in ballast previous to a race, but no trimming by dead weight after the starting gun.

NEWBURYPORT YACHT CLUB.—Headquarters on Market Square, Newburyport, Mass. Annual match June 17. Officers for the year: Commodore, William C. Thompson; Vice-Commodore, Benjamin G. Davis; Fleet Captain, David Peirce; Treasurer, Henry Moody; Secretary, Tristram Talbot; Treasurer, Thomas MacKinney; Finance Committee, A. W. Greenleaf, Lawrence W. Piper, Edward A. Williams; Regatta Committee, William A. Davis, C. W. Cook, C. Moody. The fleet comprises five sloops, six cats, and a number of new yachts now building, with a variety of irregular craft.

LYNN YACHT CLUB.—Organized 1870. Officers for the year have appeared in a previous number. Club-house, foot of Beach street, Lynn. Fleet, two schooners and twenty-three sloops and cats. West Lynn talks of forming a club, but we hope the prospective members will join the regular Lynn organization, as it is not so much multiplicity of clubs that we need as sound strength in those already existing.

BOSTON MOSQUITO FLEET.—The postponed opening match is set down for May 3. Entries close day before.

BLACKMAILER ABOUT.—Beware of a shyster who claims to have a patent on all "sliding rigs," and is now making a circuit of the yachting yards and attempting to bleed owners. His patent is for a slide on the gaff and a leech-rope diagonally across mainsail, so as to reef by hauling up the head.

SALE OF THE ANNIE.—The sloop *Annie*, once a well-known flyer, and "Bob" Fish in 1861 for Mr. Livingston, of the N. Y. Y. C., has been sold to Mr. Jabez Howes, of San Francisco, Cal. She will be sent out on the deck of the ship *Three Brothers*. The *Annie* is 50ft. on deck, 45ft. 6in. water line, 17ft. 6in. beam, and 4ft. hold, with 3ft. 9in. draft.

DRIFT.—The schooner *Idler* has been sold to Mr. Archie Fisher and others through Capt. John Prindiville, of Chicago .....Schooner *Alarm*, N. Y. Y. C., will not fit out, the same can be said of *Ambassadress*, *Columbia*, *Dauntless*, *Dreadnaught*, *Eva*, *Restless*, *Vesta*, and of the sloops *Active*, *Vindex*. As all these vessels belong to the New York Yacht Club, their laying up will interfere with the entries for club matches among the big ones.....*Palmer*, Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant, will cruise to the lakes; *Edith*, of Boston, is for sale; *Ermengarde* and *Faustine* are both laid up at Cowes, England. Neither of them showed any speed alongside the English vessels, and it is said that while the American schooners carried two reefs and no foresail, the British cutters went along under whole sail.....*Intrepid* is still cruising in West India waters, also the *Resolute*, chartered by Dr. Hare, of Philadelphia..... It is rumored that *Sappho* may run across from Italy and enter some of the races here.....*Tidal Wave* will come to the line this year. She does well enough in light winds, but owing to her long bow, gripes dangerously when laid over, and carries too much helm to get the speed out of her in a breeze.....The schooner *Viking*, formerly belonging to Mahlon Sands, has been sold to Mr. F. H. Stott, of Greenport. She is one of the late Van Dusen's "improved scow" models, and has done nothing while abroad in English waters.....Famous *Magic* is cruising in the Chesapeake with Mr. Francis M. Weld on board. She will hoist racing colors this season.....*Meta* is fitting out for a Southern cruise.....*Gracie* will cruise and do some mild racing only.....*Vision* will pursue her racing career, but as there is hardly anything of her class agoing, it will be pretty one-sided sport.....*Clio* has received a flush deck, such as every yacht ought to have. These improvements toward seaworthieness we note with much satisfaction.....*Clytie*, Mr. Wm. M. Brooks, of Stamford, will fit out for racing, and it will take something smarter than we know of to beat her..... *Comet* has had some 7in. canvas made especially for her. This will increase the weight of her sails somewhat. She will probably not race. Racing seems to be going out of fashion.....*Estelle* is having her stern spun out at Greenport, L. I.....The nondescript *Nereid* will race and lose as usual .....S. S. *Mystic* has been sold to Mr. W. Scott, of Erie, Pa., another important addition to the Lake fleet.....Mr. Oswald Jackson is building a 40ft. sloop at Mystic, Conn.....The famous sloop *Undine*, Mr. H. Bryant, is being rebuilt by Lennox, So. Brooklyn; flush deck and more hoist will be given her.....Lennox has also laid the keel of an 80ft. S. S. yacht for Rev. Mr. Aspinwall, of Bay Ridge, L. I., likewise a small boat for export.....Sloop *Winsome*, Rear Com. Norton, A. Y. C., will race this season. She is probably the handsomest sloop in America, having more grace about her than most yachts of the dumpy model now in vogue.....*Orion*, another wind jammer, is receiving a new stern and more muslin.....Dr. Johnson's new sloop, built by Mumm, has been afloat some time. She looks over sparred.....Thos. Armstrong has nearly finished a schooner 40ft. long, at East Boston.....D. J. Lawlor, of Chelsea, has in hand a steam yacht 53ft. long, with 42in. screw and a pair of 7in. cylinders, for Mr. F. H. Peabody, Boston Y. C., also a steamer for the City of Haverhill.....Cutter *Enterprise* is to have a sloop jib for racing; we do not believe there is any advantage in a single jib for a craft of her size, but on the contrary would prefer her present rig for speed.....There is a large amount of building in the way of small boats going on in and about Boston .....Pierce Bros., of East Boston, have finished two boats, one keel and the other with a board, for Mr. Burgess, of Boston.....W. B. Smith will build a schooner for Mr. John Ward, of the Boston Theatre.....Housing topmasts are coming into vogue in the East. Good.....Seven new boats will be added to the Haverhill Y. C., Mass.....Almost everything Down East is keel, the board has fortunately become the exception.....Sloop *Wayward*, of Boston, is for sale; particulars at this office.....The two "round the world boats," built by Smith and by Hutchins & Pryor, are about finished, and their venturesome skippers are arranging for a match before starting on their lonely voyages

KEEL YACHTS.

"We sail, we sail the ocean blue."—*H. M. S. Pinafore.*

(Centreboard man, loq.: "If it don't blew too much.")

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The chief cause of the prejudice against keel boats in this country is the fact that almost all our small keel yachts are unsuccessful centreboard boats which have had spars cut down and a stick of timber spiked under them in the hope that, peradventure, they might do better in the keel class, and, of course, they are much inferior to the centreboarders. Another source of trouble is the timidity of the few men who build what they call "cutters," who, being convinced of the superiority of the type, are yet afraid to build up to its requirements, and so produce "water bruisers" having the depth of the cutter and the beam of the sloop. What wonder is it that with such samples as these before them, our yachtsmen fight shy of keel boats? It is only natural that we should judge by what is rather than reason out what might be. Let us look into this matter of Keel vs. Centreboard in an unprejudiced manner, and carefully weigh the merits of each. It will be conceded by the most inveterate even of centreboard men that if two boats are precisely similar in all other respects—that is to say, having the same initial stability, immersed surface, sail area and displacement—the one having the greater beam will meet with more resistance, and hence be a slower boat than the other. The same gentleman will probably also admit that even the most perfect centreboard boat will have her stability greatly increased if her ballast, instead of being above the garboards, were placed at the bottom of a keel, as the centre of gravity of the entire vessel would be lowered thereby; and no one who has spent any time at the exhilarating and healthful exercise of figuring out stability curves will deny the potency of an inch or so in that direction. Now, suppose we put this keel under a centreboard yacht, and all her ballast at the bottom of it. It is evident that she would have either too much stability for her rig, or too small a rig for her stability. But if the boat is a good, honest type of sloop, it is probable that she was stiff enough before the addition of a keel, and hence the surplus stability is unnecessary. Now, if we chop off her beam—replacing the displacement lost near the water-line by filling out her garboards, making an easy curve at the keel—until her stability is reduced to its former amount, the boat will have much finer lines, owing to the decrease in beam, the same stability and displacement, and as she will still be able to carry the same sails, she will, on account of her sharper lines, be capable of higher speed. I think this is a fair deduction, for when I say "higher speed" I mean the actual maximum and not relative speed; for it is probable that as the addition of a keel will increase the immersed surface, the boat as altered will be slower in light winds than formerly. On the other hand she will be a much easier sea boat, and with the same freeboard can heel to a greater angle without immersing her deck; moreover, her curve of stability will have a much longer "back." And now after these alterations what have we but a cutter, for it is only a question of how much beam to cut off, and how deep a keel to employ, and further investigation will only tend toward a still greater decrease in beam. Methinks I hear the chorus of centreboard men shouting with one accord, "New Haven harbor, mud flats and distraction." Gentlemen, I can only say that I am sorry that you, as yachtsmen, should be in any way restricted as to the extent of your beloved element. However, we must of course conform to the environment; if we reside on the banks of a canal let us by all means have a canal-boat.

MARTIN GALE.

Until a more equitable as well as reasonable rule of measurement is adopted than the length measurements now generally in use, we do not look for any improvement in model excepting in vessels devoted purely to cruising, as with them there is no cause to stultify their length. In racing vessels under present systems of measuring, the only choice left the designer is to produce as large and powerful a vessel as he can within a given length. This compels him to resort to excessive beam with the concurrent heavy spars and great spread of canvas, unhandiness, unseaworthiness, wear and tear. As long as such a primitive and one-sided rule as length measurement remains in force, it will be an up-hill fight to introduce a type of boat differing from the dumpy sloop. But why was length ever adopted as the standard? Why not beam, or height of cabin house, or length of swab, one and all of which will serve with equal logic as that of length of hull?

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Speckled Trout—*Salmo fontinalis*. Land-locked Salmon—*Salmo glover*; White Perch.

TROUT FLIES FOR APRIL.

The following are imitations of natural insects which first appear on head springs, and later in the season are found on ponds and rivers:

BLACK GNAT OR MIDGE.—Body and feet, black; wings, sub-hyaline.

DARK CLARET GNAT.—Body, dark claret; feet, black; wings, sub-hyaline.

BRIGHT CLARET GNAT.—Body, bright claret, mixed with yellowish gray; feet, ginger; wings of one sex, hyaline, of the other, ocherous.

OLIVE GNAT.—Body, dark olive; feet, ginger; wings, hyaline.

GRAY GNAT.—Body, dark fox fur, mixed with dark claret; feet, gray; wings, hyaline.

DARK FOX.—Body and feet, dark fox fur, mixed with lemon-colored mohair; wings, sub-hyaline; tail, three fibres of dark gray hackle.

BLUE BLOW.—Same as dark fox, but of blue shade.

POOR MAN'S FLY.—Body and feet, hare's ear and yellow mixed; wings, slightly mottled gray.

BRIGHT FOX.—Body and feet, brightest part of fox fur, mixed with yellow; wings, brightest hyaline; tail, pale yellow.

FISH IN MARKET—RETAIL PRICES.—Bass, 25 cents; smelts, 15; blue fish, 12½; salmon, 35; mackerel, 18; shad, per pound, 18 cents; white perch, 15 cents; green turtle, 15 cents; frostfish, cents; haibut, 18 cents; haddock, 6 cents; codfish, 6 cents; herring, 6 cents; flounders, 10 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; scallops, per quart, 35 cents; soft clams; 20 to 75 cents; pickerel, per pound, 15 cents; sunfish, 10 cents; perch, yellow, 10 cents; brook trout, Canada, 35 cents; brook trout, Long Island, $1; pompano, 60 cents; prawns, per quart, 25 cents; shrimps, 35 cents.

—Fresh mackerel arrived Tuesday, caught off Cape Henry. Five schooners all arrived within one hour, each one striving to get to market first, in order to get the highest price. These fish were exceptional for their brilliant sheen, which it is the despair of artists to catch. No one ever yet perfectly succeeded in transferring to the canvas the irridescence of these salt sea denizens. The largest shad this season so far is one weighing 7¼ pounds, caught in Delaware River, off Bay Shore, Cumberland County, New Jersey.

—As early as April 1 the gulls and gannets appeared at Gaspé, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the weather was mild, fogs frequent, snow fast disappearing, a large extent of bare ground in the fields, very little ice to be seen, and everything indicating an early spring. This will be good news for the fishermen.

—We have received from the Pensacola Ice Company, through Eugene Blackford, of Fulton Market, two elegant

pompano said to be the finest ever received here. They came in condition as fresh and fine as if just lifted from the sea. There is no fish that swims which is more highly esteemed. Baked, it is unrivalled. When broiled, it seems to combine the flavors of a shad and a broiled oyster, "as it were." With new refrigerators and facilities for transportation, our tables can be supplied with all the marine luxuries of sub-tropical seas at minimum rates. The immediate donor of the fish was Mr. Silas Stearns, of the Pensacola Navy Yard, to whom the editor returns his personal thanks.

MR. KILBOURNE'S FISH PICTURES.—At Mr. Blackford's trout opening there was exhibited in his private office a collection of fish paintings by Mr. S. A. Kilbourne. Trout, black bass, pickerel, grayling and salmon were among the pictures displayed, but the most noticcable was the life-size painting of a salmon lying in shadow on the bank of the stream from whose limpid waters it had just been caught. It was admired by naturalists, anglers and art connoisseurs, and pronounced to be one of the best efforts of Mr. Kilbourne; it was sold as soon as it was hung upon the walls at a handsome price to a well-known business man of this city. We understand that the artist has a salmon picture now on exhibition at the National Academy of Design.

THE GREAT FISHING GROUNDS OF MICHIGAN.—The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company has issued another most attractive pamphlet describing the best known fishing grounds of that State. Many illustrations and several maps indicate the principal points of interest to the angler and the routes reaching to them. Quite as valuable information is additionally afforded by the advertisements of hotels, steam lines and outfitting depots. Several years ago we designated Michigan as the future hunting and fishing ground of the middle tier of States, and repeated personal visits to its wilds and waters have confirmed our opinion, and given emphasis to the prediction. There is no region where we have rambled which affords so much and varied pleasure at so little tax on one's purse and personal comfort. The hotels are invariably neat and inviting; civility and hospitality greet and attend the traveler whether roving or at rest. Before the construction of the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. few eastern men visited Michigan for sport. Last year "the woods were full of them." The State itself, and the strangers who seek pleasure within its borders, alike owe a full measure of obligation to its enterprise and efforts to develop both its industrial resources and its natural attractions, and make them accessible. Mr. A. B. Leet, the active general passenger agent of the road, deserves much credit for the attractive form in which he has presented this pamphlet.

THE CATSKILL ROD.—Messrs. Mills & Son, of No. 7 Warren street, New York, have shown us their beautiful "Catskill rod," so styled; a little toy of a thing eight feet in length, and weighing only five ounces, made by the celebrated Leonard. Though very light indeed, it is a capital working tool well adapted for ordinary weights either in pond or running water; and even for heavy work in skillful hands; for, in handling a great fish, just as in driving a horse, it is not sheer strength which controls and conquers, but the keeping the subject well in hand, the delicate feeling of his mouth, the humoring, the giving and the taking, and the perfect correspondence between all the parts in play. Size of rod and weight of fish are not necessarily relative. We believe it was Seth Green who once offered to "play" Walter Brackett on a salmon rig, with the hook fast to the lappel of his coat, provided Walter would not use his hands to break away. He allowed that he would be "fagged" before the end of a half hour. Mr. Brackett is himself a noted angler, and did not accept the proposition. There is some good logic in uncle Seth's peculiar *argumentum ad hominem*. We don't know how much strain the Catskill rod will stand. Anglers do not usually choose to put their rods to the full test. It is a six-strip bamboo, with extra finish of ferrules and fittings which ensure strength of the joints, and altogether an instrument well calculated to delight the angler and captivate the fish.

SENSIBLE STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY.—Notable advances have been made of late years in educational methods, especially in the prosecution of scientific studies, where there is less of book "cramming," as the college boys have it, and more of object teaching. The student may hear a most elaborate description of organizations and anatomical structures, and still be all at sea; but show him the specimen, put it into his hands, and give him the privilege of cutting it up and investigating for himself, and the result is a thorough understanding of the lesson taught. An example of this advance in scientific studies came incidentally to our notice the other day, when Mr. Blackford received from Professor Alpheus Hyatt, of the Boston Society of Natural History, orders for 600 live scallops, 600 live crabs, 600 live lobsters, 600 yellow perch, 600 frogs, 600 lampreys, and 600 live rats. These are to be used in the classes of 600 students, before whom Professor Hyatt lectures, each student dissecting a specimen as the lecturer proceeds. The resource of Mr. Blackford's stand was fully equal to everything except the rats; just how they were provided we have not learned. Happy Boston, if she must send to Manhattan for her rats! But where is Mr. Bergh?

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Nashua, April* 12.—Pickerel fishing was closed April 1 by two fishermen, who brought in seventy six fish, weighing sixty-six pounds. The weather has been too cold for trouting. WEBB.

OQUOSSOC ANGLING ASSOCIATION.—The regular spring meeting of the trustees of the Oquossoc Angling Association, of Rangeley, Maine, was held on Tuesday, April 1, at the office of Geo. Shepard Page, No. 10 Warren st. There were present Messrs. Lewis B. Reed, Vice-President; James A. Williamson, Treasurer; Geo. A. Robbins, Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., Fessenden N. Otis, M. D., and Geo. S. Page. The treasurer's report, exhibiting a satisfactory financial condition, was read and accepted. A communication from the President, J. H. Kimball, of Bath, Me., was received. It contained the gratifying intelligence that the Maine Legislature had passed a law making the open season for trout trout fishing in the Rangeley Lakes from May 1 to Oct. 1. Also that the new building at Camp Kennebago, Indian Rock, 30x60ft., two stories, with twenty rooms and piazza on three sides, was nearly completed. The eggs in the hatching house were in good condition. The loss had been but three per cent. Nearly a half million young brook trout of the Rangeley stock, the majority from trout weighing from five to eight pounds, would be turned into the waters in April. These were taken last October and cared for during the winter at a cost of $250, only 50 cents per thousand. This unprecedentedly low figure is due to the economical management of the experienced Fish Commissioner of Maine, Hon. Henry O. Stanley. Mr. Stanley is to place 55,000 young land-locked salmon in these waters in May. It was unanimously voted that the pay of guides should not exceed $1.50 per day and board. Chandler Robbins, Esq., was elected a member. A few vacancies still exist. The shares of stock are $100 each. This is one of our oldest and best managed associations. While the principal recreation is angling for the famous Rangeley trout, yet the spacious and unique Camp Kennebago is located in one of the best regions in America for moose, cariboo, deer, duck and partridge. Its membership is unexceptionable in every respect.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—The number of fishing arrivals reported since our last issue has been 18, viz., 8 from the Banks and 10 from Georges. Several good Bank fares have been reported, the schooner *N. H. Phillips* landing 90,000 lbs. The Bank receipts for the week have been 375,000 lbs. halibut and 75,000 lbs. (one fare) codfish. Receipts from Georges, 230,000 lbs. codfish and 6,000 lbs. halibut.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, April* 11.

NEW YORK—*Eldred, April* 14.—Trout season has commenced; snow and ice mostly gone; some very fine trout caught in Halfway Brook and in the Beaver Brook last week.
J. M. BRADLEY.

—The Jamaica Rod and Rifle Association, of Jamaica, R. I., appeared in the new role of minstrel purveyors at the Town Hall of that village, last Monday evening. The affair was a most enjoyable one.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, April* 11.—The fishing season is now fairly opened, and from all quarters come reports of large tubs of fish. The supply in the market is the finest I have ever seen displayed; magnificent lake salmon, trout, perch, and from the Gulf red-snapper. The Cumberland Club start on their first cruise in the *Hattie Bliss* some time next week.
J. D. H.

—Within the last six months a fishing club has been formed, which has leased a stream some five or six miles from Sandusky, flowing from two large Artesian springs, which is pronounced by S. Green and other experts, so to speak, one of the most wonderful pieces of water in the country. Trout spawn put into it five years ago were caught last summer weighing over four pounds. Last fall we put 50,000 California salmon spawn in. The results of this experiment, with a description of stream fishing, etc., may be of interest generally. It would probably be quite novel for most trouting men to read of fishing in a good-sized stream, something over five miles in length, where, after May 1, you could do most of your work in slippers, and easily take from 50 to 75 lbs. per diem.

ILLINOIS—*Rapids City, April* 11.—Good fishing now in the Mississippi. D. J. W.

LAKE MINNETONKA.—ST. PAUL, Minn., March 28, 1879.
MR. EDITOR: In the last FOREST AND STREAM I was surprised to see an extract from an article of mine in the *Pioneer Press*, relating to the fishing in Lake Minnetonka during the winter. I wrote the article not long before drafting a bill for the Legislature, relating to this wholesale murder of fish; succeeded in getting it through safely, and it is now law. It is brief and plain; forbids fishing in Lake Minnetonka at any time and in any manner except with hook and line; makes the penalty from $10 to $50 for each fish caught in violation of the act, together with costs of prosecution, and imprisonment until such fine and costs are paid; one-half of all fines to be paid to the party making the complaint. This will settle the question, and all people living at the Lake who are at all interested in summer travel are strongly in favor of enforcing the law strictly. It will also stop the spring spearing by torch-light, so destructive to black bass. I have known of two men making a catch of three hundred pounds of these fish in one evening, all heavy with spawn. Now that the Lake Minnetonka Park Association is improving its 240 acres, the Lake will become even a greater summer resort than before.

OREGON—*Portland, March* 28.—Weather here, now and for the past two weeks, stormy and disagreeable; no shooting or fishing. The "salmon law" expires on the 31st proximo, and we then will have the markets full of the unrivalled "Chinook" or Columbia River salmon. The Indians are bringing lake trout in small quantities to the market, but fishing will not be very good until about the middle of next month. WM. L.

SCOOP NET FISHERMEN.—*Port Huron, Mich., April* 8.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I saw in your issue of March 26 an item about trout fishing in the Ocqueve River in this State, copied from the Rogers City *Advance*. I was up there in August last and received a full description of that catch from Mr. Sims, the lighthouse-keeper at Presque Isle, who saw and had some of the fish. His statement of the fishing is that the party of five went to the Ocqueve River; two fished with lines and the others used scoop nets, and took everything clean. The river was so shoal that they drove the fish into pools and took them out of the pools with nets. Mr. Sims further stated that during the first of the season fishing was very good, but before the season was out the stream was completely stripped of fish, and that all that would be left for this season would be those that were too small for last season's catch. H. BOTSFORD.

Comment superfluous.

SHAD BLOW.—*Utica, N. Y., April* 7.—Regarding the shad blow, or June berry wood for fly rods, we would say, we have used it with good success for buts and seasoned joints. Think a rod made with shad blow but and 2d joint and split bamboo tips cannot be bettered except by an all split bamboo. Great care should be taken in getting that which is straight-grained and well seasoned, and, as Mr. Orvis says in last week's issue, it is almost impossible to get it straight-grained. We were very fortunate in getting a good supply from an admirer of shad blow, and it is first class.
BUCKINGHAM & PERRIE.

THAT LOST SWITCH KEY.—About a month ago the *Express* published an account of a switch key, which was being used as a sinker at the time, was lost in the bay at Elizabeth, a fish taking it from the line and carrying it off. The key was subsequently found in the stomach of a fish captured in the Connecticut River, near New London. A gentleman at High Bridge sends us the following relative to it: "The long-promised switch key lost by W. P. Hibler, conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, arrived from the East last night, and was immediately put on exhibition at High Bridge until 7:47 this morning, when it was forwarded by train No. 17 to Jersey City to be exhibited to the numerous friends of Mr. Hibler. *En route* through the principal cities it was displayed from the side of the rear car, attracting crowds. A handsome set of resolutions were elegantly engrossed on the key. This much traveled key will probably find its last resting place at the Smithsonian Institution.—*Easton (Pa.) Express, April* 8.

It is to be regretted that the species of fish was not designated, as the value of the information to science is lost by the omission. The facts given might shed some new light upon the migrations of fish which it would be desirable to know.

HABITS OF SALMON IN NOVA SCOTIA RIVERS.—The following paper, furnished at our solicitation by Dr. Bernard Gilpin, of Halifax, is one of the most valuable and important papers ever contributed concerning the habits of salmon. It will be observed, upon perusal, that there is a most singular coincidence respecting the habits of these salmon and those of their congeners of the Pacific, although they have been supposed to differ materially. Dr. Gilpin proves almost conclusively that salmon are moving up or down Nova Scotia rivers during every month of the year, December being the only month of which sufficient testimony is lacking. The same is true of the Pacific salmon. They are probably ascending or descending the rivers in every month of the year, though positive testimony seems lacking as to a brief period near the close of winter and the beginning of spring.

Just now there is an effort being made in Nova Scotia to secure from the Parliament a new code of laws based upon the observations of the fishermen, so that fish can be taken when they seem to be most plenty; but we shall prefer to trust persons who are not so directly interested pecuniarily as the fishermen, whose interests, as Dr. Gilpin says in his closing sentence, are "always immediate, and never prospective." Dr. Gilpin writes:

Halifax, March 10.—*Mr. Editor:* I have come to the conclusion that Nova Scotia salmon run from the sea into the lakes every month in the year; January and February very few; more in March and April, but the great run is in May and June. In July the ocean fish, before it goes up river, has its spawn much increased and has lost its flavor and pink flesh, and has become soft. Toward the end of August the fish breeders set their traps just above tide for their spawning fish, and take them till November. In November they spawn, but while these are spawning there is a small, as regards numbers, ocean run of fish—(spawn undeveloped, which finds its way into the Halifax market in good condition). Our nets are usually removed at the end of November, but there can scarcely be a doubt of a few running in December. Excepting the smolts coming down in May and June, I have no proof of salmon returning to the sea except in March and April, when there is a perfect exodus of spent salmon coming down with the broken ice in such vast numbers as to account for all which have gone up, and in such miserable condition—so lean and so voracious—as to account for their prolonged stay in fresh water. Last year the Truro and Eastern press opened upon the takers of these fish, and most justly, and I am expecting this year again to hear it. At the same time our S. W. rivers—Medway and Yarmouth—are having fine ocean run fish running up, which must cross this descending crowd. Those in January and February are very few, so few as to make only exceptions to the general law. Unless you saw yourself Saul, the Indian, taking the fish, I should say he did it once or twice, and then said he always did it. I myself knew of an ocean fish taken on New Year's Day through the ice in a mill dam of the Lequille (Annapolis County), scarcely a mile from tide, by an Indian fishing for trout. "What did you do with him?" I said. "Put him in de pot, eat him," was his squaw's quick reply. "Then, sister, I beg to congratulate you upon being the best dined lady in the county, if not in the province, as few New Year's dinners cost twenty dollars," which would willingly have been paid for him for export to Boston. That many smolts remain up for two years and more I have personal proof from gentlemen of accuracy, who have seen them in attendance upon the female, seven inches long only. This accords with English authorities. I never have obtained a salmon in the parr form. They generally disappear as pinks during autumn and reappear as smolts in May, the changes taking place under the ice, and they taking no bait or coming to the little brooklets. The opposite to this are the parrs of *S. gloverii*, which abound near the tide and in the small runs, and are of great beauty. Notwithstanding such names as Girrard, Putman, Suckley in America, and Gunther, Leith Addams, in England, your naturalists will not allow this poor fish a distinct species, simply because they have never seen one, but are pounding away upon land-locked salmon, which, I believe, are only spent salmon returning to the sea, and are confounding them with *S. sebago, S. St. Croix*, and *S. schoodic*, which I believe are all *Gloverii* in its silvery form. I have not our fishing laws by me, but from the debates of our commons at Ottawa upon fisheries this spring, the boundless and reckless assertions, made without any attempt of proof or knowledge, make me think we are too young a nation yet to have laws founded in science, and that at present the Government in power cannot afford to do or to change any law that would tend to lessen their hold upon the votes of the fishermen, who are influenced by their own interests—always immediate, and never prospective. BERNARD GILPIN.

PICKEREL IN LAKE UMBAGOG.

MR. EDITOR: BETHEL, Me., April 2, 1879.

In 1870 there had never been known a pickerel in any of the Umbagog range of lakes, and the *Saxifinus fontinalis* had free access through all the tributaries of Androscoggin. A man by the name of Stone was prosecuted for violating the close time laws by live bait fishing that winter, and he had threatened to put in pickerel. We did not believe that he or any one else would do such a villainous thing, and many of us said that if a man should do that he should be shot without time to say his prayers. Pickerel were plenty in the Androscoggin River outlet of Umbagog Lakes, and had been for years, but the heavy falls of Berlin, Penthook and Monolidgewalk had kept them from the lakes. In 1872 they made their appearance in Umbagog, and in 1875 the lake was full of them, and they were large and fat, and hundreds of pounds were fished out, summer and winter, by the inhabitants about the lakes and by sportsmen from all parts of the country, and still they increased rapidly, so that in 1877 the lake was fairly alive with them. This lake is a shallow lake, with muddy and grassy shores over a great part of it, and chubs and shiners and suckers abounded throughout the lake, as well as frogs by the million—making in the spring of the year such a squeaking, croaking and roaring that they were familiarly called the Umbagog Band—so forming the best possible feeding-ground for pickerel. But in the spring of 1877 an unknown mortality had seized the fish, and the shores were lined with dead pickerel of all sizes, from eight or ten pounds down. The fish appeared to be in splendid condition, so they did not starve to death, and no known cause can be surmised. The present winter lake fishermen have told me that the ice on a great part of the lower end of the lake is frozen to the bottom, or that the weight of snow on the lake has crushed the ice on to the ground, and we wait impatiently the breaking up of the ice to see if we have not found out the mystery of the dead pickerel of 1877. We very much fear that this is not the end of this pickerel business, for the cook at the Angler's Retreat told me that they had caught a pickerel about one pound weight at the foot of Mollychunkemunk, next above Umbagog. If so, how long before the whole range, from Umbagog to Rangeley, will be filled with these fish? J. G. RICH.

A PLEA FOR POOR FISHERMEN.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Would it not be well to pass a law regulating the size or weight of all fish that may be caught on a rod and line, that may be exposed for sale on fish stands in any city or town of the State. In passing through Fulton Market the other day I noticed a large number of very small pickerel and striped bass, many that would not weigh more than a few ounces. At this rate where are we to get our large fish in a few years? Certainly if we catch all the young of any species it must, as a natural sequence, rapidly die out. Of what use are close seasons and laws regulating the months in which certain fish may be caught if, during those months, the size or the weight be not taken into account? If fish are not allowed to live long enough to spawn it becomes only a question of time when there will be one continuous close season, as far as the catch is concerned.

It is not so many years ago when a poor man could get quite a mess of fish from the docks of New York city with a drop line; but now, only those who have fine tackle and can afford the luxury of a boat can hope to do much fishing; and even with those advantages in their favor, they are much more likely to go home with an empty basket than a good string of fish. I would include the fresh water fish with the salt, as the rule holds good to the poor fisherman in the city or country.

Now, Mr. Editor, while salmon and trout are being protected and propagated for the pleasure of the rich man, how much more necessary that the actual food fishes of the poor be protected by suitable laws so that in a few years fish may be plenty, and in a stagnant season of trade the poor man may be able to provide food for his family by resorting to the nearest pier in his vicinity. Stop all sales of striped bass-babies and fishing through the ice, and regulate the weight and size at which all kinds of fish may be exposed for sale, prosecuting offenders vigorously, and in a few years there will be a handsome increase in the yield that will pay all round. W. E. H.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Wild ducks, geese, brant, etc.

BROOKLYN GUN CLUB.—A month ago, or more, Mr Chas. Hallock, the editor of FOREST AND STREAM was made an honorary member of this estimable club of gentlemen. In acknowledging the courtesy at the time this paper inadvertently substituted the name of the Long Island Gun Club, an equally worthy organization; but it was only a day or two since that our attention was called to the error by Dr. Aten, the President of the Brooklyn Gun Club, and we hasten with reasonable alacrity to make the correction, and get from between the two fires.

NO PIGEON SHOOTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Massachusetts legislators, at the instigation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has passed a law prohibiting shooting pigeons at the trap. The difference in degrees of cruelty between shooting a bird which flies up from the trap and shooting a bird which flies up from a copse is so slight—if, indeed, it exists at all—that we may soon expect another law prohibiting all shooting of game. Then the S. P. C. A. will turn its attention to the suffering Walnut Hill rifle targets.

A MAGNIFICENT PRIZE FOR THE STATE SHOOT.—Messrs. Tatham & Bros. offer a French marble clock "black and rose," with a first quality visible escapement movement, surmounted by a group of game in bronze, and accompanied by a pair of bronze side pieces about 16 inches high, representing sportsmen with their dogs, guns, and accoutrements, at work in the field. These three valuable pieces were imported by Taylor & Bro., 676 Broadway, and together constitute one of the most artistic and appropriate prizes ever offered to our large and rapidly growing State Association. The State Convention and Shoot occur in June (?).

CAMPING PARTY FOR THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—Those desiring to make a hunting excursion to the Rocky Mountains have an opportunity of joining a company of experienced tourists by addressing Mahlon Gore, Kansas City, Missouri.

MAINE—*Colebrook, April* 7.—The backbone of our winter remains intact; snow four feet in the woods. Some deer have been killed near Dixville Notch, and the parties paid the fine, evidently influenced by our Sheriff to make a liberal donation to the county funds. EDW. NORTON.

RIVERSIDE GUN CLUB—*Topsham, Me., April* 7.—At the annual meeting on Thursday, April 3, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: C. M. Baker, Pres.; W. A. Stinson, Sec'y; C. L. York, Treas. A. Q. Goud and Sam Knight, Jr., together with the first named officers, constitute the Executive Committee, being the same board of officers as last year. The club is in good condition, and propose to have a field day on the 17th inst. W. A. S., Sec'y.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Nashua, April* 12.—Ducks and geese are quite numerous in the Merrimack. The new game law prohibits duck shooting in the spring, and is rather unpopular with some. Last week a gander was shot in the Merrimack, which was said to weigh twenty pounds. Bluebirds, redbreasts, blackbirds, and swallows have arrived, but find cold comfort. Parties in adjoining towns are extensively engaged in catching hawks; two men in Hudson took in one day eleven large hen-hawks; in one week they trapped over fifty of all sizes. There is a bounty of twenty cents per head on them. They get a decoy hawk, tie him to a peg, and set steel traps around and beyond him, and bait with meat. It is the most successful way of catching hawks. The sportsmen had a lively time Fast Day shooting at glass balls, Chase, Burnham, Brigham and Whitmarsh, of the club, proving themselves excellent snap shots. WEBB.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Salem, April* 14.—Bitterns, purple finches, swallows, geese, March hawks, fox-sparrows numerous; pigeons and sharp-shinned hawks along. Season very late; much snow yet left in places. One snipe shot last week; woodcock about for some time; rusty, crow, and red-wing blackbirds very numerous in places. Snipe grounds in prime order, but some frost yet; ice makes nights, but hope soon for better weather. Stevens, of West Newbury, shot five male hooded-mergansers last week. Meadow-larks about. Miles River pretty wet; Newburyport grounds fine for snipe. R. L. N.

CONNECTICUT—*Clinton, April* 12.—Quail have not wintered well here; woodcock very plenty; very few snipe have made their appearance as yet. S.

Hartford, April 9.—I shot two snipe yesterday, April 8, which is as early a date as I have ever seen them in this neighborhood. W. M. H.

NEW YORK—*Eldred, March* 14.—Wild pigeons have appeared in the grain stubbles.

NEW YORK STATE SHOOT.—The prizes thus far secured for the next tournament of the New York State Sportsmen's Association are as follows: John A. Nichols, Syracuse, gun, value $250; W. A. Baker & Co., Syracuse, gun, value $250; Parker Bros., Meriden, Conn., gun, value $250; Forest and Stream Publishing Co., New York, badge, $150; Tatham & Bros., shot, New York, marble clock with bronze ornaments, $150; LeRoy Shot Co., New York, 100lbs. shot, $100; C. J. Hayden & Co., Rochester, easy chair, $65; J. H. Rushton, Canton, N. Y., sporting boat, $50; Buckingham & Perrie, Utica, N. Y., rod, $50; J. B. McHarg, Rome, N. Y., rod, $50; U. M. Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn., cartridges and wads, $25; James Ratcliff, Rochester, case of powder, $30; Hazard Powder Co., James Palmer, Rochester, agent, case of powder, $20; Dupont Powder Co., J. O. Robinson, Buffalo, agent, case of powder, $20; W. H. Cruttenden, Canenovia, N. Y., revolving glass ball trap, $15; A. H. Bogardus, Elkhart, Ill., glass balls and trap, $15; M. S. Hutchings, Dover, N. H., pair of moccasins, $10; Batavia Manufacturing Co., Batavia, Ill., glass ball trap, $10; James Backus, Rochester, N. Y., drinking cup, $10; John H. Mann, Syracuse, half dozen trolling spoons.

NEW JERSEY—*Red Bank, April* 8.—Snipe are making their appearance in small numbers. WILD.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, April* 11.—The snipe shooting is about over. Mr. David McGarock and Captain Ben Hurd went out after Reynard this week upon Mr. McGarock's beautiful estate. They had a fine run. Col. W. H. Johnson says his dogs are in the very finest condition, and that he runs them about three times a week, almost always bringing home a scalp and brush. J. D. H.

MICHIGAN—*Detroit, March* 29.—Mr. J. H Canniff, of Detroit, arrived home yesterday from a three days' ducking trip at St. Clair Flats. He bagged 78; Mr. A.C. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Conn., in three days at the Flats bagged 65. He intended to have stayed there a number of days, but unfortunately met with an accident by falling through the ice and injuring himself. "My old friend Hobbs, how did you like your ducking?" DRUID.

Detroit, April 12.—Messrs. W. C. Colburn and E. H. Gillman returned home Saturday evening from two days' shooting near Rockwood, with 117 ducks. At a meeting of the Lake St. Clair Fishing and Shooting Club, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William O. Colburn; First Vice-President, M. S. Smith; Second Vice-President, A. C. McGraw; Secretary, A. M. Van Duzer; Treasurer, Jared A. Sexton; Board of Directors, A. McPherson, Thomas S. McGraw, E. O. Durfee, Charles B. Hull, George L. Field, John M. Hinchman, James L. Fisher

Rapids City, April 11.—Hunting about gone; weather getting warm, and no rain to raise river. D. J. W.

ILLINOIS—*Carthage, April* 7.—The season for duck shooting is now almost gone, although the close season does not begin until May. The shooting in this vicinity for the past few weeks has been very fair, and fully up to the average. Some of our sportsmen have taken trips to the celebrated hunting grounds of the Illinois River this season, with more or less success. In a two days' hunt there lately Messrs. Ed. and Alf. Cherrill and Jack Lee, of this city, secured over a hundred ducks, and about twenty or thirty geese and brant. They were a week too late, however. The Wilson, or jack, snipe have arrived in good numbers, but are extremely wild. Quail have suffered considerably from the late severe winter, but they are not all frozen yet by any means. GAY.

OHIO—*Painesville, April* 11.—Our duck shooting this spring has been better than usual. I have made some good bags of broadbills, but not a mallard. The law was cut the 1st, and we have had more ducks here since that time than has been known for some years. One of our sportsmen shot a Wilson snipe a month ago; none have been seen since, until yesterday, when the same gentleman killed three.

INDIANA—*Valparaiso, April* 6.—Snipe shooting is now at its best. This Kankakee region is so extensive that there is room for all. The Hardscrabble Club, consisting of H. H. Shufeldt, George A. Shufeldt, and Thomas Lynch, of Chicago, and the subscriber, have leased 320 acres of the finest marsh in this county. We have a neat club-house, with accommodations for six. The duck shooting is excellent, and snipe by the million. I believe our prospects for pinnated grouse were never better, and enough quail have lived through to give us a little of that sport. Our woodcock grounds are excellent; none better west of Ohio. I often hear of the rarity of setters or pointers that excel on snipe. I have three setters and two pointers that are hard to beat on snipe. Plunket, Jr. (Plunket ex-Kitty), which I recently bought of Dr. Goldsmith, of Rutland, Vt., is an elegant snipe dog, and is as fine on woodcock. I have also Mack, a two-year-old pointer; Dilly's Ranger-Queen, a remarkable good dog on snipe, and not at all afraid of water. I recently purchased Chum, a brother of Ranger, from S. M. Emery, of Lake City, Minn., a most beautiful dog, twenty-eight months old. My kennel now consists of imported Plunket and Palmerston, Jr., red Irish; imported Rapp and Nell, Gordons; imported Carrie-Laverock, Irish; Lady Plunket, Plunket, Jr., Blue Daisy II. and three whelps, by champion Joe, Jr.-Minnie Hauk; a Vis-count-Dolly pointer bitch, a perfect beauty; besides three fine cocker spaniels, six Chesapeake duck dog puppies, three Lewellin puppies, and eight or ten more of various fancy strains. Any Eastern sportsman journeying West will receive a hearty welcome, and will be given all the sport the season permits. W. H. HOLABIRD.

MISSOURI—*Sedalia, April* 8.—Weather here has been very dry; very few duck or snipe have as yet been seen or killed; plover are now coming in in great abundance. OCCIDENT.

RIFLE AND GLASS BALLS.—The best way for a man to prove that he can do a thing is to do it. Some persons having averred that Mr. Ira Paine's alleged feats with rifle and glass balls were fraudulent, because charges of shot were used instead of bullets, that gentleman last Saturday silenced his critics by a performance whose conditions left no room for suspicion of unfair play. Several gentlemen of the press, having constituted themselves a committee, procured from the Winchesters a supply of sealed ammunition, loaded the rifles themselves, and scored the results. Among other things, Mr. Paine broke with the shotgun 25 of 28 single balls thrown by hand into the air. These balls were thrown by an expert, with great force and in different directions. With the repeating rifle, shooting on time, 15 of 17 balls were broken in 30 seconds. In shooting at balls thrown at his head, the score was nearly a clean one. Of 14 balls, thrown two at a time from the hand, 13 were broken, the first four pairs not scoring a miss. The exhibition closed with the feat of putting 17 balls into a barrel-head at 50 measured yards in 20 seconds. That is quick work—a feat of rapid firing we believe unequaled.

MONACO.—The closing event took place on March 26 and 27 under the title of the Grand Prix de Cloture. As this prize is second in importance to the Grand Prix, won by Mr. E. S. G. Hopwood, we will only state at present that it has also been carried off by the same gentleman. The first, second and fourth prizes were earned by the Dougal gun.

AN AMERICAN HAMMERLESS GUN.—A correspondent writes of the hammerless gun, made by D. Lefever (late Nichols & Lefever), of Syracuse:

The action of the gun is the same as the Nichols & Lefever. The cocking of the locks is done by means of a lever on the left side, the same as the side snap action, and by pushing down on the lever both barrels are instantly ready for discharging; and by means of the same lever both locks, or one, may be let down, thus doing away with the snapping, as is necessary in the English method. Near the locks is a plate of glass, through which one can look and see at a glance whether one or both locks are ready for firing.

THE BATCH OF QUESTIONS ANSWERED.—*Enfield, N. C., March* 29.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am saving some abler man's modesty by replying to Mr. McInturff's questions in last number of FOREST AND STREAM, who asks: First about size of shot. Says he has been using No. 4, that F. and S. says No. 8 instead, and that he uses Nos. 2 and 1 for turkeys, and that F. and S. says No. 5. The gentleman's ideas are apparently based upon the use of cylinder-bored guns, and, applied to them, he is not far from right. Choke-boring, whether the barrel be "long or short," controls the pattern or spread of shot. It allows a large increase of the powder charge without an increase of shot, thereby greatly increasing the killing power of the shot; in other words, giving penetration without a corresponding loss in pattern, as would not be the case were such charging applied to the cylinder-bores. For instance, the 14-bore, 30-in., of the olden times, used 2½ drs. of powder and 1¼ oz. shot, and to make such charging effective on quail during the winter months No. 6 or at least No. 7 shot were necessary; but with a modern bored gun of same weight and dimensions, with a charge of 3½ drs. powder and 1 oz. No. 9 or 8 shot there would be as much killing power, with a great advantage in the increased number of pellets. Second, Length of Barrels—Should be sufficient for the consumption of a proper charge of powder, as far as permits an easy balance of the gun. Any greater length not only makes the gun difficult to handle, but is attended with so much friction as to impair penetration. It seems to us that the gunmakers have it down very fine in 28 to 32 inches. Third, Size of Bore—We think a 10-bore of corresponding weight and charge more effective on large game, because it carries a larger charge than a smaller gun, and will probably make better pattern and penetration with large shot. Fourth, Choked Muzzle-Loaders—Use an elastic wad, a size or two larger than the muzzle, inconveniently, of course. If half your shooting is deer, turkeys, or ducks and grouse, buy a 9 lb. 30-in. No. 10 choke-bored breech-loader from a good maker, load it according to directions you will find in "Hallock's Sportsman's Gazetteer." If more than half small game, let it be 8-lb., 12-bore, 30-in. Hold correctly, and when you miss blame yourself. E. S. H.

COOL SPRING, N. C., April 7, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In your issue of 27th March, under the heading of "A Batch of Questions," is a communication from Mr. Jos. B. McInturff, who seeks information on size of shot, length of barrel of gun and size of bore best adapted for shooting large game at long distances, as well as for general use. Though not a "veteran" in years, still my experience may be good for something, and, such as it is, he shall have it with your permision.

First, size of shot. For wild turkeys at long range (and they are always far enough off when you get a chance to shoot at them) use buckshot or B's in wire cartridge form. No. 5 shot will do well enough at 30 yards, when you can shoot them in the head, and at that distance Nos. 10 are surer; but it is rare in this section of the country that you can get nearer than from 60 to 100 yards of Mr. Turk. For squirrels in tall trees. No. 2 shot is the best, provided you have a close shooting gun; if not, use No. 4. There must be sufficient weight in the shot to throw the squirrel off his feet when hit; small shot won't do it. For ducks use No. 6, for grouse No. 7, quail No. 10, and for woodcock No. 12. These sizes to be used regardless of season, whether early or late.

Second, length of gun barrel. A barrel 36 to 40 inches long will hold its shot together (shoot evener and closer) at long range than a barrel 28 to 32, same gauge, load, etc.

Third, size of bore. A small bore—say 16—will put more shot (large) in small circle at long range than a larger one, using proportionate charges to each.

Fourth, choke-bore muzzle-loaders. The wads yield to the force and metal, and do not interfere in the least with their use.

Fifth, "guns for general shooting." A good gun for the above is an 8lbs. one, 14-gauge, 32-inch barrel, if wing-shooting is to be included; if not, same weight, or 11b. heavier, 17-gauge, 36-inch barrel would be better. A rifle is properly the weapon with which to slay the "old gobblers," and I strongly recommend J. B. McI. to use it instead, as he then, generally, will either miss or kill, and he will not have the mortification to see the turkey go off badly wounded or the painful reflection that it will suffer and die in agony at last, food only for the buzzards. On the whole, I think Mr. McI. is "posted" sensibly and a change would not prove satisfactory.

E. S. WANMAKER.

THOSE GRIZZLIES.

MONTANA, March 15, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Calling attention to a statement made in your paper of Feb. 20, 1879, page 53, by "Viator" (Mr. C. Messiter), that he, last year, in the Rocky Mountains, killed six grizzlies, besides elk, deer, etc., in large numbers, and in two cases killed a bear with a single shot, I have a few words to say:

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not belong to that class of "mighty hunters" who do not prize a grizzly's scalp as a hunting trophy, for I do, and it is on this account that, having equally shared the pleasures, vicissitudes, expenses, and mayhap dangers of that hunt, I most respectfully and urgently put in a claim for a large interest, in at least four of those six grizzlies. As the before-mentioned statement is the tenor of several newspaper articles, the following statement of facts and score is given, premising that, in so doing, nothing said is intended to reflect on "Viator's" rifle or his prowess as a "bear-hunter," but simply "that the truth of history may be vindicated."

The first bear killed on 14th September was very large, and the fiercest one of the six. It is in this fellow that I claim an especial interest, as he charged twice on me fiercely from the thicket. The first time I missed him at close quarters, the bear almost catching my horse before he could be spurred out of his reach. The next charge he was knocked down at close quarters by a ball in the breast, ranging back (as afterwards found out). Thinking he was settled, I was in no hurry to re-load, but he rose and came again before I was ready, and myself and horse only escaped his clutches by a few feet, in spite of the most vigorous pounding on my part. Subsequently, during the "scrimmage," I put another ball through behind the shoulder. An examination of his carcass the next morning (for the last part of the fight was during a severe snow-storm, and, as lunch-time had arrived, it was concluded to let him alone until morning, for we felt perfectly sure he was stark dead) disclosed three wounds, two in the chest, ranging back, and a third behind the shoulder, and lodging against point of shoulder on opposite side, neither ball touching the heart, though all passing near it.

The second bear was killed on the 4th of October by myself, when alone, on an open bottom. Having the wind of him, I crept upon him from behind on foot to within forty yards, and by three rapidly-fired shots settled him before he knew from whence the danger came.

The next two bears were killed over a bait, established in a cañon, with a beautiful overhanging cliff, solid limestone, too, Mr. Editor, by which the hunter could look down with impunity upon the bear, within twenty yards; a most beautiful location for the hunter, barring the cutting mountain winds that swept down the cañon.

The third bear was killed by "Viator" and one of the men on October 17, the former's Express ball striking the heart, the latter's ball, from a Winchester, penetrating near the heart.

The next night I myself and the guide kept watch, and about midnight the crackling of brush announced the bear's stealthy approach. After cautiously reconnoitering, he boldly approached, and was soon at work on that juicy venison. The moon, peeping out just then, a 334 hollow ball from my rifle was placed behind the shoulders and down through about the heart (effectually settling him, as I believed then and still do), followed in quick succession by the guide's double-barreled shotgun, loaded with five drachms of powder and buckshot. Heavens! how those mountain echoes were awakened that dark and stormy night. Were there hostile Bannocks or hostile Sioux within twenty miles of that locality they must have incontinently fled.

The fifth bear was killed by "Viator" alone on October 18—the largest bear of the lot. One, and probably two, Express balls behind the shoulder and a final settling shot in the head.

The sixth and last bear was killed by "Viator" and myself on October 27, firing simultaneously, at about fifty yards, one ball hitting in the breast and the other through hind leg. As we were in a hurry, the balls were not cut out, nor was it settled which was which.

I approached alone another bear, delivered a shot about the shoulders at fifty yards, and knocked him over; but before a second shot could be placed he had scrambled off and into a large thicket near by. Though confident he was my meat, he could never be raised again, though the thicket was well searched.

On two other occasions "Viator" and myself watched at night an elk bait. The bears came, but that overhanging cliff being wanting, they were too smart to allow any but a running shot.

Now, Mr. Editor, I submit that the above facts do not justify the statement that "Viator" either in two cases killed a bear with a single shot, or that he killed the whole number of those six grizzlies.

Between sixty and seventy deer and antelope were killed by the party—twenty-seven by myself, sixteen by "Viator," and the balance by the guide. There may be an error of a few deer in "Viator's" score; but I think not, as the count is made as was reported each day.

I would add that no especial effort was made to kill deer, as they were so numerous that one hundred might have been easily killed in the same time. The aim was to kill only such as could be utilized by the mess or for bear baits, or given to such Bannock or Crow Indians as came around, or to such whites as visited camp.

Two elk were killed, one by "Viator" and the other by the guide.

This finishes the score, except a lynx, killed by myself, and ten or twelve buffalo, killed by the guide and myself before "Viator" joined the party.

Regretting trespassing on so much of your valuable space about matters that probably interest only two of your readers, I remain, very truly, BEAR-PAW.

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

PIGEON MATCHES.

CONNECTICUT—*Saugatuck, April* 12.—Glass ball match; Bogardus trap with screen; 18 yards rise; Bagardus rules; wind blowing strong from northwest:

Jas K Polk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—23
Sterne Wheeler	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—21
G B Thorp	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—15
Wm A Fenton	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—14
W L Burr	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	—18

MINER ROD AND GUN CLUB.—A shoot by some of the members took place on Thursday, April 3, of their club grounds, at Springfield, L. I. The badge, which at the previous shoot was carried off by Capt. James T. Davis, was on this occasion won by Michael Englert, Esq., after a tie struggle with Mr. Wm. Steers, the silent member of the club. The following is the result at 25 yards rise:

Miner	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	—6														
Englert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9														
Davis	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	—4														
Wood	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	—7														
Aery	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	—7														
Steers	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9														
Pfaender	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—7														
Paine	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—8														

Shoot off—Engiert, 1; Steers, 0.

Brooklyn, April 8.—Score of pigeon match shot on 7th inst., at Brooklyn Driving Park, between Messrs. C. Schworer and J. Watts; 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, H and T ground traps, old Long Island rules, 15 birds each:

C Schworer	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—12									
J Watts	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	— 8									

FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB—*Brooklyn Driving Park, April* 9.—Twelfth monthly meeting in contest for final competition for the club championship badge, shoot for at seven birds each, handicap rise, 80 yards boundary, club rules:

A Carlin	21 yds																								
																	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—7	
J T Slane	23																1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—6	
O'Connor	23																1	1	1	1	0	1	0	—6	
Kearney	27																1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—6	
Dr Feeter	21																1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—6	
Gowenhoven	27																0	1	0	1	1	1	1	—5	
Judge McMahon	21																1	0	1	1	0	1	1	—6	
J White	23																1	0	0	1	1	1	1	—5	
Livingston	23																1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—6	
B Willis	23																1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—6	
Hauson	21																0	1	1	0	1	0	1	—4	
Eddy	29																1	0	1	*	1	1	1	—6	
Hunter	19																1	0	1	1	1	0	0	—5	
C Hunter	21																*	0	1	1	1	0	1	—5	
H G Clarke	19																1	0	1	1	0	0	1	—5	
H Miller	23																1	0	*	1	0	0	1	—3	
J Bohling	23																1	*	0	0	*	0	1	—2	

Ties shot off.

Carlin, 23 yards.....1 0 1—2 Kearney, 27 yards.....1 0 0—1
Eddy, 29 yards.....0 1 0—1

NEW YORK—*Buffalo, April* 2.—Match between teams of the Audubon and Queen City clubs, both of Buffalo. Each club to shoot, ten men, at ten birds each; ground traps, 21 yards rise; weather cold, with a gale of wind blowing over the shooters' shoulders:

Queen City Club.																									
C A Kolb	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	—7														
Chas Weiss	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	—9														
J W Smith	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—8														
Ed Keener	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	—5														
Geo Stauber	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	—7														
Chas Gerber, Jr	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—8														
H Clendenning	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—4														
Phil Voltz	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9														
Chas Oehmig	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	—6														
B Tolsma	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	—6														—69
Audubon Club.																									
Al Downs	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	—7														
F M Smith	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—5														
J Franklin, Jr	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	—5														
S A Roberts	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	—6														
Thos Collins	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—5														
J A Seymour	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	—5														
Peter Heilig	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	—8														
W Christian	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	—6														
Geo Meister	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—9														—64

A return match will probably be shot soon. UNCAS.

LOUISVILLE SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.—A shooting tournament under the auspices of the Louisville Gun Club will be held at Louisville, Ky., May 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17. The aggregate of the 16 very liberal purses offered is $3,500. There will be four matches upon each of the first four days, class shooting throughout. Saturday, the 17th, will be devoted to the inter-State match between Kentucky and Tennessee, teams of fifteen from each State, for a purse of $5,000. All prizes in the class shooting will be divided into 50 per cent. to first, 30 per cent. to second, and 20 per cent. to third. Four "free-for-all" matches are open to professionals. The well-known hospitality of the Louisville Club assures the best of treatment for visiting sportsmen, and we shall expect to chronicle a brilliant field meeting next month. Circulars and all information may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. L. W. Noel, 165 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

ABERDEEN GUN CLUB TOURNAMENT.—The shooting tournament, given under the auspices of the Aberdeen (Miss.) Gun Club, April 4 and 5, was participated in by a large number of sportsmen from abroad. The scores made were very creditable, as will be observed from the following summary:

First match, five single birds.					
G W Tunstall, Mobile	1	1	1	1	—5
G V Young, Waverly	0	1	1	0	—3
C A Johnston, Columbus	1	1	1	0	—4
Jas Saunders, Monroe County	1	1	1	1	—5
H P Vass, Mobile	1	1	1	1	—5
Mr Pritchard, Mobile	0	1	1	1	—4
W L Young, Waverly	1	0	1	1	—3
Dr Vaughan, Columbus	0	1	1	0	—2
W E Love, Aberdeen	0	1	0	1	—3
Louis Nance, Columbus	0	1	1	0	—2
F M Leigh, Columbus	1	1	1	1	—5
W P Haughton, Monroe County	1	0	1	1	—4
Dr Scales, Mobile	0	1	1	1	—4
W E Howard, Aberdeen	0	1	1	1	—4
T B Franklin, Columbus	1	0	1	1	—4
Ben Gresgin, Aberdeen	1	1	1	0	—4
D Scott, Selma, Ala	1	1	0	0	—3
John Gilmer, Columbus	0	0	1	0	—1
Jas Hearon, Lowndes Co	1	1	1	1	—4
James Bush, Mobile	1	1	1	1	—4
J E Leigh, Columbus	1	1	1	0	—3
F W Pope, Columbus	1	1	1	1	—5
Wm Kellerman, Aberdeen	1	1	0	1	—4
Mr. Dunham, St. Louis	1	0	1	1	—4

Ties of three won by Mr. Tunstall, of Mobile, after five trials.

Second match, ten single glass balls.											
Tunstall	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9
G V Young	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Johnston	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
Saunders	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—7
Vass	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—9
Pritchard	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—7
W L Young	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
Vaughan	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	—8
Love	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	—6
Nance	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	—6
F M Leigh	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	—6
Scales	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—8
Howard	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—8
Franklin	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	—5
Gillespie	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	—6
Scott	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Gilmer	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—4
Hearon	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	—7
Vaughan	0	1	0	1	0	1	w				
Howard	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—9
Love	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—5
Saunders	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—5
Hearon	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—5
Nance	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—5

The tie between Messrs. Johnston and Howard resulted in favor of Capt. Johnston.

Fourth match, ten single birds.											
Bush	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—10
Dunham	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Franklin	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	—7
Gilmer	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—6
Gillespie	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	—5
Greene	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—7
Hearon	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	—6
Howard	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	—6
Johnston	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
Howard	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—8
J E Leigh	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—7
F M Leigh	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—6
Nance	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	—5
Pritchard	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—7
Pope	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	—6
Saunders	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	—8
Scales	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	—9
Scott	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Tunstall	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9
Vaughan	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
W L Young	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
G V Young	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—6
Vass	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	—8
Love	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—6

The tie between Messrs. Bush, of Mobile, and W. L. Young, of Waverly, was decided in a three-bird match in favor of Mr. Young.

Fifth match, 5 single birds, 26 yards rise.											
Bush	1	1	1	1	1	—5	Nance	1	1	0	1	1	—4
Dunham	0	0	1	0	0	—1	Pritchard	1	0	1	1	1	—3
Gillespie	1	1	1	0	1	—4	Pope	1	0	1	1	1	—4
Gilmer	1	1	1	1	1	—5	Saunders	1	0	1	1	1	—4
Franklin	1	1	1	1	1	—5	Scales	1	1	1	1	1	—5
Greene	0	1	1	1	1	—4	Scott	0	1	0	1	0	—2
Hearon	1	1	1	1	1	—5	Tunstall	1	1	1	1	1	—5
Howard	1	1	1	1	1	—5	Vaughan	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Johnston	1	1	1	1	1	—5	W L Young	1	0	0	1	1	—3
Kellerman	1	0	0	1	1	—3	F M Leigh	1	1	1	1	1	—5
J E Leigh	1	1	1	1	0	—4	Vass	1	1	1	1	1	—5
G V Young	1	0	1	1	1	—4	Love	1	0	0	1	1	—3

Messrs. Bush, Johnston and Tunstall, having tied on twelve successive birds at 31 yards, or seventeen including the match, the ties was shot off with the following score: Bush, 1 1 0—in all 19 successive birds; Johnston, 1 1 1; Tunstall, 1 1 1. The deciding score was: Johnston, 1 1 1, 1 1 1—in all 29 successive birds; Tunstall, 1 1 1, 1 1 3, 1 1 0—in all 25 successive birds.

Sixth match, 10 glass balls, 21 yards rise.											
Bush	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	—6
Dunham	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—3
Franklin	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—5
Gillespie	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	—6
Hearon	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—7
Howard	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—8
Johnston	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—8
Kellerman	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	—6
J E Leigh	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9
Love	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—8
Nance	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	—6
F M Leigh	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	w			
Pritchard	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—7
Pope	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9
Scales	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9
Tunstall	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9
Vass	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9
Vaughan	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—5
W L Young	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	—7

The shooting off of the tie resulted in the following score:

Pope	0	Tunstall	1 1 0 —2
Scales	1 1 1 0 1—4	Vass	1 1 1 1 0 1—5

Seventh match, six single birds, 21 yards rise.											
Bush	1	0	1	1	1	—5	F M Leigh	1	1	1	0	1	0	—4
Franklin	1	0	1	0	1	—3	Nance	1	0	1	1	1	1	—5
Gilmer	0	0	1	0	1	—3	Pritchard	1	1	1	1	1	1	—6
Gillespie	1	1	1	0	0	—4	Pope	1	1	1	0	1	1	—5
Greene	1	0	1	0	1	—4	Saunders	1	0	0	0	1	1	—3
Hearon	1	0	1	1	1	—5	Scales	1	0	1	1	1	1	—5
Howard	1	0	1	1	1	0	—4	Tunstall	1	1	1	1	1	1	—6
Johnston	1	1	1	1	1	1	—6	Vaughan	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Kellerman	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2	W L Young	1	1	1	1	1	1	—6
J E Leigh	1	0	1	0	1	1	—4	G V Young	1	1	1	0	1	1	—5
Love	1	1	1	1	1	0	—5								

The shooting off of the tie resulted as follows:

Johnson	1 1 1 0 1 1—5	Pritchard	1 0 1 0 —2

Ohio—Chillicothe, April 6.—Glass ball match between Hopetown and Piketon clubs, four men each; 20 balls apiece:

Hopetown Club—G. W. Haynes, 13; Jas. Haynes, 13; John Stiltz, 15; W. Lilford, 14; total 65.											
Piketon Club—M. Rader, 18; J. Burger, 16; J. Corwin, 14; J. Valery, 14; total 62.											
Rader, Lilford and Doggett shot again at five birds:											
Rader	1	1	1	0	1—4	Lilford	1	1	1	1	—4
Doggett	0	0	1	0	1—2						

Doggett took second money. Rader and Lilford in shooting off the both killed two birds, and had to draw from scarcity of pigeons.

C. L.

WISCONSIN—*Baraboo, April* 7.—Score at glass balls by the Baraboo Valley Sportsmen's Club; Bogardus screened trap and rules, 18 yards rise:

Brewer	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—16								
Kartack	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—16								
Winsanes	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	—11								
Potter	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	—11								
Mould	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	—10								
Metcalf	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—10								
A Brewer	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—13								

ED. H.

NEW JERSEY—*Bayville, April* 12.—Glass ball match between Toms River and Bayville; balls thrown in all directions:

Toms River.																									
E Robinson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—19								
C Grover	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—18								—37
Bayville.																									
H Potter	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—16						
P Potter	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—17						—33

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A TERRIBLE BATTLE.—When I first noticed the fray it could only have just commenced, for round Mound Colony, though in a fearfully excited state, the principal portion of the black ants were still congregated. Far away at the base of the yellow ant hill I noticed a few black ants phenomenally still, for an ant not incessantly moving may be generally looked upon, so far as this life goes, as having been disfranchised. Between the citadel of the yellow ants were apparently enjoying a friendly wrestling match. Any one watching the athletes, however, would have noticed that whenever one was thrown he, like the black ants at the bottom of the yellow ants' hill, made no attempt to move again and manifested that wonderful indifference to subsequent proceedings which doctors call death. As I watched, the angry movements round the Mound continued. From the Mound and out of the hill in which the yellow ants lived the wrestlers in the plain between the two were, I noticed, constantly receiving fresh accessions of strength. Detachments of black ants were then formed at intervals and met by opposing detachments of yellow ants ordered out of their ant-hill. Had a General commanded the forces the fighting could not have been more scientific. The skirmish extended into an engagement, the engagement into a heavy battle and at last the battle into an assault on the yellow ants' hill itself. As I watched the supporters of the black ants were thrown forward more rapidly and in greater numbers. Out of the yellow ants' hill deployed heavier columns. The charge and shock of the opposing masses became more fierce, and the litter of the dead more numerous. The tide of battle, surging now to Mound Colony and now to the yellow ants' hill, took narrow flowings to the former, and more repeatedly neared the latter; for the yellow ants were slowly giving way, and their black assailants were forcing themselves nearer and nearer the ant-hill. Had it been possible to have separated the combatants now I would have done it. Small as they were there was a sanguinary ferocity about the black ants which alienated sympathy, while the bravery of the yellow ants, coupled with the fact that they were nearly a third smaller than their foes, compelled something like admiration. To add to the horror of the scene the butchery was executed in deadest silence. The visible rush and excitement of the storming parties could be plainly seen. The heat and action of attack and defence were as apparent as if the hill I sat watching had been one of the heights of the Schipka, and the combatants Turks and Russians. It was plainer, for no smoke of battle hid slayers and slain. All was done in clear, broad genial sunshine, and was as vividly observable as the tortures which are being inflicted on the Elamite prisoners in some of the Assyrian tablets at the British Museum. But as those hapless wretches, pegged down to the ground and slowly skinned alive by the implacable figures standing knife in hand over them, have been voicelessly suffering the most excrutiating agony any time these thousand years, so the unfortunate yellow ants were dismembered without the faintest sound reaching me. There may have been cries and screams and the sobbings of unutterable physical anguish. If there were my senses were too gross to perceive them. I could see limb torn from limb. I could watch the body of some miserable prisoner lengthening under the awful strain, as two bands of its captors tugged it in two. Then it snapped asunder, and its bloodthirsty assailants captured another foe.—*Belgravia.*

THE SELF-COCKING REVOLVER.—At a wedding in South Carolina last month, an incident occured aptly illustrating social life in the United States. The bridegroom, who belonged to the "first southern families," took exception to the phraseology of the officiating clergyman and remarked, "You shouldn't say those uns whom the Lord had jined together, but them uns." The preacher who prided himself on the "high-toned" quality of his language quietly dropped his hand into his pocket of his surplice and interpolated: "You jist paddle your own canoe, yound feller, or your trouble'll begin sune enuff. I'm runnin' this tea party, I am—as I said afore—my beloved hearers—those uns as the Lord"——Just then the bridegroom made a motion toward his hip, but before he could draw the minister fired from his pocket and the young man fell dead at his feet. Instantly the whole church was filled with blazing pistols. In less than five seconds the only person left alive was the bride, who had ducked behind the pulpit early in the action. The half married female gazed musingly around and remarked as she started for home: "These self-cocking revolvers is playing the mischief round here, and that's a fact?"—*San Francisco Post.*

KEEPING A HOTEL.—An estimate has been made, by a competent authority, of the amount of food consumed in the fifteen largest hotels of New York City for the year 1878. On an average 60,600 lbs. of meat were used every week to supply these fifteen hotels; and of this quantity 48,000 lbs were beef. Of fish 700,000 lbs. were consumed in the year; 19,000,000 oysters, 5,500,000 eggs, 1,800,000 chickens and poultry, 11,000 barrels of flour, 20,000 barrels of potatoes, 100,000 lbs. of coffee, 32,000 cans of milk, 170,000 quarts of cream, 480,000 lbs, of butter, and 30,000 lbs. of grapes. In addition to these items it was ascertained that about 20,000,000 of pieces had been laundried in those fifteen hotels during the year; that their gas bills had exceeded $165,000; that they had consumed 25,000 tons of coal and 12,000 tons of ice; while the wastage and garbage exceeded 10,000,000 lbs.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN BANKING.—The London *News* reports that the Bank of France has for some time past employed a photographic detective to examine suspicious documents; and more recently has placed an invisible studio in a gallery behind the cashiers. Hidden behind some heavy curtain the camera stands ready for work; and at a signal from any of the cashiers the photographers secured the likeness of any suspected customer. It is also reported that in the principle banking establishment in Paris several frauds have lately been detected by the camera, which under some circumstances exercises a sharper vision than the human eye. Where an erasure has been made, for instance, the camera detects it at once, let the spot be ever so smoothly rubbed over, while a word or figure, that to the eye has been perfectly scratched out, is clearly reproduced in a photograph of the document.

A LACUSTRINE DISCOVERY.—The Geneva correspondent of the *Times* writes under date March 14:—"M. A. Borel, of Chaux-de-Fonds, has just had the good fortune to find, in the lake Neuchatel, between Bazuge and Chatelard, a pre-historic canoe, probably the finest specimen of the sort that has yet come to light in Switzerland. Hollowed out of a single piece of oak, the vessel is eight metres long, ninety centimetres wide, and sixty five centimetres high. It is well finished, and in a perfect state of preservation. The sturn carries a spur, and the prow is curved in the form of a hook, probably for the purpose of attaching it by a rope to a landing-place. The canoe is sufficiently large to carry twelve persons. There is no appearance of row-locks, but the supports on which the thwarts formerly rested are still plainly to be seen. M. Borel proposes to present this interesting 'find' to the Museum of Chaux-de Fonds."

—An army officer from the Yellowstone Valley tells how a herd of Buffalo were engulfed as they were migrating southward. The numbered 2,5000, and when they reached the river ventured upon it with their customary confidence, coming upon it with a solid front and beginning the crossing with closed ranks. When the front file, which was stretched out a quarter of a mile in length, had nearly gained the opposite shore, the ice suddenly gave way under them, and four or five hundred animals tumbled into the opening all in a heap and sunk out of sight in a twinkling. By this time the rotten ice was breaking under the still advancing herd, and in less than a minute all were submerged. They were wedged in so thickly that they could do nothing but struggle for a second and then disappear beneath the cakes of ice of the swift current. Not a beast in all that mighty herd escaped.

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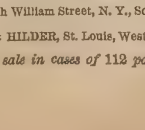

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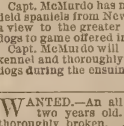

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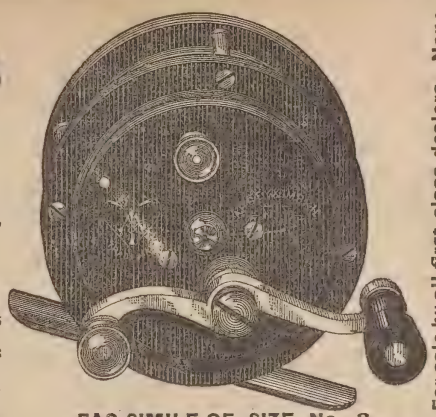

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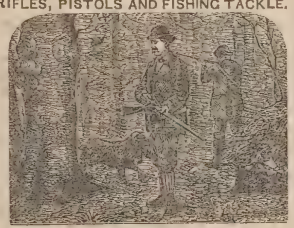

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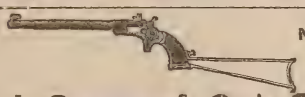

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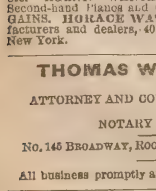

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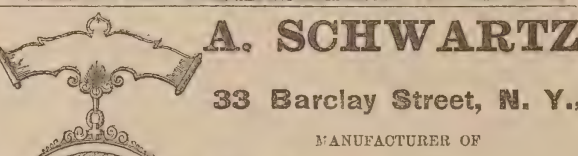

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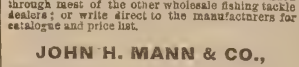

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S. F. WINSLOW, Gen. Passenger Agent.
General Manager. tf

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, MAY, 27, 1878. Ferryboats leave New York from James Slip (daily except Sundays) 30 minutes, and from Thirty-fourth street, East River (daily) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains, and from South Wall street, Fulton and Catharine ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from Depot, corner Flatbush and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, etc., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, etc., 9:30 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Babylon, etc., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5 and 6 P. M. For Port Jefferson, etc., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, etc., at 10 A. M., 3:30, 4.30 and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley, at 8:30 and 10:00 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, etc., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and 12:15 night, and from Long Island City only 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. SUNDAYS—For Port Jefferson, Patchogue, etc., 9 A. M. Babylon, etc., 6 and 7 P. M. Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, etc., as per time tables. Ticket offices in New York at 261 Broadway, corner Warren street, at James Slip and Thirty-fourth street ferries, at the offices of "The Long Island Express," 3 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington street and 79 Fourth street. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

S. SPENCER, Gen'l Sup't.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent. je6 tf

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The steamers of this Line reach some of the finest waterfowl and upland shooting sections in the country. Connections direct for Chincoteague, Cobb's Island, and points on the Peninsula. City Point, James' River, Currituck, Florida, and the mountainous country of Virginia, Tennessee, etc. Norfolk steamers sail Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Lewes, Del., Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M. Full information given at office, 197 Greenwich St., New York. sep23 1y

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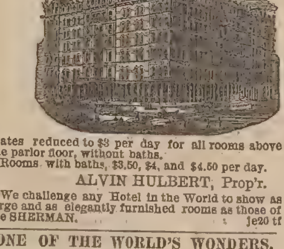

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Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 and 5 lb. canisters and 6¼ and 12½ lb. kegs. Burns *slowly* and very clean, shooting remarkably close and with *great penetration*. For field, forest or water shooting, it ranks any other brand, and it is equally serviceable for muzzle or breech-loaders.

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FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25, 12½ and 6¼ lbs, and cans of 5 lbs. FFFG is also packed in 1 and ½ lb. canisters. Burns strong and *moist*. The FFFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard *Rifle* powder of the country.

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THE MOST POPULAR POWDER IN USE

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No. 1 to 7, strongest and Cleanest made, in sealed 1 lb. canisters. Higher numbers specially are recommended for breech-loading guns.

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For water-fowl, strong and clean. No. 1 to 5 in metal kegs, 6¼ lbs. each, and canisters of 1 and 5 lbs. each.

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The best for rifles and all ordinary purposes. Sizes, FG, FFG and FFFG, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs. and 6¼ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb.

All of the above give high velocities and less residuum than any other brands made, and are recommended and used by Capt. A. H. BOGARDUS, the "Champion Wing Shot of the World."

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For Guns, Cutlery and Surgical Instruments. Safe to handle, WILL NOT GUM, and will keep in any climate. Sportsmen everywhere in the United States pronounce it the best gun oil in the market. Judge Holmes, of Bay City, Mich., writes: "It is the best preparation I have found in thirty-five years of active and frequent use of guns."

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Will prevent rust in Guns, Pistols, Skate and Cutlery. Safe to handle, and especially adapted for firearms at sea-coast shooting. A liberal discount to the trade. Manufactured by JAMES T. DALY, 731 Moore street, Philadelphia. Or send orders to Captain A. H. BOGARDUS, Elkhart, Logan Co. Illinois. feb27 3m,

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The foot is held firm by the self-adjusting straps over the instep and around the ankle. A very quick and convenient mode of fastening. Shoe water-tight to the top. Made with wide soles and low, broad heels with or without hob nails. Black or red leather. Price, $7. Sent by express everywhere. When sent by mail, 50 cents extra for postage and registry.

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Indispensable to sportsmen. Price, complete, $10; Discount to the trade.

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$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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The only rotating Trap made that throws *every way*, or can be made to throw in *any desired direction*, or that can be made to throw *every way* except at shooter and spectators.

PRICE $10 AT FACTORY.

No Charge for Boxing.

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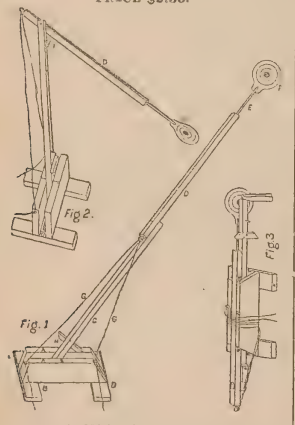
Alford's Practice Target.

PURDY'S PATENT, DEC 1878.

SNAP SHOOTING MADE EASY.

This target is designed to give those who wish to become good snap shots, with either rifle or shotgun, an opportunity for practice which cannot be surpassed in quality or equaled in cheapness by any other method; every variety of movement desirable is obtained, and at a speed suited to the capacity of the person shooting. Its low price puts it within the reach of every one, and the first cost, small as it is, is the only expense necessary to incur in its use. The cords shown in the annexed engravings are designed to reach back of the person shooting and be operated without his direction. The great variety of positions which the target can be made to assume can be seen at a glance. An expert on this target is an expert on any kind of shooting.

PRICE $2.50.



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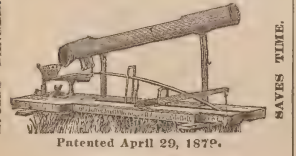

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Improved so that it is set and sprung with one cord only. Fifteen balls can be thrown in twenty seconds.

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THE HUBER TRAP,

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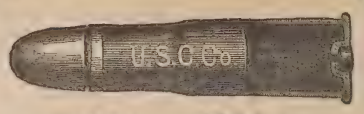

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Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

PURE TIN-COATED & BURNISHED DROP AND BUCK SHOT.

AMERICAN STANDARD--EAGLE BRAND.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS ON TIN-COATED SHOT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: New York, Jan. 18, 1879.

Having been asked by many of your readers as to the merits of TIN-COATED SOFT SHOT, I desire to say that I consider it the best shot I have ever used. I have given it a very severe test, having shot me 6,000 ball match, Jan. 8 and 9, with it. In that match I used two sets of double barrels, one of 10 and the other 12-bore, and each single barrel was discharged 1,500 times without being once cleaned. The inner surface of the barrels is bright and free from scratches, although in shooting I used them until they became so hot that they would not bear handling. I cannot imagine any case of ordinary use which could so severely test the cleanliness and perfection of the tin-coating and its freedom from injury by any heat which could ever result from continuous discharges of the gun. A. H. BOGARDUS.

THE LEROY SHOT AND LEAD M'F'G CO., NEW YORK.

The Delaware Shell

Our Improved Shell Now Possesses the Following Merits:

1st. Perfect Uniformity of Flange
2d. They are Sure Fire and Gas Tight.
3d. The Paper is Superior.
4th. The Primers are Easily Expelled and Replaced, and can be Reloaded a Number of Times.

PRICE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER SHELL.

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Dittmar Powder

THE CHAMPION POWDER OF THE WORLD.

NO SMOKE--NO DIRT--LESS RECOIL

STRONG AND SAFE.

SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT TO BLACK POWDER

6,013 SHOTS WITHOUT WIPING IN A SHOT-GUN.

Captain Bogardus' great feat of breaking 6,000 glass balls has proved that the powder is all that is claimed for it. The barrels, without being wiped, were as clean at the end of the match as after the first shot. The fact of the firing of so many shots in succession, and that the Captain has used about 200 pounds of the same powder during the last year in one gun, shows, without a doubt, that the powder is EFFICIENT, UNIFORM and SAFE.

The rifle powder is also without a rival. The standing challenge to test this powder against any other has never been accepted. Many riflemen throughout the country have been successful with the powder, as, for instance, Mr. E. B. Souther, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, won last year two gold medals, two silver medals, two revolvers, and four other prizes in using the DITTMAR RIFLE POWDER.

Greater facilities and greater demand have enabled us to reduce the price of the powder considerably, and the fact that the Government Armory at Springfield is making now all kinds of testing machinery for us will enable us to produce always a uniform, and in every way reliable, article.

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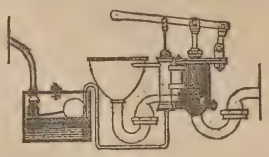

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Manilla rope, cotton rope, tarred rope all sizes, Russia bolt rope, manilla bolt rope, wire rope, blocks, paints, oils, etc.

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Builder of single and double-sculls shells, pair, four and eight-oared shells; barges, gigs and club boats of all kinds. Fine oars and sculls. Fine boats always on hand. Orders executed upon short notice at lowest rates. *Shadow* and *Nautilus* canoes a specialty. Accommodations for boats and oarsmen. Send stamp for enclosed circular.

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Finely finished cabin yachts, 40ft. over all, built and outfitted, ready for cruising, $450 to $600. All sizes at equally low rates. Also light draught **steam Yachts,** and full working drawings for Sharpies at short notice.

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YACHT BUILDER,
Cor. Franklin and Clay streets, Greenpoint, L. I.

Yachts and boats of all descriptions constantly on hand and built to order at lowest market rates.

Alterations and repairs promptly attended to. Prices and specifications furnished.

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Designer of Fast Steam Yachts. Plans and specifications prepared at reasonable rates. Builder of fast iron steam yachts *Continental, Firefly, Mistake*, etc. Iron steam yacht for sale, 57 feet long. mar6

FOREST AND STREAM & ROD AND GUN

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Terms, Four Dollars a Year / Ten Cents a Copy. / 6 months, $2; 3 months, $1.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1879.

Volume 12—No. 12. / No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

MONARCH of the realms supernal,
Ranging over land and sea;
Symbol of the great Republic,
Who so noble and so free!
Thine the boundless fields of ether,
Heaven's abyss unfathom'd thine,
Far beyond our feeble vision,
On thy bars its sunbeams shine!
Borne on iron-banded pinion,
On from pole to pole you sweep;
O'er sea islands, craggy mountains,
O'er the hoarse-resounding deep.
Now, thy fanning plumes o'ershadow
Northern cliff and ice-berg grim;
Now, o'er southern, soft savannahs,
With undagging circuits skim.

He that feeds the tender raven
And the sea bird of the rock,
Tempers the inclement breezes
To the shorn and bleating flock,
Leads thee o'er the wastes of ocean,
Guides o'er savage flood and wood,
And from bounteous nature's store house
Feeds thy clamoring, hungry brood.

O'er the mountains of Caucasus;
Over Appenine and Alp;
Over Rocky Mounts, Cordilleras;
O'er the Andes' herbless scalp;
High above those snowy summits,
Where no living thing abides,
He, that notes the falling sparrow,
Feeds thee, fosters thee, and guides.
* * * *
Thou wingest where a tropic sky
Bends o'er thee its celestial dome;
Where sparkling waters greet the eye,
And gentlest breezes fan the foam;
Where spicy breath from groves of palm,
Laden with aromatic balm,
Blows ever, mingled with perfume
Of luscious fruit and honeyed bloom;
Green shores, adorned with drooping woods;
Gay grottoes, island solitudes;
Savannahs, where palmettoes screen
The Indian's hut with living green,
Behold thy pinions as they sweep,
Careering in the upper deep.

ISAAC MCLELLAN.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

Tropical Wanderings of Fred Beverly.

THE BOILING LAKE OF DOMINICA.

A WILD CAT—TREE FERNS—MOUNTAIN PALMS—A RARE HUMMING BIRD—THE VALLEY OF DESOLATION—MISLED BY A BOTTLE—BOILING SPRINGS—HOT STREAMS—SULPHUR BATHS—THE SOLFATARA—BUILDING THE AJOUPA—COOKING BREAKFAST IN A BOILING SPRING.

A TROPIC island in a tropic sea; a mountain forest and a mountain valley opening to the west, descending toward the Caribbean Sea—the island and the forest in which I made my first West Indian camp, and the scene of the following adventures:

An extract from my journal:

"LAUDAT, Dominica, March 14, 1877.

"Temperature—Morning, 67 deg.; noon, 72 deg.; night, 69 deg.; showers at intervals; last night clear and cold; the heavens bright with stars, sparkling as in a Northern October night, but with more liquid glow."

And this might be the record of a month—showery, cool and delightful. On the coast the weather was dry and ten degrees hotter; but in this elevated valley, 2,000 feet above the sea, the eastern peaks caught the flying clouds from the "trades" and precipitated their burden of moisture.

For two weeks I had been awaiting a change of the moon that was expected to bring drier weather, and on that night my friend Jean Baptiste—half Indian, half mulatto—came to my hut with the welcome news—"To-morrow make weddah." As he predicted, the weather cleared. There came to me the sons and nephews of Jean Baptiste (four in number), who were laden, and departed one after the other. Francois had a large Carib pannier filled with yams, coffee and eggs, a blanket, his never-absent cutlass and a gun; Michael took my camera, a bag of provisions, cutlass and gun; Joseph, my dark-box with photographic chemicals, cutlass and gun; Seeyohl, a large sack of yams and plantains, cutlass and gun. They are mighty eaters, these mountaineers. With my game-basket and humming-bird gun, I followed immediately after my guides. We crossed the three streams, hurrying from the mountain lake to the precipice, where they are compressed into two magnificent waterfalls, and climbed the hills beyond up over a path of interlaced roots, from among which the earth had been washed, leaving a perfect ladder, which serves us both in ascending and descending. Past one of the little "provision grounds," where, far among fallen and decaying trees, were growing lusty plantains, bananas, yams and tanniers; across another stream and up further to the crown of the ridge, where the path led through cool and open "high woods," where the sun "don't come," and where *perdrix*, or mountain doves, sprang up from all about us, and *ramiers*, or wood pigeons, dashed in and out of the tall tree-crowns. At eleven o'cock we reached "La Rivière Déjeûner," where we breakfasted upon boiled eggs, and yams, with clear cold water for drink.

Our dogs (we had four) curs trained to hunt the *agouti*, left us in the middle of our meal and darted into the forest with loud yelps. Francois followed them, encouraging them with peculiar cries; for these mountaineers have a sympathetic understanding with all animate objects about them, and can guide, hie on and recall their dogs simply by varying their voice. Francois urged them on, but in a few minutes they came to a stand-still, and their excited yelps assured us that whatever they were pursuing was brought to bay. We thought they had an *agouti*—a small animal in size between a rabbit and a woodchuck—but the execrations of Francois a little later, which preceded his appearance from the deep shade, prepared us for the unwonted sight, in these wilds, of a wild cat. It was not a wild cat in the true sense of the word—not a *Lynx rufus*—being only a "chat maron"—a cat of the domesticated species run wild. It was gray in color, striped with black, and larger and more strongly made than the cats of the coast, who do not have to forage for a living, showing how, in time, a new species might be possibly the result of this change of life. It lives in the deep woods, preying upon small birds, lizards and crabs, and is as savage and untamable as any specimen of the genus to be found in American back-woods. My men skinned it at my request and wrapped the skin in a plantain leaf, to be hung up until our return. The most weird thing about this animal was the eye; the iris yellow, changing to green, but seen glowering from darkness it was red—blood-red—red as fire; that glaring, glassy red which I have seen in the panther, and which makes the wild *felidæ* so terrible to face in their lairs. My guides also brought me a small frog, like a rain frog, that in the night makes the air tremulous with a wailing cry.

We had here to climb the sides of a steep gorge, the walls of which were almost perpendicular, where slippery roots and hanging lianas only enabled us to accomplish the ascent. One portion of our route was through a bowl-shaped depression containing a few acres, in which seemed concentrated all the glorious vegetation indigenous to these tropical forests. Hundreds and thousands of plants of strange and beautiful shape were massed together in prodical confusion. Conspicuous among them was the grand tree-fern. Those who have seen in glass-house or garden of acclimatization only the stunted specimens of this plant, can form hardly a conception of the grandeur of these arborescent ferns in their native homes. They are rarely found in perfect development at a lesser altitude than one thousand feet above the sea, and it is in the "high woods" belt alone that they attain their greatest height and perfect symmetry. They love cool and moist situations, revel in shade and delight in solitude. "If," says Humboldt, "they descend toward the sea coast, it is only under cover of thick shade." I have seen them in these mountains, in the vegetable zone most favorable for their growth—that between 1,500 and 2,500 feet above the sea—of a height of thirty or thirty-five feet. Then, truly, were they impressive in their combination of delicately-traced leaves and slender stems, essentially children of the tropics. There is sublimity in their expression. I may have already alluded to it, but cannot refrain repeating that there is a suggestiveness of a benediction in those lace-like leaves, which are spread above the head of the observer like outstretched hands, and which only move gently and tremulously, ever pulsating to the slightest breath of air.

The light that filters through the cocoa-palm leaves is wonderfully lambent and golden, but cannot compare with the chastened sunbeams that reach one standing beneath this queen of the mountain solitudes; perchance the sun can penetrate to it. There are several species, one of which, with unusually prickly stem (the *Cyathea Imrayana*), is named for Doctor Imray, a resident botanist of the island. Though the ferns replace in a measure the palms in the ascent from coast to mountain-top, yet there is one species that climbs to as high an altitude as the fern, and is found everywhere on the mountain side until the sub-alpine vegetation is reached. This is the mountain palm, the "palmiste montagne," the "mountain cabbage"—*Euterpe montana*. Euterpe, goddess of lyric poetry; no tree of the forest more fitly symbolizes the realm of song over which she presides. In every curve and movement is grace and feeling, whether the long leaves wave gently to the mid-day breeze, or whether they beat wildly their sustaining trunks in the violence of the hurricane. It is not tall for a palm, but is slender and has a lovely crown, and ministers to the wants of the mountaineers in many ways, as will be seen further on. Inhabiting the same region with the tree-fern and loving the same cool, solitary shades, it accompanies it in its march up the mountains and ceases with it at the upper edge of the high-woods belt. Two such creations were enough to give these forests world-wide fame; but there are a thousand others which I cannot describe for want of knowledge, nor if I could, for lack of space.

We passed streams every half mile large enough to turn a mill in the rainy season, but which were now low. Up their rocky beds the trail pursued its way; rough, slippery work it was, with many watery escapades and some falls—waterfalls. Through dense groups of callas and other water plants I do not know we were obliged to force our way. At a jam of trees which I was painfully climbing I saw a humming-bird poised above a flower. I had been sufficiently long in these mountains, I thought, to procure every species; but this was different from any I had shot, and consequently I at once added him to my other victims, and he was picked up below me by one of my guides as he floated like a golden leaf upon the turbulent stream. It proved to be a rare species, found heretofore only at the mouth of the Amazon, and rare even there (the *Thalurania wagleri*), and it now rests in Washington, one of the many types of West Indian birds I had the pleasure of sending to our National Museum.

Leaving the stream, we climbed another steep hill-side and traveled along a ridge, on either side of which are valleys leading to the sea and ocean. *Perdrix* and *grives*, or thrushes, start up at intervals. The "sifleur montagne" (the "mountain whistler") sends up liquid melody from every ravine; warblers are few, and humming-birds the only ones abundant. These, and even insects, grow rare and finally cease entirely as the lake valley is reached, and the sulphur fumes, ever increasing in volume, are borne to us in dense clouds. We joined the stream again, make a *détour* and again take the stream, now lessened to a trickling run, where everything is decaying, reeking with moisture, and slippery with confervoid growth. No snakes appear now, not even a lizard; animal life is absent in this approach to the infernal regions. The trail is barricaded by fallen trees, detached rocks, tangled lianas; flowers are few, the crimson cups of the wild plantain are alone conspicuous. After three hours of hard scrambling we were rewarded by a view of the first sulphur valley containing the "petite souffrière," from which steam ascended in clouds. It is a basin several hundred feet deep, one side of which is broken down, ringed round by steep hills, the valley walls of which are mostly denuded by land-slides, covered elsewhere by a sparse growth of vegetation. Seeing an opening in the trees, I prepared to descend, though the trail was faint and appeared old. But, being in advance and impatient to get at the wonder below, I ventured alone, and had proceeded but a few rods when I was assured by the sight of a familiar object—a bottle on a stick. I am not sure it was not a sight of it that caused me to depart from the beaten path; at any rate, I was diverted, though the bottle was in-verted. A shout from above halted me just as I had reached the brink of a precipitous bank, the earth of which was beginning to crumble beneath my feet. Dejectedly I retraced my steps, my faith in the goodness of mankind somewhat shaken. Months later, while conversing with a good friend—Dr. Nicholls, of Roseau—it came out that he was the culprit; that he had placed the bottle there in the kindness of his heart, which is a big one, as the good Indian is said to have set up a stake in every bog he got bemired in, as a warning to others. A warning! In this thirsty land a bottle is as necessary to one's existence as a loaf of bread; and I have met with those who held it more directly essential to the preservation of life than the generally recognized "staff." The Doctor added that, had he known of my projected excursion, he would have cachéd a dozen of "Bass' best" in the spot where I was to camp. And that he would have done so I am certain, for he was the greatest-hearted man I met in these islands, where an excessive development of that organ is a peculiarity of the white residents.

Nearly half an hour's careful work was necessary to descend that steep wall, clinging to roots and stems of small trees, at the end of which we reached a gentle slope covered with trees of goodly size, facing south. Here were the remains of an old encampment, empty bottles and sulphur specimens. A stream trickled near by, which we followed to the sulphur basin, whence sulphuretted fumes ascended that would choke out the stench of a thousand rotten eggs. This was but the beginning of the valley of wonders, the portal to the enchanted land of mysteries. The basin was covered with rocks and earth, white and yellow, perforated like the bottom of a colander with holes, whence issued steam and vapor and sulphur fumes, hot air and fetid gases. There was a full head of steam on, puffing through these vents with the noise of a dozen engines. There were spouting springs of hot water; some were boiling over the surface, some sending up a hot spray, some puffing like high-pressure steamers. Clouds of steam drifted across this small valley, now obscuring every rock and hole, now lifting a

few feet, only to settle again. The silver in my pockets and the brass mountings of my camera were soon discolored to a blue-black hue. Several streams ran out and down, uniting in a common torrent; streams hot, impregnated with sulphur; streams cold, clear and sparkling, only a yard apart; water of all colors, from blue and green to yellow and milk-white.

The heat of a West Indian noon was made ten-fold oppressive by the hot, moisture-laden atmosphere. My foot slipped, as we groped our way through the clouds of vapor, and got slightly scalded by breaking through the thin crust that covered the boiling caldron beneath. We descended between huge white rocks and bleached and dying trees to a stream of marvelous beauty, picking our way among volcanic boulders. At once the scene changed; we entered a ravine through which flowed the streams from above, now mingled in one tepid torrent, along whose banks grew, rank and luxuriant, plants of such tropic loveliness as made me hold my breath in delight and surprise. Everywhere plashed and tinkled musical waterfalls and cascades, from all sides little streams came pouring in their tribute; here a cold and sparkling stream, there another boiling hot, its track betokened by a wreath of steam. There were tree ferns, wild plantains, palms, orchids and wild pines, tropical vines, lianas, strange flowers, gay epiphytes. Up and down and across stretched the lianas, forming a net-work which my guides were obliged to sever repeatedly with their great cutlasses. Along the bank of this stream and through the water we walked in delight—at least I did—for it seemed a very tropical Eden. And yet on all sides of us was barrenness and desolation; these beautiful forms were all created by the action of hot water upon the scanty soil. Climbing, slipping, scrambling, we at last reached a steep hill-side, where trees of different kinds were growing; and here we rested, for here was the spot selected for our camp. But there yet remained the Lake, to which all these strange sights were but preparatory scenes. It was but a twenty minute's walk, or climb, to the basin. We could hear it roaring behind the hill. Leaving superfluous luggage and two men to make camp, I started on again with nothing but gun and photographic apparatus. We reached another river, which was tumbling noisily over blanched tree-trunks and sulphur-encrusted rocks, and came out of a large mound of scoriæ and pumice, white as snow. Its water was milk-white from the quantity of magnesia held in solution, and steaming hot. Into it poured minor streams of every shade, from white to ochreous, and one black as ink.

Up over large rocks, covered with soft sphagnum, green and white in color; up, over and through rapids and around falls, passing feeding streamlets of hot, cold, mineral and pure water by turns, into a basin (at the immediate base of a high mountain), filled with heaps of sulphur-stones scattered over a smooth floor of bitumen, with a jet of steam escaping here and there from a hole or fissure in its quaking crust; up the banks of a little stream of sulphur water, subterranean at times, leaving the rivers behind us, and having a steep bank before us, which we quickly scaled, and revealed to our gaze lay the Lake.

My first feeling was that of disappointment, for the surface of the lake, usually so turbulent, was placid, save in the centre, a slight movement—more from the escape of gas than from ebullition—disturbed it, and sent ever-expanding wavelets to the shore. It is sunk in a huge basin, which it has hollowed out for itself. Undoubtedly, it was once a spring, or geyser, which, by the volume and violence of its flow, increased and deepened the aperture through which it escaped, until of its present dimensions.

The present height of the surrounding walls I estimate at from eighty to one hundred feet, and its diameter at from three hundred to four hundred. As there have been no accurate measurements—indeed the total number of white men who have looked upon it is not a score—its area will long be a matter of speculation only.

The banks are of terruginous earth, with stones and rocks imbedded, as nearly perpendicular as their consistency will allow, and constantly caving and falling in.

Two streams of cold water fall into the lake on the north, above which rise high hills. Down the bed of one of these we found a place to leap. My apparatus was passed down, and I at once proceeded to secure a picture of the lake. It was then four o'clock, and the sun had dropped very near the margin of the western hills, and just lingered sufficiently to allow me to secure the first photograph ever made in these mountains. Well for me that the lake was in a state of quiescence. Well for the success of my picture that the water was not in a wild fury of ebullition, and that its basin was not filled with steam, as it had ever been found before.

Directly opposite the stream in which I stood was the rent in the wall through which flowed the overflow from the lake, when it was at its work, through which at such times poured a stream of sulphur water that formed at times a torrent and descended to the coast below. Through this gap I could look away south, across and over green mountains to the shores of Martinique, gleaming through the mist in the waning sunlight twenty miles away, yet seemingly within an hour's row of yonder ridge—the same eastern shores of Martinique that I looked upon three months previously when I first saw these islands of the Caribbean Sea.

This rent is from thirty to forty feet in width at the top, and perhaps fifty in depth.

I descended to the lake margin. The rim of recent subsidence was clearly defined; a belt of black, yellow and gray deposit, some three feet wide. It was narrower on the second day, and the ebullition had much increased, showing that, though I was the first to discover it in repose, it must be intermittent in character, and was then preparing to boil forth again. For this effect I waited long, much desiring to see it in that state, but was not gratified, though the disturbance and noises continued to increase and the water to rise. The temperature of the water, as far out as I could reach my thermometer, was 96 degrees; of the air at the same time, 67 degrees; of the streams falling into the lake, 65 degrees, Fahr. Some months previously, my friend, Dr. Nicholls, one of the original exploring party who discovered this lake, found it at a temperature of 196 degrees Fahr; and Mr. Prestoe, of the Botanic Gardens of Trinidad, recorded from 180 to 190 degrees Fahr. They also found it fiercely boiling, the whole crater filled steam, and could obtain only occasionally a glimpse of the water and surrounding walls. They found no bottom with a line 195 feet long, ten feet from the water's edge.

With Mr. Prestoe, I conclude that this solfatara, by widening and deepening its outlet, will eventually lose its lake character and become merely a geyser.

From the high bank above the lake, near the gap through which the waters find egress, is a fine view of the whole northern wall, with the streams falling down from the background of mountain, the hollows and miniature valleys and peaks beyond. The river-bed below is dry and yellow; but huge rocks, tons in weight, that the waters have moved from their beds, attest the force of the current when the lake is at its height. From the north, coming down into another desolate valley, are small streams—yellow, white, green, blue. A spring boils up through a hole three feet across, overtopping the surface eight inches or more. The main volume of hot water comes from higher up the mountains, and there is, I think, another source as large as this, which at present is unknown. The mountains around are green with low shrubs, and from the bank above the lake I secured a giant lycopodium, which is not found elsewhere in any abundance.

We retraced our steps about an hour before sunset, and found on the hillside a comfortable camp, constructed by Francois and Joseph during our absence. The *ajoupa*, or camp, constructed in haste, is a peculiarity of these forests. Regarding the etymology of the word, I am in doubt. Humboldt speaks of the *ajoupas*, or kings' houses, among the Caribs of South America, which were used as houses of entertainment for travelers. Whatever the origin of the term, it is now fixed in the *patois* of the mountaineers to designate a hut thrown up hastily for temporary occupation—what we, in America, would call a "camp." My men first constructed a framework of light poles, tied together with roots and vines, and covered it with the broad leaves of the *balisier*, or wild plantain (*Heliconia behia*). This plant, which grows everywhere in shade and moisture, is one of the attractive features of the vegetation here. Its leaf is like an elongated banana leaf, but not so wide, and with greater strength and toughness. It grows in great groups and masses, which are further made conspicuous by the long spikes of flowers, like yellow and crimson cups, boat-shaped. Like the palm, this plant serves a great variety of uses. Its root is boiled and fed to hogs, I believe; the mid-rib of the leaf is stripped and split and woven into baskets; the leaves are used for the thatching of huts, as substitutes for table cloths and plates, in the woods as envelopes in which to wrap anything of soft nature, as butter or honey,—in fact, as wrapping for everything portable, the tissue is so fine and flexible. The young leaves are our substitute for drinking-cups, and it is more convenient to twist off an overhanging leaf, and throw it away when done, than to bear about with you a clumsy cup. Its utility then is second only to that of the cocoa palm.

They had brought up huge bundles of the leaves from the river below. Slicing the under side of the mid-rib half-way through with a diagonal cut, leaving a barb by which to attach it to the cross-pole, Francois would hand the leaves to Joseph, who rapidly placed them in position, attached to the pole and kept in place by the projecting point, one row overlapping the other. In a short time they had made a thick roof, completely impervious to water, which was good for a week, so long as the leaves remained green and were not split and shrunken by the sun.

A raised platform of poles, all cut with the cutlass, was covered with a good layer of leaves, and upon this I spread my blanket and reposed quietly all night, my faithful boys sleeping upon the ground, lulled to sleep by the rushing of the waterfalls.

"La Belle," the firefly, illumined our camp in the evening, and an odorous fire of the gum of the flambeaux tree gave both light and fragrant incense.

Over this, Joseph, in his broken French *patois* and English, told the story of the discovery of the lake by Mr. Watt, the one who first surmised its existence, in 1875. This gentleman, a magistrate in the colony, was prone to wander in the mountains in search of adventure. One day he had penetrated farther than usual, by following a valley that led up into the interior, and noticed in the air distinct and powerful sulphur fumes. At a late period he set out to ascertain the cause, taking with him two negroes as guides; but, through the pusillanimity of his men, who abandoned him, was lost in the forest for several days. Let Joseph tell the story:

"Monsieur Watt he walk, walk, walk pour tree day; he lose hees clo's, hees pant out off, he make nozing pour manger but root; no knife, no nozing; hees guide was neegah" (the mountaineers, though negroes themselves, have great contempt for town negroes); "zey was town neegah, and leab him and lost him. He come to black man's house in ze wood, and ze black man zink he *jombie*, and he run; when he come back wiz some mo' men, for look for *jombie*, Monsieur Watt he make coople of sign (he have to lost hees voice and was not speak), and zey deescover heem."

At daybreak we were stirring. I descended the bank and waded up the stream to take my morning bath. There were two streams, one hot, one cold, which ran in near channels, meeting below. Following the warm one, stepping from pool to pool, I reached a waterfall, coming from a course at right angles to the main stream, falling over the bank with much force. It was about twelve feet in height, and surrounded by a wealth of tropical plants, from the depths of which it suddenly appeared. And it was hot—or just as hot as skin could bear—as I sidled under it, first a hand, then an arm, then a shoulder, until the whole volume of warm water fell squarely upon my head. Ah! it was the perfection of luxurious sensations. I essayed to shout aloud in my delight, but the falling water drowned my voice; and I paddled in the pool in silent ecstasy, drawing in long breaths, and allowing the rushing of the water, the delicious warmth of the bath, the flying spray, to lull me to repose. I think I should have fallen asleep had I not been warned, by slipping from the rock on which I sat, that I was becoming unconscious. It was too blissful to leave, too soothing, and I stepped from under the warm douche only to return again and again. Reaching out my hand, I placed it in a stream of cold water, while I sat in this tepid bath; it was sulphur water at that—*l'eau minerale*.

What benefits might be derived by those unfortunates afflicted with rheumatism and kindred complaints from a dip in these healing waters! They would need a balloon, though, as means of conveyance, for only travel-toughened backs and sturdy limbs can accomplish this journey at present.

My guides boiled coffee, and that imbibed, we shouldered our traps and marched back on the homeward trail.

We reached the first Souffrière—the valley of desolation—and halted, to allow me to take a few photographs, and to cook our breakfast. The sulphur fumes were so strong as to form a coating of sulphide of silver on my negatives; but not to an extent to injure them.

The largest boiling spring is five feet across. As some of these seemingly-boiling springs are not in complete ebullition, but have their waters agitated from escape of gases, I took care to plunge my thermometer into all. Several registered 208 degrees—the lake is above 2,000 feet above sea-level—and many 140 and 160 degrees.

One unfortunate experimenter, later in the season, plunged a "store" thermometer into one of these springs, and burst it, as its capacity was not equal to such high temperature.

Perforating the broad fields of calcined stones are little holes, whence issue steam and hot air; very few are inactive. Some, on the hillside, are large as an open grate, and have that shape. Into these you can look deep down into black holes, sulphur crystals in beautiful golden needles lining throat and flue. It seemed as though I could look down into the arcana of Nature, into her laboratory.

It required great care not to break through the crust in many places; my guide was constantly warning me: "Have attention where you make your feets!"

While I was preparing chemicals and collecting minerals, my boys were busily cooking our breakfast; and they prepared it without fire, too, and so expeditiously as to cause me wonder. In the forest they had found some wild yams ("*Yam sauvage*"); Francois had shot a few "grives," or giant thrushes; there were a few eggs remaining of what we had brought with us.

Curious, I watched them at their work, tying the yams in a bit of cloth, and tying that to the end of a stick. Joseph thrust them into the large boiling spring. A few minutes later—I do not know just how many—he drew them out completely boiled. The eggs were treated in like manner, and lastly the birds. Then we withdrew to the shade of a near clump of balisiers, on the bank of a clear spring, plucked a few leaves for plates, for cups, for napkins, for protection from the damp earth as we sat down; sprinkled our curiously cooked food with pepper and salt, and feasted merrily, though half strangled by the sulphur fumes. In watching this cooking process, I could not but think of our own wonderful geysers in the Yellowstone, where explorers caught trout in a stream and cooked them in a boiling spring, without removing the fish from the hook or changing their own positions.

Then we turned our backs upon this valley of wonders—this collection of craters within a crater long ago inactive; my guides placed their loads upon their heads, and we climbed the hills, keeping time to the rythmic pulsations of a steam-vent, which ejected its vapor with regular puffs, the din of which rang through the forest. I cannot but feel how poor and meagre is this description of mine of that wonderful Boiling Lake, hid in the bosom of those solitary mountains in that tropical island. The time may come—and better for Americans if it were speedily to come—when the great attractions of these islands will be better known, and I may not be able to say—as I say now with truth—I am the only American who has seen Dominica's Boiling Lake. We reached the Rivière Déjeûner just at dark. I was ahead. And here let me explain how I acquired a reputation as a pedestrian, and why, if you speak of the writer to one of these mountaineers, he will shrug his shoulders and exclaim: "Ah! Monsieur Fred, he walk like ze debbil!" Here is a statement of the reason, and I leave it to any sane person if he would not have done the same under the same circumstances: Each member of our party had a gun—my four men and myself. In going up and down those cliffs, the guns carried by my guides were sure to point at me, no matter how I would try to dodge them. If I lagged behind I was confronted by a black muzzle; if I went ahead, two or more pointed at my exposed rear.

Now, I have carried a gun ever since I could well use one, and for the last two years have had one constantly by my side; but I never allow one to be pointed at me if I am aware of it. Going homeward, I stretched my legs to their utmost and kept ahead. I scrambled over rocks and tree trunks, swung myself down steep banks by the roots of trees. My trowsers were torn into shreds, and I walked through those dark and silent woods with legs gleaming white and ghost-like. The perspiration started, legs shook and arms trembled, but I was determined to keep out of range of those dreaded guns; and I did, arriving at my cabin full half an hour ahead of my guides, who had supposed me lost and had detailed two of their number to look me up.

Jean Baptiste, my host and forager for food, stood in the doorway with a candle, and inside there stood a welcome table with a good supper—yams and eggs and tender mountain cabbage. Speaking of my hot bath to Jean Baptiste, that jewel instantly exclaimed that he had forgotten to show me the best in the island, situated only a gunshot from my hut. Next day we visited it. Beneath tall gommier trees stretching down lianas forty feet long, shaded by broad-leaved plantains, was a pool twenty feet across, made by damming a little brooklet with volcanic rock. Its bottom was stone and gravel. A tree's trunk had fallen across the stream, on which I threw my clothes. The runlet was tepid, the pool a little warmer. Suddenly my foot grew hot as though stung by a scorpion, and I became aware that the pool was heated from below by small jets of hot water forced up through crevices in the rocky crust. How thick was that crust? Down the hillside, into the bath, trickled warm water. A grotto had been hollowed out by the action of these streams, and from this water was spouted in hot spray and jets, heating the bath for a square yard around. This grotto was lined with crystals of sulphur, lime and magnesia, and in places was green like chalcedony—a most beautiful miniature of some cave I have seen, where stalagmites of every shape were colored by salts of iron.

Floating in this healing pool, in an element delightfully warm, I resigned myself to the unalloyed delight that the dripping water, tropical plants and trees and balmy atmosphere all contribute to induce. Floating thus in dreamy sensuousness, I wondered vaguely why this free life of the forest, untrammeled by care or desire of gain, could not always exist for me. It was too irksome to even think an answer—impossible to give it utterance—and it remains unanswered to this day.

FRED BEVERLY.

DOWN THE BIG RIVER.—2d Paper.

(Continued from April 10.)

WE had not been out more than four days when I began to realize that I had made a sad mistake in the choice of a companion. There is no place where uncongenial companionship is more galling than on an expedition like this, nor are there any conditions under which disagreeable eccentricities of character will be more prominently displayed. I had not then read Col. Butler's "Wild North Land," and hence could not quote his words that "a good dog makes a better companion than an indifferent man," but before our journey had lasted a week I was heartily echoing a similar sentiment,

My young companion, I found, knew nothing of science, art, literature, politics or religion. That there was any value in objects of natural history, or any charm in observation of such objects, which to me forms the pleasure of outdoor life, was utterly beyond his comprehension, and almost every step I took he interfered either by grumbling, or by refusing to assist me. * * On the third day out we encamped at a spot where numerous eddies in the river suggested the possibility of successful fishing. I had brought along with me a large box of earth worms for bait, but the only fish I could persuade to bite was the spoon-bill sturgeon, a good enough fish to eat if one has the patience to dress him for the small amount of flesh on his bones, but not very tempting in appearance. I had caught quite a number of them, none of them less than twenty inches to two feet in length, when some professional fishermen told me if I wanted to catch catfish to bait my hook either with crawfish or fresh meat. I had no time to catch crawfish, and so looked around for some small bird to shoot. The only thing that presented itself at the moment was a parent yellow hammer which was busily engaged in carrying food to its young in the hole of a decayed tree. My companion had gone off into the woods with his gun, and for half an hour I sat and watched the interesting manœuvres, forgetting all about catfish or fishing; for I know of nothing more engaging to an appreciative mind than the domestic economy of animals. Finally C. came back empty-handed, and finding I had obtained no flesh for bait, he threw his gun to his shoulder, and before I could interfere, shot the yellow-hammer in the very act of bringing another worm for its chicks. I was so indignant that I remonstrated in unequivocal terms, but he only returned a derisive guffaw, with a fling at my "weakness," and aimed his gun at the mate, which was now seen flying to the tree with additional provision for the larder. Exasperated beyond thoughts of consequences, I levelled my own gun at the ruffian and swore to shoot him if he fired at the bird; and had he not respected my earnestness, I feel sure I would have been as good as my word.

It was several days before I could efface the disagreeable feelings aroused by this incident; it may be imagined that the pleasure of the journey was not enhanced by it. I have mentioned the squirrels to be found in the woods along this river. They were of the large red species known as fox-squirrels. They are considerably larger than the gray species, a foxy red on the back and sides, and white underneath. Stewed or roasted they are very good eating, and we usually managed to secure an abundance of them each day. It was while hunting a brace of these one day that I met with the first really exciting adventure of our expedition. We had caught sight of one of the little rodents among the branches of a large elm, and had gone ashore to get a better shot at him. C. at once blazed away, but without success. I followed suit with my revolver, with the same result. C. then reloaded and fired again, but the squirrel was hugging the top of a large branch so closely that only the ridge of his back was visible, and though the shot struck all around him, he did not show that he was in the least alarmed. I then took my carbine, carrying an ounce ball and tried to hit the branch under the squirrel so as to shake or stun him off. The second shot struck the branch fair and startled him out. He ran to a higher and larger branch so quickly that C. could not catch an aim, and lay down so flat that we could not see him at all. We tried to dislodge him by shots and sticks thrown up among the branches, but he refused to stir. At last I climbed another tree close by, taking with me my revolver, in hope of getting above him; but he anticipated me, and dodging around, hid himself in a crotch. As the branch I was on was not more than a rod or twenty feet away, I tried a new plan. I took out my jack knife and cut off a long, slim branch, trimmed it, and then reached out and struck sharply where the squirrel was hid. The trick was successful. The creature ran up higher, exposing himself to C.'s aim as he did so, and in an instant the shot came rattling through the leaves. The squirrel was wounded, but managed to reach a branch several feet above. I then climbed up to where I could see him, and drew my pistol and fired. The bullet sped true and the little animal was knocked clean off the branch. At the same instant the branch I was standing on gave way, and I found myself dropping earthward in a style that would have delighted the squirrel had it only occurred before I had given him the finishing shot. The limb was a small one, and half rotten at that, and it had broken off close to the trunk without giving even a crack as warning.

I was full thirty feet from the ground, with a clear space under me, and not a limb to break the fall. A prospective drop of ten yards is not a pleasant incident to force itself suddenly on a man's attention. The only branch that might have interfered was the small one which I had cut off to stir up the squirrel with. The stump of this protruded about a foot from the trunk of the tree. I had scarcely time to take in the situation when I felt myself suddenly brought to with a jerk, and a sharp pull across my waist, which nearly cut me in twain—suspended by my leather belt in mid air!

This arrest was providential, albeit the most reckless of gamblers would not have risked a nickel on the chances. I was standing with my back to the tree, and slipping straight downward close to the trunk, the end of the branch I had cut off had slipped in between my belt and my back. The belt was a strong one; it broke my fall so completely that it nearly broke me in two. I am not very heavy, but even the lightest weight hung by a belt around his waist will feel every pound he weighs.

I thought, of course, as soon as the pain of the shock allowed me to think at all, that I was very fortunate indeed; but on trying to extricate myself I found that to be a very difficult task. With arms and legs both pointing outward and downward, there seemed no way of lifting myself up or letting myself down gently. I could put my arms above and back of my head and reach around the tree trunk, but I could not lift myself up an inch by such a hold. I could not twist around sideways, for the belt was too tight to allow it, and if I unbuckled the belt I would, of course, at once drop to the ground. I twisted and strained myself until the belt seemed cutting into the flesh; but all efforts were futile. I then called to C. to come up and assist me, but he refused. He was not much of a climber, he said, and besides there was a quantity of poison ivy around the tree and he was not going to poison himself. He said he would throw me a rope if it would do me any good, but he would not come up there. As I could not see how I could use a rope, I told him to go hang himself with it. He then suggested cutting down the tree, but the brilliant idea did not meet my approbation. If he would have come up and placed himself above me he could easily have lifted me off my hook; but this he contumaciously refused to do.

At last, when my position was getting hardly bearable, I thought of a way of releasing myself, which, though somewhat risky, was better than continued suspense. While struggling and twisting in my endeavors to turn around and get hold of the tree, I chanced to swing my legs backward, and found that I could reach with them around the trunk and lock my ankles on the opposite side, and this suggested the idea of getting as good a hold as possible with my legs, and then unbuckling my belt and swinging downward. There was a good chance of knocking my head against the trunk as I swung downward, and a chance equally good of the shock unloosening my feet and letting me down head first to the ground. Nevertheless, I determined to run the risk. I had hoped to let myself down gently by holding on to the ends of the belt, but one of the ends slipped through my fingers and let me down with all the force Newton's Apple-law is capable of putting into a body of one hundred and fifty pounds. My head described the arc of a semi-circle, and brought up, or rather down, against the tree trunk with a thump that started the blood from my nose like a fountain, and caused a constellation of stars of the first magnitude to dance before my eyes. Fortunately my legs held on, and I was enabled to let myself down to the ground, where the first thing I did was to give Caywood a good drubbing for his cowardice. That night I took particular pleasure in eating of the squirrel whose obstinacy was the cause of this mishap.*

There is not much that is new to be seen on a trip like this, but now and then I noticed things which were at least interesting. I remember one day getting a glimpse of a novel phase of bird character. We had stopped for lunch at a place where the trees had been cleared away, save only a few old dead trunks. One of those standing close by projected a solitary branch horizontally, like a withered giant arm pointing down the ages. On this branch I noticed a pair of king-birds, male and female. They sat about a foot apart and appeared to be deeply interested in conversation, to judge from the chattering they kept up. At brief intervals the male would fly off and circle around at a distance of several rods, and then return. This was repeated several times before I discovered the object of it, which I finally did with the aid of a small spy-glass. The bird was imitating the actions of a kitten playing with a half dead mouse. In its bill it held a large moth, which it would let escape and get away a rod or two, when it would dart after it and bring it back to the tree, both birds seeming to enjoy the fun. When they tired of the sport, which they soon did, the male bird edged up to the female and held out his bill with the moth in it. The old lady took it politely, and the male then flew away out of sight. I may say that I have several times since beheld similar actions on the part of different birds and animals.

There was one spot passed during our first week's journey, which had for me an especial interest. The Illinois River joins the Mississippi at a place called Grafton, not many miles above the mouth of the turbid Missouri. The low cape forming the northern corner of the mouth of the Illinois will probably be mistaken by the *voyageur*, as it was by us, for one of the willow-covered islands with which the main river is interspersed, and the Illinois itself for a large slough. On the southern side there is a high bluff of yellowish-red stone, yielding what is known along this valley as the Grafton stone. The quarries for extracting this stone were in full operation as we passed them. South of these red bluffs extend along the Mississippi a line of steep cliffs of a different formation—the fossiliferous limestone. They rise vertically, save the shelving debris at their base, to a height of sixty or seventy feet, and extend for several miles. The facade of this line of cliffs has been worn by the water courses trickling down from the summit during the long ages, until it resembles a long row of half-decayed columns, or of time-worn pillars cut in relief.

In these bluffs is one of the richest deposits of minor fossils to be found in the entire limestone formation of America. That entire mountain—for it almost rises to the dignity of a mountain—is one solid mass of petrified organisms; of millions of plants and mollusks, which centuries ago lived and moved around this spot. No one having the slightest knowledge of geology can contemplate such a deposit without profoundest interest; for, long before the voice of God was first heard along the banks of the Euphrates, what is now the bank of one of the mightiest of rivers was the bottom of one of the mightiest of seas. Bounded by the Laurentian chain on the north, by the stupendous Rockies and their outlying spurs on the west and south, and by the Appalachian on the east, over the entire basin of the North American continent ebbed and flowed the briny waters of the most wonderful of geologic oceans. For countless ages it covered the face of the central United States, leaving only a few isolated mountain peaks to tower in solitary grandeur above its waves, and then in obedience to some unknown law, or impelled by some mighty cataclysm, it slowly subsided southward, until to-day only the Mexican Gulf remains as a puny relic of its original vastness. How long ago this ocean existed, or why or when it finally disappeared, we only know through the misty hypothesis of scientific speculators; but the handwriting of God on Balshazzar's walls was not more plain than the evidence that at some time in the remote past such a sea actually existed. The proofs are everywhere. The limestone base of the broad prairies is its manufacture. The wonderful fertility of the same prairies comes from the sediment of the same vast body of water. The beautiful diversification of the inner foot-hills of the boundary mountains was fashioned by the washing of its finally subsiding waves, and over foot-hill and prairie lie scattered those strange hieroglyphics which the geological Champollions have learned to translate with such marvelous correctness. I have picked up such evidences in the shape of shells and other marine fossils on the prairies of Texas, more than three thousand feet above the present level of the sea. I have met with them again on the prairies of Minnesota, and here again I met with still more abundant evidences in the river margins of Central Illinois.

While this ocean was rolling in silent grandeur over the site of a mighty nation, various mineral salts were deposited here, which, through the strange process of nature, slowly hardened into limestone rock. As this rock was forming, the seeds of various aquatic plants were lodged on a stray patch of sediment, and took root and germinated and sprung up and lived their little day, as other plants have lived, and then died, but not for decay. By that most curious of nature's secret processes—the process of petrefaction—they were transformed into the rock which surrounded them. Along with them various species of mollusks, drawing their last breaths on this growing rock, were endowed with the immortality of the eternal hills. And now, after all these ages, the chisel of the geologist and the hatchet of the curiosity-seeker are prying open their rock-bound mausoleums, and exposing to public view their curiously sculptured forms. Is it not a thought to inspire the dullest?

We encamped in a little ravine opening into these bluffs, and it was while gathering sticks for a fire that my attention was attracted by a piece of fossiliferous rock, which led me to examine the cliff itself. I found many specimens, both of plants of various species (mostly crinoids) and of shells. The loose debris forming the base of the cliff contained many, but generally inferior in size and preservation. I found that as I proceeded up toward the head of the cliff, the plants grew less abundant and the large shells more numerous. I knocked off as many and as large pieces as I could with the small hatchet which served me as a geological hammer until I had secured fifty pounds or more. Among other pieces was one nearly as large as my head, through which ran a streak of petrified wood. I also found a fragment of a small geode and a large piece of volcanic rock, and several pieces covered with a curious incrustation, resembling the saline deposits of Great Salt Lake. The place was a perfect mine of geological treasures.

GUY RIVERS.

* Our contributor has thrown away an opportunity for a first-class sensation camp yarn by not letting Caywood shoot away that stub of a branch with a rifle ball, and so releasing the unhappy prisoner.

Fish Culture.

TRANSPORTATION OF ALEWIFE EGGS

UNITED STATES COMMISSION, FISH AND FISHERIES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1879.

Dear Sir—The authorities of the *Deutsche Fischerei-Verein* are much interested in a suggestion of the great economical value of the American alewife, or fresh-water herring, and the possibility of its introduction into Germany. As the experiments with the shad have shown that it is almost or entirely impossible to carry the young fish of the *Clupeidæ* across the ocean, it will be necessary to depend upon the transportation of the eggs. But as these, under ordinary circumstances, will hatch out before half the voyage is accomplished, the experiment of lowering the temperature of the medium in which they are transported has been suggested.

Dr. Meyer, of Kiel, has made many experiments on the retarding of development in the sea herring, and has succeeded in arresting any material change for several weeks, and then in hatching out the fish without injury. He thinks a similar treatment will answer in the case of the alewife, and he, as well as the authorities of the *Verein*, is anxious that American fish culturists should try the experiment, and if successful the *Verein* is prepared to take further action in the matter.

The inclosed in a translation of a communication recently received from Dr. Meyer, which I shall be glad to have you publish in your paper. Yours truly,

SPENCER F. BAIRD, Commissioner.

Chas. Hallock, Esq., Editor Forest and Stream, N. Y.

[Translation.]

NOTE IN REFERENCE TO THE RETARDATION OF DEVELOPMENT OF EGGS OF THE AMERICAN ALEWIFE.

The German *Fischerei Verein* is very desirous of transporting eggs of the American alewife, *Pomolobus pseudo-harengus*, from the United States to Europe, in order to introduce this fish into German waters.

I have no doubt that this can be done, and I would have proposed the experiment this very spring if it did not appear safer to make use of the assistance offered by our American friends in determining in advance whether the mode of transporting these eggs, as suggested by me, will be as well adapted to them as it is to the eggs of our *brakwasser* (brackish-water) herring.

It has been ascertained by repeated accurate experiments that eggs of our herring, *Clupea vulgaris*, develop slowly in very cold water without losing their vitality.

If—as very probable—the eggs of the alewife behave in a manner similar to those of our brackish-water herring, they could be kept in good health for more than thirty days after impregnation in water of a temperature of 36 to 38 degrees Fah. They would thus easily endure the passage to Hamburg or Breman, and not hatch before arrival in Germany.

Doubts have been expressed by American fish culturists whether the eggs of their fresh-water herring may not behave differently from those of our herring, and these doubts would be well founded if the two did not apparently closely resemble each other in many conditions of life.

Our herring, like the alewife, seeks the fresh water in spring and ascends for many miles; in fact, as far as it can go. It spawns there, and especially at such places where calm, shallow water is found with scarcely any salt in it and of a temperature of 70 deg. at the end of the spawning season. In such water, and at such a temperature, the eggs hatch in five or six days. It is with such eggs I have made my experiments. I kept part of the eggs taken from the same fish in cold water and part in warm, and it was more difficult to prevent spoiling in warm water than in cold. Any damage by cold only occurred at a temperature below 33 deg. F., and a change into warmer water from cold was not injurious, merely hastening the development, which means from the warm into the cold. It would be of great interest to the German Fischerei Verein to know whether, in spite of the great similarity of spawning-times and places, as well as of the physical properties of its waters, like experiments with the eggs of the alewife would give different results. If this were not the case, to a considerable degree, nothing would prevent the transportation of these eggs, and, in all probability, also the eggs of other summer fish might easily endure long journeys without harm.

For greater convenience I will give a more detailed account of my experiments; but before doing so I would mention that all the eggs spoiled when exposed to cold were only covered with moist cloth or wet cotton. I obtained, however, favorable results whenever the eggs were kept under water. For artificial fecundation I only took entirely ripe fish or such as discharged their sexual products under the lightest pressure; these I mixed by stirring briskly together in a large, shallow wooden bucket, which I kept ready in the boat while the net was drawn. At the bottom of the bucket were placed panes of thick window-glass, upon which the impregnated eggs descended and firmly adhered.

N. B.—It is of greatest importance to introduce only a few eggs at a time into the bucket, in order to have only a thin layer upon the glass plates. If the eggs accumulate at some places they must be scraped off with a pliable knife to avoid putrefaction, when clustering in large heaps.

One-quarter of an hour after the impregnation the glass plates are taken from the bucket and placed into smaller flat earthern dishes, where they are kept under water and at such a temperature as is considered sufficiently low to retard the

development. For this purpose I used a box, the sides of which were made bad conductors of heat by means of sheets of felt, and which was large enough to contain, in addition to the dishes, a vessel with ice. It is of advantage to place the glass plates in the dishes, so that the eggs are on the under side without touching the bottom of the dishes, as they are kept cleaner. Care must be taken to keep the temperature in the box as even as possible, although the cover may be lifted daily to introduce fresh ice and water. While changing the water the eggs may be taken out for some minutes without injury. It will certainly be best to keep the eggs in such water as is most similar to that at the spawning-places. I have, however, ascertained from experiments that even a great difference in the percentage of salt is without injurious influence upon the herring eggs. The experiments with alewife eggs (for which we ask in our interest), will, in all probability, require no other apparatus than such as are everywhere in use, and we hope they will give no especial trouble. In order to learn the limits of temperature I would propose the trial with first, 50 deg. F.; second, 45 deg. F.; third, 35 deg. F. For the sea transportation an apparatus will have to be constructed especially adapted to resist the rocking of the ship and to contain the greatest number of eggs without injury. I would like to know whether any spawning grounds of the alewives occur in brackish water, and whether such water should be used in transportation, as it can be easily mixed at sea and better kept fresh. A fourth experiment with brackish water of 1,014 spec. gravity and 45 deg. F. would therefore be very desirable. If not too laborious, it would at least be of interest to science. DR. N. A. MEYER.

Rell, March, 1876.

—Mr. Geo. H. Dickerman, a wealthy gentleman of New Hampton, State of New Hampshire, has succeeded in securing the riparian title to a large number of ponds and streams in his section, and if encouraged by experimental efforts, proposes to engage in trout culture on a large scale. We have tasted some of the fish from his preserves, and found the flesh very firm and of fine flavor. The enterprise ought to succeed in New Hampshire if anywhere. Granite formation is especially favorable to trout; on the contrary, trout are comparatively scarce in limestone countries. This fact trout breeders will do well always to bear in mind.

MAINE.—The *Marine Farmer* gives this plan of operations for the present year: The commissioners have purchased of the Dobsis Club 105,000 land-locked salmon eggs, 52,500 of which have been sent to the Rangeley Lake to be hatched and distributed, and the remaining 52,500 has been sent to the hatching house at Bucksport. Prof. Baird has also presented them with 50,000 land-locked salmon eggs, to be forwarded to Bucksport. As soon as hatched the young salmon will be distributed as follows: Cobosseecontee, Belgrade, Webbs, Auburn, Hartland, Unity, Brownville, Moosehead, Enfield, Pushaw, Phillips and Waterville. Besides these fish there are 20,000 Rangeley Lake trout and 10,000 blue back trout at Bucksport for distribution this season. The eggs received at Bucksport from Grand Lake have been very healthy and in good condition, and out of one lot of 50,000 there were but 750 bad eggs. The difference in the temperature of the water between Dobsis and Grand Lake Stream is so great that eggs have been received from Dobsis and hatched this season, while at the latter place the eggs are only sufficiently developed to be delivered at Bucksport. The eggs are moved in boxes, being carefully placed in moss.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Accept my thanks for your labors in getting up the admirable list of fish commissioners in your number of the 17th. It will greatly aid me in the preparation of my report the 1st of May. Commissioner Powers, in charge of the hatchery, informs me of the safe arrival of the second installment of 68,000 land-locked salmon eggs from Mr. Atkins, and of the successful hatching of our Rangeley, blue-backed, and ordinary brook trout. We shall now have 118,000 land-locked salmon to distribute in May and June in our trout lakes, which will give us a chance to try them pretty thoroughly, and as we shall only put them into waters now inhabited by trout, we hope to be scuccessful, and have some fine fishing to boast of when the five years prohibition expires. SAMUEL WEBBER.

Office of the Fish Commissioners, Manchester, April 20.

MICHIGAN.—The Forester Club, of Cadillac, expect 18,000 salmon trout at once, which will be deposited in the Clam Lakes at this place. They also propose to import a large amount of lake and black bass from the northern lakes.

—Mr. A. F. Young, of Escanaba, Delta County, Michigan, has a trout farm with 25,000 fry, of which 3,000 are now feeding. The Escanaba region is a most excellent one for fish.

Natural History.

A HYBRID DUCK.—Mr. C. Teller, of Monroe, Mich., sends us a trophy of the hunt, which is quite a curiosity in its way, being nothing else than an apparent hybrid between the wood-duck and the red-head. The specimen was shot in the Monroe marshes. It has the hooked claw and the mottled plumage of the wood-duck, with the head and breast and other markings of the red-head. The skin has been sent to the taxidermist for preservation.

HERMAPHRODITE FISHES.—Prof. Spencer F. Baird has transmitted to us the following interesting paper on hermaphrodite fish, recently translated from a foreign journal:

It is well known that the combination of two sexes in the same individual is not rare among the lower animals, although far less common than was supposed before the careful and accurate use of the microscope, as, for instance, in the case of many mollusca and echinoderms, which, formerly thought to be hermaphrodite, are now known to be so.

Aristotle announced that the fishes of the genus *Serranus*, a family of percoids, were always hermaphrodite, and this fact has been established by more recent investigations of Cavolini in 1787, and Dufosse in 1850. In a paper published by Dr. J. Brock in Gegenbaur's *Morphologisches Jahrbuck*, it is shown that in each of the several species of *Serranus*, occurring in the Mediterranean, there are certain modifications in the differentiation of the sexual organs with testicles and ovaries, as also the occurrence of a special oviduct in the one and the want of it in the two other species. More recently, in 1876, Syrski has shown that the gilt-head (*Chrysophrys aurata*) is also hermaphrodite. And here, according to Brock, the respective organization of the two organs is again distinct. In general, both in the *Chrysophrys* and the *Serranus*, the testicle lies in the walls of the ovary; but while in the latter the testicle appears only as an appendage of the ovary projecting inward, in the *Chrysophrys* it is much more highly developed, so that, on the other hand, the ovary is to be considered as an attachment introduced in the duct of the testicle. Thus in the one genus it is the ovary and in the other the testicle that is more highly developed.

In addition to this, Brock states that in a very young specimen of *Serranus* no trace of testicle could be found at all. Continued and repeated investigations on a large number of specimens are desirable.

Dr. E. V. Martens, in referring to these facts, is of opinion that the predominance of the male or of the female organs, hitherto considered as a generic characteristic, may, after all, be only an individual feature, and vary in the same genus and species, according to the age or condition of the fish under examination, and that the first stage in the separation of the sexes occurs in a manner similar to what has been observed in many mollusca.

A periodic separation of the function, at least in the *Serranus*, has been established by Brock, two specimens investigated by him in September having numerous ripe spermazoids in the testicle, and *vas deferens*. But one has no eggs at all in the ovary, and the other only very young, unripe ones. The fertilization of one individual by another, on account of the unequal functions of the two organs, appeared to be the rule, as is the case with many hermaphrodite flowers from the some cause.

Some fishes are only occasionally hermaphroditic; that is to say, among distinctly bi-sexual fishes hermaphrodites are occasionally observed. Among these belong the mackerel and the carp—*Der Naturforscher, March* 22, 116—7.

THE "MUD HEN" OF THE WEST.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: LACON, Ills.

While confined to the house this winter, I whiled away the hours by adding to my knowledge of ornithology by reading carefully "Coues' Key to North American Birds," and then afterward looking up and finding the proper classical names of our more curious birds of this region. The one which gave me the most trouble was the one known everywhere in the West as "mud hen," which swarms in such countless numbers in the autumn around our shallow ponds, along our rivers, and especially along our swamp-margined Illinois River. I could not at first find it in the key, and for a time gave it up; but the reading of "G. A. B.'s" most enjoyable "Sketches from a Miner's Camp," in FOREST AND STREAM of Dec. 19, started my inquiry again. "G. A. B." gives in this sketch what he supposes to be the proper names (classical) of the water fowl of the lakes and rivers of the Rocky Mountain region, and the "mud hen" of that region is the same bird we know here by this name; and as he mentions Prof. Hayden in connection, I thought *Rallus crepitans* must be the right name, but on looking over the key I could not find *R. crepitans*. As a last resort I took down "Webster's Unabridged," and, turning to "mud hen," I had the definition—"Ornith.; (*a*), a bluish-black wading bird (*Fulica americana*), common in the United States; (*b*), the *Rallus crepitans* of the South." In this I had another start; but our "mud hen" a close observer would never think of calling a wading bird; it is more strictly natatorial in habit than any bird we have, with perhaps one exception, to wit: the pied billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*), "Dab-chick, dipper," generally known on the Illinois River as heldiver (another very queer bird), for it never wades nor flies when it can swim. But *Fulica* passed me out of the rails into the sub-family *Gallinulinæ*, and it into the sub-family *Fulicinæ*, and that into genus *Fulica*, coots, and there I found our bird, *Fulica americana*, the only species of the sub-family and genus in the States.

Well, what of it? Simply this: It shows how little reliance can be placed on the common names of things. "Mud hen" of the coast and Eastern States means clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris*). They are desirable game, and when the man of the West writes of the great numbers of "mud hens" on Western waters, the Eastern sportsman is led astray, and wishes, perhaps, to be among them with his gun. We see, too, how scientific names, when not used correctly, lead to mistakes. We find by the key that the proper English name for our bird is coot, and this leads me to ask what fowl is it that you call coot on the coast? Our bird, the coot proper of the key, is a very curious animal. Though placed by naturalists in the great family of waders, it may be said, so far as my observation goes, to seldom or never wade; and though not placed among the *Natatores* or swimmers, no bird in this sub-class swims more continuously than it does; in fact, it is very seldom seen except swimming or dying. But its favorite place is in water shallow enough for it to reach the mud with its strong lobed feet, which terminate its rather long, very muscular legs. Although it is a strong flyer, making long migrations, it is very loth to take wing, and can usually be approached openly within shot-gun range before it will take wing. It rises from the water with great difficulty at all times, and can hardly do so at all, except against the wind. Its peculiarity in this gives the sportsman the best of practice for fowl shooting and fine sport. It is had in this way: Two sportsmen wishing practice for duck shooting, take a light hunting boat, with a pair of sculls, to a pond much frequented by coots, on a bright day when quite a breeze is blowing, and charge down the pond (with the wind) after the coots at full speed, one rowing and the other in the boat's stern ready to shoot. The birds first try to keep out of the way by swimming, but are now forced to wing, and as they will not rise when there is a wind except against it, they are forced to turn tail and fly toward, but diagonally from, the boat, but generally within shot-gun range. Each one, however, has a different range, and so gives the sportsman very complicated shooting, and an expert wing shot will generally be greatly surprised at the results of his first shots at the coots under these conditions. At easy range his bird as a rule doesn't tumble; but if there happens to be another coot about six feet directly behind the one intended to be killed, he is very likely to get badly hurt. The trouble is that the swift movement of the boat is not taken into account, and the charge passes harmlessly several feet behind the bird. In company with another self-conceited "pard" I emptied a great many shells in this way one day last fall without a feather, until a shot at a low flyer at fifty yards showed my shot striking the water eight feet behind the coot. After that I could "drap" them every time, sometimes. I found that to kill a coot flying directly by at forty yards I had to shoot four feet ahead when the boat was at rest; but with the boat at its highest speed, twelve feet, or apparently twelve feet, was none too much allowance.

As before remarked, our coot is a very strange animal. It is a bird of strictly gallinaceous bill, gizzard and habits of food, with the bristle-like feathers and skin of the grebes, and a combination of the structure of these and the rails, ducks and geese! It cannot be plucked, but must be skinned as a hare (its feathers appear to pass through the skin and be riveted on the inner side). It is continually in the mud and water, but its flesh has no muddy taste or smell. Ask a river sportsman or pot-hunter what it feeds upon, and he will unhesitatingly answer, fish and other animal food, yet a careful examination of the contents of a great many of their gizzards (though in the fall of the year only) has never shown the least particle of animal substances in any of them! And generally nothing but water grasses, sedges, mosses and algæ. Ask the same river man if our bird is good to eat. He will undoubtedly say, "Yes, about as good as a crow or a buzzard;" yet if properly dressed and cooked, it would be hard for one to decide, who did not know what he was eating, which was best, it or blue-wing teal in like condition. In fact, I know of one instance where this bird passed muster in a hotel at a game resort for weeks as broiled teal! It is generally very fat in autumn, and this fat should be carefully removed when dressing it. This fat or oil is as peculiar as the bird, and very different from that of any bird I know of. It is very white, and when "tried out" or separated from its cells by heat and cooled, it separates into two distinct fats—one remaining translucent and liquid at quite a low temperature, and floating on top of the other, which is buttery and opaque. The lighter of the two appears to be one of the finest of animal oils, without smell, taste or color. I am told by our river men that our coots breed in great numbers in the vast sedge swamps of the upper Illinois River, nesting on a rude pile of dry sedge. It is such a queer abnormal thing that it would not be safe to say that it lays eggs like other birds, unless one had actually caught it in the act.

I write this of our coot in the interest of our market duck shooters. I know from experience that when they are camped for weeks in the swamps that they get tired of eating ducks and "sow belly." Let them try coots. If they are not relished at first, then let them confine themselves strictly for a week to a diet of crow. After that the coot will be relished, and many a fat duck saved for market and purse.

BYRNE.

The bird called coot in the Eastern States is a duck. The term is applied indiscriminately to the species included in the genus *Œdemia*.

ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 19.—One whistling swan, *Cygnus americana*; one pair of ostriches, *Struthio camelus*; one oryx, *Oryx leucoryx*, purchased; one Patas monkey, *Cercopithecus ruber*; one green monkey, *C callitrichus*; one weeper capuchin, *Cebus capucinus*; two garter snakes, *Eutænia sirtalis*; one snake, *Coluber vulpinus*, all presented.

The Kennel.

[Report Continued from Last Issue.]

THE NEW YORK DOG SHOW.

OUR space last week did not permit us to review the display of non-sporting dogs at the above show. It is somewhat remarkable that, notwithstanding the greatly increased number of entries, the list of non-sporting dogs should have been smaller than on previous years. Yet of large dogs there was no lack, the falling off being confined to the toys. Of the twenty mastiffs exhibited, Mr. Morgan's King Olaf was undoubtedly the best specimen. This dog was placed second to Mr. Brown's Vandal in 1877, and last year, although not entered for competition, was taken into the ring and awarded first prize before the mistake was discovered. We regretted to see so few puppies, as it is an indication that mastiffs are not bred in this country to the extent they should be. The St. Bernards outnumbered the mastiffs, Mr. LeRoy Z. Collins winning in the rough-coated dogs with Alp, a magnificent specimen of the breed, who has been overlooked at previous shows on account of his lack of dew claws. "Stonehenge's" "points," which were closely adhered to, allowing only five points for dew claws, with a corresponding negative for the lack of them, he was enabled to beat his nearest competitor, Turk. Alp was bred by Mr. Macdona. In the smooth-coated class Mr. John P. Haines made a splendid exhibit of (including puppies) six animals, and was awarded all the prizes but third in this class, the latter going to Bernard, a very handsome son of Mr. Pearsall's Fido, a dog whose absence was regretted, he having been much admired at previous shows. Newfoundlands were only a fair class, but it was noticeable that the standard required was much more closely adhered to than usual, there being few or none of the mongrel breed exhibited in this class. Major Gilson, of the Westminster Hotel, had a very fine dog entered, which was unfortunately stolen before the show opened and recovered only after the judging was over. Eleven Siberian bloodhounds competed, but beyond the bitch Lily with her litter of puppies there was nothing worthy of remark about them. The greyhound class filled well and brought out one animal of a character not often seen on this side of the water. We allude to the 1st prize winner, Mr. Luyties' Prince, whose pedigree was not given. One glance at Prince was sufficient to show his superiority; his clean cut head, long, fine jaw and racing build stamping him at once as possessing unusual merit. Of deerhounds there were, as usual, but few specimens, and Mr. P. T. Barlow's Thor and Maida had almost a walk-over. This finished the large dogs, and we might here remark that they were placed first on the catalogue among the competing dogs for the sake of convenience, that all the large stalls might come together and not be scattered about.

As we predicted they would, fox-terriers made a very large class, there being 46 entered. In dogs, Gamester, last year's winner, although very much out of condition, was placed first, Rattler II. being a close second. There were a number of fine dogs in this class, the whole being a marked improvement on previous years. In the bitch class both first and second prize winners were very fair specimens, although to us nearly all appeared to lack length of jaw, such as is seen in the best types in England. A very good bitch, but only H. C., was Mr. Parson's Kate, possibly a relative of Gamester, as both were sired by Tyke, if the same dog, a celebrated English champion. The Messrs. Laurence, of Groton, showed some very fine dogs, and won in the dog puppy class with one of the progeny of their Nettle. Mr. Fred Goodridge showed a very handsome litter of puppies out of his Daisy and sired by one of Mr. Griswold's dogs. In collies we were disappointed, not but that there were some very fine specimens exhibited, but

in the numbers. The judges appeared to favor the old-fashioned working collie in preference to the manufactured animal of the present day. Of those entered some showed very evidently their admixture of Gordon setter blood, and although very beautiful animals, had not the rough and ready, wear and tear characteristics of the genuine shepherd dog. The first prize dog must have won as much by coat as anything else.

The bull dog class was small and contained but few specimens. Ben, last year's winner, was again first, and is probably hard to beat this side of the water. Mr. Grant's Viscount is a good one, well marked and with an excellent head, and if entered for competition would probably have pushed the winner close, if not have beaten him. The second prize winner, Puss, although very small, is one of the true type. Bull terriers were a surprise, there being some thirty odd of them, but there were very few that came up to the standard, but four being noticed at all. We thought they were more worthy of commendation, but bad markings and undershot jaws were only too prevalent. Again last year's winner came to the front, Mr. Coster's Spider winning, and his Lilly receiving the only V. H. C. Skye terriers were a very great improvement on provious years, and exhibitors are evidently beginning to find out that Skyes and Yorkshires are very different descriptions of dogs. The invincible Tom was again first, but there were at least half a dozen really good ones in the class, notably Miss Morse's Rough (3d), and Mr. Montant's remarkably named Myumn-myumn. Pugs also showed considerable improvement, nearly every animal receiving commendation of some kind. In the bitch class last year's winner in the puppy class was first. Scotch terriers, a class that should have been omitted, were as usual very much mixed. Black and tans over 5 lbs. were fair. In the Dandie Dinmont class the prizes were withheld for want of merit, although why last year's winner should have been passed over we cannot imagine. Yorkshire terriers, both over and under 5 pounds were, as usual, very fine, several noted English dogs having been imported expressly for the show. In the toy class, other than Yorkshire, the prizes went to diminutive black and tans, two of them being immediately sold for very long prices. In King Charles spaniels, unless black and tan is the only color allowed, we cannot at all agree with the judges' decisions, and consider that Mr. Harley's Prince should have been first. He is a white and black dog, however, and Stonehenge gives no standard for color. There were some very pretty Japanese spaniels shown, and Madam Le Prevost always wins with her Italian greyhounds.

After the show had closed on Friday evening a supper was given at the Hotel Brunswick by the Westminster Kennel Club to Mr. John Davidson and the other judges, at which some forty gentlemen were present. Mr. Davidson was also entertained at "the Lambs" club, where his health was proposed by Mr. Harry Becket.

THE PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

THE first annual dog show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club was opened at the Industrial Art Building, in that city, at noon Monday. The catalogue embraces the names of 538 dogs, divided as follows (a catalogue mailed to us did not come to hand in time for us to print the entire list): Champion pointers, 13; champion English setters, 9; champion Irish setters, 7; champion black and tan setters, 5. In the open classes there are: Pointers, 31; imported English setters, 50; native English setters, 71; red Irish setters, 28; red and white Irish setters, 22; black and tan setters, 23; cocker spaniels, 19; spaniels exceeding 30lbs., 6; Irish water spaniels, 3; Chesapeake Bay retrievers, 2; poodles, 1; deerhounds, 1; greyhounds, 7; foxhounds, 69; beagles, 23; dachshunde, 3; colleys, 21; Newfoundlands (all black), 7; ditto (white and black), 5; St. Bernards, 7; mastiffs, 5; Siberians, 9; bull dogs, 5; bull terriers, 8; fox terriers, 7; wire-haired terriers, 2; broken-haired terriers, 6; Skye terriers, 15; Yorkshire terriers, 5; pugs, 5; Italian greyhounds, 8; King Charles and Blenheim spaniels, 1; black and tan terriers, 7; broken-haired terriers not exceeding 10lbs., 1; miscellaneous, 13; puppies under 8 months and suckling bitches, 16.

The arrangements of the show are admirable, the boxes for the dogs neat and of comfortable size, the building ample and thoroughly ventilated. The judging is done in private, neither exhibitors nor representatives of the press being permitted to be present. The attendance so far has been fair, and indications are that the show will be in every way successful. The feature of the show is the exhibit of foxhounds, the class, with the exception of native English setters, being the largest represented. There are four packs of from 12 to 15 dogs each comfortably placed in large, detatched, square kennels, with wire sides and raised benches. The beds for the dogs are of meadow hay. The fine young pointer Van, belonging to Mr. Garrett Roach, of New York, and winner of second prize at the late New York show, died very suddenly this morning, and an analysis is to be made of his stomach, to ascertain, if possible, the cause. The dogs from the kennels of Messrs. L. H. Smith and Arnold Burges and the St. Louis Kennel Club, although entered, are absent. The Massachusetts Kennel Club is represented by the red Irish setters Berkley and Duck, and Mr. T. T. Sawyer, Jr., the treasurer of the club, is here. The Toledo Kennel Club and the Nassau Kennel Club are represented, as is also the Harvard Kennel Club. The awards, up to the time of sending the dispatch, are as follows:

Champion Pointers—Dogs—1st, Rush, E Orgill, N Y. Bitches—1st, Rose, E Orgill, N Y.

Champion English Setters—Dogs—1st, Royal Duke, H S and S C Magraw, Colora, Md. Bitches—1st, Petrel, J C Higgins, Delaware City.

Champion Irish Setters—Dogs—1st, Berkley, Massachusetts Kennel Club. Bitches—1st, Fire Fly, H W Ganse, Wilmington, Del.

Champion Black and Tan Setters—Dogs—1st, Grouse, Toledo Kennel Club. Bitches—1st, Nell, Nassau Kennel Club, St Louis, Mo.

OPEN CLASSES.

Pointers Over Fifty-five Pounds—Dogs—1st, Duke, C S Pancoast, Philadelphia; 2d, Rock, J T Bailey, Philadelphia; 3d, Ned, J Gatley, Philadelphia. Bitches—1st, Lady, G K Cragin, Philadelphia.

Pointers not Exceeding Fifty-five Pounds—Dogs—1st, Dash, T Dunbar, Jr, Philadelphia; 2d, Lord Dufferin, C DuBois Wagstaff, Babylon, L I; 3d, Dash, H C Potter, Philadelphia. Bitches—1st, E Orgill, N Y; 2d, Crystal, H S Magraw, Colora, Md; 3d, Dutchess, G Van Wagenen, N Y. Puppies—1st, Crystal, H S Magraw, Colora, Md; 2d, Chiswick, T H Terry, N Y.

Imported English Setters—Dogs—1st, Dash III., Harvard Kennel Club; 2d, Thunder, J J Sueldenburg, New Brighton, Pa; 3d, Pontiac, J C Higgins, Delaware City, Md. V h c—Roybel, W N Lee, Delaware City, Del; Roger, A Higgins, Wilmington; Warwick, H W Ganse, Delaware City; Lincoln, J C Higgins, Delaware City; Hamlet, Harvard Kennel Club. H c—Pride, J C Higgins. C—Mack, Geo A Clark, Delaware City. Bitches—1st, Frost, W N Strother, Lynchburg, Va; 2d, Countess II., Harvard Kennel Club; 3d, Countess Petrel, J C Higgins. V h c—Cornelia, L Shuster, Jr, Philadelphia; Grace, H Bohrman, Philadelphia; Queen Anne, Dr W W White, Baltimore; Ollie, H W Ganse, Wilmington. H c—Daisy Lincoln, J C Higgins; Victoress, J A Porter, Camden, N J. C—June, John McMullin, Philadelphia—puppies.

Greyhounds—1st, Royal Done, J F Keen, Jr, Philadelphia; 2d, Rose, M Horton, Morton, Pa. H c—Flora, M Daizell, Germantown.

Beagles—1st, Bell, Dodge & Baker, Detroit; 2d, Beauty, G Pownall, Christiana, Pa. V h c—Fly, J Whittaker, Philadelphia.

Beagles in Couples—1st, Charmer and Chanter, J A Stovell, Philadelphia; 2d, Gess and Fan, A Lange, Baltimore.

Dachshunde—1st, Unser Fritz, L H Twaddell, Philadelphia; 2d, Zankerle, same owner.

BOSTON DOG SHOW.

BOSTON, April 10, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The committee have decided to extend the time for taking entries up to the 28th instant. This has been found necessary on account of so many applications for blanks being received too late to be returned in time. This will also give exhibitors at the Philadelphia Show an opportunity to make their entries.

There is no doubt we shall have a very fine show, as most of the best dogs in the country will be here.

CHAS. LINCOLN.

A PRIZE FROM MR. LLEWELLIN.

MASSACHUSETTS KENNEL CLUB, BOSTON, April 21, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Sir—Inclosed I send you copy of a letter received from Mr. G. T. Teasdale Buckell. The club have accepted the offer, and entries will be received for it up to twelve o'clock at noon, the first day of the show. Entries free.

Yours truly,

CHAS. LINCOLN.

[COPY.]

SOUTH ORMSBY HALL, OXFORD, 7th April, 1879.

Dear Sir—Mr. Llewellin has at my request, made at your instance, consented to give something for the best setter at several of your largest shows. I propose a silver collar, to bear the words, "The Llewellin Medal," but will wait, before getting them made here, your opinion as to the object and inscription. If you like the idea, you can offer the "Llewellin Medal" for the first time at Boston Show.

The conditions at Boston, and wherever the prize is offered, will be as follows:

Open to any setter of any breed or sex who has won a first prize in an all-aged single stake in America, or been winner of a first prize in a brace stake, or eighteen months old puppy stake of more than six entries.

And to any setter, four out of the six of whose parents and grand-parents have won a first in a single stake in England or America, and to any setter who has won a first or second prize in any stake at Shrewsbury, or Vaynol, or in the Field Trial Derby, or Horseheath Stakes, or in the Champion Stakes or Brace Stakes, or eighteen months old puppy stake at Memphis and Nashville. Yours truly,

(Signed) G. T. TEASDALE BUCKELL.

To CHARLES LINCOLN, Esq., Massachusetts Kennel Club, P. O. Box 3,008, Boston, U. S. America.

Of all the absurdities in the way of prize-offering this beats anything we have ever heard of. In the present condition of field trials in this country the prize in itself is absurd enough, but when it is so palpably offered for a so-called Llewellin setter, it becomes simply ridiculous. Besides, the last clause is so worded that it might be won by the verriest breed, providing his ancestors were Llewellin dogs. We question very much whether Mr. Llewillin authorized the offering of such a prize on such terms.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

"AFTER THE OLD RED."

WITH the exception of Saturday morning, March 25, there has not been a good red fox hunting in the present year. I availed myself of this, and at early dawn was off in search of the mate of the female who has a litter of whelps on my island. This, by the bye, she has done for several years, and has afforded me much sport in pursuit of her lovers as well as her young. Of the former no less than seven have fallen victims, and of the latter, all she raises. I take special precaution to prevent their disturbance when too young to escape, and one spring had the mother as well as her young so gentle that my presence on horseback had but little effect upon them. I stipulate with tenants not to carry a dog into the island, and not to disturb the foxes. At this season of the year the old male never stays in the island, but lies in the adjacent hills during the day, visiting the female only at night. There is consequently no danger of starting the female. Knowing these facts, early on Saturday morning, the 15th of March, I traversed the Roanoke hills from the lower end of my plantation up to near Eaton's Ferry, some seven miles, without a strike. Just there I came abruptly upon an old red fox, who for many years had been in the habit of occasionally visiting that section, and who had on several occasions run there when pursued by my friend Mr. Broadnax, of Brunswick County, Va. His run is well known to the huntsmen who reside in the vicinity of St. Tammany and hunt as low down as Morrison town. The wind on this morning was gentle but down the Roanoke, the ground in good order, and everything fair and equal for hounds and fox. Unfortunately, however, only eight dogs got off together, and the speed was such that the rest of the pack never got up. I had made every preparation for a day's work after my old red. I had a fine young colt of Lord Elgin's, bridled and saddled, as a reserve, and rode the old horse for the heavy work. This arrangement I made in anticipation of starting him in my plantation; he could not be run out of his range, which was not over two miles, up and down the Roanoke, taking my plantation as its centre. I was well provisioned, and when old red broke cover was in the right mood for sport. Off he dashed, right for his home in Mecklenburg County, Va., and in close pursuit followed the pack. The speed was tremendous for the first five miles to Robinson's Ferry. There I saw a negro at work, who stated that "the fox run right by me here and the dogs were close up," and that he "reckon dey git him before he die." "What sort of a fox was he, old fellow?" I asked, to test his veracity, though I knew from the tracks that he was telling the truth. "Well, sir, he was too red for a gray, and too black for a red, and too large for either." This little delay carried the sound of the pack out of my hearing. Nothing daunted, however, off I dashed, not doubting but in time I would be up, but the wind increased and blew too hard for pursuit, even it right up. But I nevertheless pressed on, and succeeded in overtaking the pack at Poplar Creek. I then kept with them, still going up the Roanoke toward St. Tammany, and not far distant, when the wind so favored the fox that he escaped. This run, for dash and straightness, exceeds all, with one exception, I ever had, and brought out more metal in huntsman and hounds. I shall lay on my oars for a southern wind and damp morning to run my own old red, whose size and color distinguishes him from his race. This is his second season in this section, though, from general appearance, he must be very old. In riding on my farm a week or two since I passed near and happened to stop. He crept up in full view and did not turn his head toward me until he was over a hundred yards. I bid him be quiet, and at the proper time he should hear from me. This he shall do.

Gaston, N. C., April 4, 1879. T. G. T.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

"Verily, verily, dogs have their uses." These were the exact words with which I closed my last letter to you somewhat over a month ago. It was with reference to an amusing conversation I had listened to on the Bath Road between two cracksmen. Well sir, just three weeks ago I was awakened from my slumbers by an unusual noise in the kennels. This was about a quarter to two o'clock. Old Brewer, a Newfoundland, was uttering low, vicious growls and making strenuous efforts to tear down the wooden wall of the house in which he lives. Conduct like this on his part necessitated investigation. A few spare oaths delivered from the bedroom window not mending matters, a journey kennelward became necessary, clad only in the garments of night. But it was only in the morning that I discovered that the house immediately adjoining mine had been jimmied and cracked, the timely interference of the dog alone saving the plate. And not this house alone, but nine others had been broken into in the same night. Out of the nine, three or four were saved by dogs. But we did not know before that Brewer made burglars a specialty.

Away north in Scotland the land is still locked in the icy grasp of winter. Down here in Bonnie Berks, the weather is simply charming; primroses and snow-drops are blooming; crocuses spreading wide their petals to catch the sunbeams, and bees are at work in the yellow jasamin, only popping in at the window occasionally to see what I'm writing about. If this weather continues long we shall have the annual mad dog with us, and a magisterial order to cham up, muzzle and lead every canine in the country-side for the space of three calendar months. *Entre nous*, sir, this mad dog is a myth, but he comes in very handy in spring time, just when the birds are pairing; and most of the magistrates are landed proprietors, and thus they lord it over the canine community in this land of freedom.

The dog stealers in London continue to thrive; our thieves here, you know, have a connection on the continent, and thus drive a roaring trade, although every now and then one of them is bowled out by some intelligent member of our police force. The advertising tricks that these scoundrels—not the police, I mean the other scoundrels—are up to are quite astonishing; it is still more astonishing that some of our best papers should receive these advertisements, knowing well whence they emanate. Pedigree forging is well studied, and the names of well known champions made excellent use of.

I'll tell you how a solicitor from Bristol was sold the other day, and I suppose the trick is a very common one. There is one thing to be said in favor of this limb of the law, he does not think shame to tell the story. Mr. F.—we may call him Mr. F.—has a sheep's eye for a well-bred pug, and he was in town last summer taking a stroll round Leadenhill dirty market. He had no business there. Never mind. He was standing in front of a shop—if such dens as you find in this region can be called shops—wistfully eyeing one of his pets, when he was tapped on the arm by a—gentleman, we'll say, and a conversation like the following ensued:

"You'll 'skuse me, sir, won't ye, sir?"

"Certainly," said the lawyer.

"I've got a pug for sell as handsome as print."

"Describe him," said the astute Mr. F.

The gentleman rattled off his points: "Weight, 12 lbs.; age 3 years; nice fawn color; black, thin ears, lying close to head; beautiful mask no higher than the brow; dark kissing spot on brow; well wrukled forehead; dark—not too dark—line down back; ground color a sweet fawn; good loins and body; baton legs, as straight as darts; large bulging eyes—"

He got no further. "Where, oh! where can I see him?"

"Clean in the house; fond of children; swims—"

"Enough, enough!" cried Mr. F.

"Now," said the gentleman, "you'll 'skuse me again, won't you? But you comes from the country, don't you!"

"I come from Somerset, but if you think I'm green—"

"It ain't that a bit," said the gent. "It's like this, the pug wants country air, the town don't agree with him. D'ye twig?"

The lawyer did twig. The pug was a stolen one, and if lawyers had consciences the transaction would have ended here. But lawyers have so many other good qualities inside them that they haven't space for consciences. The pug was produced in a public house and proved nearly as good as described, cheap at the price asked, namely, £10. Well, Mr. F. reached Paddington, and being a very honest man, he did not attempt to swindle the company, but with the dog in his arms proceeded to get a ticket. Another "gentleman" here took notice of the pug and patted it on the head, the pug

meanwhile making strenuous efforts to wriggle out of its wrinkled skin. This individual left hurriedly, and as soon as Mr. F. reached the platform confronted him with a policeman.

"You'll 'skuse me, won't you, sir, but that's my dog, and I means to give you in charge for stealing it."

Here was a nice kettle of fish for an honest man to have the cooking of. But Mr. F. pulled the policeman and the stranger gentleman into a corner and talked parson to them. "Come," he said, "let us reason together." The reasoning had this effect: When Mr. F. got back to Bristol he was minus the pug, minus the original ten pounds, and minus five more with which he had squared the bogus bobby.

How do the railway companies treat you in America? Ours do not propose to be "common carriers of dogs," they carry them in the filthiest of mangy dens, and oftentimes lose them. A friend of mine just writes me to say he has lost a valuable prize dachshund from inflammation. The dog was 30 hours upon a journey, which should only have occupied ten. It surely is a case for the society that forbids cock-fighting.

By the way, some of those fellows who write to you about spaying bitches, stopping dogs from barking and other atrocities, ought to visit me at my Berkshire home. My kennel man stands six feet four in his stockings, and is a Scot to boot. I have a pump handy, and water tanks, and wouldn't I souse them.

Here comes postie, and as usual on a Wednesday, your broad and welcome sheet. We like it very much in England, and I wish it were better known; there is altogether a higher tone about it than there is in most Yankee papers. 'Skuse me, sir, as the gentleman said to Mr. F., but you Americans seem to us Britishers to give yourself too much rope occasionally, a long-headed lot though your are. Perhaps it's the longitude of your heads that makes you take such latitude.

With reference to J. R. H.'s method of removing a film from a dog's eye, I think the plan good. Here is mine in chronic cases, a little finely powdered quinine blown into the eye of a morning. Time very often cures these things. For the last three months I have been using chaulmoofre oil internally and externally for the cure of skin disease, and have every reason to be pleased with the result. It is extolled as a remedy for rheumatism in the human being, and I'm going to try it for canine rheumatism; meanwhile I wish some of your readers would experiment a bit and give us the result. By the bye, the oil as ointment should be diluted with four times its weight of lard or sulpher ointment. I fear you will think this letter immeasureably dull, but at present there is really nothing to speak about.

Bide a wee. GORDON STABLES, Ch. M., M. D., R. N.

SHOULD OUR SPORTING DOGS BE MADE RETRIEVERS?

COOL SPRING, N. C., April 10, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Much has been written and said, at great length, frequently and recently, in all our sporting papers on this subject, and by good, sound, practical sportsmen, too; each side of the question considered and argued by them; yet they are not satisfied with themselves nor each other, and call on the breakers to give expression to their views, gained by experience and observation, hoping thereby to settle it.

Now, if the public would accept as final the conclusions arrived at by a majority of, say, seven competent, practical, intelligent and honest trainers—the latter to publicly promulgate their beliefs—this vexed question might be buried, for our day and generation at least. I will name seven gentlemen whose opinions, I think, would prove acceptable. They are Dew, Campbell, Whitford, Winford, Sanborn, Morgan and Waddell—or, if the latter cannot be styled a professional, take Bolus.

Will these gentlemen "rise up and explain," so that dogdom may be rightly educated—and their masters as well?

I'll set the pen in motion, gentlemen, and hope to see you grasp and wield it in turn. Though not an expert, I may still say something for you to corroborate or condemn; and, in either case, you, having spoken, my end is gained, and thanks are yours.

I claim that a pointer or setter should never be made to retrieve; more, he should never be *allowed* to.

1. Because, as a rule, it unsteadies him.

2. It excites, and therefore unnecessarily wastes, the strength of the nervous system.

3. It causes him to be on the watch for falling bird, and so eager to get it, after seeing it fall, as to often heedlessly flush remaining birds in order to gratify his desire.

4. It impairs the exquisite delicacy of their scenting powers to a greater degree than is generally conceded.

5. It tends to make him less staunch, liable to flush at pleasure if the owner be not near, and in many cases makes of a first-class young dog, ere he reaches his fourth year, a shot breaker, chaser, and a worthless cur.

6. When ordered to "Fetch," it is expected of him; and no matter how many other birds he may flush, nor how long or far he may go to get the bird; whether it be "tipped," and runs and flutters or not, he must catch and fetch it. For has he not been ordered, and must he not obey?

7. It invariably, in time, lessens that caution which should ever characterize the dog, particularly when the birds are shy and wary, and extreme caution be necessary to allow the dog to approach near enough to scent them and establish his point.

How many retrieving dogs are there on this continent that can be truthfully called good and reliable in finding and pointing single, scattered quail? I have yet to see one who can compare with a number of non-retrievers that I have known in doing honest, faithful, satisfactory work among a scattered bevy of close lying quail. The dogs who did not retrieve were not really superior in nose to the others, but they depended on it for their enjoyment, and not on the eye, mouth and palate, as does the retriever.

The advocates of retrieving present as their argument—in addition to its not injuring the dog, which I deny—that it saves them—the sportsmen—much labor, time, scratches, wettings, etc., besides the birds shot down; that they would lose many birds did their dogs not retrieve, and consequently would not make as large a bag as they now do. This is about as weak an argument as it is false. The non-retriever can find the dead or crippled bird just as well as the other; will point and locate it, and it's a poor specimen of Young America who cannot secure it. A winged bird runs and hides, and any dog of experience knows the difference between such a one and a dead or unhurt one, and will generally road faster and come up to it. But they say, "Yes, but you often lose these cripples, whereas, did your dog retrieve and understand his business, he would catch it for you." So he would, often; but don't you lose "cripples" occasionally with your retrievers also? And when the bird gets out of your dog's sight, and lies concealed, buried beneath the leaves or grassy tufts, where is your dog then? Running wildly about, snuffing here and sniffing there, but keeping pretty close to the spot where he last saw the bird, and the chances are 99 to 1 against his finding it. The other goes to work quietly and systematically, and once getting wind of it, nearly always finds it. Again, the size of the bag depends as much on the man as on the dog, and how many men are there who, seeing their dogs excited, wild, and flushing birds, do not themselves catch the contagion? Very few.

Now, a well-behaved dog—not a retriever—receives his encouragement, kindnesses and caresses when he finds and points his game. That is his time for being rewarded. The retriever usually gets his when he has performed the "fetching" part, and more demonstratively after he has had a difficult chase after a winged bird. Which is the more sensible? The excuse, or plea, that one can't get into a briar patch or bad piece of ground to get his bird won't do either. Did you ever see or know a genuine sportsman who, eager to make a bag, refused to go in just such a place to obtain the shot? And are not many birds fired at in bad places when they could just as easily have been, had the sportsman only held his fire a moment longer, when the bird would have cleared the difficult place?

In quail shooting the largest bags are made over dogs who have the ability to pick up, one by one, the scattered birds of the bevies, and is it not natural that the dog who only hunts to find and point, will do his work better than one who has an added duty—and a bad one—to perform?

Fashion rules the hour! We Americans won't follow it, though, by adopting Johnny Bull's ideas—they don't believe in retrieving—but our own, which is better. "But we'll buy their dogs, and show them how a dog should be trained sensibly, blarst them." And now that all the field trials adopt retrieving as one of the essential virtues, and reward it accordingly, I suppose it will be more fashionable than before.

But, should our sporting dogs be made to retrieve?

E. S. WANMAKER.

EXTORTIONATE R. R. CHARGES.

TROY, N. Y., April 19, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

For tricks that are vain, the men connected with the baggage department of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, to say the least, are peculiar. Capt. M. L. Norton, having charge of Mr. Callender's Rory O'More and my Irish setter Nora, after the bench show in New York, concluded to take the dogs home by way of the above railroad; but, upon applying to the baggage-men for transportation for the dogs, was informed that he would have to pay the moderate sum of $8. That was more than the gallant Captain could stand, and forth with he gave vent to his feelings. Although they offered to make a reduction, the Captain was on his metal, and concluded that he was not in such a great hurry after all, and that the Albany evening boat would answer his purpose just as well. In the meantime he would see New York by daylight, and give the dogs some necessary exercise; and thus, strolling leisurely along through the parks, the blue and red ribbons on the dogs attracted the attention of the passers-by, and soon the Captain and the dogs were surrounded, until he was glad to move on. But enough of this. I did not intend to say anything in particular about the dogs, but especially to call your attention—you who are ever ready to champion the cause of the under dog in the fight—to this imposition upon those who are compelled to travel with a dog. The bench show drew hundreds to the city, and hence the railroads were more or less benefited, and one would think that a large corporation like the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad could afford to be just, if not generous. The officers and managers of every road owe it to themselves that the traveling public shall be protected from being robbed by their employees. No one would refuse to pay a fair price for transportation, and I think if this subject were properly agitated by the sportsmen that some good would come from it, and that the railroads would see that it was for their interest to establish proper rates for such transportation. I imagine that this imposition is of common occurrence and of long standing, and sportsmen have too long silently submitted to it. Fraternally yours, A. A. THOMPSON.

Eight dollars for the transportation of two dogs to Albany was rather steep, even for the corporation mentioned. We believe that the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. is the only one entering New York that has no regulations regarding the transportation of dogs. Fortunately, there are boats from Albany, and we know of many instances where owners along the line have crossed over and taken the Erie.

THE KENNEL REGISTER.—The Stud Book, published by the National American Kennel Club, is now out, and can be had from John W. Munson, St. Louis, Secretary of the club.

THE SPRINGFIELD KENNEL CLUB.—This is a new organization, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass. The officers are: President, Dr. C. P. Lyman; Vice-President, E. H. Lathrop; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. M. Williams—all, we believe, members of the Rod and Gun Club. One of the specialties of the club is to board sporting dogs in the close or any season, pet dogs when owners are away; to give special attention to breeding bitches with pup. The hospital treatment will be first class in both medical and surgical branches, and a special feature made thereof, a competent veterinary surgeon (graduate of the Royal College of Edinburgh, Scotland,) having constant control and supervision of the animals, together with a competent keeper and breaker. Ladies going abroad, or to the mountains or sea shore, can send their pets to the club and be assured of kind treatment furnished them.

The members of the club are, without exception, practical sportsmen and owners of sporting dogs, and personally interested in all matters tending to advance the material interests of legitimate sportsmanship and the breeding and care of dogs. The club is not established as a speculation, or as a business for the members of the club or any one of them, each and all only desiring that it be made self-supporting and pay a reasonable return upon the sum invested.

Full particulars can be obtained upon application to the secretary, Mr. W. M. Williams, Springfield, Mass.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF SAGACITY.—*New York, April 15.*—I write to tell a good dog story. Some years ago I found under our veranda at Long Branch a Newfoundland bitch with a litter of pups. On her collar was: 'I am Tom Oliphant's dog.' Who Tom Oliphant was or where the bitch came from I never could find out. About a month ago, having more dogs than I could keep, I gave the bitch to Mr. W. H. Henriques, who has a stock farm in Somerville, N. J., and Dutchess was duly sent to him by express. This morning what was my surprise to find her back in our barn-yard at Long Branch. I have just seen Mr. H. at the Stock Exchange, and he tells me the bitch left his place ten days ago. ARTHUR L. SEWELL.

REMEDY FOR DISTEMPER.—*Madison, Ind., April 10.*—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I send you a cure for distemper. It draws on the credulity at a fearful rate, but after seeing its effect I can vouch for its infallibility. Take a dog with a case, no matter how marked or mild, place him on a bench or table, and, with the forefinger and thumb placed on opposite sides of the rectum, press gently at first and draw them together, as if you were trying to press something out. If the dog has the distemper you will rupture a little sack situated near the spinal column that contains as much as a tablespoonful of the most offensive matter ever met with, and your dog will begin to recover at once; for it seems to afford instant relief. It is better to provide a close-fitting kid glove before the operation begins. The dog, if gently dealt with, will not offer the least resistance. After an experience of more than forty years in the management of dogs, this is the most complete specific that ever I met with. There is not one shadow of danger about it so far as the dog is concerned. INDIANA.

COCKER SPANIELS.—*Buffalo, N. Y., April 11.*—If "G. M. D.," of Toronto, Ont. (who describes his fine cocker bitch Brownie in your issue of April 3), will call upon me at 20 East Seneca street, I will be pleased to show him some fine cockers, from imported and prize-winning stock: one all liver (dark) dog, with small white star on breast; one liver and white-ticked Norfolk bitch, a beauty, and one all-brilliant black dog, of about twenty-five pounds weight, of fine form and coat, which possibly might suit him to breed Brownie to; and if not sold, can also show him some black and tan King Charles (so called), from Canada. A letter addressed to my initials at above number and street will reach me all right. J. B. H.

EASTERN DOGS ON WESTERN GAME.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* "Ivanhoe" seems to have created a wonderful sensation among some of the Eastern sportsmen in relating his experience with his quail-trained dogs on the prairie. There is almost as much difference between the quail-trained dog and one that has been trained on prairie chickens as there is between one not trained at all and one thoroughly educated—on the prairie. There are some exceptions, no doubt; but they are exceptions. The prairie dog will range more miles in one day than the quail dog in five. Besides, the quail dog almost invariably draws too close on the chickens. After an experience of more than thirty years in shooting chickens, this is my conclusion: The only way to have satisfactory shooting on the prairie was to keep two sets of dogs. I remember once returning from a shooting excursion, and on the train meeting two gentlemen from Louisville, Ky. They had with them two of the most beautiful English setter dogs that ever I saw. I asked them how they got along with their dogs. "Bad enough, bad enough," said one. "When we started out, we thought we had two of the finest-trained dogs in Kentucky; but we have come to the conclusion that they are not trained at all, although we have spent many days in educating them." INDIANA.

—Mr. John Williams, Coralville, Iowa, writes us that his Irish-English setter bitch Queen (by L. Clearman's Shot out of D. Moriarty's Cassie), whelped three dog and three gyp pups Feb. 23. They were sired by the red Irish setter Bob, owned by Mr. John Stevenson of Iowa City. Bob is descended from stock brought to this country by the Prince of Wales. The pups are very fine ones.

—The liver and white pointer bitch Victoria (by Sensation), belonging to T. E. Dillon, of Bloomsburg, Pa., was bred on the 13th inst. to Mr. R. M. Lindsay's dog Viscount.

—The champion pointer bitch Grace, belonging to Mr. L. W. White, of Bridgeport, Conn., was bred to Sensation on the 10th inst. Grace is said to be an excellent field dog.

—Mr. Chas. Dennison has bred his imported red Irish setter bitch Stella (Rev. J. G. Leigh's Flash-Stella) to champion Elcho.

National Pastimes.

PECK & SNYDER'S CATALOGUE.—MESSRS. Peck & Snyder, of Nassau street, N. Y., publish a catalogue of their very extensive stock of all kinds of sporting materials. They furnish full outfits for boating, base ball, cricket, archery, amateur sleight-of-hand, etc.

LONG-RANGE ARCHERY.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The interest in archery, which within a few years has been created in this country, and perhaps in a great measure by the magazine articles written by the Hon. Maurice Thompson, of Crawfordsville, Ind., spread to a large number of towns, both East and West, last season. And, if we read aright the signs of the times, this grand sport and exercise will extend still more widely during the season now opening. Those archers who have acquired any degree of skill are already practicing diligently; and although it is beyond question true, that "once an archer always an archer," it is also true that the activity thus early displayed has been stimulated by the organization of the National Archery Association, and by the grand annual meeting which the association will hold in Chicago next August. At this meeting many large money prizes and valuable specials will be given. Championship medals will also be given for both ladies and gentlemen. The competition for these medals will involve shooting at longer ranges than most practiced at last season, viz.: For ladies, at 30, 40, and 50 yards; and at 60, 80, and 100 yards by the gentlemen. Now, the following question arises in many minds: "What course shall we pursue in order to become skilled at these longer ranges? Shall we continue shooting at the shorter ranges, from 30 to 60 yards, until we attain a degree of proficiency, and increase the distance as our skill increases, or shall we begin at once to shoot only at the long ranges?" This question is one about which the theory and practice of equally good and enthusiastic archers differ. Those advocating only long-range practice say, "He who can shoot well at long distances can shoot well at short," and advocate shooting at long-range even to become a good short-range shot, and shooting only at long-range for this purpose. Granting it is true that, in most cases, he who can do good far-shooting can do good near, the question is, What course shall be pursued in order to do good far-shooting? Maurice Thompson, in his publications, advocates shooting at very short distances until an almost perfect score

can be made Aldred, the celebrated London bow-maker, advocates the same course; and it seems to us this is the true one. It is of our American natures to be impatient, and strive to accomplish the most difficult things at once, without first resolutely engaging in the necessary preliminaries. But let us "make haste slowly," and surely. Long-range shooting is beautiful; there is strong temptation for the young archer (young in archery, if not in years) to indulge in it too soon. Our advice to ony one wishing to shoot well at the "York Round," and at the shorter ranges next August, would be about this: Shoot at 40 yards, thirty arrows, until a score of 200 can be regularly made: at 50 yards, until 175 can be averaged; then at 60 yards, until you can be depended on for 125. Let us hear from others on this subject. N. K. D.
Highland Park, Ill., April 10.

New Archery Club—*Watertown, Mass., April* 18.—A club christened Pequosette Archers has been organized here, with twenty-six ladies and gentlemen as charter members, who have adopted a constitution and by-laws, and elected officers as follows: President, A. S. Brownell; Vice-President, E. R. Dwight; Secretary and Treasurer, S. P. Abbott; also an executive committee. The club starts off under favorable auspices, and the membership is increasing. We hope to hear from other clubs in this vicinity during the season. I wish to ask if the feathers of an arrow shouldn't be placed so as to twist the arrow as a bullet is twisted by a rifle. The arrows which I find for sale in Boston are feathered straight. Has any one tried arrows rifled? A. B.

The rifling of arrows we have never seen. The principal of the rifle ball ought to apply to arrows. Let us hear from some of our archers on this subject.

Archery—*Highland Park, Ill.*—Mr. H. O. Carver, Corresponding Secretary of the National Archery Association, offered a valuable prize to be contended for by the Highland Park Archery Club, Friday, April 18. Distance, 60 yards; 90 arrows per man; target, 4 feet. We are not aware that Mr. Gray's score has been surpassed, or equaled, in any public contest in the State. Score:

	1st 30 arrows.		2d 30 arrows.		3d 30 arrows.		Total.	
	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score
W. B. D. Gray....	25	111	21	103	22	104	68	318
F. B. Green.......	16	50	12	56	18	88	46	200
O. W Kyle.......	15	67	14	61	19	67	48	198
E. B. Weston.....	16	82	16	74	11	37	43	193
E. H. Beebe......	9	23	13	41	13	49	35	113

New York Athletic Club.—The New York Athletic Club held their opening spring handicap games at Mott Haven last Saturday. The trial heats of the 120 yards run opened the sport. P. St. George Bissel, Manhattan A. C., thirteen yards start, won the first heat in 13⅜s.; Joseph King, New York, seven yards, walked over in the second; M. J. Gilligan, Clinton, A. C., twelve yards, captured the third in 12⅗s.; R. H. Dudgeon, New York A. C., nine yards, the fourth in 13⅘s.; J. W. Carter, New York A. C., eleven yards, the fifth heat; L. A. Stuart, New York, ten yards, walked over in the sixth heat; W. G. Morse, New York A. C., captured the seventh heat in 13s., and T. F. Brenton, Glenwood A. C., five yards, walked over in the eighth heat. First and second in the first trials were allowed to run in the second trials. After the disposition of the latter it was ascertained that Bissel, Dudgeon, Stuart and Morse were qualified for the final heat. Stuart won by two feet. Time, 12¾s.

In the two-mile walk, fifteen entries, T. H. Noonen, Seventy-first regiment, one minute allowance, who started under protest, won a fine race in 17m. 3s., actual time.

The first heat of the run of 400 yards had four starters. L. H. Warren, Glenwood A. C., 18 yards, won in 38⅘s. The second heat, six competitors, A. T. Greenough, New York, 21 yards, won in 36⅘s. In the final heat Greenough won by two feet in 36½s.

The run of 600 yards had six starters. G. H. Taylor, Columbia College, 21 yards, won in 1m. 28s.

The Six Days' Walk.—Of the forty-one men who started on the six days' tramp at Gilmore's ten were on the track at the finish. These were: Panchot, who walked 480 miles; Merritt, 475 miles; Krohne, 455 miles; O'Brien, 431 miles; Byrne, 427 miles; Noden, 425 miles; Brodie, Willis, Stanley and Day. It will thus be seen that Merritt equaled the performance of Ennis in the late international walk, while Panchot, the winner, scored five miles more, Krohne equaling the performance of Harriman. There are plenty of men in this country who will do good work on the track; they only need some one to hire a hall and give them a chance to display their leg powers. Now that pedestrianism is taking its place among the recognized occupations of civilized life, these geniuses, it is to be hoped, will be allowed to bloom.

Rackets.—The championship matches, played at the New York Racket Club Court, Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, last Saturday, after closely contested work, resulted as follows:

FIRST GAME.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total.
Mr. Lydig....................	15	15	16	15	61
Mr. Dixon....................	10	6	18	8	42

SECOND GAME.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Mr. LaMontagne....................	15	15	15	45
Mr. Souther..........................	10	10	11	31

Now Let our Law-givers Pass the Act.—The two lazy men of one of the New York clubs made a match last night, "go as you please" from Fifth Avenue Hotel to Harlem Bridge. They started promptly at 8 A. M., Mr. J. crossing Madison Square toward Third avenue and Mr. P. up Fifth avenue. Later.—The judges stationed at Harlem Bridge report Mr. J. as having arrived at 8:36 and Mr. P. at 9:14, both with their ulsters on. P. came up in a cab and J. by the L road.

Polo.—The Philadelphia Polo Club defeated the International Club, four games to three, at Philadelphia last Wednesday. The players were: Philadelphians—Messrs. Fitzgerald (captain), Rucker, Peterson, Thomas, Adams, Mayer, Ash and Sank; Internationals—Messrs. McKee (captain), Barber, Harmer, Block, Grubb, Powell, Richardson and Wagner.

—The Staten Island Cricket Club's new professional, George Lane, has just arrived from England. He is unquestionably a very fine bowler, and a good all-round player. The club's grounds are in excellent condition, and almost ready for play. At the last meeting sixteen new members were elected, and the list of members shows over 250 active, and 75 junior players. Taking everything into consideration, the Island Club never began a season with better prospects. The following officers were elected for the current year: President, Wm. Krebs; Vice-President, W. H. Clark; Secretary, W. H. Daridge, 62 Wall street, New York; Treasurer, Wm. Betts; Board of Directors, R. B Whittemore, George S. Scofield, Jr., L. P. Bayard, E. W. Stevens and W. M. Donald.

Arms vs. Legs.—In July, 1845, this match, which from its novel character attracted an immense number of spectators, was played on the cricket ground of the Railway Tavern at Reading, Eng. The players on one side consisted of eleven, with only one arm each; while on the other side each had but one leg—saving a wooden one. One of the umpires had lost both arms, and the other had "not a leg to stand upon." A referee was also selected who had neither arms nor legs! At the commencement of the play the "odds" were in favor of the One-arms, notwithstanding the Single-legs had many backers. During the first innings, in consequence of the soft nature of the ground from the late rains, no less than three legs were broken; but these were soon "set" without the aid of a medical man, a neighborhood carpenter skillfully performing the "operation." At the termination of the game the score stood thus: Single-legs, first innings, 25; second innings, 46; total, 71. One-arms, first innings, 50; second innings, 60; total, 110. Subsequently other matches of a like nature have been played. F. S.

—The sixth annual athletic meeting of the Stevens Institute Athletic Association will be held at their grounds at Hoboken, May 3. The following events are now open for all amateurs; Dash of 100 yards and one mile walk, both handicaps. Entries close on the 28th inst.

—The Union Athletic Club, of Boston, will hold athletic games some time in the last of May. The club propose to lay a track on the Boston base-ball grounds. New uniforms of scarlet and gray have been adopted and the purchase of permanent athletic grounds will probably be consummated before very long.

—A ten-mile trial of speed and endurance will take place at Eagle Hall, Hoboken, N. J., Saturday evening, April 26, at 7:30 o'clock, under the auspices of H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.'s employees.

—Forest and Stream, in its current issue of April 17, contains a full list of all the awards to dogs in the sporting classes at the late exhibition, and next week will print the awards in the non-sporting classes. In its editorial comments it makes some suggestions respecting future decisions and qualifications of Judges which are well worth consideration. This very conscientious journal has maintained its position as the representative of the higher class of sportsmen ever since its inception six years ago, and under its present able management it will always continue to command respect and success. The London *Field* and kindred journals abroad have never hesitated to extol its merits and encourage it to keep the enviable position which it now occupies in the front rank of sporting journalism in America. All its departments are under special editors, and we know not which to give most credit to—its Fish Culture, Rifle, Natural History, Yachting, or Chess Departments. For families it is most unexceptionable in character, and many of its patrons and contributors are ladies.—*Commercial Advertiser, April* 18.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, for the election of a Board of Trustees, and for such other business as may be introduced, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 111 Fulton street, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the Eighth day of May, 1879, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day. Thaddeus C. Banks, Secretary.
Dated New York City, April 21, 1879.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

E. H. H.—You may find shell boat at Roaher's, foot 135th st., Harlem.

S. B., Cleveland, Ohio.—Fifty pounds weight of bow means 50 pounds pull.

J. P. P., Boston.—The State Bureau of Immigration of Texas is located at Austin.

M. E. W., Morris, Minn.—The best dog for duck shooting is a Chesapeake Bay dog.

W. H. W.—Wild fowl shooting in New York State prohibited after the first of May.

B. D. W., Boston.—The name you desire we cannot give, nor can we find the articles referred to.

R. H., Pleasant Mount, Pa.—The interpeculum of a fish is the flap that covers the gill—the cheek.

J. W. P., Chillicothe, O.—The rust preventives advertised in our columns are all good and reliable.

Subscriber, Columbus, O.—For fancy pigeons write to Chas. Reiche & Bros., Chatham st., New York.

J. P. H., Oneida, N. Y.—For animal glass eyes send to Wallace, taxidermist, North William st., New York.

L. H. S., Saratoga, N. Y.—Wild rice is advertised in our columns. We know of none for sale in New York.

J. O. S., North Lansing, N. Y.—We publish all news about wild pigeons in our news columns as soon as it reaches us.

H. A., Chambly, Canada.—The Boudren hunting and fishing lamps are made by the White Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, Conn.

H. N. L.—Write to Geo. W. Read & Co., 200 Lewis St., New York, for shell boat material. Possibly you may get the stock in your neighborhood.

S. L. A., San Francisco.—Is that "petroleum jelly" recommended as being a good thing for guns? Is this the same article as "vaseline?" Ans. Yes.

Wm. E. H., New York.—Greenwood Lake is as convenient to New York city as any fishing ground for black bass. You will find pickerel in Schroon Lake.

Canada, Penn.—You will find much information of the Ontario country in back numbers of this paper. Consult, also, "Hallock's Sportsman's Gazetteer."

H. B.—English sparrows are not fastidious about where they roost at night. The condition of the stoop in the morning would indicate that they have a partiality for cornices.

W. W. J., New York.—For good gunning and fishing next August you may go with your family to any of the villages on the South Side of Long Island, or to Barnegat. Kinsey's is a good place.

A. H. W., San Francisco.—How and where may I obtain the game laws of the U. S. in full? Also, the name of some good and cheap book on sporting. Ans. Send us your real address and we will supply you.

J. L., Shawneetown, Ill.—One day recently while hunting I burst my gun. I can assign no reason for the cause. Can you? Ans. No; but if you take the bursted barrels to a gunsmith he should be able to tell you.

S. T. L., Applebachsville, Pa.—1. For Batty's book on trapping send to Orange Judd Co., New York. 2. The rifle is safe. 3. The best part of Michigan for trapping is the Upper Peninsula. 4. Wash your dog with kerosene oil.

J. M. W., Boston.—Can you recommend me some good book on duck decoy making, if there is such a work? Ans. See "Sportsmen's Gazetteer" and John E. Long's "Wild Fowl Shooting." For sale by Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway.

W. L. C.—For general chart from Charleston, S. C., to Jacksonville, Fla., write to Merrill's Sons, 179 Water st., New York. Price 50 cents, or $1 if included in two sections. They also have detail charts and Harber charts of same coast.

H. A. R., Weymouth.—Please send address to office. Have letter for you. Cast iron weighs .261lbs. to the cubic inch, and lead .411lbs. Dimension: 26ft. over all, 21ft. water line, 7ft. beam and 4ft. draft will make an excellent cutter. See last issue.

Doctor, Tarboro, N. C.—Where can I get a book on preparing and stuffing birds, and what will it cost? Ans. "Coues' Manual of Ornithology," $2.50; or "Maynard's Naturalist's Guide," $2. Order from Orange Judd Company, 245 Broadway, New York.

B. H., Frederick, Md.—How long before the Kennel Register will be out? I would like to have two Irish setters entered. What will be the cost, and whom shall I apply to? Ans. Kennel Register just out. To be obtained only of J. W. Munson, Secretary, N. Kennel Club.

F. N., Lockport, N. Y.—Where can I get copies of the game laws for this State for the use of the club at this place, and at what cost? Ans. For Game Laws State of New York address Senator Alfred Wagstaff, Chairman Game Committee, House of Representatives, Albany.

B., Meriden, Conn.—Where can I obtain the best book containing information respecting the points used in judging dogs? Ans. "Stonehenge's 'Dogs of the British Islands'" contains the information, but we have the points for judging in pamphlet form which we can send you for 50 cents.

Subscriber, Buffalo.—Please inform me in next issue what is understood by a "Burdette" cocker. Ans. They take their name from Mr. F. Burdette, Secretary of the Birmingham show, who possessed a breed of black cockers which at his death were scattered. They were very handsome, and splendid workers, and won wherever shown.

R. M. L., Scranton, Pa.—What treatment do you recommend in case of red mange, where the disease has been in existence, in a mild form, for the greater part of a year? Ans. From six to ten drops Fowler's Solution of arsenic twice a day and the following preparation, applied externally: sulphur 8 ozs., whale oil 8 ozs., oil of tar ½oz., ung. Hydrag ½oz.; rub well in and wash off and repeat in three days.

A. J. J.—1. Is there any yellow fever in Florida? 2. Which is the best place to go? 3. How much capital could a man get along with? 4. How is the game? Ans. 1. Not at present. 2. That depends upon what you go for. 3. That depends upon the capacity of the young man and the way he proposes to use his capital. 4. In some parts of the State there is abundant game of all kinds. In other parts you will find hardly anything.

J. H. B., Mt. Airy, N. C.—Do you know anything of the Baker three-barrel breech-loading gun? Are they liked by the sporting fraternity for small game? What size, weight and length, etc., would you recommend? Ans. There is no Parker 3-barrel gun. You undoubtedly refer to the Baker 3-barrel, a cut and description of which will be found in the advertising department of Forest and Stream. They are much liked by many sportsmen. For small game a 12-gauge 28 inch barrel.

E. S. H., Goshen, Mass.—1. Can you tell me the price of "Sporting Sketches" by Francis Francis? 2. Have the relative merits of conical base vs. ordinary brass shells ever been discussed in your journal? If so, what was the general opinion? 3. Is the ordinary brand of Dittmar powder quick enough for snipe shooting? Ans. 1. Fifteen shillings and sixpence. Send to the London *Field*, London, Eng. 2. Yes, the conical base shells came out ahead. 3. See the discussion of this q on which has been carried on in our columns.

W. E. L., Cincinnati.—1. Please state whether a thoroughbred dog's get will be affected after once lining a cur bitch? 2. Also, whether a thoroughbred bitch's get will be affected after once being lined by a cur dog? 3. Please let me know which is the best book on non-sporting dogs, especially terriers? Ans. 1. Your question is rather obscure. Do you mean, will the dog's future get be affected? if so, we answer no. 2. They sometimes throw back (if you mean the bitch and not the get), but our theory is that the influence applies more to color than to characteristics. 3. "Stonehenge's 'Dogs of the British Islands.'"

F. E. J, New York.—Can you inform me where I can obtain a copy of the game laws of this State? 2. What are the best trout streams in the Adirondacks? Ans. 1. Apply to Col. Alfred Wagstaff, Chairman of Committee on Game Laws, State Legislature, Albany, New York 2. It is hard to answer your question categorically, You would do well to refer to Wallace's "Adirondack Guide," a capital volume of some 400 pages, with maps and copious illustrations, giving all the principal lakes, streams, mountains, routes, distances, hotels, names of guides, and all manner of instructions. Price $1.75. We can furnish it.

W. B. R., St. Joseph, Mich.—1. Is there are any kind of spring grab hook that will take fish by the tail when they strike the fly or bait to throw it into their mouth? 2. In your number of March 47 "Monmouth" in describing game of the "Cœur D'Alene" county mentions among other game "Capercailzie," or cock of the mountains. Is it the same bird of that name in Norway and Sweden? I am pretty well posted in ornithology, but I was not aware of any Capercailzie on the American continent. Is it a fact? Ans. 1. See barbless hook advertised by Aul & Co., Bloomsburg, Pa. 2. "Monmouth" probably refers to the blue grouse *canace obscura*

W. L. A., Phila.—Is Labrador a good place to collect specimens of sea birds in the months of July and August? Also what way is there to get there? I think there were one or two large pleasure parties up there last summer. Do you know of any this year that I could join? Ans. Prof. Coues has collected 169 varieties of land and sea birds in Labrador. See his monograph to Philadelphia Academy of Science, 1861. You can collect best in months of July and August, though there are about three months of summer. You can reach Labrador by an occasional trading vessel from Canada early in June. Expeditions are often made and previously advertised. Address Prof. Charles Linden, Academy of Sciences, Buffalo, N. Y., for probable chances the coming summer.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous communications will be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of the mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Friday, April 25.—Philadelphia Kennel Club Bench Show, Phila.
Saturday, April 26.—Base Ball: Yale vs. Holyoke, at Holyoke, Mass.; Albany vs. Capitol City, at Albany, N. Y.

THAT "DOG IN THE MANGER."—Some persons seem to have misapprehended the tenor or intent of an editorial allusion in the last issue of this paper. The "Dog in the Manger" is only a proverbial dog of ill repute, and our reference thereto was purely metaphorical, intended to apply in a general way to that class of chronic grumblers and envious persons who take pleasure in dissensions, and delight in creating them; to those, in fact, who grudge to others what they cannot obtain and secure for themselves.

HOW TO LOAD FOR GAME.—In the Rifle Department of our last issue of the FOREST AND STREAM one of our most intelligent and experienced mountain men gave our readers an instructive article on arms and ammunition for large game—referring of course to the use of the Rifle In our Gun Department also two well known sportsmen kindly gave their ideas as to the proper weapons and loads to use for divers kinds of birds and small animals. Not the least interesting feature of their expression was their very wide difference of opinion.

Now, gentlemen readers who know it all, here is an opportunity to ventilate your private views and experiences. Let us hear from as many of you as will, what you have to say on this subject. It is a problem long studied, and well worthy of a full and accurate solution. The instruction which you jointly and severally may be able to impart will much benefit the fraternity of sportsmen. What is really needed is a formula or key by which the novice may utilize the knowledge which the expert has acquired by repeated crucial experiments. Mechanical ingenuity has devised measures for powder and lead which secure uniformity of charges, and manufacturers have applied them to fixed ammunition, so that nice calculations as to weights and quantities are rendered unnecessary. The next advance is to secure a differential scale by which to apply designated charges to varying distances and the kinds of game to be shot. Sizes of pellets are indicated by numbers. What we desire especially to know is the effective power of these respective sizes at long or shorter ranges, contingent upon the length and calibre of barrel and the amount of choke. The published results of experimental tests will enable us to decide. Gentlemen: the question is open for discussion.

THE AMERICAN YACHT FLEET.

STATISTICS relating to the earlier days of yachting in America are exceedingly meagre and difficult to get at. Even at the present time, owing to the want of a central organization, such as the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen is to the rowing public, the National Association to the turf, or the International to the game of base ball, statistics and accurate information of any kind are still in a more or less chaotic condition. The various systems of measurement of different clubs preclude a close estimate of tonnage, the vagueness of the definition of "depth" being especially troublesome in this respect. The class and character of the boats are too often left in doubt to any one not acquainted with them individually. When we arrive at that stage of development which will justify, if not necessitate, the establishment of some central association, with ample powers delegated from the leading clubs, such as the Yacht Racing Association of Great Britain, we will no doubt have less complaint to make about the irregularities and want of harmony among the many clubs now scattered along the coasts and upon the Great Lakes. If the advance of yachting in the future keeps pace with that of the decade just passed, another ten or fifteen years will actually see us surpass the British fleet in numbers, though it will be a long while yet before we can out-ton the average of their vessels. With almost every club book published at our command, and a multitude of material to draw upon, the following may be taken as a pretty close approximation to the truth, and will serve to show the great strides sailing has made among the masses in spite of maritime decay and long years of commercial depression. At the close of the war, 1865, there were ten organized clubs in America with hardly 800 members. In 1879 we find one hundred organized clubs with a membership of over 7,500, and a number of new clubs in process of formation. The American fleet at the opening of the year consisted of 150 schooners, average fifty two tons; 308 sloops, average fourteen tons; forty steamers, average thirty five tons; six yawls, average twenty tons; and ten cutters, average twenty five tons. For the purposes of comparison it may be interesting to turn to our issue of December 26, 1878 where similar figures will be found concerning the British yacht fleet. The general average tonnage of the latter runs up as high as forty seven, that of our fleet about twenty seven tons. We have besides about 300 "open boats" rigged as cats and jib-and-mainsails, the above figures including only cabin yachts. There are also a dozen nondescripts and catamarans, which may be classed with the open boats.

THE ASSASSIN'S UNCERTAIN AIM.

A CURIOUS study in the doctrine of chances is afforded in the immunity of sovereigns who are subjected to the deliberate and repeated assault of the conspirator's weapon. The aim of the assassin, whether with dagger-thrust or pistol ball, is a noticeably uncertain one. The records of shots at royalty contain a preponderance of those misses which riflemen are accustomed to term "unaccountables." The long list of names whose owners have won for themselves lasting veneration or obloquy by the assassination of rulers is far outnumbered by another list of would-be assassins whose designs some trivial circumstance, or an unnerved aim has frustrated.

While Czar Alexander II was taking his customary morning walk in St. Petersburg the other morning a Nihilist assailant approaches within a few feet of the sovereign, takes deliberate aim, and fires four shots at him. Wonderful to relate, the Emperor remains uninjured. And this is his third apparently miraculous escape from death! Within a twelvemonth other attempts, alike futile, have been made upon King William of Germany, King Alphonso of Spain and King Humbert of Italy. With the exception of the wounds sustained by King William these sovereigns escaped untouched. Still more remarkable are the statistics of the last three decades. During this period there have been more than thirty attempted assassinations of rulers, of which only seven, or less than one-fourth, have been successful. If any men do lead charmed lives we may accord the distinction to sovereigns. Now, whence this immunity? Is it a gift of the gods? Is it inherent in royalty? Before such feats of forefending bullet shots and sabre strokes, the sleight-of-hand and powder tricks of Blitz and Heller pale their fires, and the shades of the defunct magicians step to the rear abashed.

Invulnerability to the onslaught of foes has ever been a favorite attribute of the heroes of myth and romance. Achilles, dipped by his mother Thetis in the magic waters of the Styx, withstood unharmed the weapons of gods and men. Troubled by ill omens Frigga exacted from all created things a promise not to harm her son Baldur the Beautiful, the most beloved of the gods of Odin's race; and the great, bluff, good-natured deities of the Norseman used to amuse themselves by hurling their huge war maces at Baldur as a target. Among all nations that have left us a literature we find recurring, in one form or another, this idea of immunity from the laws and penalties of natural forces, the dream of a mortal clothed with the fate-forefending attributes of an immortal.

In these latter times we are more logical. We reject the supernatural, and attribute miraculous effects to natural causes. The Czar, to be sure, in his speech last week gave his very simple explanation of those four straying shots when he said, "This is the third time God has saved me." For an emperor who wears his crown by divine right and for the people who are his subjects, also by divine right, nothing could be more natural than this notion of a divine interposition to unnerve the arm of the would-be regicide, or to turn aside the deadly bullet in its flight. This *Deus ex machina* system is both convenient and edifying, and eminently adapted to suit the ends of royalty. It satisfies the Emperor if it does not the Nihilists. But scientific reasoners and non-believers in the *Dei gratia* claims of royalty may assign more prosaic reasons why a marksman shooting at royalty should miss his mark. For instance, may not these "unaccountables," as they are termed in target practice, which sovereigns so readily ascribe to Providential interference be directly attributable to the flustration of the marksmen, or to what our simple backwoodsmen would term aggravated "buck fever?" It takes a wonderfully cool head and steady hand to shoot with any exactness under the tremendous excitement which must possess a regicide in the supreme moment of his crime. It is not enough to be a wonderful marksmen under ordinary conditions, the demand upon the whole mental and nervous organization of the man engaged in such an undertaking is so extraordinary that it effectually nullifies all things else. There is no necessity for otherwise seeking to account for the wild shots of fanatics and socialistic reformers. It is perfectly in accordance with natural laws that the most skillful expertness under ordinary conditions should go for naught when brought to such a test. Had the mythical Tell had occasion to use the arrow reserved for Gessler, the chances would have been overwhelmingly in favor of that tyrant's safety.

A HORSE-BACK HOMILY.

IN our Kennel columns to-day will be found a sketch of North Carolina fox hunting, over the familiar signature of "T. G. T." Few persons who have read these spirited papers contributed from time to time to the FOREST AND STREAM would imagine that they were written by a septuagenarian; and we trust that our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Thos. Goode Tucker, of Gaston, North Carolina, will not deem it an unwarrantable editorial license when we inform our readers (as he himself tells us in a private note) that he last week celebrated his seventy-second birthday. This is an instance of hale old manhood and well preserved physical vigor well worthy of note. "The days of our years are three-score years and ten, and if by reason of strength they be four-score years, yet," the Hebrew leader asserts, "is their strength labor and sorrow." But here is a man who, having passed beyond the allotted threescore years and ten, thinks nothing of being in the saddle before daybreak; who follows the music of the hounds from sunrise to sunset, and into the night if necessary; who tires out his relays of horses, and, while younger comrades of the chase have fallen into the rear, rarely owns up to fatigue himself. We confess that it is not so much the result as the cause at which we marvel, when our correspondent further adds that at the time of writing after a two days' hunt he was confined to the house with a resultant attack essentially like that which disabled "Pious Jems" (Col. Gordon, of Mississippi), some years ago. After a ten-days' rough-and-tumble in the saddle "Pious Jems" found himself on crutches for three years, until at last falling into a personal encounter with an old enemy, he excitedly flung the sticks away and never after found any use for them. Truly an enemy in need is a friend indeed.

We can heartily sympathize with the hero of a thousand hunts, shut up in the house and thinking about "that old red" he saw on his way home the other day and planned taking his brush. A man may be ailing all his life and yet be in a way contented; but one who has had seventy odd years of health does not immediately accept bodily inactivity with good temper. When the physicians, in Wilkie Collins' "Shocking Story," warned the old general, "at his age and keeping in mind his weakened leg, to ride no more restive horses, but get a quiet cob," the old man, sorely mortified and offended, testily replied: "If I am fit for nothing but a quiet cob I will ride no more." And he kept his word; no one ever saw the general on horseback again.

It were a pleasing speculation to conjecture what an inexhaustible fund of sporting reminiscences such a long experience with men and things and a devotion to exhilarating sport must have stored up in one's memory. The typical Southern sportsman of the old school is a man deeply versed in woodland lore; who has a rare knowledge of all that pertains to the horse, the dog and the gun, possesses a wide acquaintance with men of kindred tastes, and unites, with a keen appreciation of what is worthy of remembrance, the rare faculty of drawing from the past such stories—humerous, stirring and pathetic—as were never written in books. Who that has gathered with the huntsmen around the great open fire-place, or has stretched himself before the camp-fire in the soft Southern night, to listen hour after hour as story follows story, reminiscence recalls reminiscence, and the scenes of other days are depicted clear and vivid in the flickering glow of the pine-knots, has not felt at least a momentary regret that these memories must be lost with their recalling, and the pictures must fade with the uncertain reflection of the fire-light upon the forest trees. And yet the charm is much in the telling. Spoken words, when accompanied with all the subtle influences of the hearer's mood, the *rapport* of the surroundings and the personality of the speaker, possess a strange fascination which the printed page fails to preserve.

There is much prating about the fraternal feelings of sportsmen, and much of it is hollow cant, best unsaid. That there may in truth exist such a sentiment, and that its kindly in-

fluences are not purely imaginary he may know who with younger eyes and younger ears has seen and heard these silver-haired companions of half a century's hunting experiences thus reviewing the incidents of the years. And then perhaps he may learn that mutual esteem and good will result not simply from the kindred tastes which unite them as sportsmen, but in the qualities as well which make them true men.

Our real intent in this personal allusion to Col. Tucker and his ilk is to insist upon the moral which scores and scores of American business and professional men may draw from the picture. We are not idly and foolishly exalting sport and carping at earnest work. Life is serious, as all of us who are not clams nor butterflies discover before we are through with it; the responsibilities imposed by its relations are grave enough for every one; and he who shirks is not a man. But no more is it manly to set at defiance all physical laws; to blindly ignore the most common principles of cause and effect, to barter health for gold and physical manhood for place. Our streets are filled with throngs of men who are gray and bent before their time; the death notices of our newspapers are overcrowded with names which appear there thirty and fifty years sooner than they ought to; the obituary column may not rarely be condensed to a simple story of unrecognized suicide. The lesson of moderation is a lesson which in American society to-day cannot be too repeatedly nor too emphatically insisted upon; it is a lesson which in a thousand instances is learned only when its usefulness must give way to regret. It does not of necessity follow that every man shall mount his horse and set out across country after a fox's brush, nor make his bull's-eye at Creedmoor, nor bring down the quail in its flight, nor cast his fly for the trout; we cannot all command yachts nor go to the ends of the earth in quest of amusement. But there are offered to every man abundant opportunities of one kind or another for relaxation and invigoration. The neglect to improve these is as much of a sin as some of those offences which happened to receive mention in the Decalogue. We know a minister whose sermons would be tenfold more edifying and himself a thousand times more of a Christian man could he only be induced to indulge in so simple a thing as an after-dinner game of croquet; to handle a rifle would make an entirely new being of him.

We believe in muscular Christianity.

—We recently received a call from Mr. Wm. L. Bradbury, of Nason, Va., one of the editors of the *Southern Planter and Farmer*. This journal published at Richmond, is the leading agricultural journal of the South.

GAME PROTECTION.

New Hampshire.—Six men in Manchester were recently convicted and fined $10 each for having in possession and selling wild ducks out of season, and two parties were fined in the same manner from Ma 1 to June 15. I don't know how it is in other streams in the State, but the law puts a stop to our bass fishing in Grand River, as good a stream f r bass as flows into Lake Erie. For the law says no fishing at the only time we can catch them. The river as a rule does not run down enough to make good fishing before May 1, at which time we enjoy the best of fishing until about the 15th of June, when the bass begin spawning, and we have no more fishing. In mid-summer one may see the bass—great two and three-pound fellows—within a foot of the shore, watching their spawning-beds; and I would like to see the angler smart enough to take one of them. Occasionally one may be caught with a fly, but it is seldom they will notice any bait. The bass fishermen here are very much provoked. The law might increase the bass tenfold, and it would benefit no one but the Lake men, who have their pounds set from one end of the Lake to the other. If the Legislature had, instead of this law, passed more stringent laws in regard to Lake fishing they would have done a much more sensible thing. Tons of small fish are brought in, and, for want of use, thrown into vats and the oil b iled out of them, or perhaps sold for a mere nothing for some other purpose. Why cannot these m n be compelled to dump these fish back into the Lake? Nanit.

Painsville, O., April 11.

The Rifle.

—In the very remarkable scores chronicled in our last issue as having been made at the Columbia Rifle Range, Washington, D. C., by Messrs. Ben. Chambers and Col. J. O. P. Burnside, we should have been pleased if our correspondent had told us at the time of writing that the Remington rifle was used, as we have since been informed was the fact. We believe that Mr. Chambers' score of 134 out of a possible 150 is the largest score on record by any rifle in thirty consecutive shots. There were no sighting shots.

Massachusetts—*Gardner, April* 12.—The following are the newly elected officers of the Gardner Rifle Club: President, H. C. Knowlton; Vice-President, C. O. Bent; Secretary and Treasurer, Alec Knowlton; Executive Committee, A. Coleman, S. B. Hildreth. At the annual meeting held at Cataract Hall, in the South Village, the club voted to enlarge their building at the range, and make such other improvements upon the grounds as are needed. It was voted to hold meetings at Hackmatack range every Wednesday for practice. After examining the different targets now in use, the club has come to the conclusion that there are none that give so good an idea of the scores made at short range as the ring target, and this has been adopted. The following are the scores this week, 200 yards, off-hand. The day was fine and all that could be desired for this class of sporting:

	R.	C.	R.	C.	Totals.	
G F Ellsworth	38	46	57	47	175	93
F E Nichols	32	45	53	44	125	89
G R Pratt	71	43	76	44	147	87
I N Dodge	55	44	71	44	136	88
Wm Austin	66	44	54	40	120	84
O Ditson	55	40	58	42	111	82

Massachusetts—*Worcester, April* 10.—Mr. Wm. Perry, of this city, and a well-known local shot, has developed a novel trial of skill. He rests a glass ball on a slight knoll or other elevation, about 50 feet away, and with a Winchester repeating rifle fires at the ground under it. The glass ball is thrown into the air by the shock of the rifle ball striking the ground, and he reloads the rifle and shoots the glass ball while it is in the air. He succeeded at the first trial, and his practice indicates that he will be able to achieve the feat often.

Walnut Hill.—A fish-tail, 12 o'clock wind, forced the scores down in the second match of the long-range classified series. The shooters declared that a more thoroughly aggravating wind never blew over the range. Quite a number of spectators were present at the range:

J P Brown.

500	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	2—68
900	5	5	2	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	6—67
1,000	5	2	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—65—200

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
D Webster	68	68	57	193
J S Sumner	70	60	59	189
A Hebbard	59	59	51	151
M L Bradford	58	55	55	168
W W Morse	59	38	40	137
O Edwards	56	39	11	106
F Taylor	60	29	withdrew	
J H Wilkinson	68	62	withdrew	
W C Howard	62	59	withdrew	

On Saturday, at 200 yards, the scores were better, but the bad weather kept away many of the spectators. The moist weather made the guns work well, however, Jewell and Frye, in the "Winchester Rifle" match, using Maynard's of .35 and .40 calibre, equaled the remarkable performance of Mr. Farrow in the same competition in March last as to the number of points made (71), though his score outranked theirs, in winding up with four "bulls." The Winchester match had 25 entries, the best scores following:

O M Jewell	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—71
J N Frye	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—71
W Charles	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—69
H Mortimer	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	3—63
H Tyler	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—62
C R Grilling	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—69

Mammoth Rifle Gallery—*Boston, April* 19.—The shooting this week at this gallery has been, we think, the finest shooting at 50 yards that has ever occurred in this country. Mr. Frank Hollis, on Wednesday last, succeeded in getting eight consecutive bull's-eyes, a feat never before done in this gallery in its three years' life. Mr. Hollis takes the extra prize of $20, offered by the management, and they are ready to pay the same amount to as many as can equal Mr. Hollis' very brilliant shooting. The competition is still very strong, and several aspirants for clean scores follow very closely in Mr. Hollis' steps. No doubt before another week the management will be obliged to announce more clean scores. Messrs. Bradford and Lamb have both made 39 twice this last week. The following is the summary of the best scores, 150 feet, rounds 8, possible 40:

Frank Bollis	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—40
Wm Bradford	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—39
George Lamb	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—39
U A Pollard	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—38
C Edwards	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—38
W B Raymond	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—38
E S Tousey, Jr.	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	5—38
Edwin W Archer	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—37
Wm H Restarick	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—37
A P Holman	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—37

Medford—The renewed competition in the classified match (April series) took place at Bellevue Range, April 16, and resulted in following scores:

First Class.

H Withington	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—45
C H Rassell	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—45

Second Class.

W G Tousey	4	6	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—45
E W Archer	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—43
R Sawyer	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—43

Third Class.

H L Harris	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—43
A B Archer	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
E F Kenrick	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	3—35
F A Tucker	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	2—55

Connecticut—*Collinsville, April* 17.—At a regular meeting of the Canton Rod and Gun Club, held to-day, the following scores were made off-hand, 200 yards:

	Mass.	Creed.		Mass.	Creed
O B Hull	104	41	J D Andrews	52	38
J Hamilton	103	43			

The following is the score of this week's shooting at Hackmatack Range, Gardner, by the Gardner Rifle Club, 200 yds., off-hand:

	M.	C.	M.	C.	M.	C.
A E Robbins	80	44	83	45	163	89
H C Knolton	75	43	77	43	152	86
C O Bent	76	42	72	45	148	87
G R Pratt	81	43	66	43	147	86
F E Nichols	51	43	84	46	141	89
I N Dodge	67	43	72	45	139	88
G F Ellsworth	63	42	74	44	137	86
Charles Hinds	46	43	49	45	95	86
O Ditson	42	40	47	38	89	78

New York City.—Greener's West Side Rifle Team weekly score, 200 yards, target reduced; possible 50:

John Roesner	47	A Dory	42
G Greener	45	C Welker	42
J Reitweisner	41	J Och	42
S R Campbell	44	M Homanner	41
E Holzmann	43		

An Echo of the Tournament.—There is a pleasant flavor about the following note from one of the defeated teams in the Forest and Stream Tournament. It but formulates the feelings of all connected with the contest:

Catholic Institute, Newark, N. J., April 17, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Gentlemen—I have the pleasure to inform you that at the regular monthly meeting of the Catholic Institute Amateur Rifle Club, held the 10th inst., the thanks of the club were tendered to you for your efforts to make the late tournament in New York successful, and for your generous encouragement of a pleasant and useful recreation. We also feel bound to give expression to our pleasure at the courtesy extended to us by the gentlemen whom we met on that occasion, Dr. Dudley, of the Empire Rifle Club, whose team shot on the same evening as ours, and Mr. Conlin, of the gallery, especially being very agreeable and attentive.

Respectfully yours, T. J. Ryan, Sec. *pro tem.*

Creedmoor.—The sixth annual opening of the ranges of the National Rifle Association took place on the 16th. The weather being fine, a good company went down with their rifles, some for long and others for short range work. At the long ranges practice scores only were made, the 900 and 1,000 yards targets showing the white disk very frequently. The long rangers will soon have a new experience since it is proposed to move the belt of trees lying at the west of the range. This will of course affect the gusts of wind and possibly show a result on the scores. The match of the day was for the *Turf Field and Farm* Badge. In this there were twenty-seven entries, and very good scores by each and every one, 33 being the lowest record shown. W. M. Farrow was the winner, and for the third time, which gave him the badge as his personal property. The conditions required 10 shots at 200 yards with any breech-loader; position, standing; open to all members of the N. R. A., except winners of the former *Turf Field and Farm* badges. The record of the day stood:

W M Farrow	47	A J Howlett	40
N O'Donnell	44	F J Donaldson	39
C E Blydenburgh	44	T J Dolan	39
F H Holton	43	W F Higgins	39
J W Todd	43	C H Eagle	39
Dr M M Maltby	42	A Anderson	39
D F Davids	42	J A Batry	38
J L Paulding	42	W A Robinson	38
A M Miller	42	W L Fisk	37
N D Ward	41	R Ficken	36
J W Mangam	40	Homer Fisher	36
J R Grohman	40	F H Baker	35
J C Mallery	40	A Smart	33
J L Miller	40		

The several contests for this badge have been won as follows:

1877—June 30, W. R Livermore, Spg., 42. July 28, J. F. Rathyen, Bal. S., 44. August 25, A. Anderson, R. M., 42. September 29, Lewis Case, R. M., 43. October 20, A. F. Finiels, S. C., 42. November 17, W. M. Farrow, Bal., 43. 1878—April 13, J. R. Grohman, R. S., 40. May 4, F. H. Holton, Bal., 42. June 8, C. E. Blydenburgh, Bal., 45. July 20, J. L. Paulding, S. C., 45. August 24, F. H. Holton, Bal. 44. September 7, G. L. Morse, Bal., 45. October 5, J. L. Paulding, S. C., 46. November 23, W. M. Farrow, Bal., 45. April 16, W. M. Farrow (final winner), Bal., 47.

The succeeding day of the season was the 19th, when the first contest for the champion marksman's badge of 1879 took place. The weather was very bad, but the match went on at 200 and 300 yards with State model rifles (Remington 50). The new badge is a fac-simile of the State badge, surrounded with a laurel wreath of gold, stained green, in Etruscan style. Pointed rays shoot from it, and it is attached to a gold clasp, on which are engraved the words, "Champion Marksman, 1879." Rain and snow fell on the range up to 3 P. M. It then cleared and was cold, with a strong head wind during the shooting. There were twenty-six entries, and the best scores were as follows:

C H Eagle	42	J L Paulding	37
T S Dolan	41	G F Merchant	36
W J Underwood, Jr.	41	S H Denton, Jr.	35
C F Robbins	39	U Wood	35
J R Grohman	38	E L Dows	32
N D Ward	37	J H Jones	26

—C. E. Blydenburgh was in town last week from his far-away Western home. He appeared at Creedmoor, and was about the galleries telling some tall tales of Western marksmanship.

—The Seppenfeldt and South Brooklyn teams met again for a gallery contest on the evening of the 16th. The men fired at 200-yard targets reduced, and had a very close battle of it, the full scores standing:

Seppenfeldt Rifle Team—Isaac Garretson, Capt.

John W Adams	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—43
Wm Seppenfeldt	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—46
Albert Keller	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—46
P Brennan	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5—45
H Juehne	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5—44
G G Wells	5	4	4	5	5	4	3	5	5—44
Isaac Garrison	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—43
Max Kern	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—42
O Fitzpatrick	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—41
John Rem	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	4	5	4—36—428

South Brooklyn Rifle Team—Capt T. H. Roche.

T H Roche	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—47
F A Stratton	5	3	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—46
W McKune	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—44
A H Anderson	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—46
Dr G W Welly	5	4	4	5	5	3	4	5	4—44
D Tratter	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	5—43
J Burns	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—42
J N Naugaton	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4—42
J B Bingleton, Jr.	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	5—41
Chi Ziegler	4	3	4	3	4	4	5	4	4—39—434

New Jersey—*Brinton Range.*—The grounds of the N. J. State Rifle Association were opened for the season on the 15th with the fourth contest for a Remington rifle; all comers; 200 yards; any rifle; position, standing; ten scoring shots; sixteen entries. The following were the leading scores: Frank Hyde, 44; W. M. Farrow, 43; W. A. Mulford, 43; A. J. Howlitt, 43; C. E. Blydenburgh, 42; J. L. Paulding, 42; J. S. Conlin, 41; F. J. Donaldson, 41; Dr. M. M. Maltby, 41; C. G. Zettler, 40; J. W. Mangam, 40; F. Alder, 39. Saturday, the 19th, the fourth match for a Ballard rifle was held. Open to all comers; any breech-loader; distance, 200 yards; rounds, 20; off-hand, and without cleaning. The scores were excellent, the following being the best: W. M. Farrow, 89; R. K. Buckman, 86; J. F. Hill, 86; W. A. Mulford, 84; H. Fisher, 83; S. T. B. Collins, 83; F. H. Halton, 82; J. W. Todd, 82; I. R. Denman, 81; F. Brown, 79; T. Fitz, 78; L. H. Greve, 84; C. M. Stimis, 71.

—A match at 200 yards, between teams of ten men from the Bergen Point, N. J., Rifle Club and the Massachusetts Rifle Association, will be decided on the respective ranges of the two clubs on the 26th, the result to be communicated by telegraph. The Massachusetts team will be a particularly strong one, and will consist of some of the best shots in the Association.

Newark.—The following is the weekly score of the Newark Amateur Rifle Club:

W C Gardner	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—48
Wm Hayes	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—48
J F Hill	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—45
The Felsburg	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—44
V Hesse, Jr.	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—43
W P McLeod	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	3	4—42
M Walsh	4	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	4—42
G L Fresche	5	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
J A Rodrigo	5	5	4	3	5	5	3	4	5	4—40
J Long	3	2	4	2	4	4	5	3	5	5—37

Columbia Rifle Association.—The first annual Spring Prize Meeting of the Columbia Rifle Association will be held

at the range, West End, N. J., Saturday, May 10. There will be five competitions. Programmes may be obtained of Major Henry Fulton, 283 Broadway, N. Y.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Aiken.*—The heavy clouds over the city on the 15th did not prevent a very big turn out on the opening day of the Aiken Schuetzenfest, and the warm rays of a bright sun soon made all happy. At 10 o'clock the procession started on Park avenue with Capt. Wagener in command. The Schuetzen Club, of Augusta, Ga., were accompanied by the Clinch Rifles as a guard of honor. At the Schuetzen Park M. D. S. Henderson delivered an oration. There was music and flags and military display, and, more than all, the beauties of Georgia and Carolina were out in force. The shooting opened at 12 o'clock. The Edgefield Hussars defeated the Richmond Hussars with a score of 316 against 302. G. W. Walker, of the Edgefield team, made the best score (52), with Lieut. C. A. Fleming, of the Richmonds, next with 51. The second day was a very stormy one, and the crowning of the king was suspended until fine weather came on. The principal scores stood:

Team Prize—1st prize, German Artillery; 2d prize, Edgefield Rifles. General Target, 100 yards—J. A. Bohler, 66; J. H. Wagener, 35; J. G. Tompkins, 23; T. W. Coward, 22; C. Kupper, 22. Schuetzen Ring Target, 200 yards—John D. Hahn, Augusta, 95; A. Guilfuss, Charleston, 93; C. Seel, Charleston, 92; John Dryer, Augusta, 88; J. J. Bredenberg, Augusta, 86; D. Sancken, Augusta, 83; Jno. Staubes, Jr., Aiken, 78; J. Hertz, Augusta, 77; D. Gercken, Augusta, 76; Wm. Volker, Augusta, 76; Wm. Wessels, Aiken, 75; A. D. Beckman, Aiken, 75; E. Summer, Aiken, 75; C. F. Vonsprecken, Augusta, 71. Schuetzen Centre Target, 200 yards—J. J. Bredenberg, 38; D. Sancken, 34; John D. Hahn, 27; A. Guilfuss, 18. The following is the total of each team: Team No. 1, Clinch Rifles, 86; Team No. 2, Edgefield Hussars, 74; Team No. 3, Oglethorpe Infantry, 70; Team No. 4, Richmond Hussars, 124; Team No. 5, Edgefield Rifles, 128; Team No. 6, Clarke Infantry, 29; Team No. 7, German Artillery, 128. The Edgefield Rifles and German Artillery tie resulted in the following scores: Edgefield Rifles, 38; German Artillery, 60.

NEW ORLEANS.—Frogmoor Range; Crescent City Rifle Club; the first prize a canoe, the second a pool of $3, and the third a bottle of champagne:

Louis Hall	20
A Devi	19
L R LeBreton	18
M Cousin	17
F A Cousin	16
N A Lorlt	14
G DeBuys	13
F Tabary	12
J A DeBlanc	11

—The fourth contest for the Mobile Trophy, between teams of militia came off at Frogmoor range on the 13th inst. The Louisiana field artillery were the first holders of the prize, then for two seasons the Washington Artillery teams were successful, and now it passes back to the first holders. Shooting began at noon, with the wind strong and variable, and so continued throughout the evening, blowing down one of the 500-yard targets, which caused considerable inconvenience and necessitated the finishing of the match on one target. The trophy was won by the Louisiana Field Artillery by the following scores:

Louisiana Field Artillery.	200 yards.	500 yards.	Totals.
John Glynn, Jr.	3 4 4 5 3 5 4—26	4 5 3 4 4 4 4—28	54
E Gschwind	4 4 3 4 4 5 4—28	3 4 4 5 2 5 0—23	51
F Salican	3 4 4 4 4 5 4—28	2 2 3 2 4 3 3—21	49
H B Thompson	3 4 3 4 3 4 4—27	0 5 2 3 4 3 3—20	47
E Bercegeay	4 4 3 2 4 4 5—26	3 2 2 3 4 3 4—21	47
E Guerin	3 3 4 5 3 3 2—23	0 3 2 3 5 2 2—16	39
J F Lati	3 3 4 3 3 3 2—21	4 0 0 3 2 0 2—11	32
P C Durel	2 4 3 4 4 3 0—20	5 4 4 4 2 3 3—25	45
Total			365

Washington Artillery.			
Wm Arms	4 4 5 3 5 4 3—28	4 4 5 5 5 2 4—29	57
Dudley Selph	4 4 4 5 5 4 4—30	3 3 4 3 5 4 3—25	55
G W Charlton	3 4 4 4 5 4 4—28	5 0 5 3 5 5 4—27	55
P Michel	4 3 4 2 4 2 4—23	4 5 2 3 2 3 4—23	45
H M Bradford	4 4 3 4 3 3 4—25	2 4 0 2 3 4 2—17	42
J C Sporl	4 3 5 3 0 4 3—22	2 2 3 5 0 2 0—16	38
H Dupre	3 2 2 2 4 3 3—19	4 3 2 5 0 2 0—16	35
John Miller	3 4 2 4 4 4 4—25	0 0 0 3 0 3 0— 6	31
Total			361

Continental Guards.			
D Rosenberg	2 3 3 2 4 3 4—21	3 3 4 4 5 5 5—29	50
T C McCarthy	4 3 3 4 4 4 2—24	3 2 3 5 5 4 4—26	50
Wm Pierce	4 4 3 3 2 4 3—23	4 3 3 5 2 4 3—22	45
E G Cathalongne	3 4 4 4 5 3 4—27	0 3 4 5 0 3 2—17	44
J K Renaud	4 3 3 4 3 5 5—26	0 0 2 5 4 4 4—19	45
John Wilson	3 3 2 4 4 3 5—25	0 4 3 3 0 3 3—14	39
C A Thed	4 3 4 5 3 2 4—25	0 0 3 0 0 3 4—11	36
W J Maltby	3 4 3 4 3 3 0—20	0 2 5 3 2 3 0—15	35
Total			342

The silver cup for the best individual score went to Lieut. Selph. For the Lilienthal Diamond Badge, at 500 yards, military rifles, 15 shots, the leading scores stood:

Dudley Selph	3 3 4 3 5 4 3 5 4 4 3 5 5 3 3—59
Wm Arms	4 4 5 5 5 2 4 2 2 4 4 4 5 3 3—56
G M Henderson	4 2 3 4 4 2 4 4 3 3 0 4 4 2 4—52
John Glynn, Jr.	4 5 3 4 4 4 4 0 0 4 4 5 2 0 2—45

ILLINOIS—*Chicago, April* 12.—At the invitation of the Lake View Rifle Club, the members of the Thomas Post Club participated in the opening of the new range at Lake View today. It was as perfect a place of enjoyment for a rifleman as it is possible to find anywhere, and there was a banquet which preceded the shooting, and which was provided by the wives and sisters of our comrades at Lake View. The score stood thus (distance, 200 yards; position, off-hand; wind, none):

Cram	4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 5—44
Tyrrell	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5—43
Hobbs	4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4—42
Austin	5 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 3 3—42
Bradley	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—41
Drury	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 3—40
Schaeffer	5 4 4 0 5 5 4 4 4 4—39
Freeman	4 4 4 4 3 3 5 3 4 5—39
Henrolin	3 4 4 4 3 4 5 4 4 4—39
Macauley	4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4—38
McConnell	3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4—38
Tilt	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 2 3—38
Chenoweth	4 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4—37
Burns	3 4 3 4 4 4 5 2 3 4—36
Bercherdt	3 0 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4—36
Chatfield	3 2 3 4 4 3 3 3 3 3—32
Guerney	4 4 0 3 4 3 4 4 3 2—31
Hancheit	3 4 3 2 0 2 4 5 4 3—30

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OHIO—*Cincinnati, April* 11.—The Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club had their seventh competition for club prizes to-day; distance, 200 yards; position, off-hand:

First Class.		
W Caldwell	4 4 4 3 4 4 5 5 5 5—43	
D T Disney	4 5 3 5 4 4 4 5 4 5—43	
W Hall	4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 3 4—41	
Second Class.		
A Koehler	5 5 4 4 3 5 3 4 3 5—41	
W Campbell	5 4 5 2 3 4 4 4 4 4—39	C.

First practice of Lake View Club at the new range, April 19, 200 yards:

Cram	5 4 5 4 5 4 5 3 5 5—45
Tilt	4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4—44
Macauley	4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 3 5—44
Drury	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4—42
Bradley	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—42
Henrolin	5 3 4 5 4 4 5 3 5 3—42
Colchour	4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—41
Thielcke	4 3 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 3—41
Burns	4 3 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 5—41
McConnell	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40

RIFLE SCORE SCORE BOOKS.—For best improvement in rifle practice a complete record of all work done should be carefully preserved for study. The best thing yet devised for this purpose is E. A. Perry's "Green Book." We can supply the same. Price, $1.

—Lovers of off-hand shooting are likely to get enough of it, for there is a match on the tapis which will require the standing position at the very long range.

PRONE VS. BACK POSITIONS.—The circular of Major Jones, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, is drawing out opinions from all quarters on the matter of position for military shooting. This week we give opinions from the East and from the West, representing the ideas of two live rifle clubs. Next week we shall continue the discussion, and should be pleased to hear from those who have experience on the subject:

MILWAUKEE, April 14, 1879.

MAJOR JAMES H. JONES, SEC. G. N. R. A., NEW YORK:

Dear Sir—I have your favor of the 29th ult. asking my views in reference to permitting competitors in military matches to shoot in other than the prone position at distances over 200 yards. In answer, I would say that my views are very decided that any position should be permitted provided no artificial rest is used. There are three positions used in rifle shooting, to wit: the standing, off-hand position; the prone, lying on the face position, and the back position. I believe a good soldier should be able to shoot from all these positions. First—The erect off-hand position; regarding the use of this alone for the short ranges I believe there is no controversy. Second—The prone or lying on the face position is one which all soldiers should be able to use, because in actual warfare there may be occasions and circumstances in which it may be very desirable to call it into practice. Third—The back position is of all others the one which all long-range marksmen should be able to use, because in that position they can do far better shooting than they can on their face. The international contests between the American and the English, Irish and Scotch teams have shown conclusively the superiority of the back position. The Old Country riflemen are becoming gradually convinced of this and are now adopting it. At Wimbledon last summer, although more men shot from the prone position than from the back, yet of the sixty highest scores for the Queen's Cup forty were made from the back. Mr. Humphrey and some others, who had changed from the prone to the back position, showed a marked improvement in their shooting. The international contests at Creedmoor show that more rapid good shooting can be done from the back than from the face. The American team always got through first. The reason probably is that the marksman can on his back get more rapidly into a steady aim than he can on his face with his rifle resting on his extended left arm. In the latter position the rifle will wiggle. When awaiting orders to fire, the soldier can sit very comfortably in a position from which he can fall on his back in an instant, when, in order to get on his face readily, he must sit on his knees—a very uncomfortable position. Again, the soldier can spring to his feet more speedily from the back position than he can from the prone. Some object to the back position because they say that a soldier should always keep his face to the foe. This is mere sentimentalism. In the back position he keeps his eye on the enemy as surely as on the prone. The recoil of the rifle will punish the soldier more severely in the prone position than if he lie on his back. On the face, the rifle rests against the hard bone of the shoulder and the body is so braced that it cannot yield, while on the back, whether in the Fulton position or with the line in the arm-pit, the recoil of the rifle will not be felt so much as it is against the hard shoulder-blade. I think, however, the soldier should be able to shoot from the face, and it might be good policy to have one range—say the 500—at which he must shoot from the prone position. All soldiers, however, should be permitted to use the back position at the long ranges for the reasons above given, and others with which I will not detain you. It has been said that the soldier might as well shoot from a fence or the branch of a tree as from his back. Well, if he is sure that he will always have a fence to shoot from, he should learn how to shoot from a fence. But he cannot be sure of this; he can, however, be sure of always having his own body along with him, and hence he should be allowed to use it in such a position as will insure the best marksmanship. Therefore I say let the soldier use any position he sees fit over 300 yards.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Prest. Milwaukee Rifle Club.

BOSTON, April 17, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I suppose the desire of the N. R. A. for opinions upon position for military matches at long distances is simply to get a vote from riflemen and see which side wins by the number and strength of the opinions. But it will not prove anything, as General Wingate almost exhausted the subject in favor of the front position. So if we say anything it must be for some other. I can say that I hardly care which side wins, as I am not a military man. I graduated in '63. My hobby is small-bore or match rifles. But as we have discarded the front, prone or belly position for one more firm, steady and sure, and we have proved most conclusively to the foreign teams that they must take the back position if they would compete with us, it almost seems folly to compel our soldiers to retain the discarded position for long distances. I always supposed that rifle practice was to teach the soldier to hit the enemy and to educate the citizen so that he would quickly drop into the ranks with a familiarity of the rifle that would make an efficient soldier of him in a short time. What is a soldier ready to do battle? What does he look like, and how is he accoutered? An old campaigner (many of us are familiar with the picture)—his haversack crowded with five days' rations, one hundred rounds of ammunition in his cartridge-box and stowed about his person, canteen of water, bayonet and rifle, his knapsack gone long ago or laid aside for the fight. It is the quartermaster's fault that his clothing is so dilapidated. The question is, what is the best position for him to take to hit what he aims at? Can this question be settled by opinions from us that know nothing about it? Would it not be better to have competition drills or matches? Have the men accoutered as they would be for regular work—as they were in '61-'65—not with a simple belt, carrying their cartridges in their hands. Let us find from actual practice which is the best position for the most effective work, and then teach all the soldiers to shoot in that position when on drill. I have practiced a little in a position which is very nearly the one that I use in long-range. It may help some one, so I will give it. The cartridge box will be brought to the front so as to be convenient to the right hand; seize the canteen and haversack with the left hand, holding the rifle with the right; first sit, then lie down partly upon the right side; cross the left leg over the right. You are now in a firm position. Lay the rifle upon the left thigh near the knee. You can put the butt in the right arm-pit or pass it back over the right upper arm, taking up the recoil with the gun-strap by putting it over the left knee or left foot. I prefer the left foot, as it is quickly done. This position has some disadvantages, but you can load and fire keeping the rifle in position, doing the whole work with the right hand. The left hand seizes the stock about six inches from the butt and steadies the rifle. You can remain in this position a long time, and if the neck becomes tired the right hand is close by to rest it upon, and the rifle does not have to be laid down in the dirt or upon the wet grass while you are resting. You can get into and out of the position very quickly, and shoot accurately nearly twice as rapidly as in the front position. Then what an advantage we of large feet would have. No need of digging a hole; put the feet together and lie behind the breastwork. Our army would look like the Zulus if when they went into action they unslung knapsacks and carried them in their left hands to rest their rifles over. A change of position, I fear, would rob them of their rests. If a soldier is to wear his knapsack into the fight he will have to take the front position; but "handle cartridge" would be a difficult manœuvre, and I should think that aiming would be equally difficult. Put the knapsacks on in the competitions and see what will be the result. The soldier could be taught the front position to include 500 yards and some better position for the longer distances. The off-hand position should be taught to include 300 yards. Then the soldier would be efficient and ready to take the position best suited to the circumstances, for we must never forget that the sole object in firing is to hit, and the soldier must be trained to that point alone. Misses never count five; the white disk tells its story. I hope to see a fair competition to decide the best position.

W. H. JACKSON.

THOSE GRIZZLIES.—*Dauphin, Pa., April* 21.—*Mr. Editor*: With reference to "Bear Paw's" letter in your last issue, I am very sorry to find that I did not give my companion credit for his share in the killing of the six grizzlies. I did not see my letter after it was published, owing to my absence from home and the paper's having been sent as usual to a friend in England. I fully intended to say "we killed" instead of "I killed," and I beg to apologize for my mistake. Then as to the two bears killed with one Express ball. The first was the one shot at a bait by our driver and myself, his ball being one from a '73 model Winchester, which, fired from above the bear, struck him in the chest, ranging down wards through the muscles and hitting no vital organ, did not injure him in the least, as the force of it owned, whereas my bullet killed him at once. The second was the bear on which my companion and I crept, hitting him in the hind leg and chest. The shot in the hind leg would certainly not have killed him, and my reason for claiming that in the chest was, that any rifle carrying nearly a drachm more powder made a much worse wound than my companion's, and the wound in the leg was not such a one as my rifle would have made. In any case, whoever fired the shot which killed him, it was a single one with an Express ball. To show the effect of such a ball, a bear killed by me and struck in the eye had the inside of the head smashed to pieces, the skull being very much cracked, and some of the lead finding its way through the bone and lodging under the skin at the side of the head. With reference to my opinion of Express rifles being formed from what others had told me of them, I have used three double Express rifles during the last eleven years as my only weapons for big game, two of them being 50 bores by Lang and Dougal and my present rifle, and on two trips my companion has also used a single Express by Lang, so that I may be said to have had some practical experience of them. The Express ball which I mentioned as expanding to ten or twelve times its own diameter, was that used in the 50 bore rifles I have mentioned, and I find that on referring to my companion's journal we three times cut out the ball from the opposite side of a deer, expanded so as to measure from 1⅝ to 2¼ inches in diameter, which would be larger than I stated. These rifles carried a coiled case, using only 4½ drs. powder or about 118 grains and a ball weighing 340 grains. My present rifle can be made to take 133 grains, and I never use less than 120 grains for a 260 grain ball, and I find that with this charge it smashes the bullet up much more than the 50 bores did.

VIATOR.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Wild ducks, geese, brant, etc.

CANADA—*Ontario, April* 15.—Two of our local sportsmen, Judge Jellett, of the neighboring county of Prince Edward, and Alderman R. Croft Hulme, of this city, had great sport among the ducks and swans at the St. Clair Flats last week. Their bag, most of which was made within ten hours, consisted of 180 ducks, principally red-heads, and 18 swans, the latter of which were got by torchlight.

B.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Second Lake, April* 18.—Snow four or five feet deep in the woods, and still snowing eight days in the week.

C.

Dover, April 14.—Robins, blue birds, and others have made their appearance in large numbers. Large numbers of black duck are shot at the beaches around us.

G. A. W.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Salem, April* 19.—Awful weather, with heavy rain, sleet and snow. Some scattering snipe along; Whipple got two on Miles River. Very wet on this ground.

Lower grounds pretty wet. Some half-dozen birds picked up thus far, Stevens, of West Newbury, got some fine wood drakes recently. The season is very backward. Bluebills quite numerous in Salem Harbor recently, also whistlers, old squaws and loons. Cherry birds about in flocks. Muskrat shooters are yet after the "critters." The recent heavy storm drove lots of fowl inside of Revas Beach into Lynn Marshes; they were very numerous and weather beaten. Woodcock are about in sunny corners. I have recently found albino feathers in necks only of woodcock, canvas-back duck and a crow blackbird. They occur much more commonly than some persons think, and are liable to occur in any species.
R. L. N.

Newburyport, April 17.—I had the honor of bagging the first Wilson's snipe in the place on the 14th inst.; followed with one on the 15th, and five to-day. Prospects seem fair for a good flight. The runs are in prime condition.
G. P. K.

CONNECTICUT—*Deep River, April* 21.—Our sportsmen are now enjoying the snipe shooting on the River Meadows near this village. H. C. Tyler and J. H. Waterman bagged 18 one day last week, also on Saturday, 19th, H. C. Tyler and Will Flint bagged 12 in about two hours; other parties have bagged quite a number. Snipe have not been so plenty for several years. H. H. B.

NEW YORK—*Kingston, April* 15.—Ducks of various kinds are quite plentiful, and a few of our local "shootists" made some very fair bags on good Friday. One of the policemen, while on his beat near one of our principal hotels in the very centre of our city, at about 4 o'clock A. M., had his attention arrested by a commotion among the telegraph wires, of which there were a large number overhead, and noticed a bird flutter to the ground. Upon examination it proved to be a woodcock which had struck one of the wires in its early morning tour. Its flight had been so rapid that its skull was quite crushed in by the contact. It was one of the first seen this season. AL.

Canton, St. Lawrence Co., April 14.—The Grasse River here is yet frozen over, except on the rapids. It has been closed continually since ice first formed last fall. Snow drifts and mud hold even hands, while cold, raw winds sweep the board. A few robins and blackbirds have put in an appearance, but none of them seem very happy over the situation. We look for a thaw in July. R.

Jayville, L. I., April 21.—A large number of snipe came on the meadows and remained during the storm last week. W.

NEW JERSEY—*Belvidere, April* 18.—Quail wintered well in this region, and the prospects for good shooting in the fall are better. H. S. H.

TENNESSEE—*Savanah, April* 15.—The prospect for shooting next season seems good. Many covies of quail have been carried over, and the birds seem to have all mated. Several turkeys have been killed here recently, but I do not hold with that kind of slaughter, misnamed sport. A negro living near town has a fine gobbler now two years old, sole survivor of a sitting of thirteen eggs brought from the woods. The eggs were placed under a brood hen and all were hatched, the young attaining maturity only to fall (with the above exception) victims to the insatiate carving knife. The gobbler of which I write is a magnificent specimen of *meleagris gallopavo*, and seems to have no desire to forsake the haunts of civilization. WILL.

MICHIGAN.—*Detroit, April* 19. R. Gillman and W. Jardine weredown to the Big Eight marsh on the 16th inst., and in four hours bagged 54 ducks. DRUID.

ILLINOIS—*Quincy, April* 12.—The ducks and snipe are plenty, but wild and poor; the former are almost unfit to eat. The snipe are getting fat, and we anticipate some glorious sport before the close of the season, May 1.

OHIO—*Chillicothe, April* 15.—The shoot between teams from Pike and Ross counties came off April 5; four men in each team; 20 balls; distance, 21 yards. Pike 63 and Ross 65, winning the match. Pedestrian match at Fair Grounds, April 12; 8 entries; distance 10 miles, go at pleasure, Seymour winning in 67m. 59s. Our duck shooting this season is very poor on account of scarcity of broadbills. The boys have put away their "shooting irons" and taken up the rod.
J. W. P.

Youngstown, Ohio, April 15.—Shooting matters are rather quiet at present. There are plenty of quail left for breeding. The new game law forbids shooting quail until after the 1st of November, 1881. There are plenty of ruffed grouse left for breeding. Saw two woodcock, March 30th; several snipe have just put in an appearance; ducks have been plentier than usual this spring; very few rabbits have been left after the winter; gray squirrels are very scarce. The sportsmen of this city own some good dogs; the Gordon setters seem to be the favorites, although there are several fine red Irish setters owned here.
BUCKEYE BOY.

MINNESOTA—*Morris, April* 19.—They are about to start a game protective club here, something that is greatly needed. We are killing any quantity of ducks. This country is alive with chickens; we will have any quantity of them next August. W. E. W.

WISCONSIN—*Baraboo, April* 14.—Ducks of all kinds are here on the big marsh; a few jack snipe, but scarcely any pigeons. The ice went out of Devil's Lake the 10th. The Cliff House will be open the 1st of May to accommodate tourists and anglers. ED. H.

KANKAKEE MARSHES.—The 15th of March we had about eight full days duck shooting on Kankakee Marsh, in Lake Co., Indiana. During that time we brought to bag 1,401—ducks and a few geese, red-heads, mallards and pintails, shooting down over decoys. The score of four shooters at Cumberland Lodge was: S. W. Beauclark, of Troy, N. Y., Thurs., 32; Fri., 74; Sat., 46; Mon., Tues. and Wed., 108; Thurs., 52 and 3 geese; Fri., 22 and 2 geese; Sat., 27 and 2 geese; Mon., 53; Fri., 23 and 2 geese; total, 437 and 9 geese. Harry Widdicomb, Grand Rapids, Mich., Thurs., 76 and 1 goose; Fri., 94; Sat., 18; Mon., Tues. and Wed., 81; Thurs., 61; Fri., 30; Sat., 20; Mon., 77; Tues., 46; total, 503. Joseph DeGolyer, of Troy, N. Y., Thurs., 33; Fri., 21; Sat., 12; Mon., Tues. and Wed., 110; Thurs., 52; Fri., 10; Sat., 7; Mon., 20; total, 270. Watts DeGolyer, of Chicago, Thurs., 29; Fri., 41; Sat., 40; Fri., 12; Sat., 29; Mon., 30; Tues., 10; total, 191. S. W. B.

IN A HOLE.—*Bridgeport, Conn., April* 21.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In reply to the inquiry in the FOREST AND STREAM of the 17th, by "Druid," whatever designation you may give to that name, whether magician, geometrician, superintendent of morals and religion or judge, please say that his old friend Hobbs did not get a ducking, only dropped into a muskrat's run and came out dry. H.

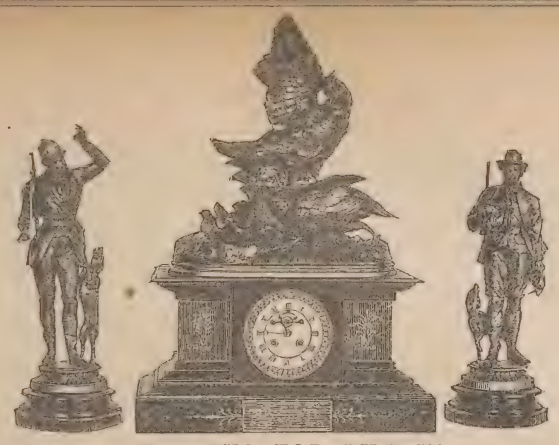
THE TARGET BALL CO., of Titusville, Pa., which manufactures Boughton's explosive ball for trap shooters, request us to inform our readers that they are delayed in filling their overwhelming orders for lack of requisite machinery, and beg the indulgence of their patrons for a few days longer. They made their announcement upon the promises of the manufacturers, and have been disappointed by them.

BOGARDUS' SHOOTING SCHOOL.—Captain A. H. Bogardus has opened a school in Chicago to teach the young idea how to shoot with shotgun and rifle at glass balls, birds, beasts and injuns. See his advertisement.

NOT AN OTTER—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have lately missed one of the most exciting shots any old hunter ever saw. Our lake seldom freezes over for a distance of a hundred rods above the dam, and every winter, after all the small streams are frozen up, a family of otters will appear, fishing for land-locked salmon. The only place where they will show themselves is on the edge of the ice, near the bold shore, where it is quite difficult to trap them. I succeeded in trapping one the next morning after they came by measuring the water with a maple pole, then making a shelf four inches under water on the pole and covering with boughs for my trap, fastening the trap so that the ring would slide down on the pole, as they want to go to the bottom if in any trouble; but all the others I would see come out of holes in the ice within a few feet of my trap. Being where I could watch them, I would then in the middle of the day shift the trap to the holes where they were seen at in the morning; but I could not trap another.

I then cleaned out my old Springfield musket, that carries an ounce ball, put in three inches of powder and the first wad of tissue paper, ramming until the steel ramrod would hop out of the bore; then twelve buckshot, with a light wad. This means death at one end, and almost at both, if it is not held with all your strength against your shoulder with a pad on it. Then, when they came the next morning, I put on an extra amount of clothing and nearly buried myself in snow within thirty feet of the holes I saw them in last, creeping up when they were down fishing, and waited with the old gun all cocked, expecting to have a slide backward, also to kill one or two otter, and to kill them so dead that they could not turn around and dive; for if they did, the water being so deep, I would lose them. I had not waited more than five minutes when I heard a little noise of water in almost opposite direction from what my gun was pointed, and could see by turning my eyes three otters with their forward feet on the edge of the hole in the ice, with their body out of the water about a foot, two of them looking direct at the snow bank where I lay. I knew to move would drive them away for the season, so I gave them their time to go down again, then came into position for the hole where they were; but they have not been seen there since. A few years ago I shot one with the same gun and same size charge only a few rods above this same place, only I was lying flat on glare ice, with a sheet over me, with a small hole for the gun—and killing him so dead that he dropped the fish he had in his mouth when he came out of the hole, and giving me just time enough to get the old gun under the edge of the hole in the ice and over his back. Old hunter Lyford at the time, who has killed more bears than any one man in the State of Maine, told me I could not shoot an otter so dead, when they sat on the edge of a hole; that they would not turn and get under the ice. FRANK M. FORD.

Sebec Lake, March 11, 1879.



TIFFANY'S PRIZE CUP FOR THE STATE SHOOT.

The above is a cut of the beautiful prize—clock and mantel ornaments—offered by Tiffany & Company, for the New York State Tournament. The prize is valued at $250.

"THE ART OF SHOOTING ON THE WING."

SAN JOSE March 13, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In the Chicago *Field* of Jan. 18 and 25 are some lengthy and elaborate instructions for learning the art of shooting. The author—T. S. Van Dyke—has, he says, "faithfully" considered the subject, and has laid down rules for becoming an adept in the art; but they are full of contradictions and, I would say, absurdities. But Mr. Van Dyke has a penchant for "kicking ponderosities." He tells us "that the royal road—the short cut—to perfect skill is about as far as ever from being discovered, but by following his directions, the shortest road will be found, and any person of sound sight and average gumption will make a crack shot and shoot as a reasonable being, by a combination of skill and judgment in the application of sound philosophical rules, and not by a blind, unreasoning mechanism of the muscles, engendered by incessant repetition and dignified by pompous and nonsensical names." "Blind, unreasoning mechanism of the muscles," like "the mobled queen," is good, but like the rest of the sentence, tends rather to mystify than enlighten. He also says: "There is nothing smart in shooting without aim, or shooting by instinct, by natural gift, intuitively, and such nonsense." I agree with him that shooting without aim would not be smart, nor apt to be successful; but no one will deny that there may be a natural gift without being accused of talking nonsense, for Mr. Van Dyke admits that "smashing glass balls at ten paces with a rifle is a superhuman gift." Again: "There are those who say 'Shoot without aim.' Look at the Indian with his arrow; he don't take aim, neither does the teamster with his whip, the ball thrower with his ball, or the carpenter with his hammer. He simply looks at the object and lets drive." And then he remarks with amusing simplicity: "But, my dear friend, can you tell me how much better that Indian could shoot if he could take aim?" I maintain that they all take aim, unless they keep their eyes shut. They may not, like Mr. Van Dyke, shut one eye and squint along the barrels through two rifle sights. He then tells us with much consistency "that the only rabbit shooting he ever enjoyed was when he had to use his gun precisely as he would an arrow or stone—by keeping both eyes open and hardly getting the faintest glimpse of any part of the gun barrels." In another part of the instructions we have this singular phrase, "dim, glimmering glimpse." Again: "It is amazing how many intelligent men think the sidewise motion of the gun will carry the shot along with it so as to cross the path of the bird where she will be when the shot gets there. Half the time there is little or no sidewise motion, and the gun is stopped by the sudden and involuntary bracing of the muscles of the body at the instant of pulling the trigger." Certainly; but many good shots will take care that the lateral motion of the gun is not checked; the art of doing that has to be acquired to make the finished shooter. Mr. Van Dyke says "he has known good duck shots who swear positively that they never hold ahead of a crossing bird, because the motion of the gun carries the shot." He shows great ignorance of natural philosophy when he says "that a gun barrel moved from a centre, like a wheel-spoke, or a radius motor, does not impart as much lateral motion to the shot as shooting from a horse or wagon or railroad car in motion." Shooting from a vehicle in motion makes little difference, because it is not equal to the flight of the bird, and one will miss equally the same unless the lateral motion is kept up; and he overlooks the principle that a slight movement of the gun at the radius will make a difference at the circumference, proportionate to the distance, and that his pendulum following at a foot distance amounts to nothing. As to the coarse rifle sights on shotguns recommended, he might as well tell us to go back to flint and steel. Again: "Shall he satisfy himself that the gun is pointed right? or, shall he disregard the old-fashioned way, and shoot only by sense of direction?" Pointing right is not an old-fashioned way, but the only way in which game will ever be killed. The "sense of direction" is merely the muscles carrying out the directions of the eye. Again: "The latter (sense of direction) has many more advocates than formerly, and to the mature as well as the youthful mind it must be confessed that there is something rather captivating in the idea of shooting by intuition, instinctively, on general principles, by a natural gift, by the aid of pure genius, of which we have heard so much lately, instead of the old pokey, pottering way condemned so vehemently by him whose memory is still so dear to us all." I also quote "Dinks"—no mean authority on sporting subjects—who says: "Never poke at a bird; that is, try to see him along the barrels. If you do, you can never be a good or quick shot. Fix your eye or eyes upon the bird; lift up your gun and fire the moment it touches the shoulder." And Col. Hawker says: "The perfection of the art is attained when you can knock over a partridge the moment it shows itself above the stubble in November."

Mr. Van Dyke is very indignant at "Oneida" for quoting J. D. Dougal—who more than once hit the dead centre with a rifle with both eyes open—and says "he ought to be ashamed to sit down and write out and print, deliberately, such a slovenly induction, and thinks more ponderosities ought to be kicked." So far from kicking "Oneida's" ponderosity for such an induction, it is perfectly legitimate and deducible from the facts. Mr. Van Dyke has a kind of "dim glimmering" notion that to prove anything "a man should shoot a match against himself," something like the right hand playing

against the left, or heads I win, tails you lose. And then, with strange inconsistency, says that "he is not advocating the closing of one eye, and thinks two eyes just as good."

The chief causes of missing mentioned by Mr. Van Dyke, are comprehensive and sound, for which I give him credit; but upon the whole his directions are whimsical, of little value, and not in accordance with the ideas of the best sporting writers nor the crack shots of the day. Other eminent writers like Mr. Van Dyke have been led by their imagination into poetical rhapsodies on the art of shooting. "Pliny" says, "Legere et scribere est pedagogi, sed optime collinere est Dei." "Reading and writing are taught by schoolmasters, but a crack shot is the work of God." And that beautiful writer, Cypress Junior, says: "Shooting, in its refinement and glory, is not an acquired art. A man must be born a shot as much as he must be born a poet. It requires an eye and a hand that science cannot manufacture." I differ with both. I cannot say, like Mr. Van Dyke, that I have considered the subject "faithfully," but I have had considerable practice at all kinds of game, and I give the result of my experience.

Shooting on the wing is a mechanical art, like billiard playing, boxing or fencing. There will, of course, be degrees of excellence; but any one with the full use of his faculties and the ambition necessary to success in anything, can acquire it. The secret lies "in the hand becoming subservient to the eye." The two must be connected by electricity. The eye is never at fault; if it were there would be little hope of improvement; but any one may improve the quickness of the muscles. Look at the expertness of professional card players and conjurers in the art of manipulation. The same practice applied to the gun will make the brilliant shot. One often hears it said "to be a good shot requires a quick eye." It matters not how quick the eye is, unless the muscles are educated to act in unison with it. Every one can see quick enough. Let out a bird from a trap before five hundred persons, and they will all see it at the same instant, but only the practiced shot can throw up a gun to his shoulder with accurate aim and a simultaneously pulled trigger before it has flown ten feet. Take the adroit fencer or boxer; he sees an opening and his practiced muscles obey the eye and send the thrust or blow home quicker than the unpracticed eye can follow. Of what use, then, is the sight on a gun? Very little, as is seen by the successful way gunners kill ducks when it is too dark to see the sight or hardly the barrels. A sportsman should shoot game the same as an Indian shoots his arrow, by looking at the object with both eyes open. It may be done by closing one eye, but there is nothing gained by it. There are two ways of shooting on the wing. One, to throw up the gun to the shoulder and pull the trigger at the same moment, termed "snap shooting. The other, equally good and better to begin with, and more certain upon the whole, particularly in open shooting, is to follow the bird, and, when covered, fire while the gun is in motion. But when you pull the trigger the other hand has a tendency to stop; that misses the bird. But education will teach it not to stop, the same as we teach both hands a different action while playing on the piano.

HOW TO ACQUIRE QUICKNESS.

It may be asked, How is a beginner to acquire the necessary quickness to shoot well? Is he to buy a thousand pigeons and shoot them from a trap? Or a few casks of glass balls and have them thrown in the air a la Bogardus? Not necessarily; although that kind of practice is good after you understand the principle of shooting, and can tell when you miss and the reason why. As to hitting objects thrown in the air it is a mere trick, and may be learned by any shooter in half a day's practice. The way to acquire quickness is to practice using the gun a quarter of an hour—longer if you like—every day in the house. Col. Hawker says, "A man should be measured for his gun the same as for his boots or coat. However, take care that your gun is not too straight, nor too crooked, nor too long in the stock. Practice throwing it up to you shoulder, hammer down, both eyes open, and pointing at any small object in the room. Then look with one eye along the barrel to verify your correctness of aim; then follow imaginary birds, first to the left, then to the right, pull the trigger at some object in passing, and see that the motion of following is not checked When you think you are tolerably perfect in this action try snapping a cap, quickly, at a lighted candle at 10 feet distance, also at one suspended by a string, to which you can give a pendulous motion, and when you can blow the candle out five times out of six, there is little more to be learned. You may go into the field and the birds, like Davy Crocket's coon, will come down. Of course you will not shoot at a bird in motion unless you keep the gun following that motion, but ahead, say one, two or three feet, according to the distance and velocity. If you shoot directly at a flying bird, a moment's consideration will show you that it is impossible to hit it. In the first place the eye says to the mind, shoot; the order has to travel through the nerves to the fingers, the fingers communicates the order to the trigger, the trigger to the hammer, the hammer to the cap, the cap to the powder, the powder to the shot, and the shot has to travel thirty or forty yards to the bird, which has been flying, probably, at the rate of twenty yards in a second, or one yard in the twentieth part of a second. Therefore, all missed cross shots are behind the bird. A bird going straight away is the same as a sitting shot, and merely requires correct aim. But sometimes the eye, in snap shooting, will not allow the finger to pull ahead of the bird, but will insist upon its waiting until the bird comes on a line with the gun. That is where the education is again required. The finger should be practiced on the trigger, the same as practising a shake on a musical instrument, until it will act with quickness and certainty. When you find that you are missing birds, and don't know the reason, just sit down for five minutes and practice the finger on the trigger. It is sluggish and will not obey the eye; you cannot perceive it, but that is what is the matter. How frequently a good shot misses the easiest kind of bird, which, could he have over again, he would kill with the greatest ease. What was wrong? The eye? Certainly not. The finger did not do its duty. Hamlet says, "The play's the thing;" I say, the finger's the thing that makes the shooter. *Quod est demonstrandum.*

COOLNESS.

All writers on shooting dwell strongly, and justly, on this most important quality of the mind. But to tell a man to "keep cool" you might as well say, "Ethiopian, change your skin. Coolness is a matter of temperament. But a great degree of coolness may be acquired. A French writer says: "After the bird rises take a pinch of snuff before you shoot." There is much wisdom in that, but perhaps you do not take snuff, and I would hardly recommend setting up a snuff box on purpose. But as good a plan is, always mentally to count three before you pull the trigger. It gives the bird time to get into its regular flight, your eye gets a clear view of distance and velocity, your nerves, which were startled with the sudden whirr, get composed, your finger gets ready to act, and down comes the bird. It is better to hit a bird at fifty yards than miss it at thirty. In conclusion, I recommend all those who desire to become trully skillful shots, to devote a short time daily, both during and out of the regular season, to a careful systematic practice of handling the gun.

A GILROY SPORTSMAN.

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

PIGEON MATCHES.

CANADA—*Cobourg, April* 11.—The regular monthly contest of the Cobourg Gun Club was shot here to-day on their grounds, but owing to the day being exceedingly windy the shooting was not as good as usual. The conditions were: 10 balls each, 18 yards rise; C. G. C. rules. The following is the score:

Married.																
B Richardson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	9
H F Holland	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	—	7
B Delany	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	4
F Delany	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	4
R Jakes	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1—25
Unmarried.												
T H Munson	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	—	8
C Wallace	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	8
H Burnett	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	—	6
R S Gowan	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	—	5
J Boswell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0—27

HUGH BURNETT, Sec.

TORONTO GUN CLUB—*Toronto, April* 11.—At Woodbine Park; wind, northwest; heavy:

B Moore	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	—7
S B Graham	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	—7
Dr Elliott	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	—8
Dr W Smith	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—6
H Watson	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	—6
A McGregor	0	0	1	1	0	w					
R Morrison	0	0	1	1	0	w					

MAINE—*Portland, April* 21.—The Peak's Island Shooting Club met Fast Day for a glass ball shoot, using Card's rotary trap, Ira A. Paine's rules, thirty-six balls, the defeated party paying for a supper at the Union House.

A. G. Sterling's Side.		W. S. Brackett's Side.	
A G Sterling	24	W S Brackett	21
L E Skillings	33	W S Jones	32
G L Brackett	22	J B Jones	32
O A Skillings	27	H Trefethen, Jr	23
W D Brackett	26	E G H Brackett	25
J Massure	22	J W Sterling	30
S A Sterling	32	A V Ackley	24
A L Dyer	32	H S H Brackett	16
E T Holbrook	10	R S Sterling	3
C Stevens	12—230	H Trefethen	12—221

CONNECTICUT—*West Meriden, April* 15.—Glass ball trap shooting for champion cup of Meriden. Weather very cold and raw. Wind blowing fresh; a very disagreeable day to shoot. The winner must make the best score three times in succession at fifteen balls thrown from three Bogardus traps; Bogardus rules to govern. The cup is very neatly gotten up, standing about twelve inches high, the bowl resting upon four breech-loading shot guns:

I Fergu-on	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	11
J A Thomas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	—	11
F O Downing	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	13
N Cornwell	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	—	10
J Fiers	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	6
C McKendrick	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	6
E B Richmond	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	—	6
E A Birdsey	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	—	9
L J Gaines	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	—	11
D P Pease	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—	12
N A Roberts	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	5
J Phenix	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	11
S Lawton	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	6

Following this there were numerous matches made up with small sweepstakes, the shooting of which showed a better average for all than the cup match. DEERSLAYER.

FALCON GUN CLUB—*Dexter's Park, L. I., April* 16.—Match at glass balls, 21 yards, Card's revolving trap, 15 balls each:

Brown	11	J Moller	4
G Butler	9	J H Miller	3
J Ficken	6	W Mangles	3
J Herrman	4	H Meyer	1
C C Doscher	0		

Team shoot at pigeons; 23 yards:

Captain L. R. Brown's Team.																
L R Brown	0	1	*	0	1	1	—3	Mangels	0	*	1	1	0	0	—2	
J Muller	0	1	1	0	1	1	—4	Meyer	0	0	1	w			—1	—14
Butler	1	1	1	0	*	1	—4									
Captain J. H. Miller's Team.																
J H Miller	1	0	*	0	1	0	—2	J Herrman	1	0	0	*	0	1	—2	
Doscher	1	1	0	1	0	1	—4	Meyer	0	0	1				—1	—12
Ficken	1	1	1	0	*	0	—3									

LONG BRANCH GUN CLUB.—The Long Branch Gun Club, composed of members from the various clubs throughout the United States, numbers over 200 members. They intend having an inclosed ground of eight or ten acres, also a grand stand similar to that of the Narragansett Club, at Newport, and from which the shooting can be witnessed without danger to the visitors. The grounds are to be devoted entirely to pigeon and glass ball shooting.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, April* 18.—Yesterday about 100 of our amateurs met at the Nashville Shooting Park to witness the following matches at glass balls. Tennessee sportsmen's rules, Butterlich and Card's traps. First match was for a beautiful Bavarian rifle, $2 entrance fee:

Dr Buzzard	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	—	6
Simp on	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	8
Hamilton	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	—	6
C K Cook	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	—	7
Valentine	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	8
F Shields	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	—	6
Higgins	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	—	5
H L Pritchett	1	1	0	w								
Briar	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	—	6
Blood	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	—	7
Maj A E Burr	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	4
Wynne	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	8
Hamilton	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	8
Ament	1	0	0	w								
Mackey	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—	7		
Carter	1	0	1	0	1	w						
Knight	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	9
Tinkerton	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	—	8
Buckho 2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	7
Brackman	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	w		—	6
Buzzard	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—	8
Houston	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	—	6
Buzzard	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	—	8
Scott	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	w		—	6
Campbell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	10

Second match, sweepstakes:

Ament	1	1	0	w	—2	Razio	0	1	1	w	—2					
Cardwell	1	1	1	1	—4	Grimth	1	1	0	w	—2					
Yorston	1	0	1	w	—2	Napier	1	1	1	0	—3					
Buzzard	1	1	0	1	—4											

Third match, sweepstakes:

Ament	0	w		—0	Mitchell	1	1	1	1	1	—6					
Pritchett	1	0	w	—1	Buzzard	0	1	w			—1					
Cheatham	0	w		—0	Nicholson	1	0	w			—1					
Ragio	1	1	1	1	—5	Carter	1	1	1	0	—4					

Fourth match; first two birds at 18 yards, the other two at 21 yards:

Nelson	1	0	0	1	—2	Carter	1	1	0	1	—3					
Valentine	1	1	0	1	—3	Gilbert	1	1	0	0	—2					
Mitchell	1	1	1	1	—4	Pritchett	1	0	w		—1					

Fifth match:

Valentine	1	1	1	0	1	—4	Cook	1	1	1	0	0	—3			

Sixth match:

Valentine	1	1	0	—2	Cook	0	w									
Pritchett	1	1	1	—3												

J. D. H.

TEXAS STATE SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The second annual tournament of the Texas State Sportsmen's Asso. will be held at Waco, Texas, May 7th to 10th, inclusive, under the auspices of the Waco and Tatham Gun Clubs. Sixteen contests are on the programme, of which nine are sweepstakes, and others for prizes ranging in value from $10 to $150. The officers and committees are: C. G. McCulloch, President, Waco; W. E. Hughes, First Vice-President, Dallas; C. C. Pettit, Second Vice-President, Galveston; M. M. Bond, Third Vice-President, Sherman; P. B. Watson, Secretary and Treasurer, Houston; H. M. Thompson, Assistant Secretary, Waco. Reception Committee—Hon. G. B. Gerald, E. McCall, John Moore. Committee of Arrangements—C. C. McCulloch, H. M. Thompson, J. P. Garland, E. Early, Walter V. Fort. Committee on Grounds—W. S. Aimond, John Thompson, C. M. Downs, E. McCall.

ILLINOIS STATE SPORTSMEN.—The sixth annual convention and tournament of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, for the protection of fish and game, will be held at Peoria, Illinois, May 27, 28, 29 and 30. The first day will be devoted to a match for the State championship, prizes of $125, $60, $65, $55 and $34; a team shoot of four men from any club of the State association, prizes of $170, $145, $90 and $65, and a year's subscription to the FOREST AND STREAM for the lowest score. The rest of the contests are open to the world. The first match of the second day will be a team match of two men from any organized club in the United States, prizes of $75, $60, $40 and $25. The second match will be for prizes of $165, $105, $75, $50 and $34. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 are sweepstakes. No. 8 is a team match of four men each from any organized club, for prizes of $150, $90, $50 and $25. There are also a number of special prizes. All shooting will be from plunge traps. Circulars may be obtained by addressing Mr. V. M. Lincoln, Peoria, Ill. The officers of the association are: V. M. Lincoln, President, Peoria; H. W. Belden, First Vice-President, Galesburg; D. F. Reed, Second Vice-President, Evanston; Geo. W. Baker, Secretary, Peoria; Abner Price, Treasurer, Chicago.

Yachting and Boating.

HIGH WATER FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	*Boston.*		*New York.*		*Charleston*	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
April 25	1	53	11	06	10	19
April 26	2	20	11	53	11	06
April 27	3	07	Morn.		11	56
April 28	3	57	0	43	Morn.	
April 29	4	50	1	36	0	49
April 30	5	49	2	35	1	48
May 1	6	59	3	36	2	49

ODE TO MY FRIEND "OPEN SEA."

There was a young man from Swamscott,
Who built a fast fisherman's yacht.
She went such a pace, when she sailed in a race,
That she delighted all hands in Swamscott.

New York, April 16, 1879. —R. CENTER.

YACHTING NEWS.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.—While permitting as wide a discussion and unfettered expression of opinion in our correspondence as is consistent with propriety, the publication of letters in these columns does not necessarily imply that the thoughts expressed receive our indorsement. The object of devoting liberal space to correspondents is to further the free interchange of experiences of one section or class with those of others, thereby winnowing the wheat from the chaff, to the benefit of the interests of the yaching community in general.

THE OLD UNA.—A correspondent writes that the old *Una* was not improved at the suggestion of Stevens, as we recently quoted from a coutemporary, but that the *Una* was built by Steers for Mr. Waterbury, then sold to Mr. Rutherford, who originated and designed the lengthening of the bow, which so improved her speed.

BUFFALO YACHTING.—Sloop *Arrow* has been sold to J. B. Edmonds, who proposes to slush her bottom with sword-fish oil and go for the mugs. The schooners *Mystic, Telephone* and *Fleetwing* are ready to go overboard, waiting only for the ice to break up.

FROM ENGLAND.—Our correspondent, R. T. McMullen, Esq., of Greenbithe, Eng., desires it to be understood that the midship sections of his well-known little cruisers were not in any way as deep as might be inferred from the use of the letter U in describing their main features. The *Orion* has 10ft. 2in. beam and 6ft. 4in. hold. He also adds that he did not care to sail around Land's End in the dark for pleasure, though it is often done from necessity. These little changes to his former letter will serve to express his meaning more concisely. There are unfortunately no "lines" in existence of his vessels that we know of. Such a set would form a valuable addition to the data on hand relating to Corinthian cruisers, and we hope that a set may yet be obtainable. It would be an easy matter to take off the yacht's lines while on the mud.

CANOEING IN THE WEST.—We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. A. H. Seigfried, business manager of the Louisville *Courier Journal*, accompanied by Mr. Anderson, of Louisville, Wednesday, last week. Mr. Siegfried is well known as one of the most ardent lovers of canoeing in this country, and he has done much to further the development of the sport. He reports a great spread in its popularity throughout the West. While lecturing in Bridgeton, a small town in Ohio, he was surprised to note the interest taken by every one in town, and the canoe on exhibition was besieged with visitors and thoroughly examined by people from far and near. Mr. Siegfried will soon undertake the descent of the Mississippi from its headwaters in company with others. His canoe is of a modified type, a combination of the *Rob Roy* and *Nautilus*.

A NEW SCHOONER.—At the Islip yard, Mr. Alonzo E. Smith has laid the keel for a new schooner, about 56 ft. long, to the order of J. G. Cassatt, Esq., banker, Philadelphia.

MORE CUTTERS.—An imported five-tonner will soon make her appearance in our waters, and a ten will be laid down in time for next year. And so the good work prospers.

THE INTREPID.—This schooner, Mr. Lloyd Phœnix, N. Y. Y. C., has put in at Fernandina, Fla., and will remain till the end of the month.

PORTLAND YACHT CLUB.—This club, with headquarters at Portland, Me., now numbers 157 members, including twelve honorary, possessing a fleet of fourteen schooners, nineteen sloops and two steamers. Club house located on Custom

House wharf, in sight of the general anchorage. *Vixe*, Vice-Com. A. K. Paul, holds the champion cup in her class. Having won it three times in succession, the cup has become her property, and the club has ordered a new one. In the second class schooners *Undine* has the lead, and the *Twilight* among the sloops. The cup for third class sloops now belongs to the *Mist*, and a new one will be sailed for this year. The officers of the club have appeared in a previous number. The following are the fixtures for the year: Annual challenge cup matches, May 23; spring cruise, May 30, probably eastward as far as Mt. Desert; fall cruise in September. Length of courses: first class 31 miles, second class 18, third 12. The club was organized April 26, 1869, with only twenty-one members and four schooners and six sloops. In 1872 the present handsome club house was first occupied, and since which time the club has been steadily growing in strength and popularity, which we ascribe largely to the Corinthian principles adopted and to the active sailing of most of its members. The cruises in squadron are a feature of this club, as with its northern neighbor of Halifax. Club burgee—a white swallow-tail, blue border and red diagonal cross with blue star, near the mast.

THE RESOLUTE.—This schooner returned to Philadelphia, April 15, from an extended cruise to the West Indies, Madeira and Western Isles, sailing in round numbers over fifteen thousand miles, having left Philadelphia in Aug., 1878. She brings with her the body of Dr. Horace Binney Hare, who succumbed after a long illness while the schooner he had chartered was in St. Thomas, March 21. The *Resolute's* contemplated run to the Windward Islands was therefore given up. The family of Dr. Hare returned by steamer to New York.

YACHTS LICENSES.—Next week we will give the latest interpretation put upon the question of licenses for yachts under 20 tons by the Treasury Department.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) ITEMS.—There are some evidences of life among the boating men, and the prospect for a large and exciting regatta in May is good. The Carolina Independent Boat Club have put a good crew in training. The Palmettos will put two crews afloat this week, and the Electrics will follow suit. It is rumored that Augusta will send down two good crews, and it is to be sincerely hoped that Savannah will send over a crew to regain her lost laurels. The yachtsmen are busily engaged in refitting, etc. Mr. Glidden has his yacht, the *Wild Bird*, in the hands of the painters, and it is said that he will make a few slight changes in rigging, etc.

THE CUTTER RIG GAINING.—The former sloop *Glance*, Mr. E. H. Ferris, N. Y. Y. C., has been rebuilt at Northport, L. I., and has received a cutter rig.

SALEM (MASS.) YACHT CLUB.—Fixtures as follows: June 10, review of fleet; July 4, first match; August 12, second match, and September 2, third match. Courses and time of starting will be announced in these columns.

BOSTON ITEMS.—Schooner *Brenda*, Mr. Little, will be out by the middle of May after a thorough overhauling. The new schooner *Adrienne*, built at City Point, is said to be a beauty. She will be put overboard very soon. Mr. Bryant has had a little steam cutter built 15ft. long; weighing less than 100 lbs., for his sloop *Undine*. This cutter is run by kerosene. The Eastern Y. C. will have two extra matches this summer besides the usual fixtures. The Harrington schooner, building at Bath, Me., is a very powerful boat and will sport 34 cwt. of iron on her keel.

ONE OF MANY.—A correspondent writes: I heard a man say he didn't believe in English yachts, the other day, and on bringing him down to the point, he didn't know what a yawl was! Generally the case, we find. FOREST AND STREAM hopes to instruct him and lead him to a better way of thinking, in company with a great many others.

THE SLOOP'S UNHANDINESS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I am the owner of a little centreboard sloop yacht, 31ft. long, and I can sail and handle her fairly well in ordinary weather, with plenty of warning in a stiff blow before it is on me, or I can dodge under some quiet lee and can, with the aid of my man, get my craft under snug, safe canvas very creditably. Of course, any lubber can do this, you say; but I have once or twice been caught holding on a "leetle" too long when it has been breezing up, and have been quite mortified by the rather sorry figure I had to cut in taking in a double reef, especially as I had a friend along who had been beguiled into believing me quite an old salt. Now, will not you or some of your sloop sailers tell me in your paper how I ought to have gone to work—*secundem artem*, of course—to take in a double reef in a sloop when it is blowing very hard, with a rough sea; and while he is about it let him give the orders—*seriatem*—that he would give from the tiller in such a case, so that his man would think that the skipper knew what he was about. I believe reefing down in half a gale is about the hardest job a sloop sailor is called on to perform, and its difficulty and danger is supposed to constitute the one great infirmity of this fast and otherwise handy rig compared to the yawl or schooner. If any of your correspondents can help to vindicate the reputation of their favorite rig for seaworthiness and safety, now is the time to step forward. I at least shall be glad to learn how they would do it, and what is the most approved method of going about it—in a rough sea and half a gale of wind. The value of any answers will consist in their accuracy of detail and minuteness of description of the manœuvres. LUBBER.

Unless our correspondent is desirous of preserving the speed of the sloop for light weather he would do well to shift to the yawl rig. This he will find as handy as the schooner, but much faster and more weatherly. In place of hauling down one or two reefs, as in the sloop, your single hand steps aft on the counter, sings out, "Mind your helm," and lowers away the "mizzen." He then runs forward, lowers away foresail (on the forestay) and runs in the jib on the bowsprit, till a fair balance is re-established. You are at once under short sail, having reduced canvas from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent by an operation manifestly easier, quicker, safer and snugger than reefing a sloop's mainsail and taking bonnet off the jib. Should it blow still harder, lower away mainsail and set mizzen, establishing a balance by the head sail, and while on your course rejoicing, take your time about tying a double or close reef in the mainsail, which you may then set or not as you please. If you expect a dirty time and are a blue water sailor you will have a storm tryesail aboard, which you will proceed to bend and hoist away when ready. The yawl rig combines handiness and speed to a greater extent than any other kind, something which has been fully appreciated by the fleet in San Francisco; and we are happy to add that a number of gentlemen contemplate its introduction in the East, where it is certain to become very popular. The host of small schooners in the East, ranging from twenty five to forty five ft., would all do vastly better, especially in working to windward in a chop, if rigged as yawls instead of schooners, while they would lose nothing in handiness. Of such value do we deem this rig in connection with the furtherance of sea-cruising, that we propose to recur to the subject at some other time. In the meanwhile the yawl rig will help "Lubber" over the difficulties encountered in working a sloop short handed. In England this rig is the prevalent one on fishermen and vessels in which economy in handling is sought after. So rapidly has the yawl risen in favor abroad, that while in 1850 there were only forty five of this class, their number increased to 328 in 1878, a much greater advance than shown by any other rig. To-day the yawl is as frequent as the schooner and represents twenty five per cent. of the entire British Sailing fleet against only ten per cent. in 1850. Such facts speak for themselves and do not require any further endorsement.

HOW IT BLOWS IN 'FRISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 6, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Your correspondent, "Bob Stay," in your issue of March 27, implies a doubt as to the correctness of my statement about the strength of our breezes. Where I refer to *Fawn*, a 37ft. yawl in the race last August, he very much doubts this assertion: "She stood up to her canvas beautifully, and went to windward against a 35-mile breeze in first-class style, carrying all sail." Your comments on his communication show that you evidently share his doubts, and you tell him I was probably guided by the observations of the Signal Bureau, made at an altitude, and considerable allowance should be made for the force nearer water level, especially when broken or sheltered by surrounding bluffs. You also say that although we "carry small canvas here, it seems improbable we can carry all sail even in a net 20-mile breeze."

Please permit me to say in answer that my statements in this connection were not made thoughtlessly, or with careless exaggeration. I meant exactly what I said, and propose, moreover, to prove it. The only thing on which I may have unintentionally misled you was in using the phrase "whole sail," by which I meant ordinary working canvas, for we do not pretend to carry topsails and flying jibs to windward in our breezes, and few have any light sails at all, except a single topsail. I meant she had no reefs in; in fact, there was not a reef point tied on the fleet. We have no use for light sails, except for winter, our season of light winds. I mentioned the summer afternoon breezes and gave their velocity here simply to show why we so much like the yawl to the exclusion of the sloop rig.

A large proportion of our sailing is done in the channel, which we cross on our way to the club house. When under the high lands of Angel Island or the Marin County shore, although very "puffy," we have smooth water; but the moment we strike the channel where our windward racing is done, we run into a breeze blowing from 20 to 30 miles any afternoon in the summer. We have therefore to build, rig and spar our boats to meet what we are always sure of. It is on account of these strong winds that no New York boats yet brought here have been as successful as home-made ones. They have all had to have spars and canvas reduced, and fine lines help them none. Our first point to gain in building a boat is stability. Our experience here is that the yacht carrying her sail best is the one that wins, and our stiffest boats are the fastest. The strong winds render it necessary for us to have able boats with handy rigs. I may add also that we have to learn to be good sailors.

I have to trespass on your space again to loosen the knot "Bobstay" finds in my yarn about yawls here. The morning winds are usually light, and frequently there is not a breath after midnight until nine or ten o'clock next morning. From midnight to 6 A. M. the breeze will run down to two, four, six, or eight miles an hour, seldom rising over twelve miles. In winter we have little wind, except during the gales. July and August are our windiest months, and our annual regatta is set for the first Saturday in the latter month, at 2 P. M. From September to April the winds are light, and we lay our boats up for that reason more than any other

The following letter to me from the Signal Service observer at this station will convince my friend "Bobstay" and other skeptics that I wrote in good faith, and that my assertion relating to the strength of the wind here is correct:

* * * * *Dear Sir*—You ask me for a brief statement concerning the force of the summer winds prevailing at San Francisco and also wish the record for August, 1878, on the 3d of which the regatta you refer to—of the San Francisco Yacht Club—took place. The following table gives the record for the summer months of 1878:

	Noon to 6 P. M.	6 P. M. to Midnight.	Midnight to 6 A. M.	6 A. M. to Noon.	Maximum Velocity.	Total Miles Traveled
April	2367	1519	955	1242	28	6113
May	3116	1644	1130	1481	30	7571
June	3415	2206	1523	1737	34	8711
July	3107	2306	1379	1791	32	9183
Aug.	3545	2212	1323	1635	32	8180
Sept.	2869	1912	1095	1157	30	7023

Perhaps the record of the 3d of August, 1878, for which you ask, will illustrate the gradual daily increase and decrease of the wind as well as any. At 4:30 A. M. the wind was only blowing 6 miles per hour; at 1:35 P. M. it was 20 miles; at 2 P. M., 28 miles; at 8:30 P. M., 22 miles per hour. It then gradually decreased until at 4:30 on the morning of the 4th it was 8 miles, rising by 1:30 P. M. to 29 miles again. The record of maximum velocity is taken from 12 M. of one day to 12 M. of the next, and may occur at any time in the included twenty-four hours, but is generally—and I may say is always—between 3 and 6 P. M. As my self-registering record shows a maximum velocity of 32 miles an hour for the twenty-four hours ending at 12 M. on that day, this maximum probably occurred somewhere between two and five on the afternoon of the 3d. The total velocity of the day was 389 miles. I see, therefore, no exaggeration in the statement you say you made of a 35-mile breeze that afternoon. The anemometer at this station is at an elevation of about 90ft., but the station is under the lee of California street hill, which is just to the westward. I should judge, therefore, that on the channel, where there is an unobstructed sweep through the Golden Gate, the wind would be from five to six miles stronger than registered at the Signal Station. My record for the month of August, 1878, shows the maximum to have been 32 miles per hour on three days, 29 miles on one day, 28 miles on eight days, 27 miles on two days, 26 miles on two days, 24 miles on two days, 23 miles on three days, 22 miles on two days, 20 miles on four days. On the remaining few days the maximum was never less than 16 miles. These are not considered storm winds, as they are regular here, and not accompanied by rain or snow, though they frequently bring in a heavy fog from the ocean. This statement has been verified, and found to be correct. The figures given are taken from the official records of this office. C. E. BRINSMADE.

Sgt. Signal Corps, U. S. A., in charge of U. S. Signal Office at San Francisco, Cal.

Our yachts could not stand such breezes with whole sails if sparred like yours. If any of you see any of our models and spar plans in New York, please remember our conditions of sailing here. "Bobstay" and others will therefore relieve me of the odium of having exaggerated so simple a matter, and give me credit for knowing what I was talking about, as well as allow that the *Fawn* carried whole lower sail in a 35-mile wind as stated by me. SAUCELITO.

In order that the question of ability of Pacific Coast yachts may be appreciated and Eastern designers understand the conditions of yacht sailing on San Francisco Bay, we have gathered the following information:

From April to October inclusive the prevailing wind is from the NW., changing to west in valleys opening upon the coast, but in no case so strongly as through the Golden Gate. During the summer the wind sets in strong about 10 A. M., increasing until near sunset, when it begins to die away. During its height it almost regularly brings in a dense fog, which, working its way over the peninsula, meets that already advanced through the Golden Gate and envelops San Francisco and the bay by sunset. As a rule, the breeze does not dispel the fog. If a fog exists the wind is sure to bring it in, but the heated earth dissipates it for a time.

From November to March the wind is frequently from the SE., blowing heavily, working round to the southwest, with a large and broken swell from the SW. Weather thick, rainy and squally, the wind not infrequently ending at NW., with an ugly cross-sea.

During heavy southeasters the sea breaks upon the San Francisco Bar clean across the entrance, presenting a fearful sight. During some winters a hard Norther will spring up and blow steadily and strongly from one to five days, with a clear blue sky and cold, bracing weather. Winds rarely blow from points between north, round by east to southeast. The further north we advance the heavier blow the gales in winter. The northwest winds are not predicted by the barometer, but from the southeast almost invariably, the mercury falling one inch from its usual height of about thirty inches. When it begins to rise the wind may be looked upon as soon to shift around to the west and to decrease. Afternoon wind at San Francisco is about twenty-five miles per hour.

To this we append a statement furnished through the kindness of Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, U. S. A., of the Signal Office, Washington, D. C. The following observations are compiled from the records on file at the office of the Chief Signal Officer at Washington, D. C.:

MONTHS, 1878.	Miles during month.	Average miles per day.	Average per hour.	Prevailing direction.	Maximum velocity during month.
May	7571	244.3	10.0	SW.	39
June	8711	290.4	12.1	SW.	34
July	9183	296.2	12.3	SW.	32
August	8180	263.2	11.8	SW.	32
September	7023	234.1	9.8	SW.	30
October	5172	166.8	6.9	W.	28
November	4210	140.3	5.8	W.	24
December	5529	178.3	7.4	N.	40

These observations were taken with the anemometer, Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Cal., at an elevation of 128 ft. above sea level.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN APRIL.

Speckled Trout—*Salmo fontinalis*, Land-locked Salmon—*Salmo glover*; White Perch.

TROUT FLIES FOR APRIL.

The following are imitations of natural insects which first appear on head springs, and later in the season are found on ponds and rivers:

BLACK GNAT OR MIDGE.—Body and feet, black; wings, sub-hyaline.

DARK CLARET GNAT.—Body, dark claret; feet, black; wings, sub-hyaline.

BRIGHT CLARET GNAT.—Body, bright claret, mixed with yellowish gray; feet, ginger; wings of one sex, hyaline, of the other, ocherous.

OLIVE GNAT.—Body, dark olive; feet, ginger; wings, hyaline.

GRAY GNAT.—Body, dark fox fur, mixed with dark claret; feet, gray; wings, hyaline.

DARK FOX.—Body and feet, dark fox fur, mixed with lemon-colored mohair; wings, sub-hyaline; tail, three fibres of dark gray hackle.

BLUE BLOW.—Same as dark fox, but of blue shade.

POOR MAN'S FLY.—Body and feet, hare's ear and yellow mixed; wings, slightly mottled gray.

BRIGHT FOX.—Body and feet, brightest part of fox fur, mixed with yellow; wings, brightest hyaline; tail, pale yellow.

FISH IN MARKET—RETAIL PRICES.—Bass, 15 cents; smelts, 12½; salmon, 35; mackerel, 10 to 15; shad, 12½; white perch, 12; Spanish mackerel, 75; green turtle, 15; frostfish, 6; halibut, 15;

haddock, 6 ; codfish, 6 ; blackfish, 12½ ; eels, 18 ; lobsters, 10 ; scallops, per quart, 25 cents ; soft clams ; 30 to 75 cents; pickerel, 12½; brook trout, Canada, 50 ; brook trout, Long Island, 51 ; ed-snapper, 15; pompano, 50 ; prawns, $1 ; shrimps, $1; smoked haddock, 10 ; smoked salmon, 15 ; dry cod, 7.

—The "Catskill rod," made by Mills & Son, to which we referred in our last issue, is 10 feet in length, and not 8 feet, as was stated. Weight, 5 oz.

—Messrs. Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, of 65 Fulton St., N. Y., have published a very elaborate illustrated catalogue, or, more properly speaking, "Sportsman's Hand Book," giving in detail directions for every style of fishing, camping and archery. For instance, if a person wishes to order an outfit for black bass fishing he has only to turn to the chapter on Black Bass to find the appropriate tackle, with directions for use; and not only that, but even the lists for fly fishing and bait fishing are separate, so that the angler need made no mistake, but will be sure to get just exactly what he wants. This book will be sent free on application, and it supplies a long-felt want. It has been prepared by Mr. Wm. Holberton, whose experience has qualified him for the work. We consider it quite a step in advance on the old style of descriptive circular, when dealers not only advertise what they have to sell, but instruct purchasers how to use what they buy.

—Fish, like birds and animals, vary in their migrations; for which reason the advent of shad, and various other fishes, is sometimes earlier and sometimes later. This year the cold spring seems to have retarded the arrival of the shad, although a few specimens were taken early in April. We do not, however, share in the apprehension of some fishermen that the aggregate catch will be less than that of last year. The fishing period continues often into the early days of July, so that there at least are ten weeks of open time before us.

Shad fishing is done in two ways—with drift nets and with stationary nets. The drift nets are made of fine twine, at which the shad seem not to take fright as they do at the coarser material of others; these are buoyed up with wood and allowed to float with the tide. The labor involved in handling them is very severe, the heavy rowing, constant hauling, re-arranging and untangling, all make this a laborious occupation; but the fishermen seem to enjoy it hugely, after all, "when the fish bite."

For stationary net fishing the men begin about the middle of March to put down several miles of poles, and fasten nets to them. At certain stages of the tide the nets are regularly lifted, the men going out in clinker built lap-streaks, using a big sprit sail in fair weather only. Lifting the nets when the haul is heavy is hard work, and the fishermen like light hauls better; for the work is then easier and the prices higher.

THE FIRST CONNECTICUT SALMON.—The first Connecticut salmon of the season was caught last Thursday in an alewife net. It weighed twelve pounds. The fisherman who discovered it in his net immediately returned it to the water, but too late to preserve its life. The Connecticut salmon law reads:

Be it enacted, etc. Every person who shall take from any of the waters of this State any salmon or grilse, or any of the young fry thereof, prior to the 1st day of May, 1883, shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not less than two nor more than six months, or both; unless he take such fish unintentionally, and immediately restore it to the waters from which it was taken.

The law takes effect May 1. At the last session of the Legislature, time of opening the trout season was changed from April 15 to April 1, and the time for taking shad closes on the 20th of June, instead of the 25th, as formerly. Commissioner Wm. M. Hudson writes that all bills changing the game laws were defeated, though owing to a new system of publishing the laws, they will not be ready for the public for at least two weeks to come.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Dover, April* 14.—Large quantities of smelts are taken in wiers, which is contrary to law. I think it is about time our Fish Commissioners put a stop to this. Codfish are caught on haul lines in our river, some of them very large. No trout have been taken as yet; the brooks are too high with water. G. A. W.

MASSACHUSETTS—*New Bedford, April* 18.—For the past week our markets have been well supplied with cod and halibut from the Vineyard. Perch, eels, herrings and a few shad from our own waters. The brooks are full to overflowing, yet several fine strings of trout have been taken; but not much brook fishing before May. CONOHA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—The number of fishing arrivals reported at this port the past week has been 43, viz.: 7 from the Banks with 195,000 lbs. halibut, and 36 from Georges with 800,000 lbs. split codfish and 28,800 lbs. halibut. —*Cape Ann Advertiser, April* 18.

NEW YORK—*Attica, April* 16.—The trout season opens slowly; but few taken thus far. No fancy, high-toned, tail-biting members of the family *Fontinalis* in this section. The trout-fisher goes to the woods, cuts a strong pole, ties a hemp line at the end of the pole, digs his worms, puts on a bob and heavy sinker, sits on the bank, baits his hook, dumps the whole arrangement into the creek, and waits for a bite. A great many good strings of six and eight-ounce trout are taken in this way each season. A fly would scare the poor fish half to death. Two snipe seen near town last week. NEWS.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, April* 18.—I saw to-day a fine specimen of a jackfish, taken on the Cumberland River near here, and weighing thirteen pounds. He was the most beautifully shaped fish I have seen for years. Fancy his having been bought for eighty cents. The darkey who had him, when asked if he would sell him at an advance on his purchase, said: "No, massa; dar's too much goodness in dat critter for me to part wid um at any price." The weather continues cool, and our sports are getting very impatient. The Cumberland Angling Club have not yet started on their grand expedition up the river. J. D. H.

Savannah, April 15. — Our fishing season opened very poorly. A few strings of very small bass, hardly averaging three-quarters of a pound, were taken in March. This month, owing to constant showers, the streams have been too high and muddy to admit of any fishing. This month and next should be closed against bass fishing; but our Legislature, having failed to pass the "Fish Law," we shall soon have the mortification of again seeing the ardent worshiper of Neptune prodding over the spawning-beds with his deadly trident. WILL.

MINNESOTA—*Lake Minnetonka, April* 18.—The ice went out of the river last week. P.

FISH SWALLOWING FISH.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I see by the tone of your remarks that you regard my fish story (*i. e.*, a 26-inch pickerel swallowed a 15-inch pickerel) as a *fish story.* Now I would like it distinctly understood that I meant every word of it, and would like you to give me an honest answer. Are such things common? E. B. B.
Vail, Iowa, April 14, 1879.

It is quite common to find an entire fish in the maw of a larger one, and as many as three have been observed—one within the other.

There is nothing marvelous about a fish swallowing anything provided the object of its gustatory efforts be not out of proportion to the capacity of its gullet. Fishermen are continually finding queer things in their hauls. Only the other day in Utica, N. Y., according to the *Morning Herald* of that city, the purchaser of a six-pounds pike at one of the markets found, upon cutting it open, a round iron bolt, a three-quarter inch nut, a piece of iron casting, and three stones, one nearly as large as a hen's egg. The whole stock weighed over a pound.

A Belvidere, N. J., correspondent, Mr. Geo. Wolf Holstein, sends us this:

Mr. L. M. Holstein, under date of Eagle Ranch, Texas, April 6, writes: "One of the men caught a minnow last evening, and baiting his hook fastened the line to a bush. This morning he found on it a 2½ lb. eel and a 20 lb. catfish. The eel had swallowed the minnow and the catfish the eel, or rather attempted to, the eel coming out through his gills." For a well authenticated fish story this is, I think, a pretty big one—too good to keep from the F. & S.

HOW TO CATCH BLACK BASS.—*Mr. Editor:* As my ideas are different from others, I give them as the result of fifteen years' experience: I prefer a 11-foot rod to one of 12-foot; I throw as long a line as possible (this is fishing from a boat); I have repeatedly followed boats, in which parties were using 12-foot rods. I have, with a 17-foot rod, caught fish which were probably frightened from their flies by nearness of boat. A light or slim bamboo rod (called pepper-pole by the trade) I think I like the best. They are very durable. After trying all kinds and sizes of flies, I now use medium-sized salmon flies, all black, with legs in place of hackle. If bass are slow about taking fly, after alighting, let it sink to them; then recover, I again cast, being very careful to avoid the slack; after taking, strike very firmly. If they try to jump, drop the tip to the water and swing off, which turns and keeps them under. Use three flies before the rushes grow, and then one. R. H. DIXON.
Canandaigua, N. Y.

THE HOLT PATENT FLY BOOK.—Messrs. Abbey & Imbrie are now prepared to supply sportsmen and the trade with the "Holt Patent Fly Book." Retail prices, with folding cover, each, $5; without folding cover, $3.50. These books are furnished with the Hyde clip, for keeping the snells straight. They are very handsome.

WORMS IN TROUT.

HARRISBURGH, April 11, 1879.

Mr. Editor: I inclose you a sample of worms that were taken out of some trout caught in a stream located about ten miles from this place. These worms are found up near the backbone, and on examination of the intestines, which were left in a can over night, the mass appeared to be alive with these worms. They were squirming in all shapes and sizes, the average length about three-quarters of an inch. There were also some tape worms about three inches long in some of the fish. Can you inform me the cause of the worms in the fish, and if there is any way of curing the evil? This same thing was observed in the fish caught there last year.

I have not fished the stream for the past five years. The last time I was there some person had a slaughter house near the head of the stream, and I am of the opinion that these fish, from eating the offal or blood, produced this trouble.

Yours truly, D. W. SEILER.

Tape worms and entozoa of at least three species are common in the Salmoids. We have known of a tape worm sixty-four feet long in the stomach of a salmon. All the trout of the upper Yellowstone, which has its headwaters within the volcanic region of the geysers, are wormy. These entozoa undoubtedly have their origin in something the fish has swallowed. Either the ovum itself, or the living creature, or possibly the germ from the body of some other fish which it had swallowed. Strange to say, these entozoa do not seem to affect the health of the fish or poison their flesh. Friends of ours have eaten the flesh of trout in which tape worms were found, without detriment, but they were careful in cleaning them. We would not, however, like to run the risk, as every minute part of a tape worm is a worm in itself. It is a curious fact that while these creatures in their mature and free condition are comparatively innocuous, it is the immature parasites, inclosed in cysts, which tend to destroy the life of their host by the destruction of parts, as they pass from one place to another, or from one stage of growth to another.

You can judge whether it would not be prudent to destroy the present stock of trout and substitute a fresh supply, supposing of course the primary cause of the disease to have been first removed, viz., the slaughter house.

☞See Adv. of Sale at Auction, of Norris Rods.

The Game of Chess.

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB, CAFE LOGELING, NO. 49 BOWERY

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS—No. 43.

1—Q-Kt4	1—B, Kts or P moves
2—B-Q R	2—Any
3—Q, K, B, or P	

This is, we think, the only possible solution, although solvers have sent us other moves.

PROBLEM NO. 45.

"Diligence Insures Success." Solutions incorrectly printed in previous issue:

1—P tks Kt	1—P tks R	1—	1—B-B
2—Q tks B P	2—Any	2—Kt tks P ch	2—B int
3—Q mates		3—K mates	

Game No. 113.—CENTRE COUNTER GAMBIT.

Manhattan Chess Club, Cafe Logeling, 49 Bowery.—Third game played in the match between Messrs. Chas. Mohle and D. Graham Baird, March 26, 1879:

White. Chas. Mohle.	Black. D. G. Baird.	White. Chas. Mohle.	Black. D. G. Baird.
1—P-K4	1—P-Q4	31—Q tks K B P	31—P-Q R4
2—P tks P	2—Q tks P	32—K-K	32—Q-Q4 (g)
3—Kt-Q B3	3—Q-Q R4	33—Q tks Q	33—P tks Q
4—P-Q4	4—P-Q B3	34—R for B3-K3*	34—B-K Kt3
5—Kt-B3	5—K Kt-B3	35—R-K6	35—K-B2
6—P-Q R3	6—P-K4	36—P-R6	36—R tks Kt (h)
7—B-Q3	7—B-Q3	37—R tks R	37—P tks P
8—Castles	8—Q-Q B2	38—P tks P	38—R tks P
9—Q-K2	9—Q Kt-Q2	39—P-B7 (j)	39—R-B5
10—Kt-K4	10—Kt tks Kt	Second hour.	
11—B tks Kt	11—Kt-K B3	40—R-K7	40—B-B4
12—P-Q B4	12—Castles	41—R tks P	41—B-R6
13—P-Q B5	13—B-K B5	42—K-B2	42—B-B
14—P-K Kt3 (a)	14—B tks B	43—R-Q8	43—B-B4
15—Q R tks B	15—P-K R3	44—K-K3	44—P-R4
16—Kt-K5 (b)	16—Q-Q	45—R-K6	45—B-Kt5
17—Q R-Q	17—Kt tks B	46—R tks P ch(k)	46—B tks R
18—Q tks Kt	18—P-Kt4	47—P-B8-Q's	47—R tks Q
19—P-K B4	19—Q-B4	48—R tks R	48—B-Kt5
20—Q-B3	20—K R-Q (c)	49—K-B5	49—P-Kt3
First hour.		50—K-K4	50—K-Kt2
21—R-B3 *	21—B-Q2	51—K-K5	51—K-Kt4
22—P-K Kt4	22—Q-R2	52—K ch	52—K-R3
23—Kt-Q B4	23—Q R-Kt	53—K-B6	53—B-K5
24—Kt-Q6 (d)	24—P-Q Kt3	54—R-B5	54—B-Q6
25—P-Q Kt4	25—P-B4	55—R-B3	55—B-Kt4
26—Kt P tks P	26—P tks K B P	56—R-K Kt3	56—K-B2
27—Q-K R5 (e)	27—P tks P	57—R-K5	57—B-K5
28—Q-B7 ch	28—K-R	58—R-Kt4	58—B-Q6
29—Q P tks P	29—B-K (f)	59—R-R4 ch	59—K-Kt
30—Q-B8 ch	30—Q-Kt	60—R-K6	Resigns

NOTES BY W. M. DE VISSER.

The opening has been very well played by White, who has now a much finer game than his opponent.

(*b*) This Kt now takes a very commanding position, and makes Black's game even more cramped than before.

(*c*) To enable Black to move his B-Q3. A more helpless position than his at the present moment it would be difficult to find.

(*d*) This troublesome Kt now takes a position even stronger than the one occupied a couple of moves before.

(*e*) A good move. Black's Q is now almost entirely out of the game.

(*f*) This loses a P, which Mr. Baird gives up to force his game, if possible.

(*g*) Black could not have won the P here by P tks P, on account of White's move of R tks B, which would win Black's Queen.

(*h*) White wins the "exchange," however. Black plays by P-B7 and P-R8.

(*j*) Mr. Mohle has played this game very well throughout, but here misses the quickest road to victory. He should have played R-Q B, which would have forced the game in a few moves viz.:

R-Q B	R-Kt	R tks R
P-B7	R-Q B	R-Q Kt and wins the B
R-Q8	B-B4	

(*k*) Here again White could have won the Bishop by P-K R3. However, in chess sometimes as in other things, the old maxim holds that "the longest way 'round is the shortest way home."

* We think there is an error in the records here. A move has probably been made with the R after White's 17th. White's 21st to 34th moves plainly indicate it. We cannot discover where the error creeps in, not having time to play the game on a board.

CURSORY JOTTINGS.

—The game of Living Chess, which was presented at the Academy of Music Wednesday the 16th inst., we doubt not, was a success in every respect. The programme before us, which we annex, is somewhat original, and of careful and judicious selection, reflecting much credit upon the Manhattan Chess Club and its special or exhibition committee. A World's Chess Tournament in this country is much talked of periodically, but no active steps are taken to insure the success of the project. We do not think we overstate when we assert that a sufficient sum for that purpose can be realized if the chess clubs throughout the country only interest themselves in the project and give exhibitions of Living Chess, the profits of which should be a subscription to the fund:

PROGRAMME.

Overture, "Nabucco".....Verdi
By the Marine Band from the U. S. S. Steamer *Minnesota*
Under the Direction of Prof. Colletti.

Tableau, "Mephistopheles and the Prince."
By Members of Manhattan Chess Club.

Waltz, "Immortelle".....Gungl
Minnesota Band.

Address by Colonel John R. Fellows.

Original Game of Chess, between Capt. Mackenzie and Eugene Delmar.

Selections, "H. M. S. Pinafore".....Sullivan
Minnesota Band.

Chess Problem, "Atalanta, the Fleet-Footed Queen,"
By Eugene B. Cook, Esq.
Composed expressly for this occasion.

Selections, "Die Maien Koningen".....Massini
Minnesota Band.

Game of chess, played in Paris, France, by Paul Morphy, September, 1858, against Mr. Bancher—Mr. Morphy conducting this and seven other games at the same time, without sight of chessmen or boards, six of which he won and two drawn—losing none.

Red, Morphy. Blue, Baucher.

Grand Finale, Chess Problem, the solution of which, in seven moves, produces the initial letter "M."
By Eugene B. Cook, Esq.

—The score in the D. Graham Baird vs. Mohle match now stands: Mohle, 3 won; Baird, 0 won, and 2 games drawn. We are greatly indebted to these players for the games played in this match kindly placed at our disposal, to Secretary Logeling for numerous courtesies and communications on chess topics, and also to Mr. De Visser for annotating this week's game.

—General McClellan is a fine player at chess.

—Kane, the Arctic navigator, and his companions relieved the weariness of their icy confinement by playing chess.

SAPANULE!

TO SPORTSMEN---"THE ONE THING NEEDFUL!"

SAPANULE—Nature's ally—the best friend to man and beast. A preparation that is antagonistic to Inflammation. Congestion, Soreness and Fever cannot exist where this popular lotion is applied. For animals that are hard worked it is a sure restorative. For wounds, cuts, bruises, sprains, contusions, sores, new or old, it is a prompt and infallible cure. For all skin diseases and abrasions its healing and cleansing power is wonderful. SAPANULE is an admirable article for the bath and toilet. Used in foot and sponge baths, it will bring immediate relief from all pain or soreness in feet or limbs. SAPANULE takes all soreness out of bunions and corns, and is a sure cure for chilblains. Owners of dogs will find that by washing their dogs in Sapanule and water will remove any unpleasant odor, leaving the coat clean and silky.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. and $1 per bottle.

LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER,
WHOLESALE AGENTS, NEW YORK.

SAMUEL CERRY & CO., Proprietors, Providence. R. I.

CUTTING A TIGER'S TOE-NAILS.—The interesting feat of clipping the ingrowing claws of the royal Bengal tiger "Jim," an inhabitant of "The Zoo," at Philadelphia, was accomplished to-day with much difficulty. On account of the lack of constant attrition on rough ground, such as they would have had if traversing their native jungle instead of the smooth floor of his cage, Jim's claws had become lengthened to an unnatural size and, continuing to curve inward, had grown deeply into his paws, by which the animal was exposed to an attack of lockjaw. Hence the clipping. The well-known animal trainer, Mr. A. J. Forepaugh, was retained for the operation, and appeared early this morning at the carnivor house of the Zoo, accompanied by Dr. Chapman, physician to the garden; Arthur E. Brown, the superintendent, and four keepers. Mr. Forepaugh had provided himself for the operation with a strong three-quarter inch rope, looped at one end, a long pole and four short half inch cords, also looped, a thick, knotty hickory club and a pair of sharp wire nippers, and with these tools proceeded to do the job as follows:

The loop of the larger rope was placed on the end of the long pole and thrust into the cage. At the instant the tiger leaped into the furthest corner with a terrific roar which startled the other animals, and the lions, tigers, leopards and hyenas all howled in chorus. The loop, however, was run over "Jim's" neck, and he was gradually drawn, in spite of his struggles, to the front of the cage.

Mr. Forepaugh now showed consummate coolness and judgment, and quietly and quickly directed his assistants to secure the animal to the front of the cage. "Now his feet," and the fore feet were in the loops with the aid of an iron scraper, and the tiger, bewildered at the tactics of his supposed enemies, shook his head, roared, and for a few seconds struggled fiercely to get loose, but instead of getting loose, opportunity was taken to get the loops of the other ropes on the hind feet, and he was thrown on his side and drawn up to the front of the cage with his hind feet striking clear through and the fore feet to the edge.

In this position he was secured and safety cords attached to the ends, each one of the latter being held by one of the assistants, so that as soon as the operation was completed all the feet could be loosed at once. As soon as the feet were thus secured the rope around the neck was cast off, so that the tiger's head was free. One of the keepers was then stationed near the head, so that in case he bit at the ropes binding the feet or at the operator he could thrust the hard wood knotted club into his mouth for him to bite on. This became necessary so often that the hard club was chewed into a pulpy brush.

"All ready," said Mr. Forepaugh, and taking in his right hand a large, sharp wire clip, had each ingrowing claw in turn pryed from the flesh and straightened out, and clipped off to the required size. The right hind foot was the worse one of the claws, having grown fully an inch into the flesh, and by constant irritation caused the wound to inflame and fester. As soon as this, with a part of the outer shell, which had been shed into the wound, had been removed, the tiger appeared to quiet down and submitted to have the rest of the claws of the same foot clipped without making much struggling. The right front paw was also badly lacerated and inflamed. The claws were clipped in every case very quickly and successfully. As soon as the claws of each foot were clipped the operator rubbed burnt alum into the festered wounds to burn away the proud flesh, and then poured over the wounds balsam of fir to heal the same.

After all the claws had been clipped Mr. Forepaugh, stepping back, cautioned his assistants to be ready to pull the safety cords at the word. So the animal, freed from all the cords at once sprang to his legs like a flash and jumped to the rear of the cage, where he first licked his bloody chaps, and, squatting, soothingly licked his paws, apparently satisfied that they were still in his possession, commenced pacing his cage, showing evident signs of having experienced great relief from the operations performed on him. The whole operation occupied only twenty minutes and was very satisfactory to all parties. In a few days the paws will be examined again for proud flesh.—*New York Herald, March 29.*

THE WHARF RATS OF NEW YORK.—This under side of the city is a shadowy world even at high noon, and its structure, as well as its seclusion, makes it as good as a forest for hiding. These piles stand in rows running across the pier, a stringer or heavy timber lies on top of each row, joists lie across the stringers, and planks cover the whole. Thus between the top of each stringer and the planks there is quite a space, where boxes and bundles can be hidden. The under side of a pier can hold a good sloop-load of packages, and a box on a stringer is invisible to any one passing under the pier, unless he passes very close to it. There are many miles of piers about the city, and each pier has a great quantity of stringers. So here is a vast region of secrecy right under the busiest part of New York. Many of the piers are supported on such a dense forest of spiles that only the smallest skiff can pass through the narrow, tortuous openings. Formely the thieves had a channel of this kind from one end of the city to the other, by which they could travel nearly the whole distance without showing themselves.

"You see, sir, here are plenty of chances to hide. These cribs of beams and spiles, mouths of sewers, odd holes here and their along the rocky shores, and all of it covered over from daylight, and some of it almost inaccessible,—all that you would think is enough for any set of thieves. But it is not; for we follow them up and clean out their holes. They find new places now and then. Once we discovered a lot of hardware and tools hidden under the guards and in the paddle-box of a steamboat that was laid up for the winter. Many things they hide under water, such as spelter and other metals. It is almost impossible to discover these 'plants'; but sometimes we hit on them by chance. Once, a man who had been loafing about the deck of one of the Troy steamboats threw overboard a valuable hawser, and then plunged overboard himself before anybody could catch him, although the boat and the wharf were full of people. Both the hawser and the man fell into a skiff alongside the steamboat and disappeared under the pier. He had the start and of course escaped before any of us could get a boat and follow him. But we heard of him afterward under a certain pier, and we went there to look for the rope. We dredged between the piles for three days, and by good luck hooked up the hawser. These men sometimes get their deserts without any of our help. One of them who had stolen a boat-load of pig-iron, ran under Pier 49 to hide. That pier had a shaft and gearing under it for hoisting ice. He hitched his boat, and then climbed up near the shaft; the gearing caught his clothes, and we found him in pieces scattered over his boat. Wharf-thieves used to be more successful than they are now; they were organized in regular gangs. But we have broken them up, scattered them, and driven the most of them away from the docks."

Still darker scenes might be recorded of this under side of the docks. The actors appear first in the city's brighter haunts of pleasure, or in its miserable dens of want and crime. Then they wander in the streets alone; and gradually but surely stray to the water. Night is around them, in them. The city behind them sparkles with life. But it cannot penetrate their night, nor light their dark passage under the waves to the morgue.—*Scribner's*

ONE GOOD LESSON.—Captain Webb, who, next to our Captain Boyton, is the greatest swimmer in the world, tells how he learned one lesson which is worth every boy's learning.

"My first public swim was in July, 1875, when I swam from Blackwall to Gravesend, a feat then thought wonderful—just as Weston walking 110 miles in twenty-four hours was thought very wonderful shortly afterwards, simply because it was not known how much fatigue a man was capable of undergoing. A repetition of either of these feats now would be thought nothing of.

"In this first swim I learned one good lesson, which, thanks to some good advice I got afterwards from one who had been a great friend of mine ever since I swam across the Channel, I believe has been the cause of my ultimate success. When I swam from Blackwall to Gravesend, I very nearly failed, owing to some persons on board the little boat which accompanied me, as well as a steamer, insisting on giving me brandy. Now, I am no teetotaler, and I am happy to say I can keep sober without bragging about it; at the same time having a genuine and heartfelt pity for those who can't.

"Of one thing, however, I am assured, and that is, no really great feat of endurance can be performed unless next door to total abstince is adhered to. When young men go on long walking tours, a glass of beer at every village inn means failure, and as to spirits, they are simply poison. If I had really taken *nothing* I should have reached Gravesend without any difficulty whatever; as it was, I was in kind, but stupid hands, and although I succeeded in my first public attempt, it was with difficulty, and I then determined, from what I felt from sipping brandy during the swim, in the foolish hope of getting good, coupled with what I afterwards heard, never again to take spirits while undergoing prolonged exertions. Weston, the great walker, fully coincides in my opinion on this point."

A STRANGE PEOPLE.—*A Peruvian Race of Remarkable Habits and History.*—Dr. E. R. Heath, in a paper on "Peruvian Antiquites," describes a strange people living in a town called Eten, in seven degrees south latitude, and about two miles from the sea. They number about 4,000, and they speak, besides the Spanish, a language which some of the recently brought over Chinese laborers understand, but there is no other similarity between the two peoples. They intermarry, uncles and nieces, brothers and sisters, nephews and aunts, that is promiscuously, and with no apparent curse of consanguinity; but they will not permit any intermarriage into their number, or with the outside world. They have laws, customs and dress of their own, and live by braiding hats and mats and weaving cloths. They will give no account of the place whence they came or of the time they settled at Eten. History does not mention their existence before the Spaniards arrived, nor does it record their immigration since. Among them there are no sick or deformed persons, their custom being to send a committee to each sick or old person, and those who are reported past recovery or past usefulness are promptly strangled by the public executioner. Eten orders it, they say, and with Eten's orders there is no interference.

A BARE FACED FRAUD.—The Czar wished to shoot a bear. A bear was accordingly found, a ring of peasants surrounded it, and word of its whereabouts was sent to the imperial sportsman. Unfortunately, while those preparations were being made, the creature contrived to slip through the ring and escape. What was to be done? That the Emperor of all the Russias should come and find no game would never do. A happy idea seized one of the foresters. Regardless of cost, a tame bear was procured in the nick of time, turned loose within the ring, and now all was ready. The circle closed in; Bruin was discovered at the foot of a tree; the attendants fell back, the Emperor advanced to fire, but now came the climax—just as the trigger was about to be drawn, Bruin rose slowly on his hind feet and began to perform the national dance! The exhibition saved his life, but it did the reverse of securing for those who introduced him to the presence that royal favor which their ingenuity deserved.

NIGHT LAMP AND TIME INDICATOR.—A recent number of *La Nature* describes a simple and convenient night lamp, indicating the hour by the extent of combustion of the oil. From the oil reservoir rise two vertical glass tubes; one contains oil and is graduated for the hours, the other contains the wick saturated with oil and giving the light. The construction is such that one hour is required to consume the quantity of oil between two graduations of the first-mentioned tube. A reflector placed under the flame at the side throws a luminous beam across the graduated tube. During the night one can thus see at what height the oil stands in the tube and read the corresponding hour.

AMERICAN WARRIORS FOR ZULU LAND.—A reinforcement of 500 double-back-action mules left this port for Zulu land yesterday. They came from Kentucky, and having undergone the ordeal of an English veterinary surgeon's inspection, now move to the front in the campaign against the South African savages. These brutes have been trained to advance at lightning speed heel foremost against the foe and as the Zulus are not up to these tactics it is altogether probable that the employment of American mules may yet be the solution of the South African trouble.

TRUE RECREATION.—One of our readers, on his vacation ramble last summer, penned the following from the shores of Cayuga Lake to one of his county papers (the Monmouth, N. J., *Inquirer*). We select from it an extract. It is from the really excellent summer resort known as Markel's Cove, on the western shore of Cayuga Lake, one of the best of places for parties seeking real pleasure. He says:

Beautiful boats lie at the miniature dock ready for any occupants, while one company is pitching quoits and another is "letting the old cat die" in the capacious swing on the beach. The waters, with lazy wavelets, kiss the pebbles at your feet, while along the shore can be seen the white tents of campers-out, sometimes half-concealed in the evergreens along the banks, cropping out, as Joaquin Miller would say, like quartz among emerald stones. Hammocks swing with their occupants, who, far from being lazy, have all their senses alive to the beauties of nature a round them, and they seem drinking to the full of the overflowing cup that here, in almost myriad ways, she holds up to the thirsty soul. * * * * * * *

We passed one of these coves where there were at one time forty-two of these snow-white tents, with every heart happy and every moment seemingly a golden one. Oh! ye devotees of fashion, who, with "Saratogas" full of finery, seek expensive places of resort to recuperate (?) and fill up (?) the exhausted fountains of being! How far do you come short of the real object of the annual cessations from the "hum and drum" of business, compared with these blue-shirted, plainly dressed devotees at Nature's inexpensive shrine! Compare one of these who has been in communion with nature in her groves—"God's first temples"—who has been self-baptized in her sparkling waters, and whose face and hands have been embrowned by exposure to the united influence of sun and wind;—compare one of these as he returns to his usual vocation, with a step as firm as a rock, a grip like a vise and a look like a sailor-boy, ready for yard-stick or ledger-page, with him who comes from the place of fashonable resort with his physical exchequer as much depleted as his pocketbook, and a woe-begone look that tells of jilted love, a worse than wasted vacation, and no feeling for business.

To Lovers of Angling.

Important Auction Sale, N. Y.

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE THADDEUS NORRIS, Esq., OF PHILA.

Prize Medal TROUT & SALMON RODS,
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NORRIS RODS.

These rods are of well-known reputation, and are guaranteed to be genuine Norris Rods of the best workmanship, selected woods, and stamped with the maker's name. This is the only opportunity which will be offered to obtain one of these rods, there being no more for sale after this lot is disposed of. Nos. 16, 20 and 24 were made for and were on exhibition at the Centennial Exhibition, for which first prizes were awarded, and medal also.

Sale Saturday Afternoon, April 26,
AT 2:30 O'CLOCK,
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ON EXHIBITION 2 DAYS PREVIOUS TO SALE

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Fleas! Fleas! Worms! Worms

STEADMAN'S FLEA POWDER for DOGS

A Bane to Fleas—A Boon to Dogs.

This Powder is guaranteed to kill fleas on dogs o any other animals, or money returned. It is put up in patent boxes with sliding pepper box top, which greatly facilitates its use. Simple and efficacious.

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ARECA NUT FOR WORMS IN DOG

A CERTAIN REMEDY

Put up in boxes containing ten powders, with full directions for use.

Price 50 cents per Box by mail.

Both the above are recommended by ROD AND GUN and FOREST AND STREAM.

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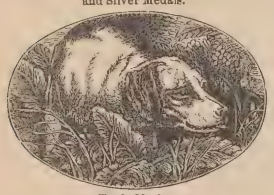
MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.

Awarded Silver Medal, Paris, 1878—Medal from British Government, and 21 other Gold and Silver Medals.



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AUTHOR OF THE

"Practical Kennel Guide," &c.

begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen in America that he purchases and sends out dogs of any desired breed, fit for the highest competition.

N. B.—A bad dog never left the Doctor's Kennels dec19 tf

FOR SALE.—Thoroughbred pointer and water Spaniel whelps. 10 pointer pups, sire Yankee, bred by W. C. Howard, Dayton, O., dam Bix; Bix by Strong's Pete and Woodbridge's Nell; 8 coal black, white ticked chest, 1 pair liver dog pups. Price, $15 each. Four Irish water spaniel pups, sire Pat, dam Daisy; $5 each. THOS. P. CANTWELL, Brainerd, Minn. apr24 4t

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FOR SALE.—A large black Newfoundland dog, 15 months old May 1. Height, 32 inches; across breast, 13 inches; weight, 113 pounds. White star between eyes; white cross upon breast; tail tipped white. Guaranteed sound and best of disposition. Price $35. Address M. C. EBY, Harrisburg, Pa. Reference, D W. Seiler, Vice-Prest. State National Game Association. apr24 1t

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FOR SALE CHEAP.—A well broken setter bitch, 2 years old, best imported stock (Carlowitz-Rose). For particulars and pedigree address "S.," this office. One (new) Wm. Powell & Son, 10-gauge, 2¾-lb. gun. Case and implements complete. Same address. apr24 1t

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WILL SELL LOW OR EXCHANGE for a 12-gauge S. L. a fine Irish setter dog, 16 months old, partly broken, dam Loo II., sire Thorsten. J. W. DOWNEY, M. D., New Market, Fred'k. Co., Md. apr24 3t

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SETTERS FOR SALE—Six pups from my Bismarck slut and red Irish Jim; dogs, $3; sluts, $10; warranted equal to the best. Dr. J. R. HOUSEL, Watsontown, Northumberland County, Pa. apr24 1t

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GREAT BARGAIN.—Two setter bitch pups, four months old, for $5 apiece. Address CHAS. H. VAN VECHTEN, Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y. apr21 1t

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FOR SALE.—Gordon setter bitch, unbroken; will sell very cheap, or exchange for a good shotgun. JAS. ROY, Brookdeld, Ohio. apr17 tf

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FINE Gordon Setter Pups for sale. Pedigree good. JAMES WIGHT, Rockland, Me. apr17 2t

For other Kennel Adv'ts see next page.

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Celebrated SPLIT BAMBOO RODS,

(WITH PATENT FERRULES.)

TROUT FLY, $25.----SALMON, $50.

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Fine Fishing Tackle.

LEONARD'S SPLIT BAMBOO "CATSKILL" FLY ROD,
Length 10ft., Weight 5ozs., $25.

BEST "HYDE CLIP" FLY BOOKS, holding 3 doz., $2.

RUSSIA LEATHER, six dozen, $4.

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Dr. J. R. ROMEYN, the best and best known angler of that region, says: "It is the most perfect gang I have ever had."

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BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN.

WONDERFULLY SIMPLE, WONDERFULLY STRONG.

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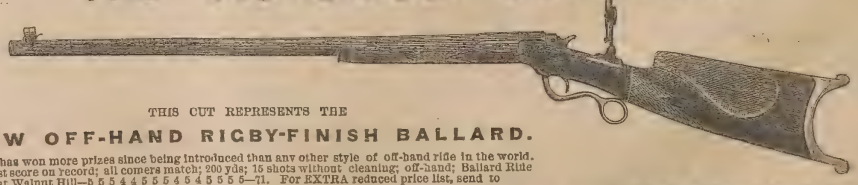

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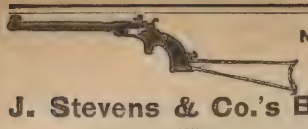

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DOUBLE GUNS.			SINGLE GUNS.	
Twist.	Laminated.	Extra.	Plain. Twist.	Laminated.
$35.00	$40.00	$45.00	$12 50 $15.50	$17.00

RIFLES—.22 calibre,—24, 26 and 28 inches, $20, $22 and $24 ; .32, .38, .44 calibre, $20, $21 and $22. Extra for globe sights and varnished stock $3.
HUNTER'S PET RIFLE—18, 20, 22 and 24 inches, $18, $19, $20, $21.
POCKET RIFLES—10, 12, 15 and 18 inches, $12.25, $13.25, $15, $16.50.
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FIRE-ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ALL ARTICLES CONNECTED WITH THE SAME AND SOLE AGENT FOR

J. Stevens & Co.'s Celebrated Arms.

Office of Goss, Sawyer & Packard, Ship Builders, BATH, Me., January 9, 1878.

Mr. Charles Folsom :

DEAR SIR—I have had ample opportunity to test the breech-loading double shot-gun I bought of you a few months since, and can truly say that it has more than met my expectation. I have tested it at a target at various distances and with varying charges, and have not only been pleased but *astonished* at the result.

For simplicity, strength and durability your guns *surpass anything I have yet seen* ; and I don't hesitate to say that mine is as good, if not the best, shooting gun in this vicinity. Her shooting qualities were severely tested at the shooting match in Augusta, the 25th ult., when she made a score that gave credit to her makers. The breech-loading guns were required to shoot the enormous distance of *eighteen and two-third rods*, or 308 feet, at a nine-inch ring. There were nine other guns of several noted makers on the ground. My gun missed but *one shot in four*, which was by far the best score made.

Among the sportsmen present was an agent of one of the above named guns, who came expressly to advertise the same, and had a sample (price $125), the same size as mine. He fired ten or eleven times and scored two. My gun buried No. 5 shot as deep with four drams of powder as his did No: 2 shot with five and a quarter drams of powder. Some of the guns could not stick their shot.

Was present at another match in the same vicinity the next day. Shot sixteen rods (88 yards) at a four-inch ring. There were thirty-five fowl shot, of which *my gun took twenty-five*. I could have taken a few more, but did not like to appear selfish among strangers. My gun was used by four different persons on this occasion. The Augusta sportsmen had never seen the Stevens gun in operation before, but were free to acknowledge that mine did the finest shooting they ever saw. This is a true statement without any exaggeration whatever. I wish you every success in the sale of your arms.

Yours truly, SAMUEL PACKARD.

The Kennel.

Irish Water Spaniels.

For Sale, four dog and three bitch pups, by Bob, out of imported Bridget. Also orders received for coming litters by Bob, out of Duck, and by Snelder out of Queen ; full pedigree. Price at 8 weeks old: dogs, $20 ; bitches, $15. J. H. WHITMAN, 103 So. Clark st., Chicago. apr17 tf

FOR SALE.—My lemon and white setter bitch Belle. Good pedigree, splendid hunting dog, can show very handsome pups. Price $35. A. S. GUILD, Lowell, Mass. apr24 1t

COCKER SPANIEL

Breeding Kennel

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M. P. McKOON, Franklin, Del. Co., N Y.

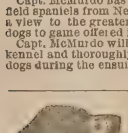
I keep only cockers of the finest strains. Sell only young stock. I guarantee satisfaction and safe delivery to every customer. These beautiful and intelligent dogs cannot be beaten for ruffed grous and woodcock shooting and retrieving. Correspondents inclosing stamp will get printed pedigrees, circular, testimonials, etc. j10 tf

CAPT. McMURDO'S KENNEL,

Ewington, Campbell Co, Va.

Capt. McMurdo has moved his kennel of imported field spaniels from New Brunswick to Virginia, with a view to the greater facilities for breaking young dogs to game offered in that State.

Capt. McMurdo will be able to receive into his kennel and thoroughly train a few young sporting dogs during the ensuing spring and summer. apr17 tf



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Setters and Pointers thoroughly Field Broken.
Young Dogs handled with skill and judgment.
Dogs have daily access to salt water.
N. B.—Setter and pointer puppies, also broken dogs, for sale ; full pedigrees.
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FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE EITHER FOR

A First-Class BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

Age sixteen months ; well-broken ; sire and dam both imported ; champion prize winners, of strictest purity of breeding, and fine field dogs ; sold for no fault ; for full pedigrees and particulars, address E. F. STODDARD, Dayton, Ohio. apr24 2t

Stud Spaniel.

TRIMBUSH (pure Clumber), imported direct from the kennels of the Duke of Newcastle. For nose the clumbers are unrivalled, and Trimbush is a capital dog to breed cockers or small-sized setter bitches to. Fee $20. Address H. C. GLOVER, Toms River, N. J. jan16 tf

RATTLER—In the Stud.—Blue belton, Llewellin setter, winner of three bench prizes, by champion Rob Roy, winner of five English field trials, out of the pure Laverack bitch, Pickles. Will serve bitches at $20. Litters warranted. Inquire of Jas. WHITMAN, Detroit, Mich. jan2 tf

ON account of protracted ill health, having been confined to the house the greater part of the last eight months, will sell my entire kennel of Laverack, Llewellin, Irish and Native Dogs below market value, if taken at once. M. VON CULIN, Delaware City, Del. apr10 8t

FIRST-CLASS POINTER PUPPIES FOR SALE.—Seven choice pups, whelped March 21, by Rake H. out of our Daisy. For full pedigree, price, etc., Address LINCOLN & HELLYAR, Warren, Mass. apr10 tf

FOR SALE.—Black Gordon setter puppy, good pedigree; ten months old ; thoroughly yard broken. Price $25. One English setter of the celebrated Ethan Allen strain. For pedigree and price address B. WATERS, Canterbury, Conn. apr10 e.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A sportsman's home. I have a plantation of 1,292 acres which I wish to sell. It has on it a beautiful dwelling house, outhouses, stables, cribs, etc. It is entirely new ; the soil is very fine, and is well known as the finest game farm in Eastern Va. The fields abound in quail, snipe, turkey, woodcock, geese, ducks and deer, also beautiful fish in the streams. The house is newly furnished, the grounds are in grass and beautiful flowers ; there are a fine pair of horses, carriage and wagon, and provisions to last one year. I will sell the whole as it stands for $10,000, $5,000 cash and $5,000 on 2 years time at 6 per cent. I refer all parties to Capt. John M. Taylor, who has been on the farm and is well known to the sporting world. C. D. EPES, Nottoway Court House, Va. apr24 2t

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A FILE WHICH, WHEN COMPLETED, MAKES a permanent binding. For sale at this office. Price, 75 cents By mail $1.

Pheasants' Eggs

For Hatching, from Golden, Silver and English Pheasants, at $9, $7.50 and $6 per doz. Have shipped eggs to Louisiana and Portland, Me., with the best result.

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Sent direct from the West as far East as Philadelphia—$6 per doz. Address CHAS. FREDRICKS, 73 Mauljer st., Williamsburgh, L. I. apr3 tf

Duck Shooters!

For $1.25 we mail a simple apparatus that makes any decoy dive like a duck, in any depth of water, any distance from shore. It brings the flocks in every time. Will send 5 of the apparatus for $5.

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MULE DEER FOR SALE.

Two bucks, two years old, perfectly tame. Price, $15. Delivered at R. R. station. Address J. HARRISON MILLS, 415 Larrimee St., Denver, Colorado. apr24 1t

WILD ANIMALS ALIVE OR DEAD.

The undersigned will, on proper notice, furnish moose, carriboo, beaver, and all other Northern wild animals. A fine healthy carriboo on hand.

HENRY BRAITHWAITE,
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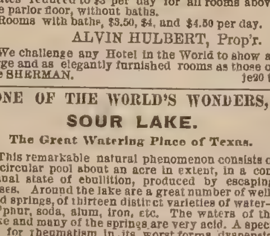

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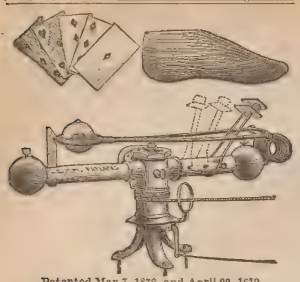

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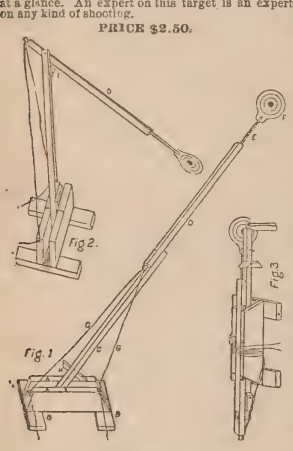

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CAPTAIN BOGARDUS ON TIN-COATED SHOT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

Having been asked by many of your readers as to the merits of TIN-COATED SOFT SHOT, I desire to say that I consider it the best shot I have ever used. I have given it a very severe test, having shot my 6,000 ball match, Jan. 8 and 9, with it. In that match I used two sets of double barrels, one of 10 and the other 12-bore, and each single barrel was discharged 1,500 times without being once cleaned. The inner surface of the barrels is bright and free from scratches, although in shooting I used them until they became so hot that they would not bear handling. I cannot imagine any case of ordinary use which could so severely test the cleanliness and perfection of the tin-coating and its freedom from injury by any heat which could ever result from continuous discharges of the gun. A. H. BOGARDUS.

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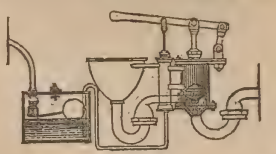

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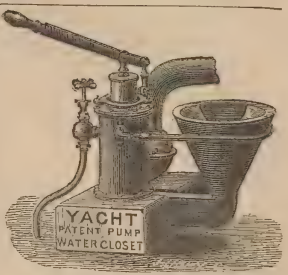

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THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

Terms, Four Dollars a Year
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1879.

Volume 12—No. 13.
No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

ROWING.

'TIS jolly we know to row,
There's life and there's joy in the rowing;
Mayhap, if the breezes do blow,
They will help you along with their blowing.

With all cedar wings spread from the boat,
With muscles augmented in boating,
There is nothing so pleasant afloat,
In speeding or leisurely floating.

Perchance with a fair one to steer,
To captivate you with her steering;
To make you confess without fear,
The very confession you're fearing.

To land where the great branches lean,
While upon you your pilot is leaning;
To further translate what you mean,
Tho' quickly she catches your meaning.

To hear her condole your distress,
And tell her your life is distressing;
To ask for the word that shall bless,
And hear her pronounce the sweet blessing.

Ah! then it is jolly to row,
There's life and there's joy in the rowing;
For what you are striving to know,
There's a world of delight in the knowing.

J. C. BURNETT.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

Down the Big River—3d Paper.

OUR voyage was made in the season for tramps. That vast horde of predatory beings, which for the last half decade has desolated the States of the Northwest, carrying terror to the hearts of defenceless women and disgust to the minds of municipal authorities, was just emerging from its winter lairs and entering on its annual migration northward. The vast wheat fields of Northern Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota, with their numberless acres of ripening grain, were calling loudly for harvesters, and in response to the call, along with some hundreds, or it may be thousands, of honest laborers, the roads and railroads of the four States were echoing to the tread of fifteen thousand tramps. They tell me that since the panic the genuine Western tramp has shoved himself Eastward until he becomes as common in the Atlantic States as along the Missouri River. But I hardly think the specimens scattered through the seaboard States can be identical with the Western species. The conditions there are not favorable to the development of such. Those grand apologies for the tramp's existence—the broad wheat-fields of the limestone prairies—are wanting in the East, and without such an apology the tramp could hardly exist. The beings dignified by that title east of Illinois are probably only increased numbers of the class which has always been more or less abundant there, whereas the Western species is the outgrowth of the last few fears.

I remember away back in my boyhood's days the tramps who stopped at our country home, one of the sloping gabled farm-houses of old Connecticut, fronting on the turnpike road from Boston to New York. Sometimes they wanted to work for something to eat, sometimes they wanted something to eat without the trouble of working for it, and sometimes they wanted money. They were of all classes, too, I remember—Irish, German, Spanish and French. Some were sailors who had lost a leg by falling from the fore yardarm; some were heroes of the Mexican War who had lost an arm at Buena Vista; some, more rarely, would claim to be veterans of the war of 1812 who had their eyes knocked out by cannon balls. All of them had some particular object for which they were aiming, most of them wishing to reach some place where they had relatives. How different these homeless and usually honest wanderers from our modern Western knights of the road. Where the former were always alone, the latter often travel in companies of hundreds at a time. While the former were seeking to get home, the latter seek for nothing but work, and that usually of the hardest kind—harvesting. While the former were mostly honest, the latter will stand as much watching as a professional thief. While the former sometimes offered to saw wood for food, the man or woman has yet to be found who ever heard a genuine tramp offer to work for anything unless a policeman's billy was suspended, like the sword of Damocles, over his head. Oh, yes! the tramp of the East and the tramp of the West, though belonging perhaps to the same genus, are widely separated species. The genuine tramp is a man whose whole life is bound up in the one object of *looking* for work. To seek employment is the end and aim of his existence. If he has a trade he wants to find work at that; if not, he wants to reach the harvest fields where the best wages are paid. Wherever you meet him his first inquiry always is whether you know of any place where he would be likely to strike a job.

Do not mistake me and infer that the tramp is fond of labor. Such an impression would be very, very erroneous. He only wishes to seek for it without finding it—to make it an excuse for sponging his present subsistence out of those more energetic than himself. Should he be told where he could certainly find employment, he would thank his informant most profusely and—avoid the place as he would a pestilence. To make him work, even at exorbitant wages, would be considered by him the most galling of all tyrannies. Only last fall the roads of Iowa were lined with tramps, while the wheatfields of that State were spoiling for want of harvesters at two dollars per day. And when, in response to a request for food, an opportunity is offered of earning it at the wood-pile, the look of disgust certain to overspread his unwashed features is something "gorgeous to behold."

I have had a fair opportunity to become acquainted with the characteristics of tramps. I have traveled in their company, have bunked under haymows with them, have stolen rides on freight trains with them, and, indeed, on several occasions I have been called a tramp myself. And though to be forced to "tramp it" is a misfortune which should always claim a friendly hand and a kindly word, yet, when the occasional tramp has hardened into the professional, all the virtues will be found dried out of him, and a watchful eye and a knotty woodpile should be their unfeeling reception.

I remember once, in the early autumn of 1876, the tramps were unusually numerous, and people were becoming alarmed, and city authorities were in despair. I was standing one morning that August at the foot of the bridge spanning the river from Rock Island to Davenport, when the St. Louis train stopped opposite and began to discharge its contents. It was a long train for that road, consisting of seven cars, and of these five were loaded with tramps who had seized the train some miles out. There were seven hundred of them in all, and a rougher and more dangerous looking set never swarmed out of the Parisian Fauburgs when the red flag was hoisted on the boulevards. They claimed to be bound for the Iowa harvest fields, and as soon as the train stopped they started across the bridge. I had a good look at them. They were stout and hearty, but seemed acclimated to dirt. Dirt was the prevailing characteristic of the entire crowd. I doubt if many of them remembered the use of soap and towel and comb. Some of them carried old valises and others had bundles done up in dirty handkerchiefs. Some had shirts of red flannel, some of white cotton, some of calico, most of them ragged and all of them dirty. Some had shoes and some had none. Some wore dilapidated straw hats, some well-worn felts, while some sported rumed beavers. One peculiarity I noticed in particular. In the entire seven hundred I failed to note two individuals whose faces led me to judge they were American born. They were all of that class which rises into unenviable notoriety when labor riots spring up in large cities, and forms the only element mingling in our Republican society from which danger is to be apprehended, and from which, in time, it is sure to come.

During the first two weeks of our boat journey we saw many of these creatures, now usually alone or in pairs, for the gregarious season had not yet arrived; but we did not stop to exchange courtesies with them. We had no desire to be honored with the acquaintance of the *sans culottes*. Nevertheless we could not always avoid conversation with them, and an interview with one of them, which I wrote out in my journal the same day it took place, seems worthy of publication, though some may think, as it has no hunting nor fishing in it, it is out of place in this paper.

We had stopped about noon opposite the city of Alton to cook some coffee and eat a lunch. The spot chosen was under a large oak close to the bank, where a wagon road ran along the river about two rods from the water's edge. Between the road and the river there was no wood but the one oak tree, but back of the road was a tangled thicket of oak and underbrush. While we were eating a tramp came up and accosted us. He was a man who might have been forty years of age, but was certainly not more. He wore a slouched straw hat, an old and dirty white shirt, old trowsers with the legs rolled up to the knees, and around one foot was a cloth bandage, and on the other a substantial moccasin of dirt. He had a shovel in his hands, and, as he came up, pretended to cut down an occasional weed or stub. He watched us punishing coffee and crackers for a few minutes and then spoke:

"Fishing, boys?"

"Yes, trying to."

"Going down the river?"

"Yes, as far as Louisiana."

"Well, boys, it ain't any of my business, but you're going into a mighty hard place. You'll find it the hardest place you were ever in. I've been there. I just came from there a little while ago, and I tell you times is awful. They're bad enough here, but they're wuss down there. I went down with eighty-five dollars last winter, and—do you see that?" pointing with his finger to the side of his face.

I looked, and saw a well developed cheek and a goodly supply of dirt, but nothing else; and, supposing he referred to one of these, I nodded in the affirmative.

"Well, that's what I got when they took it away from me. The —— —— —— had to knock me down with a hatchet to beat me, and then it took eight of 'em; but they got it, and when I came to they told me I'd better start North as soon as I could; but I didn't. I hunted around till I got work. The man I worked for was a justice of the peace on the Sunflower River, and I tried to get him to arrest the men that robbed me, but he only told me I'd better mind my own business."

"Who was it robbed you—white or black?"

"Oh, it was whites what robbed me, but the niggers will steal everything they can lay hands on. They ain't a —— bit better nor the whites. Why, I worked four months for a man on the Sunflower River, and when I went for my pay all I got was pistols and the grand bounce pointed at my head and told to git. And I got, too! Did you hear about that fight at Helena when they killed the government surveyers?"

I never had, but, not wishing to appear ignorant, I again nodded.

"Well, I was there and saw that fight. The —— —— —— wouldn't let the government surveyers survey the river, and went out and shot 'em down like dogs. Why, I tell you, boys, I saw 'em come out on the levee and shoot down four Northern men who went down there looking for work before they could get on the boat to come back North. They swear they won't have a Northern man in the country if they can help it, and they shoot 'em as fast as they come down there. There's been so many tramps down there lately they've got the Southerners mad as the devil. They shoot everybody who comes down on the boats with a red shirt on."

I wore a red shirt habitually, and began to shiver inwardly, but tried not to show it.

"There was one man—a planter—who lived near my plantation shot a white man and a nigger one morning before breakfast, and dragged 'em up close to my fence and went through their pockets and threw 'em into a hole together. Ever been South?"

"Not along the river."

"Well, I have, and I tell you it's an awful tough place. They swear they'll drive out every carpet-bagger or kill 'em, and they don't care a —— which. I've been all over. I was three years at Fort Smith. I'm the man who laid the first stone for the bridge at Little Rock. I'm a stone mason by trade. I helped build that railroad too, I did. I had a farm once at Chetopah, Kansas, and I worked on the M. K. & T. railroad when it went through there. Ever been at Wilmington?"

"No."

"Well, you know where it is?"

"Yes."

"I worked there for a long time."

"We came from Rock Island."

"Yes; I know where Rock Island is. I've been there. I worked on the government barracks there ten years ago. I'm acquainted in Davenport, too. Did you know Denny O'Brien, who lived in Davenport?"

"No, but I've heard of him." (He was a notorious character of the lowest kind, who flourished before I "went West.")

"Well, I knew Denny. I tell you Denny and I had a terrible set-to once in Davenport. I found out what Denny was, ha! ha! and Denny found out what I was, too, I reckon. He's dead now; he died in St. Louis."

There was a short pause. I was getting tired, and he was getting exhausted. He soon began again on his (apparently) favorite theme:

"Boys, you'll be mighty tired of your trip before you get to Lousy-anna. Things is awful around here. Why, the tramps are flocking around now. I went from Cairo to Cincinnati, looking for work, and couldn't get it. There were five hundred tramps lying along the road, and they wouldn't let anybody work. Everybody was afraid of tramps, and thought everybody who wanted work was a tramp. The —— —— ——! They'll get to a place about two weeks before harvest begins, and beg around and pretend to be looking for work; and then, just as harvest is about to begin, they skip out for somewhere else. Oh! they're smart, I tell you. I tramped from Cincinnati to St. Louis on three meals, but I never saw such times as there is now."

"How far is it to the Missouri River?"

"About five miles; but if you're going it, you can save about ten miles pulling; by going up a little shoot you'll come to about a mile down."

"Oh, we're not going up it, thank you. Where are you bound?"

"I'm going harvesting when the season begins; but I'm fishing now. I manage to live, and that's about all. Got any tobacco?"

"No; never use it."

"Well, good-day."

"Good-day, Cap."

And he shouldered his shovel and limped away in the direction from which he had come.

This individual was a fair and genuine specimen of his class, save that his tongue was better oiled than usual. Otherwise the picture will do for the whole breed.

About two miles below the spot where this interview was held, we came to the mouth of the little stream which the voluble tramp had told us was one of the branches of the Missouri River. We scarcely needed his information to enable us to recognize it. The fact was apparent on its face. The golden tinge of the incoming waters, impregnated with the ochre-like soil of the Yellowstone valley, told at once that the rapidly-running "shute" was a branch of the famed "Muddy Water." We could not see the main stream, owing to the lay of the land; but about a quarter of a mile distant we perceived the long line of cottonwoods we knew shaded its banks. The "shute" ran down a decline with the impetuosity of a rapid. It was about five rods in width, by as many feet in depth. The banks were covered with a sedge of willow shoots, and selvaged with great numbers of drifting logs, which had come thus far and been washed to the shore, and anchored in the soft mud.

I had never "seen" the Missouri, and for fear I might never have another opportunity, I determined to pull up the "shute" into the main stream, and thence float down to the Mississippi, so that I might truthfully say I had been on the Missouri. I ordered Caywood to turn the bow of the boat into the "shute," and bent myself to the oars. It was the hardest pull I ever had. I pulled all the breath out of my body. I spent fully an hour in trying to row up that stream against the swift current, and haven't succeeded in getting up.

At last, when my strength was nearly exhausted, and I was considering the wisdom of backing out from the undertaking, the bow of the skiff shot clear of the "shute," and caught in the current of the main stream, swinging around, and floated down toward the Mississippi, giving us as it did so a fine view of the union of the two rivers, and especially of the mouth of the Missouri. The scene was a grand one, and long to be remembered. The salient points of attraction, the broad, sea-like surface of the stream, the willow-covered islands a short distance above us, the long line of cottonwoods fringing either shore, the leveling rays of the setting sun, glancing from the rippling current and giving it a golden tinge, all combined to form a picture worthy of remembrance. Truly, it is a noble stream, as grand in volume here as the parent river, and far grander in the associations surrounding it. That turbid, yellow tide is the life-blood, as it were, of the wonderland of the American continent; of a region containing grander scenery than any other spot on earth; a region of romance, of daring adventures and hair-breath escapes; where hardy men of cast-iron mold and intrepid courage wandered alone for weeks and months, trapping the mink and the beaver, hunting the bear, the buffalo, the wapiti or the antelope, or engaging in hand to hand encounters with the Blackfeet, Crows, or Dacotahs. A wild life was theirs, a life of toil and hardship and danger, but a life, nevertheless, which necessarily developed a class of men who alone could make this region historic, and who, from the time when the shadow of the pale-face first darkened the waters of the beautiful river, down to the latest tragedy of the Black Hills, have given to the chronicles of our land nearly all the romance they possess. But for the Boones, the Kentons and the Wetzels, the Carsons, Robideans, Bents and St. Vrains, dry enough reading, I ween, would be the pages of American history.

We soon reached the Mississippi, and, turning down it, began looking for a camping-place, which we found at last, just at dark, on an island about five miles from St. Louis. There we prepared our simple shake-down, and boiled our coffee. Coffee and slapjacks constitute a meal which no man need turn up his nose at after pulling twenty-five miles; but although I had often before contented myself with the like scanty fare, I felt like grumbling now. I knew of course, as every schoolboy does, that the word Missouri is an Indian term, signifying "Muddy Water"; but it is not until we use that water to cook with that we begin to realize the terrible appropriateness of the aboriginal nomenclature. When we gaze upon the sediment left in the bottom of our cups, all the romance and poetry of the mighty tributary drift away and sink into the mud, and we think only of the old saying, that "Every man has to eat a peck of dirt," and wonder how long it will take with such shovelfuls at a time!

There is not another such a body of mud and water on the face of the globe as the Mississippi below the *debouchure* of the Missouri. When subjected to a careful chemical analysis, it is found to consist of two parts of mud to one part of water. Old raftsmen tell us that it is so thick that lumber rafts have to be floated edge downwards, so they will slide more easily; but I do not remember seeing any rafts arranged in that way. I have boiled bean soup in it. The beans were white, but the soup! Ah, me! what a hideous hue of blackish-brown that soup did assume! Upon the inside of the pail above the soup a scum accumulates rapidly. It soon gets to be a quarter of an inch in thickness. It may be nourishing, but—let us call it, rightly named, "The life-blood of the Black Hills."

The next morning we arrived at St. Louis. We did not stop long. The only object seen worthy of especial mention was the big bridge. The structure consists—between the abutments—of one grand iron-framed arch, under which the largest river boats can pass by having a hinge in their smoke-stacks. It bends fifty-eight feet above high-water mark. The approach, on the St. Louis side, extends across several blocks, and on the eastern side runs out nearly a quarter of a mile from the abutment. The railroad runs through the centre of the structure, while on the extreme top is a wagon-road, foot-paths and horse-car track. A toll of five cents is levied on all foot travelers.

GUY RIVERS.

PAUL BOTTON IN DOCK AT LAST.—In spite of water-spouts, angry currents, surging and turbid water, and a whole box of quinine swallowed by mistake, the indefatigable Boyton and his trusty rubber suit made a final harbor at New Orleans a little after six P. M., April 27, thereby bringing to a close his long voyage of 2,342 miles down the Alleghany, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. His last run was from Baton Rouge, which place he left at eight in the morning, April 26, cheered on by the usual gathering of enthusiastic citizens. When nearing the end of his journey, he was presented with a flag by fair ladies who had come out on a steamer to meet him. A signal rocket announced his arrival at Canal street, New Orleans, and it was not long before the venturesome hero of the Merriman Life Suit had turned in for a doze of twenty-four hours, his weight being some twenty pounds less than when he first started out on this toilsome journey.

DUCK SHOOTING IN THE SUISUN MARSHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal, March 22, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Our friend Childs had sent the Major up to have a day's shooting with us, and we were at a loss as regards accommodation—*i. e.*, in the way of ducks. Lou and I had tried them for two days previous, with but little luck, the hot, sultry weather being decidedly adverse to fine sport. But the Major is here, and says he must take twenty-five brace back to his friends in 'Frisco. "Well, Major," we say, "we propose to go up Suisun Bay prospecting to-morrow, and if you want to go you must take desparate chances." The Major, with his genial, jolly humor, sticks to the boys, and on Saturday, at 10 A. M., with decoys and boats, we embark on the *Flirt*, and take the tide up stream. During the night the weather had changed, and a stiff westerly wind took us up to the mouth of Suisun Creek in a short hour. We put the helm hard down, and rammed her into the tules and mud, made fast, and were within two hundred yards of a beautiful celery pond. Ducks were seen flying in every direction, and a terrible string leading into the pond. Lou was crazy, but silent; the Major was excited beyond control, and business was begun in earnest. Two dozen stools were taken out of the forecastle, our pond boat was loaded with our traps, and we three pulled through the trail into the pond. It took but a few seconds to get into position, and by one o'clock we were just blazing it into them. Mark East, mark North-east, mark North! Just look at them! Did you ever see anything like it, Major? A little more careful; those sprigs are a little wary, and don't shoot until they get over the decoys. That's business—one with each barrel; but slip in another cartridge and give it to that crippled one. Mark now low; these are cans, and let them go by and watch me call them back. Buzz! they go by to the upper end. Oh, what a shame! They were just going to swing back to the stools when Will gave them two barrels, and a clean miss. I'll tell you what, shooting cans is no boy's play. Watch sharp, Major! another flock of cans. Oh, Lord! how they go by! They swing. Now, Major, the big one on the lead. Never mind, you'll get your hand in soon; but I got that brace clean, didn't I? Yes, she's a 12, these large bores are played out. Yes, a modified choke. Major, that was a beautiful shot, but always pick the bull sprig (we call the large, handsome, male pintail the bull sprig out here, and I can think of nothing more expressive), and leave the hens for next year. How are your cartridges holding out? "Well, I don't know where they have gone to, but I have fired just seventy-five times. Don't you know, but I am getting perplexed at missing those devilish cans. But what's the difference, it's all sport." Don't move! Now we will let these cans light, and I will show you something funny. They fly up and down the pond a half dozen times, and I still call. Now two fly down into the decoys with a fearful fuss, and now the rest. I have four cartridges in my left hand, and before the Major is aware, I slap bang-bang into them, and then in one instant, another bang-bang, and still the crazy fools sit there, and I give them the third pair, and they think it is time to "git," but leave six behind. "Major, this is not my way of shooting, but I just wanted to illustrate to you the way the foolish birds will stick to the decoys, and only give a small jump at the gun's report. If you are satisfied, Major, we will take up and go aboard the boat, and feed. Well, one more shot, and then we'll leave."

It is now four o'clock, and wishing to give the birds a chance to feed, we gather up decoys and dead birds, and proceed to the *Flirt*. Of course, the Major is enthusiastic, and says heaps, and feels large, for we have ninety-seven birds, and most of them cans—the first cans of the season, and their cranes plumb full of wild celery root. What nice, fat, plump birds, and what a glorious sight; but, for the morrow! Our birds are drawn, and hung to the rigging. Dinner disposed of, guns cleaned, and dreams of ducks and everlasting popping on the morrow is in order. We are up bright and early, a quick breakfast, and by daylight we are in position. We were rather disappointed, for the cans failed to come up, and we contented ourselves with thirty sprig and widgeon, and quit at ten o'clock; got under weigh, and enjoyed a lovely sail down the bay, and made town—just too late for church, but just in time for dinner of canvas-back, roasted seventeen minutes.

THICK-BROOM.

Fish Culture.

THE USE OF SALT IN FISH CULTURE.

THE almost total loss, by unexplained epidemics, of nearly the half million of whitefish in the State Hatching House at Madison, Wisconsin, was recently noted in these columns. The Milwaukee *Sentinel's* report of this calamity explains that the course of treatment which resulted in this wholesale destruction "consisted in sprinkling over the young fish common prairie muck dirt, which at once became black mud, followed by an application of salt from the hand directly into the troughs containing the young fish, and repeated two or three times each week;" and adds "that such treatment would produce such a result, and might easily have been foreseen by non-experts in fish culture. This insane treatment was not known to the commissioners till the evil had been done, they relying entirely on the acknowledged skill of Supt. Welsher."

This is a very fair instance of salt which has lost its savor; of a newspaper man attempting to write about something of which he is totally ignorant, and writing also in just such a way as not only to display his own lack of knowledge, but to do great injustice thereby to other men. Not only is there nothing "insane" about the reported use of salt, but, on the contrary, such use is both recommended and adopted by practical fish culturists. Mr. Livingston Stone, in his excellent book, "Domesticated Trout," suggests, as the result of experiments made by himself in 1872, the application of salt as a cure for fungus and parasites. Microscopical investigation of the adult fish affected with parasites show that between the roots of the fungus and the body of the fish were hundreds of minute creatures about 1-80 of an inch in length and 1-200 of an inch in diameter, provided at one end with a mouth and at the other with about twenty claw-like appendages for fastening on to the victim. These creatures appear to be incessantly in motion and continually feeding. Mr. Stone, after repeated experiments, discovered that salt would destroy the parasites, cause the fungus to peel off, and effectually cure the diseased fish when not weakened past all recovery. The solution employed was one tablespoonful of salt to one pint of water. The parasite which preys upon the trout fry is smaller than that of the adult fish, being about 1-50 of an inch in diameter. They cause no fungoid growth; the fish may outwardly appear clean and healthy, and the fish culturist may be at a loss to account for the mortality. Hundreds of experiments made by Mr. Stone have demonstrated that the use of salt is also here effectual—the treatment destroying the parasite and not injuring the fry. Mr. Stone adds that the salt bath seems to improve the young fish in other ways, and that large quantities can be used to advantage in the nurseries of the young fry, not only for the purpose of immersion, but to furnish an essential element in which the water has become deficient.

Since the publication of Mr. Stone's book, other fish-culturists, following his suggestion, have employed the saline treatment with marked good results. In the Madison Hatchery last year, Superintendent H. W. Welsher writes us that the trout fry, when from fifteen to twenty days old, were attacked with a disease of the sac, a small white spot appearing and gradually spreading over the whole sac, and death soon following. At the suggestion of Mr. N. F. Dousman, an extensive fish breeder, of Waterville, Wis., the remedy presented by Mr. Stone was adopted, and the result was most satisfactory. The sprinkling of earth over the water, recommended by Mr. Stone, has also been found an efficient aid in securing healthfulness for the young fish, and it was not as an experiment then that Supt. Welsher employed the earth (not prairie muck) as a disinfectant. It has proved beneficial in numerous cases heretofore. The troughs in the Madison Hatchery are sixteen feet long, with from two to five inches of water running freely through them. The earth was sifted over the troughs twice a week, and a handful of salt then sprinkled into each trough. Tasting of the water would then not have revealed the presence of the salt. Instead of there being too much salt, we think it barely possible that if any error was committed the application may not have been in sufficient quantities. We are content, however, to believe that Mr. Welsher knew what he was about. Our own previous knowledge of his eminent success in his former treatment led us to discredit the hastily published report of the supposed trouble in the present instance, and to withhold the matter until communicating with that gentleman. That the desired effect did not follow simply indicates that the true nature of the epidemic was not determined; and through the ill-advised zeal of the newspapers, Mr. Welsher's ability as a fishculturist has been reflected upon in a way which appears to us wholly uncalled for and unjust.

Fish culture is at best still, in a very large measure, in its experimental stage. Our most experienced breeders of fish have much to learn; not from what has been done in the past, but what is to be done in the future. Success can only be hoped for after repeated failures. Just how the work is beset with difficulties we will let Mr. Seth Green (whom we are accustomed to speak of as a "veteran") say in a published letter regarding the Madison fish:

I have received some letters from Mr. Welsher; he says his brook trout are dying. I have advised him all I could, but the fact is that raising fish is like raising wheat—some years the crop fails, and will continue to fail, year after year, and sometimes it will be years before the cause is found out. It is the same thing with fish raising, only a good deal worse. There are so many reasons why they die that it is hard to find the cause, and I know parties that have been in the business ten years and have not found out yet that brook trout is the hardest fish to raise we have. New insects make their appearance in some waters the same as insects make their appearance in fields of grain and in fruit trees. Waters are subject to all the above causes and twenty times more. I was five years in finding a small worm that made a web and killed my trout, and then I did not find it until I put young whitefish in the water and the web held them, and that is the way I found the worm that spun the web. The web was not strong enough to hold the trout, but when they ran into it they would twist around and get it around their gills and kill them. I cite this as one cause of my fish dying, but there are a hundred reasons, and it is hard to find them, but they can and will be found.

KENTUCKY—*Mt. Sterling, April* 25.—Last week Mr. Wm. Griffith, State Fish Commissioner, shipped to this point 8,000 Mackinaw trout and 4,000 speckled trout. They were received by Col. H. C. Howard and planted in the creeks emptying into Red River, which is tributary to Kentucky River. Col. H. saw but one dead minnow in the whole transporting and planting. Mr. Griffith has the sincere thanks of many lovers of the rod, and if we can keep the fish-trap and seine out, we can have sport not excelled any place. Already the Cumberland is teeming with salmon of from one foot to eighteen inches in length. We have formed a fishing club in this town, of five members. Pres., J. W. Harrah; Sec'y, Wm. Van Antwerp. W. VAN A.

KANSAS COMMISSIONER.—The name and address of the State Fish Commissioner of Kansas is D. B. Long, Ellsworth, Kansas.

WISCONSIN—*Madison, April* 18.—One hundred thousand Michigan whitefish fry came from Milwaukee to day to stock the State Fish Hatchery at Nine Springs, near this city.

ROVER.

—About a month ago the State placed 10,000 California salmon in Sugar River, Wisconsin.

HALLOCK'S BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SPORTING BOOKS.—The Fifth Edition of Hallock's Sportsman's Gazetteer, just published, will contain a list of over 800 sporting books, relating to practical angling, shooting, fish culture, dog breeding and diseases, use of the rifle, natural history, yachting, canoeing, etc. Such a list will be invaluable to the sportsman in search of extended information.

Natural History.

LIST OF THE BIRDS OF NOVA SCOTIA.
—Land Birds.

By J. Matthew Jones.

[*Concluded*]

101. *P. pubescens* (L.), Downy Woodpecker.—Common all the year.

102. *Picoides arcticus* (Sw.), Gr., Black-backed Woodpecker. Not common; as also the var. *P. americanus*, Brehm.

103. *Sphyrapicus varius* (L.), Bd., Yellow-bellied Woodpecker.—Common in the interior. A pair of these birds, male and female, were shot on Macneb's Island, Halifax harbor, last May, and were preserved by Mr. T. I. Egan, taxidermist, of this city.

104. *Colaptes auratus* (L.), Sw., Golden-winged Woodpecker.—This species is extremely common all over the province; arriving from the South about the last week in April, and departing about the end of November. It is known to all countrymen under the name of "Yellow-hammer." On the first warm day occurring after the arrival of these birds, they may be heard making their peculiar "chuckle" as they fly from tree to tree. A pair always returned for several successive years to the same old dead apple-tree stock in my grounds and reared their young, which were generally fully fledged by the end of July. I have, however, taken nest and eggs as early as the middle of June in other situations.

105. *Bubo virginianus* (Gm.), Bp., Great Horned Owl.—Common throughout the year.

106. *Otus vulgaris*, L., Long-eared Owl.—Not common.

107. *Brachyotus palustris*, Coues, Short-eared Owl.—Not common.

108. *Syrnium nebulosum* (Forst.), Gr., Barred Owl.—Common throughout the year.

109. *Nyctea nivea* Gr., Snowy Owl.—Rare; only observed in the depth of winter. Some years ago W. Andrew Downs, of this city, kept one in a cage, and I observed that at the commencement of spring its plumage became mottled with darker color, which is doubtless its usual garb in summer time in the regions of the far north.

110. *Surnia ulula* (L.), Bp., Hawk Owl.—Not uncommon throughout the year. I have observed it at midday under a bright sun, beating over the marshes at Lawrencetown in search of prey.

111. *Nyctale Tengmalmi*, Gm., Tengmalm's Owl.—Rare. Breeds, according to Mr. Downs, in Newfoundland.

112. *N. Acadica* (Gm.), Bp., Acadian Owl.—Common throughout the year. This bird is occasionally kept in confinement as a pet, and one afforded great amusement to a military friend, who, whenever the opportunity occurred, turned a live mouse loose in the room in which it was confined at night time, and the keen eye of the bird soon caught the form of its quarry, which in an instant was seized by its talons.

113. *Circus cyaneus* (L.), Lacep., Marsh Harrier.—Females may be considered quite common in all marshy districts contiguous to the coast, but the adult male must be considered as rare.

114. *Accipiter fuscus* (Gm.), Bp., Sharp-shinned Hawk.—Common.

115. *Astur atricapillus* (Wils.), Bp., Goshawk.—Common. Known to countrymen as the "Blue Hawk." It is a most daring bird, coming into a farmyard and swooping upon a fowl and coolly devouring it on the spot, as I have witnessed myself.

116. *Falco sacer*, Faest., Jerfalcon.—Very rare; only one instance on record of its being taken, which occurred on board a ship off Halifax Harbor some years ago, according to Mr. Andrew Downs.

117. *F. communis*, Peregrine Falcon.—One or two specimens have been taken.

118. *F. columbarius*, L., Pigeon-hawk.—Common.

119. *F. sparverius*, L., Sparrow-hawk.—Common.

120. *Buteo borealis* (Gm.), V., Red-tailed Buzzard.—Common.

121. *Archibuteo lagopus* (Brunn.), Gr., Rough-legged Buzzard.—Not uncommon. Mr. Downs informs me that two were taken at Devil's Island, at the entrance to Halifax Harbor a few years ago.

122. *Pandion haliaetus* (L.), Savigny, Osprey. Fish-hawk.—Common throughout the province. It often chooses an old dead tree, with no branches, save at its summit, whereon to make its nest, in which the eggs are laid about the last week in May.

123. *Aquila chrysaetus* (L.), Golden Eagle.—Not uncommon. Mr. William Winton has taken two or three pairs alive about his residence in Colchester County. It breeds in the interior.

124. *Haliaetus leucocephalus*, (L.), Savigny.—Common in some of the sparsely inhabited districts of the coast, where they build their nests on the topmost and generally dead branches of the largest forest trees. The nests, which are of great sizes, are but vast masses of sticks, layed upon each other in the best position to render the fabric secure. They are about four or five feet in diameter, having the interior lined with dead grasses and rough herbage. On one occasion I shot a female on the tree by her nest, and on visiting the spot next morning I found the male sitting on the eggs, and that so close that he allowed me to get under the tree and make a noise before he would go off.

125. *Ectopistes migratorius* (L.), Sw., Wild Pigeon.—This bird some thirty or forty years ago was extremely abundant in the fall, but has now, apparently, almost entirely forsaken the province.

126. *Zenaidura carolinensis* (L.), Bp., Carolina Dove.—Not uncommon on its southern migration about the end of September or the beginning of October.

127. *Tetrao canadensis*, L., Canada Grouse.—This bird, which is known to the countrymen as the "spruce partridge," is not so common as the ruffed grouse. Its nest is extremely difficult to find, as it selects the deep recesses of the spruce woods for its position, and there are only a few instances on record of its having been found in the province. Some years ago I dissected a specimen, which had died while in confinement at Mr. Down's aviary, and I found its windpipe filled with "gape worms," which had evidently caused its death.

128. *Bonasa umbellus* (L.), Steph., Ruffed grouse.—Very common throughout the province. It is known to the countrymen under the name of "partridge," or "birch partridge." About the first week in July the young may be observed in the forest, running about in an unfledged state; but by the middle of the month they are able to fly and take care of themselves. In the depth of winter, when the snow covers the ground and the berry-bearing bushes, with their dried fruit, are hidden from sight, these birds resort to the birch trees and greedily devour the buds; and so intent are they upon their work, that I have seen one come and alight upon a birch beneath which a wood-cutter was chopping, and eat as tamely as a barndoor fowl. The Indians say that they can prognosticate a severe winter by the appearance of the feet of these birds late in autumn, which, if the coming season is to be a severe one, will be found feathered close down to the toes; while if it is to be an open winter, nature does not clothe them with the extra warm covering. Experience, however, I fear, will not substantiate the assertion.

When the Woodcock Come.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Seeing several articles in one of your late numbers about the early appearance of woodcock, reminds me of something I saw on March 2. As I was walking through an old sedge field, with a marsh running through the middle of it (a place where there has always been a brood of woodcock hatched), I flushed an old woodcock. I thought nothing of it then, except that the bird was on time; but it so happened I passed by the same place in the evening, when the ground was white with snow (and it was then snowing hard), I found the woodcock in the same place. The snow was one of the deepest we had. Now, the question is, how did that bird get anything to eat, for even had it been able to get below the snow the ground was too frozen for it to bore? I will be obliged if you or some of your correspondents will answer this. M.

Bath, Ind., April 16.

We have found woodcock feeding about warm springs in the coldest weather, when the ground was frozen a foot deep.

A Buffle Head.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Can you tell me the name and species of this variety of drake duck? It was shot in Oregon, and the species had never been seen in the vicinity before. Following is the description, viz.: Size, about as large as a blue-wing teal; head very heavily feathered, one patch of white on the top, and surrounding it are feathers of bright metallic tints—purple, blue, green, etc.—the majority of feathers on its head and neck are of the last-mentioned colors; breast, white; back, black and white; wing feathers on the outer joint black, on inner joint white, just at butt of wing jet black; feet, almost white; odor, very fishy. Any information on the above subject will be thankfully received by me. Geo. A. Sturtevant.

Nyack, N. Y., April 19.

A buffle head, no doubt, *Bucephala albeola;* also known as dipper, diver, spirit duck, salt-water teal, etc.

Fishermen and Natural History.—The United States Fish Commissioner, while at Gloucester last summer, received very substantial aid from the coast fishermen of that port, who contributed many natural history specimens, gathered on their fishing trips. Their interest seems not to have decreased, the National Museum at Washington being constantly in receipt of numerous specimens, some of which are valuable aids in the study of science.

Animals Received at Central Park Menagerie for Week Ending April 23.—One hedge-heg, *Erinaceus europæus*, presented by Mr. Richard J. Shay, N. Y. City; one red-tailed hawk, *Buteo borealis*, presented by Mr. T. McDermott, N. Y. City; two Guinea pigs, *Cavia caprera*, presented by Master Willie B. Ogden, Jr., N. Y. City; one black duck, *Anas obscura*, presented by Mr. Joseph H. Batty, Parkville, L. I; three sharp-shinned hawks, *Accipiter fuscus*, presented by Mr. Charles Rieger, N. Y. City; one Brazilian tree porcupine, *Sphingurus prehensilis*, presented by S'gnor Manuel F. de Gurucaga, Maracaibo; one African buffalo, *Bubalus cafer*, born in the menagerie.

W. A. Conklin, Director.

Arrivals at the Philadelphia Zoological Garden for the Week Ending April 23.—One common skunk, *Mephitis mephitica;* two green lizards, *Anolis principalis;* two red-tailed hawks, *Buteo borealis;* one fox-colored sparrow, *Passerella iliaca;* one broad-winged hawk, *Buteo pennsylvanicus;* one brown snake, *Storeria decaye;* three water snakes, *Tropidonotus sipedon*, and two water snakes, *T. leberis*, all presented. Three prairie wolves, *Canis latrans;* one great kangaroo, *Macropus giganteus*, and one buffalo *Bison americanus*, all born in garden. One Angora goat, *Capra hircus;* one sulphur-crested cockatoo, *Cacatua galerita;* one roseate cockatoo, *C. roseicapilla;* one slender-billed cockatoo, *Licmetis tenuirostris;* two pennants parrakeets, *Platycercus pennantii;* two Rose-hill parrakeets, *P. eximius;* two blood-rumped parrakeets, *Psephotus hæmatonotus;* two yellow-collared parrakeets, *P. semitorquatus* (?); two undulated grass parrakeets, *Melopsittacus undulatus;* four chestnut-eared finches, *Amadina castanotis;* two spotted-sided finches, *A. lathami;* two chestnut-breasted finches, *Donacola castaneothorax;* two Maja finches, *Munia maja;* two spotted munias, *M. undulata*, and two other finches, all purchased.

The Kennel.

THE PHILADELPHIA DOG SHOW.

We print below the full list of awards made at the first annual dog show of the Philadelphia Kennel Club, which closed in that city on Friday last. As intimated in our last issue, the arrangements for the care and comfort of dogs at this show were not exceeded by those of any previous exhibition of a similar character. The members of the committee were most attentive to visitors, and our personal thanks are due to them for many courtesies extended. There are two points, however, upon which we think the show was open to criticism; first as to the time it was continued, and secondly as to the manner in which the judging was conducted. Five days is too long a period for a dog show, and we imagine that the gentlemen of the Philadelphia Kennel Club are now of the same way of thinking. As to the judging, this was conducted strictly in private, neither exhibitors nor members of the press being permitted to be present. This we hold to be entirely wrong, a view which coincides with the opinions of all the owners of sporting dogs with whom we conversed at Philadelphia. We believe that this is the first show of importance held in this country at which this system has been adopted, and we imagine that it will be the last. It is unfair to exhibitors, dogs and the general public. A young dog taken from his house, perhaps for the first time, and led before the judges by a stranger, or chained to a staple in the midst of a crowd of others, would be very unlikely to appear at his best, or even to have an equal chance with the old stager at dog shows; whereas the same dog, with his master present to encourage him, would be a very different animal. So well recognized has this fact become, that private judging has been entirely abandoned in England, at least as far as exhibitors are concerned. Then there is another feature. The only opportunity a representative of the sporting press, who is also supposed to be a critic, has to see the dogs on their feet, is during the judging. He cannot examine them in their stalls or make comparisons; nor would it be practicable for him to have any dog taken from his stall for inspection. We believe that the mode of judging at Philadelphia in private was adopted, at least as far as the sporting dogs were concerned, at the request of the judges themselves; we can only say that judges who dislike to judge before exhibitors should not judge at all. How are they to know the age of a dog, upon which very much, at times, depends, unless by asking the owner, or, in his absence, examining a catalogue?

THE DOGS AND THE JUDGING.

Of the eight dogs entered in the champion pointer class but four were present, Mr. Orgill's Rose being placed first over Sefton, who had beaten him in New York, a decision in which we could not concur, although Rush was looking better than he did at New York. Mr. Orgill's Rush had an easy victory in the bitch class over her one competitor. The absence of the kennels of Messrs. Burgess and Smith reduced the judging in the English setter classes, both dogs and bitches, to a match; in the first the Messrs. McGraw's Royal Duke beating Mr. Max Hellmich's Grouse, and in the second Petrel winning over Rhoda; the latter, however, was big in whelp (to Young Laverack). In the champion Irish class Berkley won another victory, his nearest opponent being Rory O'Moore, who, although quite as well made, did not equal the winner in color. The only competitors in the bitch class were Duck, Mr. Fottler's recent purchase from the St. Louis Kennel Club, and Fire Fly. The latter very properly was placed first, Duck having a dead coat and not being in show condition. The champion black and tan class gave us an opportunity of seeing for the first time the dog Grouse, imported by the Toledo Kennel Club—and a very grand dog he is; one of the best specimens of the Gordon dog, probably, ever brought to this country. He won over two others, the Nassau Kennel Club's Nell beating her solitary competitor in the bitch class. We omitted to mention that Mr. Morris' Lark, owing to an accident, arrived after the judging in the champion English setter class was finished, and was judged against Royal Duke, without changing the previous decision.

The open classes commenced with the pointers, the heavy class of dogs producing nothing remarkable, and the solitary bitch present having a walk-over. The class of dogs under 55lbs. was somewhat better, the 1st prize winner being a good-looking red and white ticked dog, with a good head, but, as far as we could see in his box, rather long coupled and light behind. The 2d, Lord Dufferin, was one of the unplaced ones at N. Y., and brought there by Mr. Wagstaff. In the bitch class the judging was something remarkable. Mr. Orgill's Belle was placed first, and second prize went to a puppy under a year old, a rather pretty little thing, but with a narrow head and very many points behind Mr. Van Waganen's Dutchess, who was good enough to win first in a very large class in New York, but could only get third in this class of five entries. A little analysis of this judging is very amusing. At New York Sefton beats Rush. In the special class for the best pointer which has never won a first prize, Dutchess, who has beaten Belle in the open class, beats Sefton. At Philadelphia Rush beats Sefton. Belle is placed first and Dutchess is placed behind an eleven months old puppy, in no way her equal. But then Sefton and Dutchess were both sired by Sensation! In the puppy class there were four entries, the bitch Crystal, alluded to above as having beaten Dutchess, was first, with a dog puppy, Cheswick, of the same litter, second. Mr. Garrett Roach's Van was also entered in this class, but he unfortunately died before the judging commenced.

There were some very handsome dogs in the imported English setter class, but the impossibility of seeing them, except in their boxes, prevents any attempt at criticism. From the liberality with which V. H. C. and other alphabetical distinctions were bestowed, it must have been a fine class. First prize went to the recently imported Dash III., and, we believe, was rightly bestowed. Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Nesbitt, of the Harvard Kennel Club, we had an opportunity of examining this dog and his kennel companions, Hamlet (Rock-Dora) and champion Drake, the latter not competing. They are a grand trio of dogs, and ones that any owner might be proud of. Whether a "native" or a "blue" man, no intelligent observer could look at Dash III. without admitting that the material of which field dogs are made, the possession of nose being assumed, was there. The dogs were very fat, which perhaps gave them the appearance of being rather lumbering. Both second and third prizes went to dogs sired by Pride of the Border, viz, Thunder, out of Fairy II., and Pontiac, out of Petrel. In fact, in all the English setter classes Pride of the Border stock did remarkably well and covered themselves and sire with glory. Ray, out of Dimity, obtaining 1st in the native class, and Stanley, by Ray, 2d. In the imported English bitches 1st prize went to Frost, a handsome lemon and white by Leicester out of Victress, owned by W. M. Strother, of Lynchburg, Va. Second prize was taken by the Harvard Kennel Club with another of their recent importations, Countess II., and 3d went to Countess Petrel (Count Dick-Petrel) owned by John C. Higgins, of Delaware City, Del., who had on competition a splendid kennel of a dozen or more dogs, the majority of them out of his champion Petrel. In the puppy class he exhibited seven out of the eleven entries, all out of Petrel by Count Dick, and took both prizes.

In the native English setter class there were fifty dogs entered. Although it could scarcely be called a good one throughout we thought that there were a number of very fine specimens of the native dog that should have been noticed: 1st, as before remarked, went to Mr. Orgill's Ray, and 2d to Ray's son, Stanley. This last named dog was very much admired at New York, and we preferred him to his sire. Both dogs are white with liver markings, a somewhat noticeable fact, as it is rather unusual for setters of this color to be returned as winners. In bitches 1st prize was very justly bestowed on that beautiful bitch Abbey, by Young Laverack out of Dido, bred by Mr. Raymond and owned by Mr. E. C. LaMontagne, of this city. Abbey has twice won second honors at New York. 2d and 3d prizes went to orange and

white bitches, owned in Philadelphia, and with no pedigrees given. The puppies were not remarkable, the Baltimore Kennel Club taking 1st with Beacon, and Mr. Hine, of Philadelphia, 2d with Blanche.

In red Irish setters the Baltimore Kennel Club's Derg had an easy win, and this magnificent dog had many admirers. 2d went to Don, by Rufus out of Colleen, a good colored dog, and 3d to Dan (Kite-Flora), owned by R. B. Morgan, of Canton, Ohio. We considered Mr. Miley's York, who was not even noticed, superior to this dog, and also Mr. Biddle's Grouse, 2d at New York. In the bitch class, Mr. Morgan's Flirt, also by Kite, was 1st, and was sold to the Baltimore Kennel Club; 2d went to Kelpie (Rufus-Friend), and 3d to Kathleen (Pat-Norah). There were no puppies. The red and white Irish setter class was a very peculiar one. If the word Irish had been left out it would have opened the class to cross-bred dogs with perhaps a preponderance of Irish blood, and yet which would have had little or no chance in either the English or Irish classes. As it was, all three of the prizes went to pure bred red Irish setters that should have competed in the red Irish class. 1st was Montague (2d at New York), by Salters' old Dash out of Lill III., names very familiar in the earliest annals of dog shows in this country; 2d was taken by Red Gauntlet (Thorestein-Loo II.), owned by Dr. J. W. Downey, of Newmarket, Md., and 3d by Pat II. (York-Countess). Messrs. Furniss and Fassitt showed some splendid red roan dogs with grand heads, one of them, Dash, having won 3d in New York, but they were not noticed on account of their color, it was said. If this were the case it would be well for judges to look at their scale of points and see how many are allowed for color. In the red Irish setter it is only 5 points, and in a separate red and white class like this, color, as far as a preponderance of either red or white is concerned, should not have been considered. There were but four bitches and one puppy in this class.

The black and tan setter class we regarded as one of the finest in the show, and the judges were also of the same opinion, as all but six of the dogs and all of the bitches were decorated. In the dog class the first prize-winner at New York, Mr. Forman Taylor's Turk, was first, and two more of the get of Mr. Colburn's Dash—Dash and Duke, owned by Mr. S. D. Bergen, of Camden, N. J.—were second and third —quite a feather in the cap of the old dog.

We very much admired a brace of dogs exhibited by Mr. Pancoast, of Philadelphia—Rudy and Grouse—with excellent coats. There was more of the old-fashioned type about most of the black and tans than is now usually seen—fewer of the snipey-nosed kind. And, by the way, why is it that both Irish and Gordon setters are being bred with these objectionable heads?

In the bitch class, the award at New York was again repeated, Lady Gordon, now the property of Mr. Garrett Roach, taking first, and also a splendid special prize of a silver vase for the best Gordon bitch. Lady Gordon is a beautiful bitch, with good head, straight coat and excellent quarters. There was but one puppy entered.

The cocker spaniels were a large class, first going to a liver and white-ticked dog, entered by D. P. Foster, of this city, and second to one of the get of Mr. Bestor's Snip and Juliette, Mr. N. Willey, of Baltimore, showed a brace of all-blacks, and Mr. J. Jauffert, of Philadelphia, another brace that should have been noticed, as they probably possessed more pure old-fashioned cocker blood in them than any of the others. In the class under twenty pounds, Feathers could only get second to Mr. Haywood's Nellie. In the heavy spaniel class, a very beautiful Clumber, Dash, was deservedly first.

There were three Irish water spaniels, first going to Leander, one of Mr. Whitman's stock, owned by Mr. Furniss. Leander has a capital head and top-knot, but his curl was rather wanting. The two Chesapeake Bay dogs were excellent.

As remarked last week, the foxhound display was the feature of the show. As the dogs were in large kennels, or pens, with the ribbons nailed outside, it was impossible to tell which were the prize-winners, but they all looked like workmen. The beagles were also very good. Unfortunately, Mr. Bradbury, of Virginia, arrived with his lot of eight after the judging. In dachshunde, of course Dr. Twaddell had it all his own way, and Unser Fritz added another to his many victories. There were some very good collies, and some very poor ones. The judging did not please us. The first prize dog we thought inferior to several others, and the second was nondescript in color, with prick ears, with no drop to the tips. Mr. Haines showed a handsome pair.

The Newfoundlands, of which there were two classes—one for all-blacks and one for black and whites—were poor.

In St. Bernards, Mr. Haines made a clean sweep, when there was competition; but his Don and Harold exchanged the positions they occupied at New York.

King Olaf had an easy victory in the mastiff class, but we considered Mr. Lennig's Danger II. better than the second prize-winner, Grim, the latter having too much smut in his coat.

In bulldogs, the New York winner, Ben, was an easy first, with his late kennel companion, Jennie, second.

Bull-terriers were very poor, and the judging bad, first being given to an immense brute with black markings. A very fine little brindle bull-bitch was wrongly entered in this class.

Rattler II. and his kennel mate had easy wins for first and second in the foxterrier class over Nelly and Tricksey. The latter, although good in her time, is not up to the type of dogs being imported and bred at present.

The Skye-terriers, although there were of course some animals entered that had no business there, were, as a class, exceptionally good, and we think there were others besides those noticed by the judges entitled to commendation. The invincible Tom was of course first. In the Yorkshire class, the New York winners were present, and carried off both prizes. There were but five pugs, but all good. First went to a large dog, with capital head but too much white on breast. Bothnia, the New York first prize-winner, was second. We liked better than either an eight-months old puppy named Roderick.

The other pet classes call for no particular remark, except that in the class for King Charles and Blenheim spaniels a prize was given to the only entry, an all-liver colored puppy, and should have been withheld.

THE AWARDS.

Champion Pointers—Dogs—1st, Rush, E Orgill, N Y. Bitches—Rose, E Orgill, N Y.

Champion English Setters—Dogs—1st, Royal Duke, H S and S C Magraw, Celora, Cecil Co, Md. Bitches—1st, Petrel, J C Higgins, Delaware City, Del.

Champion Irish Setters—Dogs—1st, Berkley, Massachusetts Kennel Club, Boston, Mass. Bitches—1st, Fire Fly, R W Ganse, Wilmington, Del.

Champion Black and Tan Kennel Club, Toledo, Ohio. Setters—Dogs—1st, Grouse, Toledo Bitches—1st, Nell, Nassau Kennel Club, St Louis, Mo.

Pointers Exceeding Fifty-five Pounds—Dogs—1st, Duke, F S Pancoast, Philadelphia; 2d, Rock, J T Bailey, Philadelphia; 3d, Ned, Joseph Gatley, Philadelphia.

Pointers—Bitches exceeding fifty pounds—1st, Lady, George K Cragin, Philadelphia.

Pointers not Exceeding Fifty Pounds—Dogs—1st, Dash, Thomas Dunbar, Jr, Philadelphia; 2d, Lord Dufferin, C DuBois Wagstaff, Babylon, N Y; 3d, Dash, H C Potter, Philadelphia. Bitches—1st, Belle, E Orgill, N Y; 2d, Crystal, H S Magraw, Celora, Md; 3d, Dutchess, George Van Waganer, N Y; Eliza, L Willy, Baltimore, Md. Puppies over 8 months—1st, Crystal, H S Magraw, Celora, Md; 2d, Chiswick, T H Terry, N Y; H c, Duke, E R Fiske, Philadelphia.

Imported English Setters and their descendants of any generation, without admixture of any other blood—Dogs—1st, Dash III., Harvard Kennel Club; 2d, Rhuador, J Snellenburg, New Brighton, Pa; 3d, Pontiac, J C Higgins, Delaware City, Md. V h c—Roybel, W N Lee; Roger, A Higgins; Warwick, H W Ganse; Lincoln, J C Higgins; Hamlet, Harvard Kennel Club. H c—Pride, J C Higgins. C—Mack, G A Clark. Bitches—1st, Frost, W N Strother, Lynchburg, Va; 2d, Countess II., Harvard Kennel Club; 3d, Countess Petrel, J C Higgins. V h c—Cornelia, L Shusterp; Grace, H Rohrman; Queen Anne, Dr White; Ollie, H W Ganse. H c—Daisy Lincoln, R Higgins; Victoress, J A Porter. C—June, J McMullin; Princess Bonny, J H Clark. Puppies over 8 months—1st, Count Dick II.; 2d, Countess Petrel, J C Higgins. V h c—Dolly, A S Payne; Countess Phantom, J C Higgins. H c—Blast, H W Ganse; Countess Lill, J C Higgins; Count Dan II., same owner. C—Count Dash, same owner.

Native English Setters—Dogs—1st, Ray, E Orgill, N Y; 2d, Stanley, Alfred Schnable, Short Hill, N J; 3d, Jerry, W H Doyle, Philadelphia. V h c—Raven, D C W Smith; Dike, J R Schuyler; Brussell II., F G Sheldon. H c—Jingle, T W Sharples; Dan, D McClinch; Spurt, J B Pattison; Shot, S T Downs. C, Mac, D Shuster. Bitches—1st, Abbey, E C La Montague, N Y; 2d, Dell, J H Roberts, Philadelphia; 3d, May, J H Douglass, Philadelphia. V h c—Jilt, A F Huston; Nell, M Teeny. H c, Culzean, Baltimore Kennel Club. Puppies over 8 months—1st, Beacon, Baltimore Kennel Club; 2d, Blanche, E C Hine, Philadelphia.

Red Irish Setters—Dogs—1st, Derg, Baltimore Kennel Club; 2d, Don, Rufus-Hewee, Wilmington, Del; 3d, Dan, R B Morgan, Canton, Ohio. V h c—Smuggler, J W Sprong, Albany, N Y; Grouse, A Biddle. Bitches—1st, Flirt, R B Morgan, Canton, Ohio; 2d, Kelpie, J O White, Philadelphia; 3d, Kathleen, Robert Neville, Upperville, Va. H c, Floss, C Z Miley.

Red and White Irish Setters—Dogs—1st, Montague, Charles De Rouge and H Inman, Millburn, N J; 2d, Red Gauntlet, Dr J W Downey, New Market, Md; 3d, Dash, J W Fassitt, Philadelphia. V h c, Major, J F Gaffney. H c, Glen, J S Davis. C, Sport, J F Gaffney. Bitches—1st, Lou, Barton Bruce, Hazleton, Pa; 2d, Biddie, H O Steahman, Middletown, Pa; 3d, Psyche, W R Furness, Philadelphia. V H c, Flush, C V Tolson. Puppies over 8 months—1st, Maud, G Sniffen, Philadelphia.

Black and tan and black, white and tan setters—Dogs—1st, Turk, T Foreman Taylor, Monmouth County, N J; 2d, Dash, D Bergen, Camden, N J; 3d, Duke, S D Bergen, Camden, N J. V h c—Judge, Toledo Kennel Club; Ben, E L Mills; Mac, L. Wiley. H c—Hector, S G Dixon; Gladstone, F L Gooch. C, Rudy & Grouse, A A Pancoast. Bitches—1st, Lady Gordon, G Roach, N Y; 2d, Bessie, G N Appold, Baltimore, Md; 3d, Fly, R N Elder, Baltimore, Md. V h c, Belfast, Nassau Kennel Club. C Crete, S G Dixon. Puppies over 8 months—1st, Ned, Lin Hartranft, Philadelphia.

Cocker Spaniels exceeding 20 pounds—1st, Charlie, D P. Foster, N Y; 2d, Snip, S S White, Philadelphia. V h c, Walt, E B Cassatt; Frank, F W Dezilizi. H c, Knight, T D Baldwin; Kate, J Janffert. Not exceeding 20 pounds—1st, Nellie, George Haywood, Philadelphia; 2d, Feather, Frank C Hollins, Jersey City, N J.

Spaniels exceeding 30 pounds—1st, Duke, Alfred Vezin, Frankford, Philadelphia; 2d, Rod; William Kirk, Philadelphia.

Irish Water Spaniels—1st, Leander, Mrs Frank Furness, Philadelphia; 2d, Barney, G W Bailey, Philadelphia.

Chesapeake Bay Retrievers—1st, Rove, Baltimore Kennel Club; 2d, Sinbad, S J Martin, Md.

Poodles—1st, Rolla, W McGonigle, Philadelphia.

Greyhounds—1st, Royal Dane, J F Keene, Jr, Philadelphia; 2d, Rose, H Hooten, Morton, Pa.

Foxhounds—Dogs—1st, Dixey, Jr., T Davis, Warren Tavern, Pa; 2d, Trailer, Rose Tree Hunt, Delaware County, Pa. Bitches—1st, Nip, Rose Tree Hunt, Delaware County, Pa; 2d, Flea, Lower Merion Pack, Pa.

Foxhounds in Couples—1st, Joe and Trick, Rose Tree Hunt, Delaware County, Pa; 2d, Boxer and Ami, T Davis, Warren Tavern, Pa.

Foxhounds over 8 months—1st, Reuben and Ray, Ryse Tree Hunt, Delaware County, Pa.

Beagles—Dogs—1st, Rattler, Dodge & Baker, Detroit, Mich; 2d, Spot, Prentiss & Gallup, Wilmington, Del. Bitches—1st, Bell, Dodge & Baker, Detroit; 2d, Beauty, G Pownall, Christiana, Pa. Beagles in Couples—1st, Charmer and Chanter, J A Stovell, Philadelphia; 2d, Bess and Fan, A Lange, Baltimore, Md. Puppies over 8 months, in couples—1st, Charmer and Chanter, J A Stovell, Philadelphia.

Dachshunde—1st, Unser Fritz, L H Twaddell, Philadelphia; 2d, Zankerle, same owner. V h c, Cora, Baltimore Kennel Club.

Sheepdogs—1st, Frank, H Sparmaker, Philadelphia; 2d, Shep, T Berry, Philadelphia. V h c—Tom, C Pugh; Bruce, Whitehead & Drake; Lassie and Roy, J P Haines. H C, Shepherd, J C Higgins. Puppies over 8 months—1st, Bruce, F Morris, Philadelphia.

Newfoundlands, all Black—1st, Nero, C Crawford Coates, Philadelphia; 2d, Captain, L S Boraef, Philadelphia. Black and White —1st, Frank, Dr Hooper, Philadelphia; 2d, Rob, Margaretta C MacVeagh, Philadelphia.

St Bernard, rough-coated—1st, Turk, F Foster, New York. Smooth-coated—1st, Harold, J P Haines, Mamaroneck, N Y; 2d, Don, same owner. V h c, Judy, J P Haines. H c, Count, R Adams, Jr.

Mastiffs—1st, King Olaf, W F Morgan, New York; 2d, Grim, A C Johnson, Philadelphia.

Great Danes or Siberians—1st, Sedan, Dr E Morwitz, Philadelphia; 2d, Miro, G Bressan, Philadelphia.

Bulldogs—1st, Ben, F A Miller, New York; 2d, Jennie, D Burke, New York.

Bull Terriers—1st, Nan, M Robinson, Jr, Philadelphia; 2d, Pete, Samuel Shearer, Philadelphia.

Fox Terriers—1st, Rattler II., T D Burke, New York; 2d, Vixen, same owner. V h c, Nelly, J Vaughan. C, Tricksey, C Walton.

Rough and Broken-haired Terriers—1st, Sandy, R S Redfield, Philadelphia; 2d, Jack, Ed Daily, Philadelphia.

Skye Terriers—1st, Tom, R McLellan, New York; 2d, Topsy, M R Stroud, Jr, Philadelphia. V h c, Donald Jr, J D Munro.

Yorkshire Terriers—1st, Ben II., T J Kanlgher, New York; 2d; Charley, T D Burke, New York.

Pugs—Dogs—1st, Bothnia, Mrs W W Fisher, Germantown, Philadelphia; 2d, Bothnia, Dr W S Webb, New York. Bitches—1st, Judy, Mrs F J Kimball, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Italian Greyhounds—1st, Neppy, Mrs A M Kramer, Philadelphia; 2d, Vic, Ellis L Campbell, Philadelphia.

King Charles—No first prize; 2d, Fritz, G W Boyer, Philadelphia.

Black-and-Tan Terriers not exceeding 10 pounds—1st, Kate, R Berryman, Philadelphia; 2d, Dellie, W Taylor, Philadelphia.

Rough and Broken-haired Terriers not exceeding 10 pounds—1st, Bounce, Mrs C B McMichael, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Best Imported Setter Dog—Prize, corduroy hunting suit; Dash III., Harvard Kennel Club, Cambridge, Mass.

Best Brace of Imported Setters—Prize, Parker gun; Petrel and Pontiac, J C Higgins, Delaware City, Del.

Best Imported Setter Bitch—Prize, portrait of dogs on tiles; Frost, W N Strother, Lynchburg, Va.

Best Pointer dog—Prize, Remington gun: Rush, E Orgill, New York.

Best Brace of Pointers—Prize, 1,500 paper shells; Rose and Belle, E Orgill, New York.

Best Pointer Dog, with two of progeny—Prize, silver tankard; Thunder, J J Snellenburg, New Brighton, Pa.

Best Irish Setter Dog—Prize, Wesson rifle; Berkley, Massachusetts Kennel Club, Boston.

Best Brace of Irish Setters—Prize, $25; Dan and Flirt, R B Morgan, Canton, Ohio.

Best Black and Tan Setter Dog—Prize, case of game birds; Grouse, Toledo Kennel Club, Toledo, Ohio.

Best Brace of Black and Tan Setters—Prize, twenty pictures of birds; Dash and Duke, S D Bergen, Camden, N J.

Best Bitch—Prize, dog whip; Crete; S G Dixon, Philadelphia.

Best Water Spaniel—Prize, Burgess magazine rifle; Barney, C W Bailey, Philadelphia.

Best Sheep dog—Prize, tapestry table cover; Tom, C Pugh, Philadelphia.

Best Newfoundland—Prize, Colt's revolver; Nero, C Crawford Coates, Philadelphia.

Best Mount St. Bernard—Prize, Illustrated Shooting Directory; Don, J P Haines, Mamaroneck, N Y.

Best Mastiff—Prize, silver vase; King Olaf, W F Morgan, New York.

Best Skye Terrier—Prize, Skye terrier plaque; Tom R McLellan, New York.

Best Italian Greyhound—Prize, pair of tiles and silver vase; Neppy, Mrs. A M Kramer, Philadelphia.

Best Pug—Prize, pair candlesticks; Punko, Mrs W W Fisher, Germantown, Philadelphia.

Best Irish Water Spaniel—Prize, ducking skiff; Leander, Mrs Frank Furness, Philadelphia.

Best Black-and-Tan—Prize, plaque; Kate, R Berriman, Philadelphia.

Best English Setter—Prize, oil portrait of winner; Petrel, J C Higgins, Delaware City; Del.

Best Foxhound, with two of his progeny—Prize, muzzle-loading rifle; Boxer, T Davis, Warren Tavern, Pa.

Best Three Couples Foxhounds—Prize, scarlet hunting coat; Leopard Pack, Leopard P O, Pa.

Best Five Couples Foxhounds—Prize, saddle and bridle; Leopard Pack, Leopard, Pa.

Best Beagle—1,500 cartridge cases; Rattler, Dodge & Baker, Detroit, Mich.

Best dachshund—Prize, repeating rifle; Unser Fritz, L Henry Twaddell; Philadelphia.

Best Greyhound—Prize, Encyclopædia of Poetry; Sam, A Simon, Philadelphia.

Best Foxhound—Prize, painting; Dixey, Jr, T Davis, Warren Tavern, Pa.

A special prize of a handsome silver cup offered for the best Gordon setter bitch in the open class was won by Lady Gordon, belonging to Garrett Rosch, of N Y.

BOSTON DOG SHOW—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The entries are now nearly all in, and I have no doubt we shall have a good show. Following is a list of dogs which are entered for the grand cash prize of $500: Harvard Kennel Club, Dash III., E.; C. M. Pond, Trump, Gordon; G. A. Thayer, Daniel Webster, N. E.; Toledo Kennel Club, Grouse and Bee, Gordons; H. S. & S. C. Magrau, Royal Duke, E. S.; Franklin Sumner, Lelaps, E. S.; St. Louis Kennel Club, Bow and Faust, Pointers; W. N. Callender, Rory O'Moore, Irish; John C. Higgins, Petrel and Pontiac, English; L. H. Smith, Paris, English; Baltimore Kennel Club, Derg, Irish S.; J. J. Snellenberg, Thunder, English S.; John E. Long, Coin, English S. In Class B, for the $350 picture, all the above are entered except Trump, Lelaps, Pontiac and Derg, with additional entries of: Geo. H. Hitchcock's Fly; Harvard Kennel Club, Countess II; English setter; Toledo Kennel Club, Bob, Gordon; Edmund Orgill, Rose, pointer; W. H. Leighton, Dash; J. A. Davis, Nell; D. F. Wilbur, Dan, formerly Sam; L. H. Smith, Leicester; J. J. Snellenberg, Peeress. All the classes are well filled, and many interesting contests may be expected. The judging will be done in public, in the lower hall, a splendid place for the purpose.

Boston, Mass., April 26, 1879. CHAS. LINCOLN, Supt.

COCKERS AT THE NEW YORK SHOW.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I would like, through the medium of your valuable paper, to ask a few questions about the late bench show. 1st. Why, and on what authority, were the cockers and field spaniels put in one class? I have always supposed they were distinct breeds. 2d. When the judges decided to separate the dogs, why did they not know enough to assign the dogs to their proper classes? If there is a difference I should think that the judges ought to know one from the other. A thoroughbred cocker was not only judged as a field spaniel, but given second prize. To me that is the height of the ridiculous. As I bred the dog in question, you may well suppose that it is slightly aggravating to have him judged as of another breed altogether. He (Doctor) is by Dr. Temple's imported black and white cocker, out of my Brownie, and no better bred dog can be found to-day. I think that a man who knows so little about cocker spaniels as this case shows, should do as one of the three judges did—confess his ignorance and not attempt to judge them.

Hoping that you will give this room in your kennel columns, believe me, Yours sincerely, GEO. MCDONALL.

Toronto, April 21, 1879.

Ans. Possibly we can answer some of our correspondent's queries. 1st. We should like to ask him of what breed is a field spaniel? Is not a cocker a field spaniel? This whole thing lies in a nutshell. At some of our shows a class for "field spaniels" was made in order to take in the Sussex and Norfolk, should there be any, or cockers crossed with either of these breeds and of such size as to prevent them from competing with the cockers. Although we were not present at the judging, we presume that the judges separated the heavier dogs from the light ones and called the former field spaniels. As for "pure cockers," as such a thing hardly exists in England—they having been crossed with the springer to such an extent as to nearly extinguish the breed—it would be difficult to set up an arbitrary standard in this country.

"DID YOU EVER HEAR OF SUCH NONSENSE?"—*Editor Forest and Stream:* After carefully reading the great oracle of the "ring" and its twin I have come to the conclusion that I perfectly agree with the former in the expression taken from their columns and placed at the head of this article, for their criticisms of the late show at Gilmore's Garden are truly nonsense. One of these illustrious "impartial and strict criticism" journals says in regard to the champion English setter dogs: "There were but five entries. Lark, P. H. Morris, was in superb form, as was also Lincoln & Hellyar's Frank II. The latter was my favorite, being in both looks and make-up, a remarkable dog." And again: "Lark and

Frank H. and Jersey Duke were examined separately from head to foot, were paced around by their handlers, and finally brought together side by side. There an apparently animated discussion took place, accompanied by as much gesticulation as would have become on excited Italian. Then pencils were brought out, and after much figuring Duke was declared the winner." This beautiful essay closed by saying: "Did you ever hear of such nonsense?" No, I never did; for Frank H. was over one hundred and fifty miles from New York at the time, and was not at the exhibition. This clearly shows their criticisms to be a "sort of catalogue criticism." They also, in speaking of the champion pointer Snapshot, say "he was a long way off of first rate condition." Of this the public can judge. The dog was in such poor condition that Mr. Edmund Orgill bred his celebrated champion Rose to him during the exhibition. Elf, the third prize bitch, also was served by him, and Mr. Van Wagenen has arranged and agreed to breed his first prize Duchess to this same poor old dog, who has now retired from the show ring, standing, as he does, at the head. More concerning this will follow from

SNAPSHOT.

PARKER BROS. PRIZE—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have just received the "Parker gun," donated as a special prize to the recent N. Y. Bench Show by the Parker Bros., and won by St. Elmo. The gun is a 12-bore, 28-inch, 7lbs. 6oz., of Parkers' best make, and is the equal of any gun I have yet seen, both in beauty of finish and quality of materials. It has already been examined by several experts, and they all agree in pronouncing it "as good as a gun can be." I may mention, as an evidence of the liberal spirit with which the Parker Bros. encourage bench shows, that although the nominal value of the prize offered was $200, this gun is actually worth $300. S. FLEET SPIER.

162 *Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y., April* 24, 1879.

—The recent dog exhibition at Gilmore's Garden, in New York city, probably furnished the finest collection of dogs ever brought together in the world; it was certainly the finest ever seen on this continent.—*Christian Union.*

A RETRIEVING GREYHOUND—*Belleville, Ont., April* 19.—As a contribution to the discussion anent greyhounds as retrievers, I may state that, when on a visit to England in 1866-7, my cousin, Leopold S. Rowland, owned a greyhound, Lucy, which retrieved all the hares she killed; and not only that, but she was as good to shoot partridges over as an ordinary pointer or setter. This I know, having shot over her at different times. She ranged very close, and on finding birds was as steady as a veteran. Lest you might think from these facts that Lucy was a lurcher, or at all events not purely bred, I state the further facts that she was from the kennels of Mr. James Elliott, of Lawberton, was between four and five years old at that time, and after her then owner gave her to a farmer named Brown, she was the principal prize at a minor coursing meeting, beating some excellent young dogs. This barbarian, Brown, gave poor Lucy six severe runs on his own and a neighbor's farm in one day, over hilly, stony ground and in frosty weather. The magnificent animal killed six hares on that day, retrieved them all, though much bothered by the farm collies; but she was afterward almost worthless. Lucy never "ran cunning," and was in all respects as fine a greyhound as I ever saw. In color she was a fawn, without white; her fect were perfection; rather below the average size; one of the mildest dispositions ever seen, and almost perfect in shape, as defined in the old rhyme—"Would that I had such another." B.

THE FOXES OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The question of the fox supply is of great moment to Britishers. When the railroads were built over the island it was feared by the pursuers of the wily Reynard that his race would be lessened in the land. The owners of packs and stables have, however, of late years taken heart again, for it is found that there are now as many foxes in the country as there were fifty years ago.

—Mr. W. H. Pierce, of Peckskill, N.Y., has had the misfortune to lose his fine setter puppy Royal Pomp, winner of second prize in class 30 at the late Westminster Kennel Club bench show. Royal Pomp was out of Herzberg's Kate II. by Pride of the Border," and was very promising.

—Mr. G. W. Bassford's red Irish setter bitch Gypsey, winner of third prize at last New York show, has been bred to the champion red Irish setter Rory O'Moore.

—Mr. Geo. H. Hitchcock's setter bitch Fly was bred on the 1st inst. to Mr. Luther Adams' field trial champion Drake.

—The imported red Irish setter bitch Rose (Palmerston-Flora), belonging to Dr. Wm. Jarvis, of Claremont, N. H., whelped, on the 20th inst., eight all red puppies—five dogs and three bitches—sired by champion Elcho. The puppies are strong and plump, and perfect beauties.

—The English setter bitch Zita, owned by Mr. Wm. Vie, of St. Louis, has whelped eight puppies, sired by champion France.

—Mr. Joseph T. Allyn, of Norfolk, Va., claims the name of Prince-Elcho for his red Irish setter dog pup by Mr. W. H. Jarvis' champion Elcho out of Mr. E. J. Robbins' Bridget-Plunket (champion Plunket-Dennison's Stella).

—Mr. Wm. W. Johnson, of N. Y., claims the name Ben Butler for his red Irish setter by Dr. Jarvis' Dick out of May.

—Dr. J. R. Housel, of Watsontown, Pa., claims the name White Duke for his setter dog puppy by his Jim out of Dot.

—Ethan Allin, of Pomfret, Conn., has entered a pair of puppies of his justly celebrated strain of dogs for the Boston Bench Show.

BAD FOR THE BREAKERS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have read with pleasure and profit the articles on "Game Laws and Protection," and sincerely hope your efforts may be crowned with success; and in this connection let me point out one source whence we have a right to expect better things than have been evidenced of late years, viz., from our sporting men. It is a well-known fact that many of our New York friends have their dogs boarded and trained west of the Hudson River, and are only desirous that their dogs shall be afforded every opportunity of acquiring a thorough training, which cannot be accomplished without the use of the gun. I know parties who have no other visible means of support than that of boarding, breaking and training dogs, and, in the language of dog shows, are V. H. C. for their skill, both by the owners and press. These men (so-called) figure prominently at shows, and assume a high-toned "cognomen," and talk dog by the acre. I know further wherein some of these "noted" dog trainers, being faithful to their trust, and deeply conscientious, both in season and out of season, have been made to fee the terrors of Jersey justice for killing game over those dogs out of season, and I believe that the penalties did not come out of the trainer's pocket, while a trip to the city twice a week with a neat traveling bag on the arm would seem hardly necessary so far as "carrying reports and collecting board money" is concerned. Perhaps the sable cook in the gentleman's kitchen can answer. I submit the case to the jury without summing up, and relying upon "our paper" and the sound principles of the Editor, I leave him to be the judge, and charge the jury plainly as to how far an owner of a dog, who knowingly places one in the hands of a notorious violator of the law to be trained and handled, can be relied upon for support in any effort to maintain even present laws; also in what degree he differs from the violator who is arrested and punished. REBUCK.

Game Bag and Gun.

MAY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

A RHYME OF THE GUN.

See the Ancient with his gun!
Clumsy gun!
How he plies the greasy ramrod as he thinks he's having fun!
When he has, with toil and trouble,
Crowned the nipple with a cap,
See him plodding through the stubble
Till he might have had a double
Shot—but both the barrels snap;
And his inward wrath he nurses at the gun, gun, gun,
Or consoles himself with curses at the un-, un-, un-
Reliable, exasperating gun.

See the Modern with his gun!
Greener gun!
Quick he breaks it at the middle, loads it, and the thing is done.
Mark him in his dainty dory,
Having superhuman luck;
Watch him bathe himself in glory
As he lights his pipe before he
Knocks his ninety-seventh duck,
Which of course he's sure to cover with his gun, gun, gun,
His hammerless, inimitable, un-, un-, un-
Approachable ideal of a gun. J.

—Several young rail (*Sora*) have been shot within a few days on the meadows near Philadelphia. According to Wilson and Bartram, rail were often seen in the month of June on the borders of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, and the latter found their nests in tussocks of grass, containing four or five dirty, whitish-colored eggs. The appearance of rail at this season has been quite unusual here on the Delaware of late years.

—Mr. R. V. R. Schuyler (Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,) has just returned from a visit to Missouri, where he had good opportunities to put to a practical test the qualities of the Parker $40 breech-loader. He took with him one of the 12-gauge guns with two sets of barrels—of 7¾ and 8¼lbs.—and now returns a verdict that this Parker is a stronger shooter and as handsome a gun as any in his private armory of sixteen capital guns. The Parker Bros. make their laminated barrels themselves, barrels being for the most part manufactured abroad by two or three firms of repute and long standing.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Ashland, April* 12.—At a meeting of the prominent sportsmen of this place held to-day, the Ashland Gun Club was organized, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, E. P. Warner; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, J. G. Morrison; Treasurer, A. S. Clark. We have some splendid shots in the club, and we expect some fine scores will be made later. MASON.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Plymouth Co., April* 25.—I report the best two weeks gunning that we have had for a long time. On the 18th the wind was at sixty miles an hour during the forenoon, and from thirty-eight to forty-five the rest of the day. This was too much for ducks, and the rocks and all the inlets along the shore were just swarmed with them. Thousands don't express it. We used 6 drams powder, 4oz. No. 2 chilled shot. I can mention two good shots made that day—one, out of seven geese five were shot down, three dead and two crippled; and six ducks, with one barrel, dead, with a 10-gauge, 10lbs. choke, which is just the gun for a high wind. Would like to see a muzzle-loader worked in the wind and rain that day. Woodcock plenty about here breeding, and some snipe on the fresh meadows. S. K., JR.

CENTRAL NEW YORK SPORTSMEN.—The Central New York Sportsmen's Club held its twentieth annual meeting at the Butterfield House last week. Among the subjects of importance discussed was the bill for the preservation of game presented to the legislature by Senator Wagstaff. Its provisions were generally approved, and upon motion Senator Goodwin was requested to urge its passage. The following officers were elected: President, D. G. Ray; Vice-Presidents, J. J. Flanagan, I. C. McIntosh, John D. Kernan; Prosecuting Attorney, Scott Lord, Jr.; Secretary, Capt. Harvey D. Talcott; Treasurer, W. Jerome Green. Delegates to State Convention—Chas. W. Hutchinson, J. J. Flanagan, W. M. Storrs, Dr. Charles W. Shapley.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Bellevernon, April* 21.—We had but few quail left after our severe winter. A few flocks I fed during the very severe weather were nearly all taken by hawks. Hawks soon find the places where quail are fed and play sad havoc with them. T. L. D.

MINNESOTA.—There is abundance of game and fish in Otter Tail County, red deer; in the northern and eastern portions an occasional bear, jack-rabbits and hares, and a great variety of feathered game. The lakes contain bass, pickerel, pikes and whitefish, and in the rivers are catfish and sturgeon.

Hallock, Kittson Co., April 20.—Never hereabouts at any time before have I seen so many grouse. They are now having their spring frolic, and anywhere along the St. P. & P. R. R., between Glyndon and Pembina, you may see them from the cars as you pass along, in large flocks, playing, strutting about, and fighting as fiercely as ever a brace of game fowls. They are all sharp-tails. J. S.

WORK AND PLAY IN LOUISIANA.—*Abbeville, Vermilion Parish, La., April* 7.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The immense flocks of geese and ducks that feed on our marshes each winter have now gone to their nesting-grounds in the far North, and the glorious woodcock and most of the snipe family also have departed and left us disconsolate. The plovers and sandpipers with a few black ducks are about all the feathered game that remain to us. But now cometh "ye fysshe" to make glad the heart. The sun-perch and the striped and black bass are abundant, and down on the Vermilion Bay are plenty of crabs, oysters, redfish, mullet, drum, sheepshead, etc., to cheer our disconsolate hearts. It is true Bob White is here in force, but we do not call him game at this season of the year, he is one of the family, and we would us soon think of shooting one of our children as Bob White. A Texas correspondent has asked the question, "How many degrees of cold will the orange tree stand?" I will in reply give a little of my experience on the subject. I have observed the growth, habits and diseases of the orange in Southern Louisiana for fourteen years. Last winter was the coldest winter experienced here for many years. On Monday morning, Jan. 6, 1879, the thermometer at Abbeville stood at 18° Fah., which was the coldest of the whole winter by several degrees. I thought the young orange trees were surely all killed; but, strange to say, it never hurt them in the least, and the young trees, as well as the old ones, never looked better than at present. I have seen the trees injured and even killed when the thermometer stood at 28°, but now the trees appear benefited by the freeze. It greatly depends on the clouds and other circumstances, how much cold the orange will bear. Southern and southwestern Louisiana, all along the Gulf Coast, is a good orange country. People in their rush to Florida to raise oranges overlook SW. Louisiana, which is equally good for oranges, and besides much better for everything else, than Florida. The soil of Florida for the most part is poor. I know the swamps and river bottoms and hammocks are rich, but the greater part of the inhabitable portion is of inferior soil. Here the entire country is good, not only for oranges, but for sugar cane, rice, cotton, corn, grazing or anything else. Here the fig, the pear, the peach, the plum, the grape will all flourish along with the orange. The land is cheap and fertile (mostly prairie), and the sea breeze tempers the heat so that the climate is delightful. Here is a refuge where the man of small means, or of no means at all, may find constant employment at remunerative wages, or may cultivate his own acres in oranges or other fruit, as he likes. Here is an abundance of game and fish for the lover of rod and gun. Here the good from all lands will be welcome. Should any of your readers wish to inquire further, I will, on receipt of their request with three cent stamp for reply postage, take pleasure in answering their questions.

W. W. EDWARDS.

MICHIGAN NOTES—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Capt. Molt, who came down from the Flats the other day, and was in a great hurry to get back, said ducks were very plenty. Goff Stanten and J. V. D. Eldridge have been above the Flats for two weeks playing freeze-out. The game is played, so they say, by getting frozen in with no way of getting out—no shooting, lots of swearing and very little to eat. So they bet on outstaying one another on the ice, and Goff says they would draw cuts in the morning to see who should try first, and he says Eldridge won all his money—nineteen cents—by getting the first watch, as they called it, when he would place himself on a cake of ice and sit there all day, giving Goff no chance, often sitting so long as to melt a hole through. But this may be a hunter's yarn. E. H. Gillman has been on a grand hunt at the Big Eight Marsh. The party consisted of Gillman, Jackson, Nichols and Colburn—all first class shots—and Ed. reports three hundred and eighty-seven ducks and a white muskrat. Ed. took me three miles to see this white rat. C. A. Mack says he intends to get his shooting clothes on this season. Charley is a good shot. I was giving Mr. George Gillman a little sketch of Texas shooting, when he gave me the old familiar "Is that so?" and taking my arm lead me into his private room and said: "Now don't give this to the papers?" I said I would not, and he then showed me what he was doing in the way of keeping his end up with the shooters. He has a great notion of coon hunting, and you should see the outfit he has—a flint-lock musket (he wants something he can feel when it goes off), a buckskin suit (from the buck that Jordene killed), and a bearskin robe (from the bear that Ed. killed). Then he has the trap that he got at the dog show. It is a glass ball trap, but George has it so arranged that he can throw a coon up with it (when he gets one to throw up). Then his dogs. He keeps his kennel in the cellar, and I think the dog men have imposed on him a little on the coon dog, for he has a variety of them, and all kinds and colors, from the "yaller" dog to the Newfoundland. He dotes on the "yaller" dog that James Canniff sent him, and says C. is a coon-hunter and knows what a coon dog is. George is to pay $100 for him, providing he will catch a coon, and J. C. says if the dog catches one he will give $200 for him. By the way, I hear that Mr. J. C. is at Walpole Island after snipe. At the last match of the Pacific Gun Club Mr. John Demars carried off the medal with a clean score. He shot against C. M. Welsh, B. Gillman, J. Stenten, A. Gore, N. Williams, J. Kent and one other gentleman for the $50 prize. They shot until dark, and adjourned to Mr. Gore's for a frog supper, agreeing to settle it by giving it to the one eating the most frogs, and the winner to pay for the supper. They ate frogs till Gore claimed the fifty were used up, and he refused to give them more till he knew who was going to settle the bill; so they quit, and Gore got the $50. By the way, Gore has a frog pond, where he claims he raises them at the rate of 170 dozen frogs a week, and the boys say you can go to his house any time and see frogs running all over it. Twice a day he exhibits his trained frogs, and offers to match them against any amateur billiard player for $100 a side, 50 points, Irish carom. GOOD BOY.

Detroit.

NO TRESPASSING—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Mr. Shepard lives in the Monongahela Valley; he is a very particular sort of a man and allows no hunting on his farm. Mr. Clarkson, a large coal operator, is very fond of a squirrel hunt, and one day, some years ago, when out squirrel hunting, wandered,

among other places, on to Shepard's farm, who, by the way, has a very fair game preserve by his close watching and making every sportsman who happens on his premises "git up and go." The close season on his farm is perpetual to all but himself. Clarkson is a good squirrel hunter; he carries two guns, a double shotgun and rifle, and makes good bags. Of course, it was simply glorious when he dropped in on Shepard's squirrels, and he cut them down right and left. It was a warm September day. Shepard was plowing in an adjoining field. Being one of those puffy, fleshy sort of men, about 250lbs. avoirdupois, and the horses acting badly from being worried by the flies and hard plowing, he was half mad to start with. When Clarkson's guns went bang! bang! right in his favorite spot, among the very posted trees, to him it was simply an outrage. He had some misgivings, indeed, as to what sort of man it was who would take such a liberty. To make matters worse, it was up hill to the woods and over plowed ground, and when Shepard landed over the fence within fifty yards of Clarkson, he was red hot. "Get out of here!" he yelled at the top of his voice, as he rapidly advanced on the trespasser. Clarkson, in years gone by, was a steamboat pilot of very steady nerve, and scared entirely too slow for Shepard. He wants every trespasser to scare quick and bad. One loud yell followed another from Shepard, while Clarkson cuts down a squirrel or two during the advance of the lordly proprietor. When within good hearing distance for a low tone of voice, Clarkson adds insult to injury by remarking to Shepard: "Look here, old man! if you are going to squirrel hunt with me I want you to keep quiet." That carried the day. D.

Belle Vernon, Pa., April 21, 1879.

A Gun-Shy Shooter—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Two prominent gun firms here, who are enterprising, philanthropical and reckless, have established glass ball hot-houses, where the young idea can be taught how to shoot and gunshy-sters become thoroughly broken by experienced hands. One of them is in the fourth story of J. Bown & Sons' armory on Woods street. Two Bogardus traps, a pair of 16 gauge Parkers and the Dittmar powder are used at this place. Its advantages are its central location and its being within doors, which makes it possible to indulge in glass ball shooting during inclement weather, and also at night by the aid of gas light. The other place referred to is in the Exposition grounds. It is under the direction and control of Messrs. J. Palmer O'Neill & Co., of Fifth avenue. They have here every facility for glass ball shooting, having no restrictions as to the kind of powder, make or size of gun, or trap used, although, we understand, they make a specialty of "Mole's Revolving Trap," which can be made to throw the balls in any way and in a way that "no fellow can find out," or at a set angle, as desired. They will shortly introduce the new "explosive ball," and it is also their intention to establish a 500-yard rifle range at some point near the city at an early date. The example of these firms might be followed by gun firms elsewhere to their advantage, as well as to the satisfaction and convenience of their patrons and to the salvation of many a gun-shy sportsman; for that there are such is evidenced in the case of Mr. Adonis Snodgrass, who came in from the East End recently to shoot "a while away." He was elegantly attired in a blonde mustache, a red neck-tie and his best clothes. He remarked as he got out of his Ulster that "he did not expect to break more than half" as he "had a cold." As he said nothing about "not having brought his music," however, I still had hopes of him. The man who runs the pulverizing factory asked him if he preferred a heavy or light-triggered gun. He replied in a somewhat confused manner that he did, and taking the gun that was offered him, stepped up to the score and said "Pull!" The "gallery god" suggested that he had better load the gun before he broke the first ball, as it looked better, and therewith handed him a couple of shells, for which Mr. Snodgrass tried to find an opening in the gun by pulling back one of the hammers. The gallery man kindly initiated him into the mystery of inserting cartridges into the animal, and again he stepped up to the score. He had never shot in public before, and by this time was becoming a little doubtful as to how these public guns were going to work. However, he grasped the gun firmly and cautiously, pulled up the right hammer, shut his soul windows, faltered "Pull!" pulled the left trigger and—owing to a peculiarity of the gun, it didn't go off. The duck that runs the gunshop again stepped to the fore (N. B.—Plagiarized, but classic), and impressed upon Mr. Snodgrass' understanding the importance of either pulling both triggers or having both hammers up. He accordingly pulled up both hammers and pulled both triggers by way of experiment, not thinking that Mr. Augustus Simpkins, his bosom friend, in another red neck-tie and a gingham suit, who was engaged to his sister, was in the line of fire. But Mr. Simpkins, who from the start had been very watchful, had anticipated the occurrence and had started off to the East End just before the gun went off south, making it a running cross shot for Mr. Snodgrass, who failed to score, as far as Mr. Simpkins proper was concerned; but, owing to the prevailing cut of pantaloons, that portion of Mr. Simpkins' which were too far in the rear to get out of the road were hit. The gun being a choke-bore, the pattern and penetration were all that could be desired. Mr. Simpkins carried himself around all afternoon in a sling, while Mr. Snodgrass, who is in the dry goods trade, went East for gingham. The match between Mr. Augustus Simpkins and Mr. Adonis Snodgrass' sister has recently been broken off. Ahriman.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 31, 1879.

Breech-Loader Locks.—To come to the point, I wish to call the attention of your readers to the extremely modest advertisement that appears week after week and year after year in your advertising columns. I refer to that of Clark & Sneider, of Baltimore, and I wish to speak of one or two features of their breech-loading shot-guns which their advertisement does not disclose. Those who have seen their more recent catalogues will notice that they have greatly improved what was already, in my opinion, the best breech-loading system. It is difficult to convey a clear idea of this system without reference to the drawings of their catalogue, but it will be sufficient to say that the upper lug (which extends from between the barrels into a mortise in the standing breech), is made to so interlock with the top grip as to secure above the charge the same strength and solidity that the "hooks" impart to the muzzle-loader, in addition to the very strong grip at the extreme end of the barrels beneath the charge. In short, these are two independent grips or bolts, each at the farthest possible point from the pivotal connection of the barrels, one of them above the line of discharge and the other below it; and these two grips so interlock with their respective lugs, that the barrels are held solidly against the face of the breech without the possibilty of their springing forward under the shock of heavy charges. Moreover, all the wearing surfaces are provided with means of easy adjustment, so the Sneider gun is not only one of the simplest and strongest, but the most durable of all breech-loaders. I have never met Messrs. C. & S., and my only acquaintance with them has been in a very pleasant correspondence attending the purchase of one of their guns in 1876, through an advertisement in Forest and Stream, and more recently in regard to an extra pair of barrels for the same gun. I not only wish to call attention to their admirable gun, but also to acknowledge in your columns the very accommodating spirit with which they carried out the (perhaps rather vexatious) details in the order of a

Hartford, Ct., April 10, 1879. Notional Customer.

Yegua.—*New Peakes Roads, Va., April* 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Your issue of the 17th inst. contains an article from "Bird Shot," in which he is made to call the Yegua bottom the Zeguo. My advice to O. C. O. in that article was to spell it with an "u," and now I beg you will spell it with a Y instead of a Z. The name is Yegua, and is the Mexican for marl. I am also in that article made to write of a hen's "squeaking"—rats and mice squeak, and hens are said down here to "squawk." Bird Shot.

Asa.—*Hillsboro.*—Be kind enough to tell me plainly what a choke-bore is, and what is the effect of choking? Ans—Greener describes a choke-bore gun as having the narrowest part of the bore at the muzzle, a "modified" choke being constricted up to 5,000ths of an inch—a "full-choke" as much as 30,000ths. He says: "The effect of the contraction at the muzzle is to drive the outside shots into the centre—that is, shots placed in the cartridge at the top edge, will, after firing, be found in the centre, and equally distributed over the target." Greener ascribes the superior shooting of chilled shot to its leaving the barrel with less injury to its spherical form, owing to its hardness, consequently meeting with less resistance from the air than the ordinary soft shot, a great portion of a charge of which is considerably damaged and knocked out of shape during its passage through the barrel.

Long Guns vs. Short.—*Canandaigua, N. Y., April* 8.—One of your correspondents wishes to get the ideas of your readers on this subject. I greatly prefer heavy guns with long barrels for inland duck shooting. The best gun I've used is the following: single-barrel muzzle-loader; barrel, 7 gauge, 8 lbs., 45 in.; stock, 4½ in.; drop to aim without bending the neck; weight, 9½ lbs. to balance; total 17½; charge, 12 drs. Hazard's 5 ducking, 3 oz. No. 1, have shot 4 oz. with cushion. Most of my shooting has been between 40 and 80 yds. I killed dead two mallards at 55 yds., one with 2 shot through it, the other with 10, none through. I shot this gun against a lighter one, same gauge, I think 9 lbs. 30 in., distance 80 yds. The first put in 10 pellets, second 2. A long barrel of any weight I think must be loaded with coarser powder than the shorter barrel. No. 2 ducking powder (Hazard's) from a 28 in. barrel shoots strong, while No. 5 has proved useless. R. H. Dixon.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

THE SPORTING PARADISE OF VIRGINIA.

Staunton, April 11, 1879.

THE best brook trout fishing to be had in Virginia or in West Virginia is all that territory which lies between the Balto. & O. R. R. and the Ches. & O. R. R., bounded on the east by the Shenandoah Valley and west by the Cheat Mountains. In this quadrilateral are the headwaters of the South Fork of the Potomac, of the North Fork of the James and of the Kanawha; and as you get deeper into the Alleghanies, to the very fountain-heads of these streams, there you find the fish most abundant and of the finest size. By counties, we would designate the best as Augusta, Bath and Highlands, in Virginia; Pocahontas, Pendleton, Braxton and Randolph, in West Virginia. The most desirable route to any one of these counties is through Staunton, on the C. & O. R. R., and about the most pleasant trip a man could take in the summer. Hire a one or two-horse wagon, which can be got for $2.50 per day, one or two servants, who can be had cheap, and make the tour through these counties on foot, camping every day on a fresh trout stream, and resting at night in the purest atmosphere on the globe; or, if one would not desire to make such a long trip, there are two streams within twenty-five miles of this place that have plenty of fish in them, from four to thirteen inches, with houses at which small parties can be accommodated, but in a very plain way. They are rough mountaineers, but hospitable, and charge very moderately. About four miles from the best of these streams is a watering-place known as "Stribling Springs," owned by a half brother of mine, that has a very remarkable combination of mineral waters upon it—alum, sulphur and chalybeate. Here, a person desiring to be more at ease, and to fish only when the spirit moved him, could find comfortable quarters, good board, pleasant company, without any fuss or fashion to annoy him, at very moderate price ($30 per month), and as pretty scenery as can be found anywhere. Quail and ruffed grouse were both scarce last fall with us, owing to the bad weather at hatching-time; but the winter has been mild, and about the usual number of birds are now seen. I can't say that we have the best of quail shooting here, because Eastern Virginia and North Carolina are the places on this continent for that; but I will say this—that I believe we have the best quail and pheasant (ruffed grouse) shooting combined anywhere in this country. A friend and myself, two years ago, bagged, in one afternoon and the following day, sixteen pheasants and twenty-seven partridges, all but four of the pheasants being taken in one day; and where most of the pheasants are found there are plenty of deer, while a two hours' ride will bring you into the quail country. There are several gentlemen from Bridgeport, Conn., who have been coming here to hunt every year since the war. They have excellent dogs in point of blood and training, but they can't shoot with our "boys," nor will their dogs find anything like as many birds as ours, owing to the fact that their dogs are brush broken and hunt too close. It seems to strike the Northern sportsman with surprise the confidence a Southern sportsman reposes in his dog, by allowing him to roam so far off, often out of sight. It is a bad plan in some respects, but it is a great thing in cultivating the staunchness of the animal, and helps the bag in a day's hunt.

I had no idea of going into such length when I commenced, and hope you will pardon my prolixity. But apart from being an enthusiastic lover of rod and gun, and having a fellow feeling for every brother sportsman, I would like to see our Northern and Southern people really united in feeling, and am sure that a closer intimacy would break down many of the foolish prejudices on both sides. No better plan to bring this about, in a small way, presents itself than through the medium of field sports, where many of such feelings can be dissipated in the close intimacy which they engender, and much of the coolness which now exists could be warmed into fast friendship around the genial glow of a common campfire. We are too poor to go to your country, but will meet any of you who seek our hospitable shores on such an errand more than half way. J. M. K.

PROPER LOADS.

Editor Forest and Stream:

With your kind permission I would like to give a little advice to the legion of amateurs who are continually asking for information about the kind and amount of ammunition to use.

In the first place, select the kind of powder that you think will suit you, and stick to it. We have several well-known makers that manufacture a first class article, either brand of which will give perfect satisfaction after you become accustomed to it. Bogardus himself could not successfully use a mixed lot of cartridges, especially at cross shots. The reason of this is that one kind will burn slow and another quick, and an aim that would prove deadly with one kind would be very unreliable with the other. Therefore choose a good, clean, strong, rather coarse grained powder, and when you have made your choice use no other. It does not make so much difference with shot, as nearly all of the makers turn out a good article. The greatest trouble with new beginners is that they are apt to use too many shot for their powder, thereby losing penetration. Always bear in mind that one pellet that crashes clean through the bird will bring him to bag much quicker than half a dozen that wind up in the feathers or penetrate but slightly. My gun is a 7-lb. 12-gauge, cylinder-bore, and after a very exhaustive test I decided that three drams of Hazard's No. 3 duck, with two of Ely's pink-edge wads, and seven-eighths of an ounce of No. 8 shot, with thin wad, was the most killing charge for all distances, for common field shooting. For thick cover shooting, when snap shots are the rule, I use the same charge for the left-hand barrel, but for the right, which I always use first for a quick shot, I use the same amount of powder and only five-eighths of an ounce of No. 10 shot, thus obtaining high velocity which ensures penetration. I also get a large area of spread within a short distance, which secures many a bird that I knew that I should not bag with ordinary charges and I consider that my success in snap-shooting is in a great measure owing to the use of this deadly charge. Some may think that No. 10's are too light. I have not found them so, and nearly all of my shooting is at ruffed grouse in the months of November and December, and I have never killed so clean nor so large a proportion of my shots as since I commenced using this charge.

I am well aware that there is a great difference in the shooting of different guns, and the charge that will give good results with one gun will be far from satisfactory with others. Therefore test your gun thoroughly with different charges. Commence with 2½ drams of powder and ¾ ounce of shot, and 2¾ drams of powder and ⅞ ounce of shot, and 3 drams of powder and 1 ounce of shot, vary these charges until you obtain results that are satisfactory; try not less than ten of each kind, and carefully note the result. Always use a fixed rest when firing at the target, as off-hand shooting is very uncertain. When you have found the charge that will give the best average results, be slow to change, and never do so until you find after thorough test that you have something better. Do not base your judgment upon your success or failure in bringing the game to bag, as this is most unreliable unless you are an experienced shot. Comparatively few can ever make first class shots at all kinds of game. Very many by painstaking, care and perseverance and a careful attention to necessary details can achieve a very satisfactory success. If these few rambling suggestions should prove of benefit to any of your numerous readers I shall feel more than repaid for my labor. H.

EXCELLENT PATTERNS.

Painesville, Ohio, April 12, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Some time since I sent you the targets my gun made with the Dittmar Powder to show how well this powder shot. Now I am prevailed upon to send you another account of its shooting qualities to satisfy Mr. J. T. Ward that he has not the best gun out. My gun is a W. & C. Scott Premier, 12-gauge, 30 inch barrels, 7½ lbs., and was imported by Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, No. 9,185, cost $300. The left barrel full choke; right, modified choke. At a public trial—not a private one—three shots, 3½ drs. Orange Lightning Powder No. 6, 1⅛ oz. No. 8 shot, gave a pattern in a 30-inch circle at 40 yards of 385, 392, 406. With the same load, using No. 7 shot, the gun will average 285. Five hundred dollars would not tempt me to part with this gun, not on account of its shooting qualities, but because of its exquisite beauty in every way. It has been pronounced by good judges to be one of the finest guns ever imported. Nanit.

Columbus, Ga., April 13.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* My gun was made by R. Grove, of England; the barrels are of fine Damascus, 12-bore, 30 in. long, double bolt, top snap, rebounding locks and extension rib; the stock has a pistol grip, and the whole gun weighs 8½ lbs., is handsomely finished, and cost $85. It was furnished according to specifications by Messrs. Wm. Read & Sons, Boston. It is marked on the barrel "choke 12-13." When first received it did not make the pattern desired, which was three-fourths of the shot in a 30 inch circle at 40 yards. The Messrs. Read said they would rebore it so that it would shoot as close as I wished it. The following tests were made to see if the gun filled the requirements and to know what charge was best suited. The shot used were marked Baltimore, American Standard, Merchants' Shot Tower. By actual count an ounce of No. 8 was found to contain 438 pellets, and an ounce of No. 6 to contain 249 pellets. The powder used was Laflin & Rand's Orange Rifle, F. G. The charges were struck each time so as to make the measurement exact. I procured sheets of white paper, 34 inches square, from the printing office, and drew on each one a circle having a diameter of 30 inches. I measured off 40 yards, and fired off-hand at the paper tacked to a wall; used the same barrel each time:

1 No. 8 shot	2½ drs. powder	1 oz. shot	400 pellets	91⅕	per cent.
2 "	3 "	1 "	375 "	85 3-5	"
3 "	3 "	1¼ "	410 "	83 1-6	"
4 "	3 "	1¼ "	410 "	75	"
5 "	3½ "	1 "	301 "	55½	"
6 "	3½ "	1¼ "	451 "	84½	"
7 "	4 "	1½ "	492 "	75	"
8 No. 6 shot	3 "	1 "	203 "	93 1-6	"
9 "	3 "	1⅛ "	232 "	82 6-7	"
10 "	3 "	1¼ "	253 "	81⅔	"

In several of the targets a large proportion of the shot is to one side, showing that either the gun was not held fairly upon the centre or that the shot pellets had been deflected by the wind which was blowing at the time. Any of the shots would have killed a robin, nearly all of them a sparrow, and many of them a bee, provided they had been at the centre of the fire. The pattern, except number 5, ought to satisfy any one. Nos. 3 and 4 were more uniformly distributed over the circle than the others. Nos. 1 and 7 were too far to one side. Any of the charges are effective, but for the best results, as in match shooting, No. 7 is certainly the best. For ordinary shooting No. 3 is perhaps the most desirable. No. 6 was not tested to the same extent as No. 8, but I doubt not the result would be the same. The experiment was limited, but I think if more extended there would be no material change in the average result in any of the numbers except 4 and 5. In giving an account of the number of pellets in a given space, I think the writer ought not only to give the size of his charge, but the number of pellets to the ounce in the shot he is using. I have frequently counted them, and never yet have I found my own count to agree with that of the manufacturers. Mr. J. T. Ward wants to know if any one can equal or beat his score. I think mine beats his, but I am not certain. Let him give the number of pellets to the ounce after actually counting them, and then give the percentage in the target, as in my last column. GEO. M. DEWS.

COATESVILLE, Chester Co., Pa., April 18, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

A friend of mine in Philadelphia has a Fox gun, full choke, that put 504 grains No. 8 shot in 30in. circle at 40 yards; whole number of grains in charge, 565, counted. Who can beat this? I saw the target, and no one could doubt the word of my friend who knew him, I think. Moreover, he is an experienced sportsman and fully competent to make tests of guns. He says it shoots too close for him, and thinks of either having it changed or getting new barrels. Should say from appearance of target that the gun would tear a bird at 40 yards. My own gun is a P. Webley & Son No. 12, plain cylinder bore, and with it made a test of "Kay's Chips" (concentrators). The result was, as will be seen below, highly favorable to the "Chips:"

No. of test.	Remarks		Size of circle.	No. yds off.	Size of shot.	No. pellets hit.	Charge.		How loaded.		Per ct. hit.
1	Left	bar'l	30in.	40	8	316	3¼	1⅛	With Kay	Chips	61
2	"	"	"	"	6	155	"	"	"	"	56
3	"	"	22½in.	30	6	168	"	"	"	"	61
4	Right	"	"	"	8	233	"	"	"	"	45
5	"	"	"	"	8	173	"	"	Without	"	33½
6	Left	"	"	"	8	191	"	"	"	"	37
7	"	"	"	"	6	84	"	"	"	"	30½
8	"	"	"	"	6	102	"	"	"	"	37

Shooting 40 yards at 30in. circle is equal to 30 yards at 22½ in. circle, when loaded in usual way. There might be a difference, however, when "Chip" is used, from the fact that charge goes some distance before beginning to scatter. In test No. 4 charge was not shot straight at centre of target, although all shots were made from a rest, else the result would, no doubt, have equaled No. 1 in the percentage hit, the upper lefthand quarter of target having twice as many pellets of shot in it as either of the others. U. M. C. Co.'s paper shells were used, with two wads over powder and none but "Chip" over shot. Number of pellets in charge of No. 8 shot was, counted, 515; of No. 6, 276. Should be pleased to hear of other tests of "Kay's Chips." ABRAHAM.

Albany, April 16.—Your correspondents in giving us their exploits at the target do not always tell whose make the shot was or whether measured, weighed or counted. As shot measures do not always prove correct they would do well to state the exact number of shot in the charge used if we are to understand the exact rating of the performance. For instance last week Mr. J. T. Ward says he put in 356 pellets in a 30 inch circle at 40 yards. I saw a $35 Baker 10-gauge do better by 9 pellets, 1 1-8 oz. measured No. 8 shot, 4 drs. powder; come to count a corresponding charge it was equal to 1 5-16 oz., the very charge Major Merrill allows a 10-gauge in his table of proportionate charges. Now we look again and see that Mr. Ward put in 167 No. 4, but gives no charge used. As the number put in equals 1¼ oz. Tatham's soft shot, and within 14 pellets of 1½ oz. Leroy's, it seems he must have used a large charge for a 12-gauge gun. I think it would be much better if they would give the charge they know for a certainty, also state the grain and make of powder used, as all makes are not numbered alike. Then divide their target into squares, say about the size of a pigeon's body for No. 8, and of a duck's for number 4, then we could tell by the number of squares missed what chance the game would have to escape from in front of their guns. I do not wish to take issue with Mr. Ward or any others, but write this that we may have a general understanding with each other and perhaps save the editor a few questions. DEXTER.

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

PIGEON MATCHES.

MAINE—*Topsham, April* 21.—Riverside Club; first shoot of the season: Bogardus trap, 18 yards rise:

A A Fisher—1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—17.

J S Bonney—1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—13.

C Goud—0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—22.

M C Hall—1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—17.

C Keyes—1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1—23.

G H Goud—0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—12.

H Stetson—0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—6.

C Winslow—1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—20.

C L York—1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—19.

A H Perry—0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0—13.

S Knight—1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—16.

A Q Goud—1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—23.

C M Baker—1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—10.

B Lakey—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 w W. A. S.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Ashland, April* 22.—Match of the Ashland Gun Club at balls; Bogardus trap with screen, 18 yards:

E P Warner	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—7
L A Ham	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—7
A S Clark	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—7
J G Morrison	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—8
S C Shepard	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1—6
C H Heath	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—7

Ties on seven won by Warner. M.

CONNECTICUT—*Redding, April* 16.—On Fast Day a number of our country sportsmen met and organized themselves into a club for improvement in the use of the shot-gun. They drew up a series of by-laws, etc., among which is one that I think would make glass ball shooting much more popular than it is among our best amateurs, namely: That no stake of any kind shall be made on any match of the club by any member or members, under penalty of expulsion. [A good move.—ED.] The following scores were made under Bogardus rules:

A E Meeker..........0 1 1 1 1—4 C Porter..........1 1 1 1 1—5
W H Hill..........1 1 1 0 1—4 H M Olmstead..........1 1 1 1 1—5—18
J E Miller..........1 0 1 1 0—3 C D Meeker..........1 1 1 0 1—4
Thomas Witcheer..........1 1 1 1 1—5 F N Porter..........1 1 1 1 1—5—17

Second match, first team:

A E Meeker	1	1	1	1	1—5	1	1	1	1	1—5
W H Hill	1	1	1	1	1—5	1	1	1	1	1—5
C Porter	1	0	1	0	1—3	1	1	1	1	1—5
C Gilbert	1	0	0	1	0—2	1	1	0	0	0—2
George Read	0	0	1	1	0—2	0	0	0	0	0—0
H M Olmstead	1	1	0	0	1—3—20	1	0	1	1	1—4—21

Second team:

Thomas Witcheer	1	0	1	1	0—3	1	1	1	1	1—5
C D Meeker	1	1	1	1	0—4	1	1	1	1	0—4
F N Porter	0	1	1	1	1—4	1	0	1	1	1—4
T S Porter	0	0	1	1	1—3	0	1	1	1	0—3
F L Porter	1	0	1	1	0—3	1	0	1	1	1—4
J E Miller	0	1	0	0	0—1—18	1	1	0	0	1—3—23

Teams of seven, three balls:

First Team.				Second Team.			
I M Treadwell	0	1	1—2	Thomas Witcheer	1	0	1—2
W H Hill	1	1	1—3	C D Meeker	1	1	0—2
C Porter	1	1	1—3	F N Porter	1	0	0—1
C Gilbert	0	0	0—0	T S Porter	1	1	1—3
Geo Read	0	0	0—0	F L Porter	1	1	1—3
H M Olmstead	1	1	1—3	J E Miller	0	1	1—2
Geo Dickens	1	1	0—2—13	S S Edmonds	0	1	1—2—15

J. E. MILLER, Sec.

BROOKLYN GUN CLUB—*Dexter's Park, Cypress Hills, April* 22.—Monthly contest for a gun presented by the club, to be shot for twelve times, the winner the greatest number of times to own the gun. Shot for from five ground traps; handicapped rise; 100 yards boundary, using both barrels; club rules to govern:

Billings	24 yds	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Bryar	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Barker	22	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Madison	24	*	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
Creed	22	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—8
Atkinson	22	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1—8
Gildersleeve	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	1	0	1—8
Martin	26	1	1	1	0	1	*	1	1	1	1—8
Broadway	26	0	1	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	1—8
Munn	21	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—7
Zeilner	24	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1—7
Eddy	24	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0—7
Elmendorf	24	0	0	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	*—6
Long	21	0	0	0	w						

Tie on ten.

Billings..........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 * 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—23
Bryar..........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—22

Out of 24, Billings killed 23; Bryar 22.

NEW YORK GUN CLUB.—The New York Gun Club, a new organization, has leased four acres of ground at Bergen Point, N. J., which will be inclosed and used by the members as a ground for glass ball shooting. The new ground is only a short distance from the Bergen Point depot.

FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB—*Brooklyn Driving Park, Parkville, L. I., April* 23.—Regular monthly contest for a gun presented by Mr. Weaver, to be competed for monthly for twelve months, the winner of the greatest number of contests to become the owner. Conditions—To shoot at seven birds each from five ground traps, handicap rise, 100 yards boundary, using both barrels; club rules:

A Eddy	27 yards	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—7
C Williams	29	1	1	1	1	1	*	1—6
Dr Rase	25	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—6
J F Slane	27	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—6
J Bohling	27	0	1	1	1	*	1	1—5
G Chappell	25	1	1	0	0	1	1	1—5
A Carlin	23	0	1	1	*	1	1	0—4
E Madison	29	1	1	0	*	0	1	1—4
J White	25	1	0	0	1	1	*	1—4
G Henry	25	1	0	1	0	1	1	0—4
H Miller	25	1	0	1	0	1	1	0—4
F Clarke	21	0	*	1	1	1	1	0—4
Watts	25	0	0	1	1	1	0	0—4
H Hunter	21	1	0	0	1	*	1	0—3
Lemken	25	1	0	0	1	*	0	1—3
Cowenhoven	27	0	1	1	*	1	0	0—3
J De Fraine	25	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—2
D Byrnes	21	0	*	0	1	0	1	0—2
Howell	21	1	0	1	w			
Judge McMahon	23	0	0	1	*	0	0	0—1
Sherdan	23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

LONG ISLAND SHOOTING CLUB—*Cypress Hills, L. I.*—Regular monthly meeting for the championship cup; H and T traps, handicap rise, 80 yards boundary, club rules:

Madden	21 yds	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—6
Hughes	25	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—6
Shields	25	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—6
Miller	21	1	1	1	1	0	1	1—6
Murphy	23	1	1	0	0	1	1	1—5
Atkinson	23	0	1	1	0	1	1	1—5
Brower	25	1	1	1	0	1	*	0—4
Walker	21	0	0	1	0	1	1	1—4
Purdy	25	0	*	1	0	1	0	1—3
Madison	25	1	0	0	1	1	*	0—3
Turner	21	1	0	1	1	*	0	0—3
Brown	25	1	1	1	0	*	0	0—3
Rivers	25	*	*	1	0	0	1	0—2
Smith	25	0	*	1	w			

Ties shot off.

Madden..........0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8 Hughes..........1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0—6
Shields..........1 1 0 0 1 0 —3 Miller..........1 1 0 1 1 0 —4

NEW JERSEY STATE TOURNAMENT.—The New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association has perfected most of the arrangements for a State tournament. The following gentlemen are chairmen of the several committees appointed by President Eaton: Dr. J. Q. Bird, on Printing and Rules; F. M. Thomson, on Grounds and Birds; Wm. Hayes, on Rifle and Pistol Practice; Fred Mather, on Fly Casting; B. Payne, on State Club Badge; Chas. H. Raymond, John Q. Bird and F. M. Thomson, together with the President, Committee on Prizes. The tournament will continue three days, perhaps four, days at Waverly Park.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS GUN CLUB—*April* 16.—Regular contest for a gun, shot for the first Wednesday in each month, to go to the member that wins the most times in one year. Glass balls, 3 traps, 18 yards, 20 balls:

Wm Hughes	18	T H Hill	18
F W Smith	17	W Zellner	18
J Cole	15	C Fowel	13
C Leroy	13	J Powell, Jr	18
J Gilder	14	J Carman	10
C Lewis	16	J B Eaton	15

Ties on eighteen won by J. Powell, Jr.

April 23.—Regular contest for 15-ball badge; 3 traps, 18 yards rise:

J Powell, Jr	10	C Lewis	10
F W Smith	13	J Gilder	9
J Cole	10	T H Hill	10

April 26—Regular contest for 20-ball badge; 3 traps:

J Cole..........1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—15
A Heritage..........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—20
J Burdett..........1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
C Lewis..........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—18
C Fowel..........1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—17
R C Johnson..........0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
J Powell, Jr..........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—18
J Toffin..........1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—16
L Gilford..........1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—16
W Hughes..........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—18

Match for 10-ball badge; 3 traps, 18 yards:

J Cole	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0—6
A Heritage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
J Burdett	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—9
C Lewis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1—5
C Fowel	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—8
R C Johnson	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1—5
J Powell, Jr	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—8
J Toffin	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1—6
L Gilford	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
Wm Hughes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10

Ties on ten won by Wm. Hughes P. W. LEVERING, Sec.

THE GLASS BALL TOURNAMENT.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The marksmen of Monmouth are engaged in another patriotic effort in rendering some little service to build the "Battle Monument." Last year, upon Decoration Day, a grand glass ball tournament was held upon the Fair Grounds, and, although the weather was unfavorable, it realized, clear of all expenses, the handsome sum of $100. This year the same day (May 30) is fixed to hold another tournament upon, and if the weather is not good it will be postponed until the first fair day. The marksmen are already manifesting increased enthusiasm in all parts of the county, and it is earnestly hoped that a full representation of sixteen teams will be present and compete for prizes, honor, etc. As another good result of these meetings, it is desired by prominent sportsmen to organize a permanent association, under a recent statute, to promote the fish and game interests of the section. M.

SHREWSBURY GUN CLUB.—Eighth annual match for the gold championship badge; 15 glass balls, 18 yards rise; Parker revolving trap, screened; Bogardus rules:

L Campbell	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—14
H C White	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—14
S W Morford	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0—13
A R Coleman	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0—11
G H Wild	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0—11
Dr Marsden	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0—10
J B Bergen	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—8

Ties on fourteen.

L Campbell..........1 1 1 0 1—4 H C White..........0 1 1 0 0—2

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 22.—Quite an interesting and much-talked of pigeon shooting match took place yesterday afternoon between the two crack shots of this district, Mr. Derrick and Mr. Lipscomb. Conditions—15 birds each, 21 yards rise, Long Island rules to govern; Col. Moorhouse, referee; Messrs Simons and Gettyings, judges; score

Derrick..........1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—12
Lipscomb..........1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—7

Mr. Lipscomb used a very fine No. 10 Nichols & Lefever gun; Mr. Derrick used a No. 10 Daly. WOODCOCK.

DEFIANT GLASS BALL SHOOTERS—*Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 22 and* 23.—Having been indicted by the Grand Jury to appear before that august body to answer to the charge of gambling by participating in several glass ball matches there last summer, thirteen of our crack shots, and your humble servant, had to put in an appearance according to summons on the above-named date. Knowing beforehand that the whole matter was a farce, they determined to have a jolly time while gone. Guns, glass balls, Butterlich traps, and the master of ceremonies, Billy Carroll, were of the party, and the following is a result of the two days' shooting:

	Shot at	Broke.
J H Nelson, Murfreesboro	33	16
F Mitchell, Nashville	40	32
Gilbert, "	31	21
Buckholz, "	32	21
Kimbro, Murfreesboro	27	21
Smith, "	17	9
Anderson, Nashville	33	25
Boone, "	9	5
Watson, "	13	7
Cook, "	23	14
Arnold, Murfreesboro	21	18

J. D. H.

WISCONSIN—*Neillsville, April* 21.—A few days since the Neillsville Sporting club was organized with the following officers: Capt. J. W. Tolford, President; Dr. B. F. French, Vice-President; C. H. Gates, Sec.; G. A. Grundy, Treas.; Directors—Levi Archer, L. Arnold, Hiram Palmer; Wm. Haislett, store-keeper. April 19 the first practice meeting was held, with the score standing as follows (15 yards, Bogardus trap and rules):

J W Tolford	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0—7
C H Gates	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0—8
R J Sawyer	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1—6
G A Grundy	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0. 1—7
L Arnold	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1 0—4
L Archer	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1 1—10
G Blakeslee	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0 0—8
H Palmer	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1 0—7
Wm Haislett	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1 1—6
H Ferguson	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1 0—5

We hope to be able to report better shooting after a little practice, and shall endeavor to make it interesting for some of the neighboring clubs before the season is through.

MONACO, *March* 31.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The final event of the season, the grand *Prix de Cloture*, came off on the 26th and 27th of March. The birds were of a first-class nature, and it will be observed by the annexed score that misses were numerous and often. No one succeeded in killing the twelve, but the victor of the *Grand Prix* showed what best could be done by bringing down ten—five at each distance. The last four birds he grassed with consummate skill, showing that neither his nerve nor his aim failed him at the proper moment. The *Grand Prix de Cloture* ranks next to the great *Grand Prix du Casino* and the *Grand Prix de San Donato* at Florence, and when we bear in mind that Mr. E. R. G. Hopwood has won all three, we feel that, as such form has never been anticipated, it may probably never be repeated unless by himself. The second winner, Mr. A. G. A. Rush, was the winner on the previous year, and thus came very near carrying it off a second time. But for missing his last bird he would have tied with Mr. Hopwood. However, he managed to hold his own and overthrow the four who were left in with him. Capt. Shelley, in his tie with Mr. Rush, missed his last three birds, while Count du Chastel, an elderly sportsman and steady shot, grassed his last three with his usual *sang froid*. The winner, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Rush and Count du Chastel, used the capital Express bored guns of Messrs. Dougall, of St. James street, London, and Capt. Shelley a gun by Reilly. Mr. Hopwood has thus, in three shoots alone, cleared 26,000 francs, besides the value of the works of art, which is considerable.

Grand Prix de Cloture, an objet-d'art, value $500, and $1,000 added to a sweepstakes of $20 each; 6 birds at 25 metres (27½ yds.), and 6 at 26 metres (28½ yards):

E R G Hopwood (objet-d'art and $1,000)	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1
A Rush ($360)	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0
Capt Shelley ($220)	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1
Count du Chastel ($100)	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0
M Suttle	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0
Braithwaite-Wilson	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0
C Pennell	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0
M Laurenti	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0
A Tavernost	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0
M F Marty	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0
Lord Stopford	1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0
M Chouquet	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0
Sargent	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0
Prince Trautmansdorff	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0
M Nagelmackers	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0
Signor Frascari	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0
Signor Besana	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0
M Vitton	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0
Baron Mecklenburg	0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0
Mr Soames	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0
M Drugman	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0
Halford	1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0
Baron St Trivier	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0
M Warocqui	0 0 1 1 0 1 0
Marquis Campo Sagrado	1 0 0 0 1 1 0
M Boswall	0 0 1 1 0 1 0
Earl de Grey	1 0 0 0 1 1
M de Haussy	0 0 1 1 0 0
Maccalister	0 1 1 0 0 1

J. D.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous communications will be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Friday, May 2.—Trotting at Washington, D. C. Running meeting at Nashville, Tenn. Base Ball: Star vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Troy vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati; Providence vs. Cleveland, at Cleveland; Boston vs. Buffalo, at Buffalo; New Bedford vs. Springfield, at Springfield. Columbia Rifle Association meeting.

Saturday, May 3.—Cricket: St. Georges, at Hoboken; Staten Island Club, at Staten Island. Columbia College athletic games, at Mott Haven. Stevens Institute athletic games, at Hoboken. Manhattan Athletic Club two-hour race. Pacific Am. Rowing Association regatta, at San Francisco, Cal. Musgrove-Crotty sculling match, at New Orleans, La. Running meeting at Nashville, Tenn. Base Ball: Worcester vs. Capital City, at Albany; New Bedford vs. Holyoke, at Holyoke; Manchester vs. National, at Washington; Albany vs. Utica, at Utica; Star vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Troy vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati; Providence vs. Cleveland, at Cleveland; Dartmouth vs. Manchester, at Manchester.

Monday, May 5.—Hanlon and Hawdon sculling match on the Tyne, Eng. Base Ball: Worcester vs. Capital City, at Albany; New Bedford vs. Holyoke, at Holyoke; Albany vs. National, at Washington. Trotting at Richmond, Va.

Tuesday, May 6.—Shooting Tournament at Clinton, Iowa. Massachusetts Kennel Club bench show, at Boston, Mass. Base Ball: Troy vs Chicago, at Chicago; Star vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati; Boston vs Cleveland, at Cleveland; Providence vs. Buffalo, at Buffalo; New Bedford vs. Springfield, at Springfield; Worcester vs. Utica, at Utica. Trotting at Richmond, Va.

Wednesday, May 7.—Iowa shooting tournament as above. Texas Sportsmen's Association shooting tournament, at Waco, Tex. Massachusetts Kennel Club as above. Trotting at Richmond, Va.

Thursday, May 8.—Shooting tournaments as above. Massachusetts Kennel Club as above. Running meeting at Albemarle, Va. Base Ball: Troy vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Star vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati; Boston vs. Cleveland, at Cleveland; Providence vs. Buffalo, at Buffalo; Manchester vs. Capital City, at Albany; New Bedford vs. National, at Washington; Albany vs. Springfield, at Springfield.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM.—A spy, a shooter, a climber, a boatman, an eagle, and a 'possum. The eagle bears off the 'possum; the spy spies the eagle; the shooter shoots, and the bird and 'possum fall into a tree; the climber climbs the tree and seizes the eagle, but the 'possum falls into the river, whence the boatman brings it to the shore. "Now who do de 'possum belongs to?" This, or something like it, is the intricate question for wrestling with which a St. Augustine, Fla., colored debating society has been holding a series of protracted meetings. And it is barely possible that their gianttific but muddled intellects will never settle it at all, unless, haply, a colored Solomon shall come to judgment and decree that they shall "carve dat 'possum."

WOODCOCK BREED TWICE.

A CORRESPONDENT of a not very infallible contemporary has written a brief note to that print taking exception to a recent statement in FOREST AND STREAM to the effect that woodcock usually breed twice in this latitude. The writer of this criticism winds up with this positive and unqualified statement:

"FOREST AND STREAM is all wrong." And then he adds: "No one could have given this matter more close attention, or had a better opportunity than I have had to observe the habits of this bird, and I am confident it is entirely an error in alleging that woodcocks breed twice a year (*sic*)."

Now this is very distressing, for there are few things more humiliating to a journalist than to be convicted of an error and to be obliged to swallow one of his own statements. Mark what this critic says: "I have had good opportunities to observe and have not seen it." Is it not just possible that a few things have taken place in bird history that have not come under the observation of this writer? Because he, a man of wide experience, has not seen it must it therefore be untrue? We think that if this critical person had been bred to the law he would not have ventured on an assertion like the above in the hope of convincing any one that he knew what he was talking about. Are we all of us to trust only to what comes under our own personal observation? There is to-day no people living so barbarous as to accept this standard. It amounts not only to an abolition of all knowledge, but to a breaking down of all faith in human testimony. If this ornithological authority should become President we may look for an order to stop all investigation, to arrest and imprison all writers (alas, for ourselves, to what deepest dungeon should we not be condemned); and to destroy the printing presses. Until that takes place, however, we shall continue (D. V.) to issue FOREST AND STREAM as usual.

Is it necessary for us, at this late day, to tell old sportsmen that woodcock sometimes lay their eggs in February, frequently do so in March and always, except in very unusually backward seasons, have their young hatched in April? Wilson, Audubon and other writers speak of the early date at which the woodcock nest, and the fact is well, we had supposed universally, known to all sportsmen who are at all observing. Of course there are some men who go through life without seeing anything except what is held within an inch of their noses, but their number is less now than it was twenty years ago, and it will be still less in the near future.

For the benefit of those who have never given any consideration to this subject we will give an instance which came under our observation no longer ago than last spring. That season, it will be remembered, was an unusually early one, and woodcock reached this latitude late in February and were frequently heard "hovering" at that time. One day late in March we were told by a friend of a little piece of swampy woods, where there were a pair of woodcock and, desiring to work a young dog on them, we shortly afterward visited the spot, but only succeeded in finding one bird. During the first week in April we paid another visit to the swamp and this time we found both old birds and four young ones, as well. The latter were very small and were as yet unable to fly. Within the next three weeks we several times started these six birds, and were much impressed with the rapid growth of the young which, before they were four weeks old, could make quite long flights.

One day late in April, the 26th we believe, we started again to go to this little piece of woods. It was one of those soft, balmy spring days, which remind one of June, and the sun shone with unusual power, so when we reached our destination we stopped awhile, to rest before sending the dog forward. While seated just within the edge of the woods, the dog lying at our feet, we were surprised to see a woodcock rise at some distance from us, and, flying toward our resting-place, alight within two rods of where we were. We could judge from its size that it was the male bird. He had in his bill a worm, and when he alighted he gave utterance to a low peeping cry, quite unlike anything that one usually hears from a woodcock. Although we could hear no reply to this call, there probably was one, for the bird at once walked up to two of the young, which we had not previously seen, and prepared to feed them. The little ones fluttered their wings, opened their bills, and reached up for the worm, acting almost exactly as a hungry young pigeon would under similar circumstances.

We sat there and watched the birds while the old one made half a dozen trips for food, and were very much astonished at the rapidity with which he secured the worms. He would drop to the ground, and out of our sight, and almost immediately reappear coming toward us again.

The scene which we had witnessed was such a delightful one to us that we had not the heart to disturb the little family just then, and, avoiding the spot where the young were, we started across the woods to visit another bit of swamp. We had not gone more than fifty yards when a woodcock rose from under our feet, and, by her slow and wavering flight close to the ground, betrayed the fact that she had a nest near at hand. A little careful search showed its position—just under an old rail fence at the foot of a rotten stump. It contained three eggs. That this nest belonged to the original pair of birds inhabiting this swamp is not to be doubted, for we took pains to satisfy ourselves on this point. Both broods of young were seen at all ages, and only two old birds were started during the progress of our investigations, which began, as has been said, in March, and continued until June. We should not like to say how many times during the spring we started these nine birds, never more, never less. We were rather proud of our woodcock, as we called them, and very proud of our dogs, and occasionally we would exhibit both to friends, who would appreciate both. Finally, in June, when the weather became warm, we ceased to visit them, and so lost sight of our long-billed friends.

We could give many other instances confirmatory of our statement that woodcock breed twice, but it is unnecessary. We have heard, from many veteran sportsmen, expressions of the greatest surprise that any one could be found, who has done much shooting, who was ignorant of a point so well established. The well-known fact that woodcock lay so early, taken in connection with the frequent killing of scarcely fledged birds in early seasons during the July shooting, would of itself be almost enough to prove the rearing of a second brood.

A curious point about young woodcock, and one which we do not think has been noticed in the books, bears somewhat on the vexed questions about quail withholding their scent, the inability of a dog to scent a sitting bird, etc. When woodcock are two or three weeks old they are able to fly only two or three rods, and on alighting in the grass or among the leaves they will sit perfectly still; and, let a dog run over or about them never so much, he is apparently quite unable to smell them. We have known of more than one instance where, after the bird has been seen to alight and the very spot marked, the dogs have worked in vain to find it, and the man has finally walked up to it and *caught it in his hat!*

Perhaps some worthy that has not seen this done will deny that it is true.

GUNPOWDERS, THEIR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

CORRESPONDENTS of London sporting journals have repeatedly called attention to remarkable discrepancies between the number of grains marked on measures made for the old Schultze powder and the number of grains which they will contain of recent issues of that explosive, which, while they may not wholly explain the wide differences of opinion arrived at by persons apparently arguing from the same premises, may induce others to examine for themselves whether certain facts are as they believed them to be, or whether charges supposed to be moderate, have really been excessive. One writer shows that 50 grains of the old powder shaken down would contain about 70 grains of the new. These hints will undoubtedly apply to the Dittmar powder in this country, which is a kindred explosive, and account for the tricks, vagaries and disappointments which several of our own correspondents have complained of in FOREST AND STREAM. In dealing with this powder it is all-important to know how to use it; and it is due to the manufacturers to state, as we have repeatedly done, that their instructions are most explicit. Moreover, the foregoing suggestions apply with much force to the different brand sand grades of Black Powder. It is therefore eminently proper to quote here what an intelligent contributor to the *Field* says on this subject, to wit:—

"There is, as far as I know, no definite rule for determining the capacity of measures which are made for black powder, still less for Schultze; and if a maker takes for his standard any one sample of powder, it will not only vary considerably from other samples, but the same measure of the same powder will vary in weight according to the manner of filling—two or three sharp taps being much more effective in settling down the powder than a much larger number of feeble taps.

"I am of opinion that it is desirable to weigh a charge or two on purchasing a new measure or on getting a new kind of powder, so as to know what quantity you really are using; and with regard to competitive trials, the necessity of weighing the charges in such cases was never so clearly brought to my mind as by carrying out the experiments which I am about to describe.

"The editor kindly placed at my disposal various samples of powder for comparison with regard to weight, and I have supplemented them by others in my possession. For convenience of weighing on a delicate balance, and to prevent any possibility of spilling, I adopted, instead of an ordinary powder measure, a small stoppered bottle, which would hold 3½ drams of black powder, more or less. I say 'more or less' advisedly, for, notwithstanding the general impression that 3 drams or 3½ drams is a definite quantity, I found that this measure would contain, of one sample, nearly a quarter of a dram more than 3½; and of another sample it might be filled by a quarter of a dram less—a fact which I venture to think will be a surprise to others, as it was to myself. Accordingly, if two such samples had chanced to be put in competition at the gun trial the mere measuring of the powder would have afforded no fair comparison of the quantity used in the respective charges.

"I found, moreover, by filling the same measure several times in succession, that there is great difficulty in obtaining exactly the same results, even if the utmost care be used. In order to obtain uniformity I adopted the following process: The glass bottle which I used as a 3½ dram measure was closed by an accurately-fitting stopper, which served as a gauge, for I filled the bottle with powder till it was on a level with the neck and just touched the stopper—tapping the bottom of the bottle on the table in order to settle the powder down equally. If I found there was room for an atom or two more of powder under the stopper, I made the addition; and if I found the stopper would not go fairly in without pressing down the powder, I removed a small quantity. Yet, with all these endeavors to secure exactness, I could not obtain absolutely uniformity of result; for successive measures from the same sample sometimes varied quite a grain in weight, and that with a balance which would weigh to the thousandth part of a grain. If, then, such be the result of my attempts to secure uniformity, how much more likely to vary would be charges measured in a rough-and-ready fashion, without any special attempt at accuracy? No doubt it may be

said that one grain out of ninety or a hundred is only a trifling divergency, and with common scales such differences would be much less apparent, or scarcely noticeable; still it must be observed that this difference was between charges supposed to have received exactly the same handling, and when there was purposely a difference in manipulation (the powder being gently poured in without shaking) there was a marked change in the result, more especially with powders of low density, the variation being sometimes six or seven grains instead of one.

"The difference in the weight of the powder does not depend merely upon the size of the grain, as is commonly supposed, but mainly upon its density. On sifting, however, the large grains from the small, in some granulated Schultze, I found the large were decidedly the heavier; but the mixture of the two was heavier than either taken alone, as the fine dust would lie between the large grains, and consequently add to the weight. Of the black powders I weighed ten samples, and the heaviest and lightest were of the same sized grain—No. 2, for so I class the heaviest of the lot, Curtis & Harvey's 'medium basket grain,' which has no number, but is of just the same size as the Kames Company's 'Medium No. 2,' the lightest of the lot—the latter a sample of powder made some half dozen years ago. The ten samples comprised two of each size, from No. 2 to 6, by various makers, and the results of the weighings of the same bulk of each, well shaken down, are here given in grains. The shaking down was decidedly greater than would be given in ordinary loading; but with less shaking the divergency would have been even greater, from the light powder lying so much more loosely than the heavy.

No. 2—92 gr. and 101 gr.	No. 5—95½ gr. and 97½ gr.
No. 3—94½ gr. and 99 gr.	No. 6—97½ gr. and 98 gr.
No. 4—93 gr. and 94 gr.	

"For comparison, I may mention that 3½ drams avoirdupois are equal to 95½ grains.

"When there is so much divergency in different samples of our old friend the black powder, which is ordinarily looked upon as a model of regularity, we may naturally expect a much greater difference in its modern rival, which has undergone so many modifications in a few years. When imported from Germany it was a 'fluffy' kind of powder of an orange-brown tint, and so light that about 25 grains sufficed to fill my 3½ dram bottle; but it will shake down to almost any extent, and I gave it up at about 33 grains with the conviction that it would take much more. Of English manufacture there was a very similar powder as regards appearance, except that its color was a dull yellow. Then there was a cubical or sawdust-looking powder; and of this, issued about 1872, I find the bottle will hold 42 grains. The powder sent by Mr. Groves is somewhat similar in appearance, but more irregular in shape and less heavy, 38 grains going into the bottle when well shaken down, but 31 grains serving to fill it without shaking. How many more varieties there have been I cannot undertake to say.

"With the granulation of the powder, however, one former objectionable feature is removed, as the samples I have examined now shake down only to a comparatively small extent—less, in fact, than some samples of black powder. But the granulated powder is, as a rule, considerably heavier than the old or sawdust powder, and the bulk used should be diminished accordingly. One sample, issued in 1877 or the previous year, and about which complaints were very rife, is heavier than any other sample I have met with—the 3½ dram bottle containing 52½ grains; and as this was also stronger, weight for weight, than its predecessors, accidents will be readily accounted for if persons loaded with the same bulk as before, as they would be using a much larger quantity than was intended. Another sample, issued in 1877, was decidedly lighter, the bottle only containing 49½ grains. This was followed by the powder made for *The Field* trial of last spring, which was the same, I believe, as that issued at the commencement of last shooting season. It was lighter in color, and I think a trifle heavier in weight, than that of the previous year; but they are so near together that I hesitate to say whether the difference in result is due to the powder or to slight differences of manipulation in filling the measure. With the last issue, however, there is again an increase in weight as well as strength, though not to the same extent as that complained of a year or two since, the weight here being 51 grains.

"It will very likely have been overlooked by many persons that the wording on the label of this last issue of Schultze is different from that of the previous year. The label of 1877 states that 'by measure, 3½ drams are equal to 3 drams of black; by weight, 42 grains of Schultze are equal to 84 grains of black.' The new issue says: 'Charge as compared with black powder, equal measure, or half weight, 42 grains of Schultze being equal to 84 grains of black; by measure, 3 drams in both cases.'' To my mind, however, the density has now been overdone, and the present powder exceeds half the weight of average black powder; indeed, it is rather more than half the weight of the heaviest black powder I have weighed, as described above, and considerably exceeds the samples of low density. It appears also to be in excess by the dram measures; for W. L. showed last week that a 3½ dram measure contained 47 grains by weight of the new issue, and such is in accordance with the results I have obtained. As the half of 3½ drams by weight is 44½ grains, the measure contained 2½ grains more than it should have done if the label were correct. I think it is a great pity that the Schultze Company should have made this last increase in the density of their powder. The issue of the previous season not only gave satisfaction, but was more near to half the weight of black powder than the present, and, in fact, was over the average rather than under. The increase in density seems to be always accompanied by increase in velocity—a quality to be avoided as much as possible.

"It is much to be regretted that there have been so many changes, as they have a tendency to disgust old customers, and new ones hold aloof owing to the complaints which arise. It seems to me incumbent on the Schultze Company, in their own interest as well as for the public advantage, to have such measures manufactured for the use of their customers, and it would be well to have them stamped with their trade mark as a guarantee. The use of grains instead of drams does not appear, however, to be very popular, as it is not easy for persons unaccustomed to them to tell what are the relative proportions for 3, 3¼ or 3½ drams, etc.; and, as some of the old 'grain' measures are shown to be dangerously erroneous, I venture to suggest a 'new departure.' We have adopted a very useful powder of foreign origin, and our legislature has legalized a foreign weight, which is in use in the country where the explosive was invented, and might with advantage be adopted here for the estimation of Schultze powder. The weight in question is the 'gramme,' which is but little heavier than our half-dram, and might be used for the wood powder in like manner as the dram is used for black powder. As I have shown above, both kinds of powder vary in weight in different samples, therefore the statement that the one is half the weight of the other can, in any case, only be taken as approximative; but supposing it to be perfectly true that 42 grains of Schultze are equal to 84 grains of black, it would be very simple to state that '3 grammes of Schultze are equal in strength to 3½ drams of black powder.' Of course the measure would be divided into quarters and eighths, like the black powder measure; and an increase or decrease of a quarter or an eighth in the one would, for all practical purposes, be equivalent to a similar increase or decrease in the other."

It strikes us that there is a large amount of "food for reflection" in the foregoing article. It appears that our own sportsmen are not singular in their difficulties as regards the use of wood powder, and we may add, of black powder as well; for they have the same trouble in England, where neither definite nor uniform results have been reached. Besides the suggestions as to weights and measures given by our English contemporary, and the results of experimental tests made, the history of the origin and development of the wood powder (Schultze) is most interesting and instructive. While we would encourage study and experiments here at home, we may nevertheless hope that our brethren across the sea will soon solve the problem to their own benefit and satisfaction, and inferentially to ours; thus sparing us perplexity and distress.

HETEROPHEMY.—When so careful and punctilious a writer as Mr. Richard Grant White some years ago committed a certain blunder in a magazine article, he corrected his error and silenced his critics by ascribing his mistake to what he was pleased to term "heterophemy," namely, thinking one thing and inadvertently speaking or writing exactly the opposite. The experience is by no means an uncommon one, since every one is human. We have made similar mistakes ourselves, which could not otherwise be satisfactorily explained. Indeed, without Mr. White's theory to fall back upon, we should be desperately at a loss to explain how last week we came to ascribe to another firm the beautiful clock and mantel ornaments which Messrs. Tatham Bros. present to the New York State Sportsmen's Association as a prize for competition in the approaching tournament. Only the week before had we written in well-merited praise of this prize, speaking of it as imported by Taylor & Bro., of 676 Broadway, this city, and presented by Messrs. Tatham & Bros. We trust that the previous notice, together with the present reference thereto, may be sufficient to correct the misleading note which accompanied the cut in our last issue. May the fortunate sportsman who bears off the Messrs. Tatham & Brothers' prize near its tickings until his children's children shall rise up to sing the song of their "Grandfather's Clock."

WISCONSIN SPORTING GROUNDS.—The Wisconsin Central Railroad, which runs from Milwaukee to Ashland, on Lake Superior, traverses, with its 351 miles of track, that stretch of country whose rare attractions for the angler, the gunner and the man who seeks simply recreation, irrespective of bag and creel, have already been set forth at some length in the "Vacation Rambles" of the editor of this journal. Beginning at Elkhart Lake, which is 62 miles from Milwaukee, where there are fish and ducks enough to make him tarry, the tourist may set down nearly every station as an initial point for hunting, fishing and boating. Menasha, Neenah and Green Bay have each good hotel accommodations, boats and plenty of sport bass fishing. At Gills' Landing the rough and ready devotee will find his hands full, and thence to Ashland the forests abound in large and small game and magnificent finny prey, while the scenery of the cold trout streams is picturesque in the extreme. With comfortable accommodations at hand, one may yet plunge into the wilds of nature and be at once completely removed from all the accustomed surroundings of civilization. Phillips, Butternut Lake, Penokee, Silver Creek hold out each their substantial attractions, and the traveler will do well to pitch his tent at any one of these points. Ashland, the terminus of the route, on Lake Superior, has attained a national celebrity for its big railroad dock, Chequamegon Hotel and idigenous fish stories. Sail boats, steam yachts, guides, game and fish, and all other appurtenances of a summer resort will be found here in embarrassing abundance. In drawing the plan of the summer's campaign, our readers and their sisters and their cousins and their aunts should send to D. M. Boynton, Gen'l Agt., 61 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., for a circular of the Wisconsin Central Railroad; or to James Barker, General Passenger Agent, Wisconsin Central R. R., Milwaukee, Wis.

CARVER IN ENGLAND.—Dr. Carver gave an exhibition of his marksmanship before the Prince of Wales at Sandingham, Eng., April 15. The programme called for thirty-two different feats with rifle and shot-gun, including all the more difficult shots made in his various exhibitions in this country. The horse "Winnemucca" also played a part, target and glass ball shooting while riding at full speed being among the Doctor's tasks. One novel feature of the day's sport was the lasso throwing, which was designed as an illustration of the practice of the Western Plains. We venture to say that such an exhibition would prove fully as novel and entertaining to thousands of our own Western settlers as it was to the members of the Royal Family. This rifle practice of Dr. Carver is one of the legitimate fruits of American frontier life; but it smacks as much of the wonderful to us as would the feats of a South American savage with blow-gun and poison arrow.

MONUMENTS AND GLASS BALLS.—Just how is it possible to erect from the fragments of shattered glass a monument which shall be *perennium ære*, more enduring than brass, is one of these things which can be explained only by the peculiar civilization which numbers among its important inventions that of the glass ball. We referred last year to the efforts of the Monmouth, New Jersey, sportsmen to raise funds for a monument commemorative of the Battle of Monmouth by the novel means of a glass ball tournament. In another column our readers may learn that a repetition of the successful effort will be held next Decoration Day, and we join with our correspondent in bespeaking for the day a full attendance of participants and spectators. It is peculiarly appropriate that generous rivalry in the peaceful use of deadly weapons should serve to commemorate their sterner employment in time of warfare. The gallant Monmouth sportsman who shoots the glass ball on the spot may nerve his arm and steady his aim with a touch of the patriotism that animated his forefathers when they squinted along their sights at the Red-coats.

SPRING HAS COME.—When we see the buds swelling, the sun shining, the robins hopping about, and the frog-spittle gathering on the surface of the ponds, then we clap our hands and cry: "Behold, spring'scum!"

GAME PROTECTION.

EXPORTATION OF GAME.—Laws prohibiting the exportation of game are gradually being adopted as an effective measure by the States interested in the preservation of their game. There is a great satisfaction in sending home the tangible evidences of one's prowess, and every sportsman, as he brings a fine deer to the ground, or adds another trout to his creel, takes pleasure in the thought of its reception among friends at home. But while depriving the gentleman sportsman of this gratification the non-exportation of game strikes at the very root of the pot-hunting difficulty; and the pot-hunting of poachers is the most serious scourge the localities driven to adopt these laws have to contend against. Marketmen in the States which import game will naturally regard these measures with but little favor; but aside from this mercenary view, which after all is a secondary one, interested parties ought to welcome all statutes confining game privileges; because such laws, by their very stringency, afford the only remedy for the abuse of former freedom.

CANADA.—The annual meeting of the London District Fish, Game and Insectivorous Bird Protective Society, was held last week in that city. The annual report shows that no flagrant breaches have come to the notice of the Society's officers. A new local game law was passed in the beginning of the year which altered the close seasons for woodcock, from 1st January to 1st August, instead of from 1st January to 1st July; partridge from 1st February to 1st October, instead of from 1st January to 1st September; waterfowl, from 1st January to 1st September, instead of from 1st January to 15th August. The Association has devoted especial attention to the diffusion of information regarding the game laws. The passage is urged of an amendment to the present bill prohibiting the exportation of game from the Province. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Niven; 1st Vice-President, Dr. Woodruff; 2d Vice-President, W. C. L. Gill; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D. Skirving; Executive Committee, Messrs. T. H. Smallman, Henry Bruce, John S. McBeth, A. McRae, W. Hudson, A. Smith, W. R. Elliott.

CAYUGA LAKE—*Ithaca, N. Y., April 23.—Editor Forest and Stream:* A fisherman at this, the upper end of Cayuga Lake, reports that recently, at the lower end, a seine party scooped upward of fifty bushels of Oswego bass, a very small number of black bass among them. You will remember that the "Game Law" lays open, at or near the lower end of the lake, a certain four miles up and down to indiscriminate fishing. It was upon that "happy hunting ground" that this slaughter took place. H.

THE NEW YORK GAME BILL.—*At Sable Forks, April 17. —Editor Forest and Stream:* There are many things in the bill reported by the Committee on Game Laws in the New York Assembly to be commended by sportsmen, but it contains some things that should be changed. Last year the Legislature passed a law prohibiting the hounding of deer, the new bill repeals that clause and allows deer to be run by dogs; the new bill also extends the time allowed for killing deer to include the month of August, and allows them to be run in that month by dogs. It is the opinion of many sportsmen that in this latitude late fawns are dependent upon their mother's milk as late as the 1st of August, and consequently does should not be killed at that time. It seems clear that hounding deer should not be allowed in August, the fawns are too young to keep away from the dogs, and the weather is altogether too hot for the deer to have a fair chance. Under the present laws our deer are being rapidly exterminated, and it seems as though this proposed radical change against the deer would almost discourage him from trying to live. The time for taking brook trout is extended to include the month of March. Brook trout can only be taken in March in this climate by cutting holes through the ice and dragging them out on a hand-line. I have never known them caught in this way except for market. Even on Long Island March is not a suitable month for trout fishing. The season for killing lake trout is extended to include the whole year except the months of October, November and December. This is equally bad. Were it not for the title of this act, which reads "An act for the preservation of deer, birds, fish and other game," one would suppose that our Legislature looked upon deer and trout as the average Californian hoodlum regards the Chinaman. The moral sense of our Legislature deems it necessary to fine a man twenty-five dollars for "shooting, hunting, trapping or caging," on Sunday, but does not deem it necessary to fine him at all for "angling, spearing or trolling" on Sunday. This seems to be a discrimination in favor of the rod against the gun, and it would appear more equitable to compromise the matter and fine him twelve dollars and fifty cents for either hunting or fishing. GEORGE CHAHOON.

WHO DID IT?—*Cleveland, April 24.—Editor Forest and Stream:* This is the question I would ask of the sportsmen living in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, Ind., who propose to protect the game of their State—Who killed the contents of this box of game received here this morning by one of our hucksters, by express from Fort Wayne: 2 Canada geese, male and female, 4 blue-winged teal, 8 mallards, 9 prairie hens, 3 woodcocks, 8 quail and 73 snipe? The killing of the snipe is all well perhaps, as it is in accordance with the State law, but how about the Bob Whites, woodcock and prairie hens? These, together with the other birds, with the exception of the snipe, were breeding. They were all fresh killed birds, not more than 48 hours dead. Who did it? The box was packed with the snipe on top so as to cover up the iniquity. A box was received last week from the same source by the same hucksters, containing quail, woodcock and prairie hens. There were none of them last fall birds, but spring birds, in spring plumage and fresh killed. SILEX.

MICHIGAN.—Henry Phillips, of Colfax, Wexford County, was, on the 17th, convicted of infringing upon the game laws of this State through the act of shooting deer, and sentenced to 30 days in the county jail. This prosecution was made by the Forester Club of Cadillac.

INDIANA'S NEW LAWS.—The new Indiana law provides that it is unlawful to shoot quail between January 1 and November 1; wild turkey between February 1 and November 1; prairie chickens, between February 1 and September 1; woodcock, between January 1 and July 1; wild duck, between April 15 and September 1; song birds can never be killed. For trapping or netting, a fine of not less than $10 or more than $100 is assessed. It makes it unlawful to expose for sale, to sell or to possess any bird out of season, with a fine of $1 for each bird. The possession by any railroad company, express company, common carrier, or any person or persons of any game or birds, labelled or marked for any points out of this State, intended for delivery, out of the regular lawful seasons, shall be *prima facie* evidence of a violation of this law.

TOLLING FOR TROUT.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The village of Bloomsbury is situated on the Musconetcong Creek, a stream once the habitat of the speckled trout. Ten years ago a skillful angler could, in a few hours' fishing, return with a well-filled creel; now he can only catch a few chubs in a whole days' fishing. I am speaking now of the part of the stream best known to us—from its mouth to a distance twenty miles up. No stream in this State is better adapted to trout than the Musconetcong. All along its banks flow in small spring runs, and the water of the stream itself is as clear as crystal. Between the years 1868 and 1872 the three proprietors of Troutdale Ponds offered the men and boys, who were willing to do such work, $2 per hundred, and afterwards $1 per hundred, for all the little trout they could catch. Young, middle-aged, and old men went to work during the month of January and February, if the snow was off—but generally about the 1st of March—to catch these little trout; and at that time one could count them by the dozen in almost any little pool. These poachers made from $1 to $5 each per day. Some of us remonstrated against such unfair means of stocking the waters of Troutdale Ponds; but as the law was in the proprietor's favor, and as he promised to replace as many as were caught out, no more was thought of it. But now we can all see the result of this course. It is the duty of some one to furnish this Musconetcong Creek with trout.

I notice in the report, published in your issue of the 3d inst., that other streams are being stocked, and when one goes to any of them for a day's fishing they are very curtly informed that the stream is regarded as private property, and we cannot fish.

I am told of another way in which our trout are exterminated. The person who gave the information called it a "toll." He said: "Not a great many miles from this place there is hung over the water, not far from shore, the head or carcass of some animal, and there left to decay. After hanging in this way, exposed to the action of the flies and rays of the sun, the maggots drop from it into the water, and are quickly seized by the hungry trout. Others soon find out where their fellow-creatures find so much food, and they too stop there for their meals, and can be seen waiting patiently under or near this 'toll' for the next victim to drop into the water. This way of feeding the trout was a novel one, and I have no doubt the fish would soon fatten on this food if left to themselves; but that was not the idea of the concoctor of this device, and if any one had taken the pains to watch this lure they would have seen, as I saw, a large seine quietly drawn around the fish that were waiting underneath for a morning meal, and the whole school drawn to the bank." This is the explanation given me of a "toll."

Why will not our commissioners pay a little attention to our stream? It seems but just that we should reap a part of the benefit. If we cannot have it in dollars and cents let us have it in the pleasure of trouting. AUGMENTER.

Bloomsbury, N. J., April 11, 1879.

If "Augmenter" will write to the Fish Commissioners of his State and make application for trout fry his request will probably meet with proper compliance. The citizens of Bloomsburg should insist upon a restocking of their stream by the Troutdale Ponds proprietors. The tolling device is as disgusting as any form of wholesale fishery we ever heard of. Faugh!

The Rifle.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Walnut Hill, April* 26.—In addition to the match with the Bergen Pointers, the Massachusetts men held the regular Winchester rifle match, at 200 yards, the scores standing:

J N Frye	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—69
J S Sumner	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5—69
O M Jewell	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—68
W H Jackson	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—68
D Kirkwood	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—68
E B Souther	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	3	5	4—67
H Tyler	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—66
L L Hubbard	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—66
E W Lord	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—66
W Charles	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	6	5	4	4—66
E F Richardson	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—66

In the April Amateur Series Match, 10 shots at yards were fired, and scores made:

W Charles	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—48
E W Law	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	3—46
C R Griffing	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—44
O M Jewell	4	5	4	4	5	5	3	5	5	4—44
E F Richardson	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4—43

MASSACHUSETTS VS. JERSEY.—The Walnut Hill riflemen of the Massachusetts Rifle Association met the Bergen Point riflemen on Saturday last by telegraph, and the Bostonians suffered a very emphatic defeat. At Walnut Hill the weather was nearly all that could be desired by the most exacting rifleman, and, as a consequence, some good work was done before the butts at short range. The sky was cloudy during a major portion of the day, and the wind, what little there was of it, was steady. The targets showed up plainly in the clear, grayish light, and wind-gauges required but little changing throughout the shooting. The marksmen, too, had an incentive to skill in a liberal attendance of spectators, and more than usual interest attached to the contest between teams of eight men from the Bergen Point (N. J.) rifle club and Massachusetts Rifle Association. The match was the result of a recent challenge issued by the last-mentioned organization, and the conditions required that it should be shot at 200 yards, ten shots at the distance, and that it should begin at 3 o'clock P. M., each club shooting on its own range, the respective results to be announced by telegraph at the conclusion of the match.

The scores stood:

H Tyler	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—47
W H Jackson	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—45
N W Arnold	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—43
L L Hubbard	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—43
O M Jewell	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—42
D Kirkwood	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—42
J S Sumner	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—42
E B Souther	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4—41
Total										347

On the Bergen Point range at 4:10 P. M. "time" was called. The individual shooting was very good, and the average of the team much above ordinary. The score was kept by Mr. Ed. Mann, the official scorer of the club, while Mr. Chas. Overhauer, of John street, New York, acted as umpire for the Massachusetts Club, Mr. H. T. Rockwell, secretary of that club, acting in a similar capacity for the Bergen Point Club. The score at the close, 5:45 P. M., stood as follows:

J F Rathyn	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—46
T J Conroy	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—46
H Meiggs	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—44
F Schilling	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—44
A Schoverling	2	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4—42
Dr Dart	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—48
A Duane	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—44
J T B Collins	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—47
Total										351

As soon as this score was completed three cheers were proposed for the Bergen Point Rifle club, and they were given with a will. Harry Meiggs, the secretary of the association, then read the following dispatch from Mr. H. T. Rockwell, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Rifle Association:

"MONTVILLE, Mass., April 26.

"*To Henry Meiggs, Jr.:*

"We make three forty-seven. H. T. ROCKWELL."

When it was known that the Bergen Point Club had won by 14 points the enthusiasm was great, and the members adjourned to pledge each other to renewed conquests:

Boston Mammoth Rifle Gallery, April 26.—Large scores have been in order by local as well as out-of-town riflemen during the week. Only three more days remain in this month's shoot. The following is the standing of the several competitors to date; 150 feet, rounds 8, possible 40:

F Hollis	5 5 5 5 5 5 5—40	H J Sargent	5 5 5 5 4 4 6—38
Wm Brodleton	5 5 4 5 5 5 5—39	Ed W Archer	4 5 4 4 5 5 5—37
George Lamb	5 5 5 4 5 5 5—39	A L Kames	4 5 4 4 5 5 5—37
U A Pollard	5 4 5 4 5 5 5—38	E Shumway	5 4 5 4 4 5 5—37
C Edwards	5 5 4 4 5 5 5—38	W H Resarick	4 4 5 5 4 5 5—36
D B Raymond	5 4 5 5 4 5 5—38	F P Holman	4 5 4 5 4 5 5—37
E S Tobey, Jr	4 5 5 5 5 4 5—38	D Sturtevant	5 5 4 4 4 4 5—36

Medford.—The fourth competition in the April series took place at Medford, Mass., Wednesday, April 23. There were 45 re-entries. Appended are the scores:

First Class.

H Withington	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—45
R Sawyer	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—41
C D Harrison	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—44
C H Russell	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5—42

Second Cla s.

G H Howe	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	5—42
E S Piper	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4—41

Third Class.

F E Garden	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4—40
J Richardson	4	3	3	3	5	5	3	5	4	3—39
G B Gill	3	4	3	5	2	3	4	3	4	4—36

CONNECTICUT.—*Collinsville, April* 24.—The members of the Rod and Gun Club have been shooting for a gold badge during the past year under the following conditions—that the one making the largest score at each weekly meeting on a Massachusetts target in 10 shots, 200 yards off-hand, trigger 3-lb. pull, might hold the badge until the next weekly meeting, and at the end of the year the one having made the largest score in the twelve monthly shoots, or 120 shots, should become the final owner of said badge. The following are the five leading scores for badge, some of which were shot in very unfavorable weather:

	Massachusetts Target.										Total.
J D Marks	99	101	103	102	99	104	101	104	93	103	1212
O B Hull	84	96	96	95	73	94	93	89	82	97	1063
J Hamilton	91	96	79	73	76	90	84	90	94	85	1063
Laubenstein	79	89	86	73	68	96	84	79	96	84	991
J D Andrews	64	69	86	84	80	84	85	77	65	85	999

Averages—101, 88 7-12, 86 1-12, 82 7-12, 83⅓.

	Creedmoor.										
J D Marks	42	44	45	44	45	48	45	45	43	45	534
O B Hull	39	40	41	47	37	41	39	40	37	42	443
J Hamilton	41	43	39	38	38	42	39	40	42	39	421
Laubenstein	35	37	40	47	36	36	45	39	37	43	415
J D Andrews	34	35	41	40	38	39	41	37	31	40	377

Averages—44½, 40 1-3, 40 1-12, 39½, 37¾.

The scores in the last competition stood:

	Massachusetts.	Creedmoor.
Moore	89	41
Hull	104	44
Laubenstein	89	40
Puster	75	37
Andrews	78	38
Lewis	84	40
Bidwell	83	50
Marks	98	44

A field glass was also offered to the one that made the largest single score in ten shots at any of the weekly meetings, Massachusetts target. Mr O. B. Hull was the lucky man in shooting off this tie, making 108 Mass. and 47 Creed.

Hartford, April 24.—The prizes offered by Mr. J. C. Lester, of the "International Rifle Range" of this city, for the two weeks ending April 23, were won by the following scores, the shooting taking place at a 200-yard target reduced proportionately for the 100 foot distance; 10 shots:

	Mass.	Creed.		Mass.	Creed.
E H Williams	110	39	W W Tucker	109	43
Henry Gyare	114	43	H O Whitney	106	46
Henry Andrus	113	49			

In shooting off the tie for fourth prize H. O. Whitney won with 114. P. X.

NEW YORK—*Greener's West Side Rifle Team.*—Weekly score; 200-yard target reduced; possible 50:

John Roesner	47	John Och	43
John A Reitweisner	47	Adam Dory	42
John Reitweisner	45	S R Campbell	42
Geo Greener	44	E Holzmann	42
Jos Roesner	44	P Albert	42

J. C. C.

Brooklyn, April 27.—The second match of the best two in three, between the South Brooklyn and the Seppenfeldt rifle clubs, came off on last Thursday evening at the gallery of Mr. H. Fisher, under the Park Theatre, Brooklyn. The Seppenfeldt boys were again victorious. The following are the scores:

South Brooklyn Team.

J W Naughton	44	J B Hazleton, Jr	41
J H Roache	45	W H McKune	41
Dr G W Welty	46	A H Anderson	44
C F Zeigler	42	D Trotter	40
J F Burns	41	P A Stratton	43—421

Seppenfeldt Team.

I Garrison	43	J W Adams	41
E Holzmann	45	H Jaehne	45
W Seppenfeldt	45	J Maher	42
A Keller	44	J Rien	43
P Freimuth	44	M Kern	41—441

Dr. Ford and John McCoy, referees. G. A. Sherman, umpire.

After the match the Seppenfeldt team was handsomely entertained at a supper given them by the South Brooklyn boys.

ZETTLER RIFLE CLUB—*New York, April* 22.—Weekly shoot at 207 Bowery for a medal. Creedmoor target reduced to gallery distance; ten shots per man; possible 50:

M B Engel	50	Brown	4
M L Riggs	49	G A Schurman	4
C Judson	48	L Trebel	4
P Herring	49	H Ochs	3
B Zettler	49	J G Beatse	45
J Dutil	48	F Fabaris	44
D Miller	48	H Hutzinger	43
C G Zettler	48	C Vollers	41
R Zimmerman	48	Neally	40
Wm Klein	47	C Recht	38

C. VOLLERS, Sec.

CONLIN'S GALLERY.—Some variation has been introduced in the usual gallery sport. Two matches were devised to encourage quick shooting. In the first one minute was given to each contestant in which to make as many shots as possible. The usual gallery target was used, and the .22 Ballard rifle, single loader. Prize to be won three times before becoming personal property. The match closing each week. The principal scores for the first week's contest opening on the 15th stood:

	Shots.	Score.		Shots.	Score.
P Lorillard Jr	16	59	Dr M M Maltby	11	46
C E Blydenburg	14	54	Judge Smith	12	46
I F Duckworth	13	50	D A Davis	10	44
T Fitz	11	49	W H Dunlap	10	40
Dr Dudley	12	49	S P Wells	9	37
H D Blydenburgh	13	49			

Shooting at the word was another test of the ability of the men in catching the sight quickly and surely. The gun is held loaded as in pigeon shooting, and the attendant asks, "Are you ready?" Marksman—"Ready." Attendant—"Fire. One—two—three." These words are pronounced slowly and uniformly, the shot to be fired between the words fire and three. It is a wonderful help to confidence, and tends to remove nervousness. Ten shots are thus fired.

HELVETIA RIFLE CLUB.—The following is the programme for the year 1879: Precision shooting at the usual ¾ ring targets, 200 yards distance. Minimum one shooting day from January to October inclusive. The shooting committee divides the applicants in three series, viz.: Breech-loaders, 1st division; breech-loaders, 2d division; muzzle-loaders, 3d division. Shooters of the 1st and 3d divisions are admissable to both, but are to use the respective rifle, and can only win on one series. The 2d division applies to beginners. Each member is allowed a maximum of 3 tickets, 10 shots each, in January and April; 3 ditto in March and April, 3 ditto in May and June; 3 ditto in July and August; 3 ditto in September and October, at official shooting places and days. No interruption allowed, and breech-loaders not to be cleaned while shooting a ticket. Breech-loaders not to have any artificial rest, nor to be over 15lbs. weight; no discrimination as regards to trigger and sight. The total number of points, hits and tickets of each shooter forms his aggregate for the year. In case of ties, preference is given 1st, points; 2d, hits; 3d, tickets. Time shooting at Creedmoor targets, 200 yards distance, with breech-loaders, under the same restrictions governing the precision shooting. Five are allowed to each member for each period of the two months above mentioned, to shoot on one day without interruption, without leaving the stand and without cleaning the rifle. Repeating apparatus not to be used. During the time given the target remains untouched, and the shots will be shown and registered only at its expiration; the number of points, hits and shots to form the year's aggregate for each shooter, and in case of ties, preference is given to the highest number of, 1st, points; 2d, hits; 3d, shorts. Prizes shall coosist of voluntary contributions, and also of gold medals and other prizes in the possession of the Helvetia. The Helvetia Rifle Club is the oldest shooting society of New York and vicinity, and ahn ways marches at the head of the German-American Sharpshooters.

SCHUETZEN NOTES.—The New York City Schuetzen Corps held a meeting on the 17th instant, and adopted the following summer programme: Practice shoots to take place each second Friday at Jones' Wood, at a distance of 120 yards; and each fourth Friday at Morrisania Schuetzen Park, Boston Road, at a distance of 200 yards. There will be three classes of shooters. On the shorter distance the half-inch ring target, and on the long-range the three-quarter-inch ring target. Mr. William Schroeder, of the Morrisania Park, offers a gold medal for the one who makes the highest score, and Mr. William Walker gives also a medal to the one who makes the lowest score, providing he has not been absent and has not missed the target.

The third practice shooting of the New York Schuetzen Corps, Captain D. G. Yuengling, took place Friday, the 18th instant, at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill. At the Hill, and especially over the shooting ground, a very heavy gale was blowing, making shooting very difficult. Phil Klein made 202, W. Klein 185, G. Menken 148, and Captain Aery 134 rings on the regular ring target.

—The New York Rifle Club held an opening "field" day at Creedmoor yesterday. A good company was present about the club tent, from which streamed the colors of this crack club. The opening contest for the Donaldson

Badge was held at 200 and 300 yards, 7 shots each. In subsequent contests the winner suffers a handicap of 2 points at each range. There was a team match for a supper, between teams picked from the men present. In the evening the supper was eaten at the Grand Hotel, and Captain L. V. Sone was given a surprise, in the presentation to him of the Winchester Express rifle, won by the club in the recent F. & S. Tournament. The scores made will be given in our next issue.

—In the FOREST AND STREAM tournament Col. M. L. Riggs, of the Zettler team, was credited with the use of a special eye-glass. On objection being made to this he at once laid it aside, and with one of the gallery rifles, fitted with the ordinary peep and globe sights, rattled off a score of 47, to the delight of his fellow-teammen and the dismay of the opposing teams.

Mystic Avenue Park, Brooklyn.—The shooting stands (200 yards distance) in this park are open for practice, free of charge, for all comers, every Thursday and Friday during the season.

NEW JERSEY—*Newark, April* 22.—Weekly score of the Newark Amateur Rifle Club:

Wm Hayes	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—47
J F Bill	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—46
J Bayer	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—45
Theo Felsburg	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—45
V Hesse, Jr	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	5—43
G L Freche	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	4—39

BRINTON RANGE, *April* 22.—Second competition for Whitney rifle, value $75, offered by the Whitney Arms Co. Open to all comers, 200 yards standing, ten rounds, any rifle:

W M Farrow	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—45
A Nielsen	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	5—40
Col G H Houghton	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	3—39
J W Mangam	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—38
E T Davis	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	2	5	3—38
W A Mulford, Jr	3	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	4	4—37
E M Sculer	3	4	4	5	2	5	3	4	4	3—37
R K Backman	3	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4—36

April 26.—Sharps rifle, third competition; 200 yards. Position standing, any rifle; ten rounds. To be won three times before becoming property of owner; won for the third time by and became the property of W. M. Farrow:

W M Farrow	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—45
F H Holton	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—43
F L Sheldon	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5—43
J W Todd	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—42
Homer Ellis	4	5	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4—41
J F Hill	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—41
O McLaughlin	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	5—39
J C Cram, Bell	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4—39
I R Denman	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4—38
R K Buckman	3	4	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	4—38
D F Davids	4	3	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	3—38
B A Vail	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	5	5—38
R M Riddle	4	4	3	4	3	2	5	3	5	4—38
W A Mulford Jr	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4—37
T Fitz	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3—37

NEW JERSEY COLUMBIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The first annual spring meeting at the West End Range comes off on the 10th instant. The matches are as follows:

Competition 1—100 yards, 7 shots, any rifle, standing; entrance fee, $1. First prize, 50 per cent. of entrance money; second prize, 15; third prize, 10.

Competition 2—200 yards, 7 shots, any rifle, standing; entrance fee, $1. First prize, a Winchester repeating rifle, presented by the Winchester Arms Co.; model 1873; value, $50. Seven prizes; total value, $80 and 60 per cent of entrance money.

Competition 3—200 yards, 7 shots, standing with elbow clear of the side or hip, any authorized military rifle; open to all members of the C. R. A; entrance fee, $1. Seven prizes.

Competition 4—500 yards, 7 shots, any position, any authorized military rifle; entrance fee, $1. Seven prizes.

Competition 5—1,000 yards, 20 shots, any rifle, any position; entrance fee, $2; all comers. Prize, an elegant silver cup, presented by Col. E. P. C. Lewis, President C. R. A.

A curious rule, and one which will be difficult to carry out, provides that "professional riflemen will not be allowed in any match except that for the Lewis Cup."

—The Saratoga Rifle Club have decided to invite the Burlington, Vt., Rifle Club to visit Saratoga Springs on Thursday, June 12, and shoot a return match with the former club at its new range. The match is intended to be shot over the three distances—800, 900, and 1,000 yards—with 15 shots for each marksman at each. Teams of six or eight.

OHIO—*Akron, April* 18.—Score of Akron Rifle Association; 200 yards, wind strong:

Young	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—45
Criss	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—43
C Terrass	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—43
Eves	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	5	4	4—42
Lawrence	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—42
Wing	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40

LAKE VIEW RIFLE CLUB—*Lake View, Ill., April* 26.—The following is the score of the Lake View Rifle Club at practice, at 200 yards off-hand; wind from 4 o'clock strong:

J S Cram	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—45
H C Bradley	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	4—43
J E Fish	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—43
John Macauley	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—42
Chas Catlin	4	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—42
F Henrotin	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	3	5—41
Wm Barns	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	3—41
J A Colehour	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	5	4—41

BRAD.

MILWAUKEE VS. DENVER—This interesting match came off on the 25th, and resulted in a victory for the Colorado boys by 9 points at 200 yards, while 8 of these were swept away at 500, leaving the Denverites just 1 point ahead. The conditions called for 10 shots per man at 200 and 500 yards, and teams of six men. The Milwaukee Rifle Club men met at the National Home ranges at 1 o'clock. Quite a number of spectators were in attendance, among them Col. Roberts, of Chicago; the veteran deer hunter, C. Simmonds, and Messrs. De Witt Davis and William Sherman, who acted in behalf of the Denver Club. The wind was a bothersome one to a rifleman. When the shooting began it was a brisk 8 o'clock wind, and at the close it was a gentle chopping 1 o'clock wind, which shows the difficulties our men had in keeping right as to the wind.

At the range of 200 yards the shooting was off-hand, with a three-pound pull of trigger, while at the range of 500 yards any position is allowed, provided no artificial rest is used. It will be seen that all the shooting was most excellent. To an outsider it appeared as if there could be no real test of marksmanship shooting 1,000 miles apart, as there must be great differences in weather to be taken into account. Such matches, however, cannot but add greatly to the interest taken in the rifle, and tend to excellence in its use. The scores of the club stood:

At 200 yards.

Welles	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—48
Meunier	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—44
Drake	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
Hill	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
Markham	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4—43
Fielding	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	4—42
Total at 200										260

At 500 yards.

Bangs	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
Johnston	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49
Drake	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—49
Hill	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—47
Markham	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—48
Murray	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—47
Total at 500										292
Grand total										550

The members whose scores were not counted in the match made as follows:

At 200 yards.

Bangs	3	3	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—42
Murray	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—41
Williams	5	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	5—41
Johnston	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40

At 500 yards.

Meunier	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	5—47
Fielding	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—46
Welles	5	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	5—46

During the afternoon the following came from Denver:

"DENVER, April 25.—Best six at 200 yards, 269. Best six at 500 yards, 282. Total, 551. F. W. PITKIN,

"N. B. Lord."

Gov. Pitkin and Col. Lord acted for Milwaukee at Denver, as DeWitt Davis and William Sherman acted for Denver at Milwaukee.

THE BEST ON RECORD.—Our Washington friends have been making some very good records, but they are a trifle hasty in claiming the best on record for Mr. Chambers' 134 out of 150 at 200 yards. That has been beaten within two months half a dozen times at Walnut Hill, by Kirkwood, Jewell, Farrow, Poland, Frye and Tyler, and I do not know but by others. I have not the figures of the others, but I know that Tyler has a record of 139, and he does not claim the best by any event. TYLER.

Boston, April 26, 1879.

Springfield, April 28.—In your last issue you remark that Mr. Chambers' score you believe to be the largest on record of 30 consecutive shots. On last November one of our team, S. S. Bumstead, with a Springfield military rifle, without sighting shots and without cleaning his 30 consecutive shots, scored 136, possible 150, and going on with 5 more shots scored 157, possible 175. This was witnessed by our team.

J. F. CRANSTON.

MORE CREEDMOOR MATCHES.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association, on the 24th inst., it was decided to employ paid assistants in the executive and statistical departments of the spring meeting. For the several monthly matches the members of the Board of Directors will act as executive officers. Hon. J. G. Dimond offered a $75 trophy, which was accepted and arranged for competition as follows:

"Dimond Match—1st competition April 30 at 2:45 P. M.; 1st prize a trophy presented by Hon. J. G. Dimond, value $75, and 20 per cent. of the entrance money; 2d prize, 10 per cent. of the entrance money; 3d prize, 10 per cent. of the entrance money; 4th prize, 10 per cent. of the entrance money. The trophy to become the property of that competitor who, at the close of the season of 1879, shall have won it the greatest number of times. In case of a tie, the highest aggregate score of all the competitions participated in up to that time to decide. The 20 and 10 per cent. divisions of entrance money to be awarded to the highest and second, third and fourth highest aggregate scores respectively in each competition. Open to all members N. R. A. and all members of the N. G. S. N. Y. in uniform. Distances, 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each distance; weapon, Remington rifle, N. Y. State model; position, standing at 200; any, with head toward the target, at 500 yards. Members of cavalry organizations will be permitted to compete in the match under the same conditions as are required of them to qualify for the N. Y. State Marksman's Badge. Entrance fee, 50 cents. Competitors allowed two entries in each match, but only the hightest score to take a prize. Members of the National Guard may, with the consent of their Inspector of Rifle Practice, count their scores made in this match as a qualification for the Marksman's Badge issued by the State.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales sent for monthly competition a Ballard rifle, to be shot for at 100 and 200 yards, off-hand, seven shots each distance without cleaning.

It was resolved to invite the opinions of the press and of the various rifle clubs throughout the country on the barring or handicapping of what are styled professional marksmen.

Gen. Hawley sent the following, which explains itself. The Secretary replied suggesting the omission of the sighting shots and the provisions about loading:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1879.

Dear Sir—I am uncertain as to whether you are a Director of the National Rifle Association; but, if you are not, you will oblige me by passing this to some friend who is. I beg leave to recommend for the next annual meeting a long-range off-hand match; any rifle under the rules; distance, 880 yards—half a mile—the marksman to stand erect; the forward sight not to be changed during the contest; the elevation may be corrected at will; fifteen shots; two trial shots. The marksman may have his rifle handled, wiped and loaded by a friend or assistant. The distance is but half a mile that it may be better appreciated by the public at large. You would be surprised—perhaps you have observed it yourself—to see how many people do not comprehend without explanation just what 800 or 1,000 yards mean. Half a mile seems longer to them than 1,000 yards. The restriction about changing the forward sight is intended to compel judgment on the instant upon the effect of the wind. The marksman will soon learn that one point on the wind-gauge is equivalent to 9 or ten inches, or a scale of 1-40—about 25 inches—as the case may be, and hold his rifle to the right or left accordingly.

This practice would necessarily be required in war of all except a few specially detailed sharp shooters. I would permit the marksman to have an assistant clean and load the rifle, so that his arm might remain at rest in the interval and his nerves be kept more steady. This is not material, however. The whole proposition has in view silencing the criticism of those who say that Creedmoor does not train men for practical purposes. I know they are wrong, for the most of the firing in battle hereafter will be done from a horizontal position; but the critics can be completely silenced by such a match as I propose. You are aware that many men have become extraordinary shots at short range, off-hand, within a few years. I am sure they can shoot equally well in proportion off-hand at long range if they have had practice in lying down at the great distances. That is to say, a good Creedmoor long-range shot, who is also a first rate off-hand short-range shot, could do well off-hand at long range. A man who can put nearly all his shots within an 8-inch bull's-eye at 200 yards, off-hand, should put very nearly an equal proportion into a 36-inch bull's-eye at 900 off-hand. If a dozen of the best men can be drawn into this match, I am sure that the result would astonish the world, and the association could issue a challenge that would amaze our English friends. I am authorized to offer a small sum toward working up a few prizes for such a match or one similar in its general character. JOS. R. HAWLEY.

GEN. M. T. MCMAHON.

WANTED—ELBOW ROOM.—*Newark, N. J., April* 23.—Being an amateur marksman and a constant reader of your valuable publication, I take the liberty of asking your opinion, as well as that of all riflemen who may feel an interest in the matter upon the question of professional marksmen.

First—Does not the issuing of a professional challenge, and the publication of the same, make a man a professional? Second—Is not a challenge for the championship of the U. S., when a certain money consideration is mentioned together with it, a professional challenge? Third—Is it not directly contrary to the universal custom to allow professional marksmen to compete for prizes in the "all comers'" matches at Creedmoor, Brinton and other ranges of like magnitude and government, where nearly all of the shooting is done by beginners?

Mr. Wm. M. Farrow a few months since issued, and caused to be published, such a challenge as is referred to above, and is now generally spoken of as a professional, and he is allowed to enter all amateur matches and of course carry away nearly all of the prizes, leaving nothing for the amateurs, although there are some very good marksmen among them. I would think that if the National Rifle Association and the New Jersey State Rifle Association desired to make their respective ranges popular and have them well patronized, they would look into the matter and try and devise some means of protecting amateurs against this professional. I do feel that amateur marksmen are entitled to some protection and encouragement. With all due respect for Mr. Farrow, I must say that I think he carries the matter decidedly too far, and I would think that common courtesy would keep him away once in a while in order to give others a chance.

AMATEUR.

ROUND BULLETS.—*Riverton, Conn., April* 20.—I have read the interesting articles signed "Bear Paw," "Sunny South" and "P," and now desire to ask for information as to the manner of using spherical bullets. Does "Sunny South" place the round ball in the end of the cartridge naked, or does he force it down from the muzzle with a linen patch? I have experimented with round bullets, but have never been able to do even tolerable shooting when I inserted them at the breech; but when loaded from the muzzle in the old-fashioned way, with a patch, can, with a .40 calibre and 60 to 70 grains of powder, shoot quite accurately up to say 125 yards. After inserting the cartridge (which has a dry felt wad over the powder) I put down from the muzzle one or two thick wads which are saturated with a lubricant. This leaves the bullet well up in the barrel, which it will leave with accuracy. A correspondent of yours once illustrated with cuts how he patched round bullets, but I have never been able to get as good a result with them as when the bullet was put into position as I have described. In order to load in this way it is necessary to carry a loading-rod, of course, which in this part of the country we can do well enough; there being no large game to encounter, haste is unnecessary. Considering the flatter trajectory, I can shoot at ordinary hunting distances with greater certainty of killing with the round than with the elongated bullets. I want to ask also—referring to enormous charges of powder, which it is claimed are necessary in order to develop the Express principle—if say 135 grains will burn in a rifle of .44 cal? Long-range experts have told me that they obtained no flatter trajectory with 110 grains than with 95. If it is true that a 34-inch rifle barrel of .44 cal. will burn no more than 95 grains, how is it that the shorter barrel of a hunting rifle develops the terrible effect claimed for the Express bullet?

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

THE EXPRESS SYSTEM.

IN a late number some writer raises a doubt as to the accuracy of the Henry Match Rifle in using light Express bullets. There is before me Alexander Henry's last catalogue, in which he advertises "Breech-loading match rifle, made also as an Express rifle and Match rifle combined, £26." It is not to be supposed that a rifle maker of Mr. Henry's reputation would advertise and put out a rifle as an Express that was not as accurate as any of his other Express rifles, and I hope "G. J. R." will communicate with Mr. Henry on this point. Though not familiar with the Henry rifle, I will hazard the opinion that this "Match and Express rifle combined" will equal in accuracy, with the Express bullet, any double Express, either of his own or any other make. The fact of an arm being made as a Match rifle argues superior accuracy. The sole province of the grooving of a rifle is to give the ball the necessary "twist" to keep it "straight" in its flight. Any properly built rifle, with such a system of grooving as will invariably give the proper twist to a properly shaped light Express bullet, will throw that ball true and accurate within the proper range for that weight of ball. There may be difference of opinion as to twist, aptness for fouling, wear, etc., but that does not affect the question when the rifle is kept clean. A Target or Match rifle, designed especially for extreme accuracy and uniformly close work, that has such a system of rifling as will

twist the light Express ball with its heavy charge, must, *ceteris paribus*, at least throw those balls as true as the double Express rifle, built especially for its destructiveness at short range.

In Benton's work on Ordnance is a notice of a target rifle (muzzle-loader) deposited in the museum or armory at West Point, using 100 grains of powder and a conical ball of 200 grains (the high proportion of powder to ball of 1 to 2). As the question of heavy charges of powder and light balls is being discussed, the testimony of the maker of this rifle would be valuable, if he is now living. The book is not before me and the maker's name has escaped me, but he must have been a maker of some note, or the rifle would not be at West Point. The old muzzle-loading Match rifles grouped their balls very closely, and if this rifle was a success it would be valuable information to know the system of grooving used. The maker's name can be obtained from Benton's Ordnance.

In the interest of the hunting rifles and those who use them, I suggest that a match be shot during the coming season to test the accuracy of different rifles in using a light hollow or Express bullet. Let the match be both for accuracy and flatness of trajectory. Let the conditions be for the present patterns of American rifles, with the conditions of proportion of powder to ball (to be not less than 1 to 3), so arranged that the largest shell used by our rifle makers can be used. Arrange so that the double Express rifles of Great Britain can compete. I think some of our rifles can compete successfully as to accuracy, and probably as to trajectory, with those arms. What the hunter requires in this country is accuracy, flatness of trajectory and destructiveness all combined.

Germain to this subject is the best powder for the rifle, and I would further suggest that at the same time there should be a trial as to the best powder suitable for the sporting rifle. I notice Mr. Dittmar proposes such a trial for his powder, and the trial could be extended to include the black powders. Open the competition likewise to the English powder factories. What is needed for the sporting rifle is a powder that will give the highest velocity combined with uniformity of results and freedom from fouling. The question of recoil is important, but secondary. Of course, the question of safety is paramount. P.

Montana, March 18, 1879.

THOSE GRIZZLIES.

No. 1 CORTLANDT ST., April 17, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

There seems to be a difference of opinion between "Viator" (Mr. C. Messiter) and "Bear Paw" (I don't know his first name) as to the number of grizzly bears and other game killed by the former with the Express rifle which is now on exhibition at my store. "Viator" claims six grizzlies, seventy deer and antelope, two elk and a lynx. The other disputes the claim for so many, but says it was two grizzlies, sixteen deer and antelope, and two elk, and positively denies the killing of the lynx. I do not pretend to know the actual facts, but I can convince any one who comes to see the rifle that it looks as if it might do all that is claimed for it by "Viator." It will be on exhibition until sold. HENRY C. SQUIRES.

—Read the adv. of EXPRESS Rifle for sale.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MAY.

Trout, *Salmo fontinalis*. Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis*.
Salmon, *Salmo Salar*. Shad, *Alosa*.
Grayling, *Thymnallus tricolor*. Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo gloveri*.

FLIES IN SEASON IN MAY.

BLACK MAY, No. 10.—Body, black; feet, black; wings, grayish hyaline

COW DUNG, Nos. 10 AND 11.—Body and feet, brownish yellow; wings, yellow gray.

GREAT DUN, Nos. 9 AND 8.—Body, purple brown; feet, gray brown; wings, dark gray hyaline; seta, dark brown, annulated with gray.

RED SPINNER, Nos. 10 AND 9.—Body, bright claret, ribbed with gold tinsel; feet, brick color; wings, gray hyal; setæ, paleine brick color

YELLOW MAY, No. 10.—Body and feet, pale yellow; wings, pale yellow, mottled with brown; seta, yellow.

COACHMAN.—Body, peacock herl; feet, dark red hackle; wings, white.

KING OF THE WATER.—Same as queen of the water, with scarlet body instead of orange.

GOLD SPINNER.—Body, orange, ribbed with gold tinsel; feet, pale red hackle; wings, bright gray.

CAPTAIN.—Body, posterior half, peacock herl, anterior half, gray; white feet; red hackle; wings gray; setæ, scarlet green and wood-duck feathers mixed.

SOLDIER.—Body, crimson; feet, red hackle; wings, gray.

KINGDOM.—Body, white, ringed with green; feet, peacock herl, and red hackle; wings, gray, mottled with brown.

Black Palmer, Brown Palmer, Red Palmer and *Gray Palmer* are made respectively of the colored hackles that distinguish them.

—The early fly catches the fish. Remember that; read the advertisement of Mr. E. H. Seaman, of Ridgewood, Long Island, whose trout are beauties; and be wise before other people get there ahead of you.

RANGELEY LAKES.—A new and popular route to the Rangeley Lakes the coming season will be via Portland, Mechanic Falls, to Canton, over the New Buckfield and Rumford Falls Railroad; thence up the Androscoggin River to Dexfield, Mexico; the route then follows up the swift river through Roxbury and Byron, through a fine trout-fishing region. The point where this road reaches the Lakes is at the famous Bemis Stream Camp. The road passes near the four ponds, which have never been fished to any extent. On one of the popular old routs, via Farmington, a new narrow-gauge railroad is about to be built, from Farmington to Phillips, which will place this beautiful village at only seventeen miles from Rangeley City. The work of building this road is to be pushed as rapidly as possible. The season is several weeks later than last year. OXFORD.

THE CHEQUAMEGON.—Former visitors will hardly recognize the Chequamegon Hotel at Ashland, Wis., this summer. Its size has been doubled; the bluff has been finished and terraced, and a splendid dock is built right in front of the hotel, at which all the boats can land. Steam water-works have also been constructed. Mr. Sam Fifield, who now presides as host, has secured a first-class set of men for guides, a plentiful supply of boats, and all other requisites for the accommodation and comfort of guests.

VAN—*Brooklyn, April* 24—*Mr. Editor:* The letter of "Grilse" in April 17 number would lead one to suppose that there was free salmon fishing in the vicinity described by him. I was under the impression that anglers had to lease a river before fishing was allowed. If there are streams free to all for so much *per diem*, without lease, you would doubtless confer a favor on many readers by naming them. VAN.

It has probably escaped the notice of our worthy correspondent, although repeatedly mentioned in our columns, that there are $1 *per diem* angling privileges on the Restigouche at Matapedjac Station, on the Intercolonial Railway. Most excellent fishing, with use of cottage with three rooms, canoe, guides, etc., can be obtained at a very moderate rate by application to Willis Russell, Esq., St. Louis Hotel, Quebec. For other information relative to rod privileges, leases, etc., apply to Chief Fish Commissioner Whitcher, Ottawa, Canada.

MASSACHUSETTS—*New Bedford, April* 26.—Numerous parties have shown fine strings of trout, J. L. Sisson leading with one trout weighing two pounds six ounces. CONCHA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—The number of fishing arrivals reported at this port the past week has been 36—11 from the Banks and 25 from Georges. Three of the Bank arrivals were from codfishing trips, bringing 290,000lbs., making seven arrivals in this branch of the fisheries this season, the total receipts being 575,000lbs. The receipts of Bank halibut for the week have been 325,000lbs. Georges receipts, 550,000lbs. codfish, 20,000lbs. halibut.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, April* 25.

CONNECTICUT—The Hartford *Daily Courant* chronicles that Mr. Albert S. Hibbard, while hunting for muskrats last Thursday afternoon, at North Hadley, Mass., saw lying near the surface of the water a large muscalonge. He shot it, when two fish came to the top. The water being shallow, he jumped in and succeeded in capturing both. The weight of the larger one was 14½lbs. and the smaller 6¼lbs.; total, 21lbs. at one shot. Frank Clark shot one the day before weighing 8lbs.

Our Connecticut friends may consider that the approved way of capturing muscalonge. It was all right so long as the man was equipped only for muskrats. But the usual method is to take the fish with a hook.

NEW YORK—*Keeseville, April* 22.—Snow is still three feet deep in the Saranac Woods, and the lakes are covered with very thick ice. Our brethren need not arrange to go to the woods until about the 12th or 15th of May. Will telegraph you when the ice moves out, so that the news may make glad the hearts of the impatient ones, of whom I am chief, being anxious to start on my twenty-seventh annual trip.

J. R. R.

—Bobbing for flounders and eels attracts numerous anglers to the Harlem River on a sunny afternoon. Having once baited his line, and fastened his pole into a knot-hole on one of the broken-down wharves, which line the water just above High Bridge, the would-be fisherman lies down, pulls his hat over his eyes and goes to sleep. After a sound nap of half an hour or so, he pulls in the line, puts on a new bait, and indulges in another snooze. He never finds any fish on his hook; a pair of very small boys in a very small boat under the wharf take care of them. For a *dolce far niente* there is no better place in the world than the decaying piles of a Harlem River wharf.

ONONDAGA FISHING CLUB.—At the last meeting of the Onondaga Fishing Club, of Syracuse, N. Y., 35 new members were elected, making the membership of the club 176, which will soon be increased to 200. The following officers were elected: President, Reuben Wood; Vice-President, Alexander H. Davis; Secretary, Frederick S. Wicks; Treasurer, Wm. G. Anderson.

FLORIDA—*Homosassa, April* 14.—The latest novelty here was the hooking and landing of a large sheepshead on a trolling line, baited with a roach. J. W.

MISSISSIPPI—*Corinth, April* 23.—The disciples of Walton are out in force, and some fair strings of perch and black bass have been taken. I heard this morning for the first time this spring the love note of Bob White, from the green wheat. That he may multiply and replenish the earth is the wish of GUYON.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago, April* 22.—Some parties netting in Pecatonica River caught three fine California Salmon below the dam, at Freeport, Ill. They were nearly two feet long, weighing 5¼lbs., 5¾lbs. and about 6lbs. They were undoubtedly trying to get above the dam. Caught April 12.

NORMAN.

A LEGAL TWIST.—It takes a Syracuse lawyer to dodge the galling trespass regulations. The *Standard* relates this of one of the legal lights of that city:

A good story is told of a prominent attorney residing in this city. While fishing a day or two since, he pointed out to his companion a sign-board, remarking, "The fellow that put that up is a liar."

"Why?" asked his companion.

"Because that sign reads, 'No fishing in this brook,' and I caught the best trout in my basket directly under that board."

MOONLIGHT.—*Oakfield, Wis., April* 12.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have fished, hunted and camped out for the past twenty years, and during the late war I served four years and a half in the Western Army. During that time we marched 3,000 miles; nearly always without tents or covering of any kind, sleeping in the open air. We also passed up and down the Mississippi from New Orleans to St. Louis eighteen times, and across the Gulf four times, always sleeping on the upper deck with my men with no covering but our blankets. In all that time I never knew of any ill effect of sleeping in the moonlight. Never knew or heard of a case of moon blindness or distortion of the features. Have seen wagon loads of fresh beef exposed night after night and never heard of it being injured by the rays of the moon. With this experience I look upon the ill effects of the moon as all moonshine. HORICAN.

This subject has now been ventilated enough to satisfy the most moony of our correspondents. The old salt who originated the discussion has incontinently retired from the championship of his theory, and we will allow him to dwell in unobtrusive seclusion.

FERGUSON'S NEW JACK LAMP.—We have been shown one of the new model camp, jack and boat lamps, manufactured by Mr. A. Ferguson, the patentee. It is well and strongly made, and is a great improvement on the old model lamp. It can be adjusted to the head, boat or staff by suitable fixtures, burns either lard, sperm or signal oils eight to ten hours without refilling, and cannot be extinguished by wind or rain. It is very compact, and weighs so little that it can be carried without any trouble. The other articles manufactured by Mr. Ferguson, or for which he is the sole wholesale agent, are highly spoken of by those who have used them, especially his Improved Rust Preventer, of which he has sold a large quantity during the past season, and the demand is steadily increasing. See his advertisement.

HOLBERTON'S FLY BOOKS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Will you allow me a little space to pour forth my wrongs, as it were. You know I take considerable pride in the fly book that I got up some two years ago, and which has been so well received by my brother-anglers. Well, I have before me an imitation of one of them, made, I believe, by a former clerk in my employ, and which is simply disgraceful—clips loose, leaves cut crooked, and in every way calculated to give a bad impression of my book. They say imitation is the sincerest flattery. If they would only make a good copy I would not care; but goods like these will certainly bring discredit on Holberton's fly books. The new clip I now use is a great improvement on the Hyde clip, and cannot possibly come out; but even the other would hold if fastened with care. My own book—the first ever made—is in perfect order yet, although it has seen two or three years' hard service. W. HOLBERTON.

New York, April 28.

TROUT, THUNDER AND ELOQUENCE.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It was July 4, 1872. A crowd of 300 or 400 backwoodsmen and women were assembled to do honor to the day on the banks of the Beaverkill, near Camp Honeymoon, where the writer hereof spent two delightful months. While waiting for the band, the orator of the day, etc., a dapper little gentleman, with the loveliest set of fishing-tackle, waded out in the pellucid stream in front of the crowd to exhibit his skill in fly-casting and trout-catching. He was an adept. With unerring skill he dropped his red hackle over the rippling water, and ever and anon a half-pound trout would rise, hit that fly a tremendous clip with its tail, and, after turning a complete back somersault, took the fly in its mouth and met its doom like a hero. The crowd looked on and applauded, and the handsome little fisherman renewed his efforts with a zest that showed he appreciated his audience and the work before him. He was fast filling his basket, when, with a boom which shook the earth, came a peal of thunder. Quick, like batteries opening a battle, came sulphurous flashes and thunder peals; but the fisherman heeded it not—far flew his flashing line, until, all at once he stepped into a hole not fathomed, and went down, down out of sight. A gasping gurgle as he rose, and then he found he had no audience. They had fled to a big barn to escape the rain. He followed, and joined the chorus of "Hail Columbia Happy Land—if this ain't true, may I be lammed!" The lone fisherman then read the Declaration of Independence, and the writer hereof orated. The first was Sawyer Van Sickle—the second was, yours truly. NED BUNTLINE.

CAPE COD TURKEY.—The boneless codfish industry is yearly assuming larger proportions. According to the market editor of the Boston *Herald*, fully one-half of the prepared salt fish sold in the United States is now put up in the boneless style. It is labeled "Boneless Fish," and "Boneless Codfish," the difference, besides the price, being that one is cod and the other is not. "Boneless Fish" is made of any kind of dried salt fish, excepting codfish, and it usually sells from 35 to 60 per cent. lower than boneless codfish. It is most commonly made of hake, cusk or haddock—the flesh of these three approaching more nearly to the appearance of codfish than that of any other denizens of the briny deep. Its largest market is in the West and South, and no doubt many buyers of it imagine they are purchasing genuine codfish. But in New England it meets with a less ready sale, since it is more difficult to deceive a Yankee in the matter of codfish, and he is generally willing to pay a few cents more per pound for the real article. The boneless fish and boneless codfish put up in Boston take the highest rank in the trade. In the busiest season, from September to January inclusive, some 200 hands are employed in putting up boneless fish and codfish, and they probably prepare in this way not less than 75,000 out of the 260,000 quintals of cod, hake, haddock and cusk that are handled by the fish merchants of Boston per annum.

A (R) EAL STORY, NOT AN EEL STORY.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Reading account in issue of April 3 of an eel getting away with a railroad switch-key, reminded me of this: Just two years ago, Messrs. G. B. Sproule, W. P. Shaw, and myself made a hurried trip to some small lakes about forty miles north of Peterboro, for lake trout, as they are called, a handsome fish weighing on an average three pounds. We fished by cutting holes through the ice, with about eight feet of line attached to a pole, two feet long, baited with chub and minnows, taken from Peterboro, packed in snow. While we were busily engaged attending to "bites," all fishing in different parts of the lake, Mr. Shaw hooked and secured a nice three-pound trout. In landing the fish he saw something dangling from its mouth, and found it to be a piece of gut, with a small pistol cartridge fastened on for a sinker. A trout hook was also tied to the gut, and firmly hooked in the fish's mouth. This new article of fish food was carefully stowed away in Mr. Shaw's pocket until the day's sport was over, when we all met. The piece of gut, with hook and sinker attached, was then produced. The tackle was at once recognized by Mr. Sproule as being the "tail-end" of a rod and line used in the same lake by Mr. James Little just a week before. Mr. Little had been fishing with fair success, when he got a "loud call" from this trout, and, in his eagerness to secure the prize, did not use the necessary precaution. I have heard of instances where maskinonge have been taken with one or two trolling hooks and spoons hooked in the mouth; but that large one, which is said to have his mouth silver-plated, from the fact of his "getting away" with so many favorite baits, I have not been able to take yet, but hope my friend W. P. Shaw may meet with him and be as successful as he was with Mr. Little's trout.

Guelph, Canada, April 9. C. A. POST.

HOW TO FASTEN TROUT.—*Mr. Editor:* Most anglers, after considerable practice, make very good casts, though few seem to understand the most successful method of hooking their

fish. Premising that trout frequently hook themselves, it is alike true that many are missed through lack of skill. A majority of those who are deservedly regarded as good fishermen make the cast well, the line and leader extended straight out on the water far in front, and the rod at an angle of 45 degrees. The angler is on the alert, and a rise to the fly is seen. Just at this exciting and critical moment he gives the rod a strong, quick jerk upward and backward. This is not the proper method. See its disadvantages (assuming that you have missed hooking the fish): The fly has been twitched far away from the game, the line slackened, the rod brought back over the shoulder, and the cast has been lost; the line must be recovered, and a new cast made. Besides, you have strained your tackle, and if by chance you had hooked the fish, quite likely the fly would have been torn from its mouth. Whether this movement be effected by the bend of the wrist or elbow, the effect is the same. You have had to lift, and then to check the movement of the rod. The rod, being limber, has borne a wave-motion, up and down, from the hand to its tip, and vibrating there, like a pendulum, it has not made a direct, instantaneous and sure movement of the fly. All this requires time; and meanwhile the trout may have taken the fly (with a full quantity of water) into its mouth, detected the cheat, disgorged it, and taken a distaste for that fly for the length of his memory (about five minutes).

The better method is this: Imagine again all the circumstances, as above stated, when the rise is seen and the fly is in the mouth of the fish. Now, what is the object to be attained? It is, that by a movement of the rod (it cannot be done too soon, but it may be too strong) the fly may be moved toward you a few inches, which is quite enough, so as to fasten itself in the mouth. It is best done in this way: Turn the hand outward, so as to move the tip of the rod about three feet to the right and about one foot to the rear (one inclined movement). If you then feel the hook catch, all right, take your time. If not, observe the fly is still near the game, and is likely to tempt it again, and you, too, and your rod, are ready for him by another like movement of the hand; and even for a third time. Observe, too, you have saved your strength and your tackle, and you have had all the chances of, at least, three casts. This hand-turn movement is easy and circular, turning upon an axis, beginning at the centre of the wrist and running straight through the centre of the hand; while the wrist or elbow-bend movement is angular and fatiguing. By this hand-turn movement the wave-motion along the rod does not occur, as in the other case.

Take your bare rod in hand, or take even your walking-stick, and try the two motions, and you will see the difference. Gentlemen accustomed to handle the sword, well understand this hand-turn movement, the *en quarte*, as well as the wrist-bend, and their difference.

It is hardly necessary that I should say that this hand-turn movement is nothing new, but old; yet few have ever heard it described, or mentioned even, otherwise than as a "peculiar movement of the wrist, not easily explained, and only to be acquired by practice." It is more expressive to call it a hand-turn than a wrist-movement. NELSON MERRILL.

COLORS OF ARTIFICIAL FLIES.

MERIDEN, Conn., April 2, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I notice in your issues of last year as well as the present season, in quoting the trout flies to be used in April, you speak of some materials that they are made of which are quite new to me, although an old country fly maker for the past thirty-six years or more, and if not over troubling you, would take much pleasure in getting information of the same. For instance:

The light claret gnat (the wings of one sex hyaline, of the other ocherous). Please state what hyaline and ocherous are? Again: In the dark claret gnat you give for the wings, "sub-hyaline." In the gray gnat you quote dark fox fur. Is this the reddest part from an old fox, or from the cub, which is gray or slate color; or is it taken from his pate, or what part of the body—young fox or old one?

Hyaline and sub-hyaline are indefinite colors, the former being the most decided of the two, and intend to apply to the hues of the wings of the neuroptera, as of the domestic house-fly. Ocherous means an indefinite tint approaching the yellow of ochre. Dark fox fur would apply to a color combining the shades of all the hues of the fur of the fox. The idea of these indefinite hues is to imitate the uncertain tints of nature which are constantly modified by the rays of light which strike them. They are tints such as painters of fish in particular have for so long a time endeavored in vain to catch and convey to canvas. They are seen in the uncertain shimmer of a midsummer atmosphere which the eye can observe, but the memory cannot hold or transfer.

Yachting and Boating.

HIGH WATER FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
May 1	6	50	3	26	2	49
May 2	7	48	4	24	3	47
May 3	8	44	5	20	4	43
May 4	9	40	6	26	5	39
May 5	10	39	7	25	6	38
May 6	11	38	8	21	7	38
May 7	W	25	9	12	8	25

YACHTING NEWS.

EMPIRE (HARLEM) YACHT CLUB.—The date for the annual match of this club has been altered to Wednesday, June 11. To sail over the regular club course of twenty-five miles, to and around the Gangway buoy. Officers of the club have been given in a previous issue.

BOSTON YACHT CLUB.—This club is the oldest one in New England waters, having been organized in 1866 and chartered by the State of Massachusetts two years later. The Boston *Herald* says, that in 1834 there was an organization of some kind which survived its birth only three years. If this be so, the Hub may fairly claim the honor of having had the first yacht club in America. The Boston Y. C. numbers 225 members, who own 75 yachts and a club-house and pier at City Point. Matches will be sailed June 21 and Sept. 6, with probably some extra fixtures and an open or "union" match in addition. For officers of the club see issue of Feb. 6.

MADISON (WIS.) ITEMS.—The boat yards at Freeman's Landing, on Lake Mendota, present a lively appearance. This beautiful lake has become the popular lake since the enterprising Captain Freeman established himself at this point. His steam yacht *Mendota* has been refitted and will be launched about May 1, with Captain Patterson in command. Mr. McLeod, our leading builder, has added several fine boats to Freeman's fleet, so that it at present consists of fifteen boats and three yachts. Mr. McLeod has also built several craft for Major O. G. Meyers and Col. Wm. F. Vilas. The hunting scow, *Solid Comfort*, has been greatly improved. A few days ago there was launched at this pier a craft built for Col. Wm. F. Vilas, to be used as row or sailboat combined. It is 17ft. long, 3ft. 10in. wide, and 15in. deep; supplied with jointed masts. The body of the boat is of the finest white pine. Its finishing present red cedar, maple and cherry. The oar-locks are silver-plated, and so are the belaying cleats. It was built by McLeod & Freeman, and is pronounced the best built boat in the West. On Mono's beautiful waters Capt. Barnes has refitted his steamer as well as his other boats. The new summer hotel erected on Lake Mono will be opened for the reception of guests about the 15th of June, and will be under the management of Col. West, of the Park. The place is beautiful, and will no doubt receive the hearty patronage of the public. The Ton-ya-wa-tha Springs Hotel will add much to the attraction of this city. ROVER.

YAWL AND CUTTER RIG.—"Rouge-Croix," in a most interesting description of a cruise from Halifax out to sea in rough water, published in *Hunt's* for April, has the following in relation to rig: "The wind still increased, and my longing to have an English cutter or yawl under me increased with it, for the unhandiness of the sloop rig became every moment more and more apparent."

CRUISING SOUTH.—As we have upon several occasions called attention to the many advantages offered by Southern waters, especially Chesapeake Bay, for cruising, we hear with pleasure that the cutter *Muriel* has sailed for those parts, with Norfolk, Va., as her headquarters. This is the third craft now in that neighborhood, the schooners *Magic* and *Meta*, of Boston, with the cutter, making up the trio.

THE RESOLUTE.—Captain Dayton, who had charge of the schooner *Resolute* on her extended cruise of 15,000 miles, before noticed, reports that since the schooner received a keel in place of her board, he has found her to be one of the most weatherly craft he ever sailed in. In this connection it may be mentioned that the schooner *Palmer*, Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant, N. Y. Y. C., is likewise being altered to a keel vessel. Cabin accommodations will be re-arranged in consequence.

MORE NEW YACHTS.—Besides the new craft already mentioned in these columns, Smedley, foot of Smith street, South Brooklyn, is building a sloop 38ft. long for J. and G. Fowler, of St. Johns, New Brunswick. She will be christened *Rosetta*. John Mumm, foot of Court street, Brooklyn, is building a small craft of an experimental sort. She is 20ft. over all, 7ft. beam, and 3ft. 8in. deep. She will have a centreboard, and 800lbs. of the "superior" metal on her keel; mast 21ft. above deck, bowsprit 7ft. 10in. outboard, boom 19ft. 3in., and gaff 10ft. 4in. In Mumm's shop there is also an able and roomy-looking centreboard sloop for sale, 32ft. long, 13ft. beam, and 4ft. deep. Greater depth than hitherto customary is gradually coming into use here, the increase, however, being as yet more in the direction of greater freeboard than draft. Lennox, foot of Thirty-fourth street, South Brooklyn, will fit out the sloop he built two years ago for J. Buchanan Henry. She will receive a 38ft. mast, 18ft. bowsprit, 36ft. boom, and 18ft. gaff.

PROVIDENCE YACHT CLUB.—The following officers have been elected for the year: Commodore, Walter M. Greene; Vice-Commodore, Edwin N. Pettus; President, Benjamin Stillwell; Secretary and Treasurer, E. F. Dustin; Measurer, A. M. Black; Trustees, E. J. Anderson, Benjamin Davis and S. W. Cameron; Regatta Committee, E. F. Dustin, Benjamin Stillwell, S. W. Cameron, Benjamin Davis and E. J. Anderson.

KEELS IN THE EAST.—Sloop *Julia*, at Harrison Square, Boston, and sloop *Violetta*, at South Boston, have both shed their centreboards and followed the fashion by coming out with keels.

THE YAWL IN ENGLAND.—Says the London *Field* in speaking of this rig: "However, in 1872 our eyes were opened as to what might be done with the yawl rig, when the lovely *Corisande* made her appearance at Ryde in a match. In fact, Cowes folk and visitors to Cowes said she was the handsomest craft Ratsey had ever built. Then, when under way, *Corisande* was the beauty of the sea on, and her prowess in a couple of matches was such as to make every yachtsman wish he had a yawl such as the *Corisande*. Yawls became the fashion and the rage, and as *Florinda* (in 1873) *beat all comers of whatever rig*, no one hesitated about the position of yawls as racing vessels." The italics are our own. In face of such evidence, and the constant increase in popularity of the yawl rig, what shall we say of a recent outburst against this rig by some correspondents, who, more hasty than discreet, have rushed into print only to advertise themselves as very poor seamen, and hardly capable of taking charge of the tiller of a forty? Mr. Weguelin writes to the *Field* that, "With only one mast more sail can be carried to the same angle of heel than with two; or, to put it the other way, the same area of sail can be carried in a cutter to a less angle of heel than in a yawl." Indeed! Is it possible that a gentleman of such experience as Mr. Weguelin claims is actually ignorant as to what causes a vessel to heel, and that the angle depends upon area multiplied into height of centre of effort, and not at all upon the disposition of the sail upon one or more masts? And does he not know that the yawl carries her area lower, and is therefore stiffer, than the cutter? Again he says: "The mizzen has a powerful effect on the centre of effort of the sails, and therefore requires more headsail; and the larger the base of the sail the slower of course a vessel will be in coming about, and the less handy." We find it hard to believe that Mr. Weguelin actually gave shape to this latter idea, but are willing in charity to him to credit it to some garbling of the compositor. If such be not the case, Mr. Weguelin is evidently not familiar with the lever, and contradicts himself, when he first asserts that the mizzin requires much headsail to counterbalance it, and in the same breath informs us that the yawl must be slow in coming about, overlooking in his haste that the necessity of a large amount of headsail is a virtual acknowledgment of the power of the mizzen in turning to windward. However, Mr. Weguelin will have all he can do to maintain his faulty seamanship in face of the many thorough sailors the British yacht fleet can fortunately boast of, should indeed any of them deem such absurd statements as those of Mr. Weguelin deserving their notice or challenge, as they parade a most crushing answer of themselves.

FORE-FOOT.—It has been intimated that the reasoning we applied in a recent article in favor of cutting away fore-foot could be equally as well said of dead-wood aft. The reverse, however, is the case. For, if we cut away aft, between wind and water, it is evident that when by the head the centre of lateral resistance will shift forward to a less degree than if the dead-wood about the run had been left intact, and there fore the weatherliness of the vessel's sail balance will not be increased by an outline aft similar to that recommended forward.

STABILITY.—Though the exact theoretical position of the meta-centre is still somewhat involved in uncertainty, or at least has not yet been generally recognized, it is always customary in shipyards boasting of a draughting office to calculate the stability of new designs by the meta-centric method, which affords practical results sufficiently close to form comparisons of stability. For this purpose the meta-centre is regarded as located at the intersection of the vertical through the centre of buoyancy and the middle line of the vessel, an approximation which introduces no material error in moderate angles. The centre of gravity, from which the meta-centric height is measured, can be ascertained with greater accuracy than generally supposed, especially in such simple structures as a yacht. We believe that the calculated position of this centre in the English schooner *Seabelle* differed by something less than three inches from its position as found by actual experiment after launching, while the calculation of the accurate draft of water of vessels is of common occurrence even among the wooden shipbuilders, who, as a rule, have not the assistance of trained naval architects. In the design of yachts after well-known models, long experience with which has furnished ample data for guidance, it may not be necessary to find the meta-centric height; their stability is a thing already sufficiently known. But in departing from the usual standards and in seeking a compromise between different types in existence, calculating the meta-centre's position by the well-known formula of "Moment of inertia of water-line area divided by volume of displacement," will be found of great aid to the designer in shedding light upon his work and indicating the amount of ballast necessary to accomplish the ends he has in view. With the gradual increase in intelligence, we hope to see this method come into more general use among yacht-builders, as it has among the shipbuilders.

THE SHOE-WAE-CAE-METTES.—The brave crew, which struggled hard last year for the Henley Cup on the Thames, are making efforts to meet their English rivals once more this year. Subscriptions are rapidly coming in, and the crew have already been out in their new paper shell. But how about the new definitions of an amateur, adopted by the Henley Stewards; will not they interfere with the entry of some of the crew?

THE OTHER SIDE.

BEVERLEY, Mass., April 11, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I agree perfectly with "Open Sea" in the sentiments about yachting on this coast, *i. e.*, in having a boat of not over 7ft. draught of water, and suitably modeled and rigged to put to sea in spite of wind and weather, and at the same time have all the comforts possible, and I think that he has gone to the right source to secure it, but I do not think his craft all that is claimed for her. I passed her frequently last summer, and should hardly have suspected that she was a yacht had it not been for her ensign. Certainly she will not compare with many of the fishermen about here in point of appearance in spite of the modern yacht sheer. If built for strength, why did he not give her a flush deck? We fail to see what is gained by having a break amidships for the sake of a few inches more under deck aft. A visit to this schooner will show how well the specifications in your issue of April 3 were carried out—no buts in the deck plank, buts to break, etc. I am certain he could have secured a craft here faster—for I can name fishermen that have beaten his famous model in her own weather—every whit as seaworthy, and a craft that would have been a credit alike to her builder and owner. I find that I am not alone in my opinion, as I have the word of men who have followed this coast from Cape Cod to Newfoundland, winter and summer, and who, if allowed to, would take any one of several fishermen which have been in his vicinity, and excel him in point of speed, beauty and seaworthiness, and in fact, all that pertains to real yachting. BEVERLEY COVE.

CONCERNING RIG AND FITTINGS.

BOSTON, Mass., March 28, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

As you well know, I believe in the seagoing yacht. Last year I adopted a modification of the foresail on my schooner, which works well. It is a combination of a boom and lug sail. For some reason a schooner works better on the wind with a lug foresail which hauls aft, say, 5 to 10ft. abaft the mainmast, so long as the sail can be trimmed flat, *i. e.*, she will hold up closer to the wind than with the boom foresail, and go ahead faster, as I have found by experience. On the other hand, a lug foresail is difficult to handle, and it often proves a hard lift to trim in the sheet. To avoid these inconveniences, I had my foresail made with the regular fore-boom and sheet, working on a traveler, and likewise with what I call a lug, going aft of the boom and mainmast, and trimmed with a lug sheet by itself. By this means I get a better fitting sail than the common boom foresail, because my lug sheet blocks are so placed as to haul down the outer leech of the sail and cause it to set flat, while the main foresheet operates in the same way upon the boom. As the boom and main foresheet do the greater part of the holding of the sail, when the yacht comes in stays all that is necessary with the lug sheet is to catch it upon its cleat at the proper moment and haul the lug flat, which a boy can do without trouble; the main foresheet working, of course, upon its traveler without being touched. The lug sheet is double, one each side of the deck. I have found that this enables me to work my yacht to windward in heavy weather under her jib and foresail alone, like a sloop, because the lug of the foresail gives so much more canvas low down and well aft, which holds her up to the wind. I discovered this one equally night when I lay to under the foresail between Montauk Point and Block Island last summer, not having wind enough to get into Stonington the previous evening. Early in the morning, wishing to work up to windward, I set the jib, but a sudden squall delayed our setting the mainsail for a few minutes, during which time we discovered that we were going to windward as well, if not so fast, as

under the mainsail, and from curiosity, the weather being heavy and a smart sea on, I contrived to sail her under that canvas, and work into port with it. If it blows too hard for the full mainsail and jib, by hauling down the mainsail you can work to windward under the foresail without reefing; and while a reef is being taken in the mainsail, no time need be lost, as he keeps right on under the foresail. In fact, it must be heavier weather than I ever yet experienced on a summer cruise to prevent my working on the wind under this foresail with my jib. And the best of it is that it requires no extra crew to manage, like the common lug sail, which is with most the important item as with myself.

There seems to be one radical evil in yacht building upon which you have not commented to any great extent, and which is more important to cruising yachts than any question of model. That is the building of yachts without proper strength for seagoing purposes. Yachts have been and are being built in Boston as well as New York which, between the weight of their lead ballast deep down upon their keel and the pressure of the large amount of canvas aloft, would be wrenched to pieces in a respectable gale in the open sea. For instance, I am credibly informed that a keel schooner yacht of about 50ft. is being built in Boston, having her mainmast set in her house and supported by 1½in. decking upon 2½x4in. beams, merely bolted down through the sides of the house in the ordinary way. Just imagine such a vessel caught in a gale on a lee shore, where it becomes necessary to carry sail to "claw off" to windward. Yet her builder contends that she is built strong enough "for a yacht," and her owner probably relies upon his judgment. It is such yachts as this which have brought discredit upon our American models, and will so long as the ignorance of their owners allows it to be done. It is such yachts which are not found in line for a race of ten or twenty miles out to sea, as suggested by you in a recent number of the FOREST AND STREAM, because their sailing masters know better than to go there, although they never tell the owners the trouble. It is such yachts which avoid Cape Cod as a dreaded barrier to be slipped around in pleasant weather only, and creep along our coast ready to dodge into port at the first approach of a respectable sea. If a yacht has a good bilge and plenty of ballast it stands to reason that she must also have commensurate strength of hull to carry her sail in a seaway.

One other novelty before I close. Being dissatisfied with white paint and gilding for a cabin finish, I desired last year to have my cabin finished off in the natural wood in my new craft. A difficulty presented itself, however, which was that all our common hard woods, such as ash, black walnut and mahogany, if put in a cabin, creak so when the yacht is in a seaway that they sometimes even prevent sleep, and are a great annoyance. In looking around, my attention was called to California Red Wood, which is of beautiful grain, softer than pine, and greatly resembles Rosewood; besides, it is comparatively cheap, costing about the same as pine. I used it to finish off my cabin, and I find that it serves the purpose admirably. It never creaks when the vessel is in a seaway, and it possesses another advantage, even greater, for it never shrinks or swells. Doors made of it never bind or have cracks. It has a beautiful dark purple tint not found in any other wood, which, combined with the appearance of rosewood, gives a characteristic and rich finish to a cabin, both bright and cheerful. Combined with our snow-white Eastern (Lombardy) poplar, which is also a soft wood, with black walnut or mahogany trimmings, it places within reach of the yachtsman possibilities in cabin finish not otherwise to be had. I have a single partition in my yacht of the redwood, driven together green, and which has since thoroughly seasoned, that has not shrunk at all, and is as tight as the day it was put up. I speak of shrinking widthways of the boards. It does shrink endways, but the ends being properly covered, that does not show. I hope that we shall at no distant day have a large fleet of seagoing yachts, and I believe that the stand taken by FOREST AND STREAM on the subject will conduce greatly to so desirable a result. If the public do not adopt the English cutter type, they will at least be moved to adopt a style and build which, while comprising comfort, which the Englishman knows not of, will meet him on equal terms upon the ocean. OPEN SEA.

CANOES AND THEIR RIGS.

BROOKLYN, April 5, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

If your readers (including those who may have built skiffs) really want a light, handsome boat to cruise in this summer, let them take their plans, if they have any, to some good professional boat-builder, and let him do the work. The cost will be greater, but you will be fully repaid in comfort and peace of mind, for there are few things so utterly beastly as a heavy, clumsy, ugly, home-made canoe. Of course there are some amateurs who build their own boats, and well, too; but, understand, they have had considerable practice. However, whether you build or buy, there is one thing you must not lose sight of—your canoe must be suited to the waters and work she is meant for.

If I lived inland, near a narrow, winding river, or intended to do all my cruising on such waters; or if I only wanted to paddle about on some quiet lake, I should certainly get a Rob Roy, for there is no other canoe that I know so easy and swift under paddle. This is due to her being narrow and shallow, having very little bearings and no sheer to catch the wind. I can tell you the last is a great advantage. She won't make a very comfortable bed-room, but you can have a camber of three or four inches to the deck, and that will help matters a little. She won't sail well either, except down the wind, but in inland cruising one has to rely chiefly on the paddle. Then, too, the Rob Roy's well is small, less than three feet long, and a single sliding hatch, or a little apron, will cover it completely.

If, on the other hand, I meant to do most of my canoeing on wide rivers or bays, but also occasionally to take a trip inland, I should have a very different style of boat. She should be considerably wider than the Rob Roy, with good bearings, so that she could carry fifty or sixty feet of sail in a light breeze without ballast. She should have a sheer of six or seven inches—enough to keep her good and dry—and a long, flat floor, for that would give her buoyancy and light draft. She would be slower under paddle than the Rob Roy at any time, and, because of her sheer, particularly when working to windward; but you can never expect to combine the best sailing and paddling qualities in any one canoe.

The *Shadow* and the new *Jersey Blue* are both boats such as I have described, and for this work I think would suit you better than any other type. Their sleeping accommodations are excellent. But, speaking of sailing canoes, don't fall a prey to the old *Nautilus* monster. As a provoker of "bad language and abuse" it has no equal on the face of the waters. If you want to realize this fact, just try to paddle a full-grown *Nautilus*, with twelve inches sheer, for five miles against a stiff head wind. Ugh! Besides, if you want to carry full sail on her you must also use ballast, and why any man should want to embitter his life by toting around forty or fifty pounds of shot, when he can gain the same stiffness and greater speed from a little more beam and a flatter floor, passes my understanding. I know what you are going to say. You've been reading, and you want to have a fling at mere initial stability. Why, that is all one wants or can have in such a cockle-shell. No one cares to keep perpetually hanging out to windward, and in a squall you must let your sheets fly anyway, and sometimes let go your halliards, too, for that matter.

You must not expect to be able to sail well close-hauled in any canoe. She will always make more or less leeway, depending on the strength of the wind. For nearly fifteen years canoeists have been trying to find some thorough remedy for this fault, and not one of them has yet succeeded. An ordinary centreboard would, of course, check leeway, but the trunk takes up the room needed for sleeping, and the slit amidships weakens the boat and makes her leaky. A temporary centreboard, bolted to the keel, answers well enough for sailing in deep water, but it brings too great a lateral strain on the keel, and the necessity for constantly shipping and unshipping it makes it unsuitable for cruising.

Some men have used "side-boards," working like centreboards, between the side of the boat and a metal band; but they are apt to strain the top-streak, and are troublesome after all. As for leeboards, of whatever shape they may be, they are simply unmitigated nuisances. I once knew a canoeist who said that perhaps he had been a little too hard on his jib; that, though it was useless for sailing, it made a very decent towel at a pinch; but I never heard any one say a kind word about his leeboard, and I should advise you in cruising to do without anything of the sort, and paddle to windward when you must.

The well in all sailing canoes is much larger than in the Rob Roy. There are several good reasons for this, which I haven't time to speak of now, but, as it is so, the forward and after ends must each be covered with a hatch. The *Shadow* has two extra hatches—one to be used instead of an apron, the other meant to cover all the rest of the well when the boat is out of the water. This is a very neat arrangement, but after all I should stick to the apron. When not in use it can be rolled up on the forward hatch and will take up no room at all in the boat.

For steering a sailing canoe have a ruddor with foot gear, then both hands will be free. A good way of arranging this is to have a stretcher about two inches high at the sides and running up to, say, seven inches amidships. On top pivot the foot yoke; then from this lead copper wire straight along the inside of the well-combing, and out through it aft to the rudder yoke. Fit snap-hooks to the ends of the wires, and small rings to the yokes—they will save you trouble when you have to unship the rudder or stretcher—and be careful to make everything about the stretcher and foot-yoke strong. The designer of the *Jersey Blue* is the father of this gear, which I tested thoroughly last season, and like very much. You had better, however, in addition, have a socket for a rowlock on each side of the boat, for in very rough water it is both safer and easier to steer with the paddle. In the Rob Roy you will, of course, always use the paddle for steering. A seven-foot paddle is long enough for a narrow boat, but one of eight feet in length is better adapted for use in a wide craft like the *Shadow* or *Jersey Blue*, or even the *Nautilus*.

A canoe's sails must be low, because she is very narrow in proportion to her length. Then they must be so arranged that you can set them, tie down a reef, take them in and, if necessary, stow them below, without moving far from your seat. You must be able to do this easily and quickly, too, and it follows that the whole rig must be just as simple as it possibly can be and meet these needs. Remember, a canoe is not a yacht, and nothing pays so well in a small boat as simple gear. In the Rob Roy you will carry no little canvas anyway that you had better have it all in a mainsail. Some canoeists carry jib as well, but it would give you more annoyance than it is worth. The standing lug is probably the best mainsail for this boat. To set it you have only to toggle the boom to the mast, then bend the halliard to the yard and run it up, while to take it in the operation must be reversed.

With the sailing canoes, however, the case is different. One of these boats will stand a spread of thirty-five or forty feet of sail in a moderate breeze, and about sixty feet in light winds. Now, most canoeists agree that the best way to divide this is to put about two-thirds of it into a mainsail, and the rest into a jib and dandy of equal size. Then the mainsail tube must be stepped well aft, say about four feet and a half from the bow, and with a six-foot boom the centre of effort of the sail will be in the right place. The tube for the dandy-mast steps just aft the well, and the dandy and jib of course balance each other. This arrangement is the handiest one possible, excepting one which I'll speak of later, for in cruising and ordinary sailing there is but one sail to be managed, as the jib and dandy are only meant to be set in light weather. A triangular sail has been found the most convenient dandy, and the jib can only be of one shape. The chief difference between the four or five boat rigs lies in the shape and fittings of the mainsail. Three books—Baden Powell's "Canoe Traveling," Alden's "Canoe and the Flying Proa," and "Canoeing in Kanuckia"—contain plates which will give a better idea of the appearance of the sails than writing could. Mr. Baden Powell says he found the sliding sprit very handy, and the chief advantages he claims for it are the ease with which the sail can be stowed by simply unshipping the topmast and untoggling the boom, and the fact that, as the sprit slides down with the gunter-brass and topmast, the sail will keep a square head when reefed But then Mr. B. P. is the inventor of this particular rig, and we must make allowance for some paternal fondness on his part. Other people have found that the sliding gunter-brass often belies its name, and persists in staying aloft when it "hadn't oughter;" and that a mainsail which won't lower to the deck is a nuisance. Besides, there is too much gear for comfort.

(To be continued.)

National Pastimes.

MASSACHUSETTS TO THE FRONT.—Massachusetts is beating to arms, and archery clubs are forming in different towns. Springfield has two—the Lancewood and the Glen.

The officers and members of the Lancewood are as follows: Captain, E. W. Seeger; Lieutenant, Miss H. B. Atwater; Clerk, W. T. Seeger; Ladies, Misses M. B. Atwater, L. D. Foot, M. E. Gunn, Mattie Hall, M. F. Hatch, C. E. Warner, E. B. Warner, Mrs. J. W. Kirkham, Mrs. O. B. Ireland; Gentlemen, F. D. Foot, S. D. Foot, J. W. Kirkham, O. B. Ireland, Fred Harris.

The officers and members of the Glen are: Captain, Miss Mary Benton; Lieutenant, Miss Mary Leonard; Clerk, Miss Fannie Stebbins; Ladies, Misses Nellie Morris, Nannie Leonard, Louise Stebbins, Clara Shurtleff, Clara Collins; Gentlemen, R. F. Hyde, Edward Morris. There are also about a dozen honorary members, who attend the meetings simply to witness the sport.

Greenfield archers will soon organize. The rivalry ought to develop some good work in these clubs.

STRIPED PEDESTRIANS.—Some of the Massachusetts Charlestown State Prison men, who were allowed the freedom of the yard, found go-as-you-please races—eighteen times around to the mile—a glorious way of dispelling their *ennui*. We have no records of the results, save that a poor debtor's act prisoner usually came in ahead of his competitor, a corpulent, puffy bank defaulter. To beat the "Blower" Brown's record the course should have been straight-away from the prison.

"BLOWER" BROWN'S RECORD.—The six days go-as-you-please match, at Islington, England, which closed last Saturday night, is remarkable as developing the biggest pedestrian record yet made. The men on the track were "Blower" Brown, Hazael, Corkey and Weston. Hazael, in the first 26 hours, made the astonishing distance of 137 miles, a task never before approached; and "Blower" Brown, who held the first place at the end of the six days, added another wonderful record in his score of 542 miles and two laps. This was 23 miles better than any one has done before. Corkey, who took second place, scored 492 miles; Hazael, 473; and Weston, who walked, 450. At this rate, American pedestrians will have to brush up if the belt is to be brought back. We shall see 100 miles per day for six successive days before these long-distance tasks are over and the belt finally allowed to rest.

A NEW TASK.—Miss Lulu Loomer, a New York pedestrienne, who recently out-Andersoned Anderson at Boston in the quarter-mile style of locomotion, has now begun the task of making a better record than the long-standing one of Capt. Barclay's 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours. Boston was somewhat later than New York in surrendering to the woman-walk mania, and the disease lingers there longer than it has on this Island. We think a six-days' *fiasco* like that at Gilmore's Garden recently might be effectual.

CRICKET.—The Manhattan Cricket Club opened the season at Prospect Park last Saturday with a game between sides chosen by Messrs. Mackenzie and George Scott, the totals being respectively 12 and 46.

YOUNG AMERICA CRICKET CLUB.—This club, of Germantown, Pa., has secured new and commodious grounds which will be eleven acres in area, inclosed with an open fence eight feet in height, and will embrace grand stands, with a seating capacity for over 1,000 people, and running and walking cinder track twelve feet wide and one-third of a mile in length, with a 100 yard stretch of twenty feet wide; and, in addition, a full assortment of implements for lawn-tennis, archery and all popular athletic sports and outdoor games. A noteworthy and commendable move is the opening of the club privileges on a fixed day in each week to the ladies. The Young Americas number over three hundred strong and is in excellent financial condition. The following officers were elected for 1879: President, E. M. Davis, Jr.; vice-president, C. E. Morgan, Jr.; secretary, D. S. Newhall, 225 Church street; treasurer, E. G. H. Howell, 720 Filbert street, who with G. M. Newhall, W. R. Wright and G. Willis, constitute the committee. The club are arranging to play matches with Lord Harris' team in May, with the Lascelles club in June, and and with Daft's professional team in August, all foreign teams.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH—*New York, April 29.*—Lord Harris' team arrived safely in San Francisco, and at once telegraphed Mr. Soutter, of the St. Georges Club, arranging a match for Tuesday and Wednesday, May 6 and 7, to be played at Hoboken, N. J. The American eleven will be composed of the best New York and Philadelphia cricketers. This will be the only game the English eleven will play in the East. On Oct. 17 of last year Lord Harris' eleven sailed from Southampton, bound for the antipodes. The first match was played at Adelaide, on Dec. 12, in which the travelers were victorious. Varied success followed the visitors throughout their trip—a trip originated by a party of gentlemen solely out of a pure love of sport, and it is greatly to be regretted that their pluck in going so far was not rewarded by better treatment at the hands of both Australian cricketers and public, the insult offered to the English team at Sidney, during the progress of a match with the New South Wales eleven, being unprecedented in cricket annals for unfairness, blackguardism and brutality; and it is to be hoped that America and England have seen the last of Australian cricket sharps. It is stated that five of the English team have returned to England, via Suez. This will leave nine men to travel this way. Lord Harris, however, can easily fill the two vacancies on his eleven from English cricketers now visiting this country. A match has already been arranged to be played in San Francisco. The next number of the FOREST AND STREAM will contain the dates of matches and name of the visitors.

—R. Daft's team of English professional cricketers to visit the United States in August is as follows: R. Daft, F. Morley, J. Selby, A. Shrewsbury, W. Oscroft, Ephraim Lockwood, G. Ulyett, W. Mycroft, R. G. Barlow and probably A. Shaw.

UNION ATHLETIC CLUB.—The programme of the spring games of the Union Athletic Club, to be held Saturday, May 21, includes: Putting the shot, throwing the hammer, 100-yard run, pole leaping, running broad jump, one-mile walk (limited to members only), three-mile walk, seven mile walk, three-mile run, one-mile run, one-half-mile run, one-quarter-mile run, bicycle race. Putting the shot, throwing the hammer, running broad jump, and pole leaping, will take place during the seven-mile walk.

RACKETS.—The racket match, which completed the choosing for the club championship, was played between Mr. G. C. Allen and Mr. Oliver Adams, with the following score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	Total.
Mr. Allen	15	15	15	45
Mr. Adams	4	2	5	11

The second-class handicap match between Mr. F. R. Halsey and Mr. W. M. Hodges resulted as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total.
Mr. Halsey	11	15	11	15	52
Mr. Hodges	15	4	15	18	52

They were even at 13 in the fourth game and set 5.

The most exciting contest of the day was the second-class handicap match between Mr. L. M. Rutherford and Mr. A. Noel, in which the former had to give the latter five aces each game. The whole of the five games had to be played to decide the contest. The score was as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	Total.
Mr. Rutherford	15	6	9	15	15	60
Mr. Noel	11	15	15	7	5	53

SCOTTISH-AMERICAN ATHLETIC SPORTS.—The events of the annual spring handicap games of the Scottish-American Athletic Club, held at their grounds last Saturday, were:

Seventy-five Yards Dash—Fifteen first trial heats, with 60 entries. In the second trial heats the list was reduced to L A Stewart, 8½s; W J Crowley, 8½; M J Gilligan; 8½s, and J F Carroll, 8½s. The final heat resulted in a victory for W S Crowley in 8s, with Stewart second and Gilligan third.

Two-mile Walk—Two heats with 21 starters. Final heat won by F Lackenmacher in 16m 46½s.

Half-mile Run—All the runners in the first heat, by mistake, stopped one lap short, the first one to correct the error being W U Roberts, who won in 2m 28s. J Steele, Jr, won second heat in 2m 19s, and W Childs won third heat in 2m 27⅗s. Carroll took the final in 2m 17⅘s.

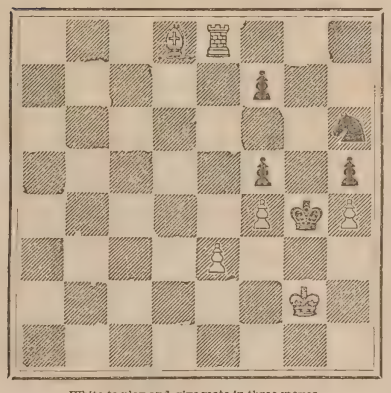
One-mile Walk—Open to members only, and won by F G Fanning, six competitors, in 7m 45½s.

The Game of Chess.

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB, CAFE LOGELING, NO. 49 BOWERY

Problem No. 52.

Motto: XV Amendment.



White to play and give mate in three moves.

Game No. 114.—EVAN'S GAMBIT.

Mr. Orchard, the able editor of the Charleston (S. C.) *News*, publishes Morphy's last games, of which the subjoined is a selection. Of it he says: "A beautiful Evan's Gambit, that was played Nov. 11, 1866, at New Orleans:"

REMOVE WHITE'S QUEEN KNIGHT.

White. Morphy.	Black. C. O. Maurian.	White. Morphy.	Black. C. O. Maurian.
1—P-K4	1—P-K4	16—P tks P ch	16—K tks P
2—Kt-K B3	2—Kt-Q B3	17—Q-B4 †	17—K-Kt
3—B-B4	3—B-B4	18—Q-K R4	18—K-B
4—P-Q Kt4	4—B tks Q Kt P	19—Q tks R P	19—Q-Q3
5—P-B3	5—B-B4 (a)	20—B tks Kt †	20—R tks B
6—Castles	6—P-Q3 (b)	21—Kt-Kt5 (c)	21—B tks P †
7—P-Q4	7—P tks P	22—K-R	22—R tks B †
8—P tks P	8—B-Q Kt3	23—R tks R	23—B tks R
9—P-Q5	9—Kt-Q R4	24—Q-R5 †	24—K-K2
10—P K5	10—Kt tks B	25—Q tks P †	25—K-Q
11—Q-Q4 †	11—B-Q2	26—R-K6 †	26—Q tks Kt (g)
12—Q tks Kt	12—Kt-K2 (c)	27—P tks Q	27—Q B tks P (h)
13—K-K	13—Castles (d)	28—Q-B8 †	28—K-Q2
14—B-K Kt5	14—R-K (e)	29—Q tks R and wins	
15—P-K6	15—B-Q		

NOTES.

(*a*) The leading authorities say it makes no difference whether the B be played to this square or R's 4; but when the Q's Kt is given, the latter move is unquestionably preferable.

(*b*) I have no hesitation in recommending Kt-K B3 here.

(*c*) This certainly cannot be Black's best move; P-K R3 was the safest and best play.

(*d*) Again P-K R3 would have been better.

(*e*) Another inferior move. P-K B3 would have given Black a safe position.

(*f*) An old-time Morphy attack—sacrificing both Rooks, but winning the game.

(*g*) Nothing else is left for him to do.

(*h*) If instead of this Black play 27—P Q B3, the following variations would have ensued:

27—P tks Q	27—P-Q B3	33—Q-K5 †	30—K-B1
28—Q-B5 †	28—K-B2	31—P-Q7 and wins	
29—Q-Q7 †	29—K-K3		

CURSORY JOTTINGS.

—Queen Victoria says that chess is the only game that is entirely free from objectionable tendencies. Her son, Prince Leopold, is a fine player.

—Philip II., of Spain, is said to have conferred the Bishopric of Segorta on Ruy Lopez, a famous chess master, in recognition of his skill at chess.

—Sir Walter Raleigh is reported to have said, "I wish to live no longer than I can play at chess."

—The Glasgow vs. Copenhagen correspondence match games are now sufficiently advanced to become interesting, as may be seen by the subjoined record of the moves thus far made, according to the Glasgow *Herald*:

White. Glasgow.	Black. Copenhagen.	White. Copenhagen.	Black. Glasgow.
1—P-Q4	1—P-K3	1—P-K4	1—P-K4
2—P-Q B4	2—P K B4	2—P-K B4	2—B tks P
3—P-Q B3	3—Kt K B3	3—P-Q4	3—P-Q4
4—Kt-Q B3	4—B-K2	4—B tks Q P	4—Q-K R5 †
5—Kt-K B3	5—Castles	5—K-B	5—P K Kt4
6—B-K B4	6—P-Q3	6—Kt-K B3	6—Q K R4
7—P-K3	7—Kt-K R4	7—P-K R4	7—R-K Kt2
8—B K Kt3		8—R-B2	8—P-K Kt5

—The not wholly unexpected death of Professor Andersen caused Chessdom to weep and mourn over the loss of one of its greatest masters, to whose life-long devotion to Cassia the career of none of his predecessors is comparable. The chess world not only keeps moving, but is an active one withal, so much so that even so sad and distressing an occurrence as that neither impedes nor retards its progress, nor causes Cassia's votaries to forget their present and future duties as true knights. In chess, enthusiasm, sympathy and love go hand in hand, year in and year out.

—The unexpected announcement by Mr. Charles Mosliip that the brilliant career of the *Westminster Papers* is ended with this month's number, chess players universally regard as a calamity, and one that causes them to even forget, for the moment, to mourn for the great Andersen. The decision that thus suddenly consigns the *Papers* to the tomb that it must have eventually reached, in the height of prosperity, usefulness and popularity, is announced with much feeling, and although all regret that it is done, a more fitting time could hardly have been selected. Better now than when the tide of adversity sets in, or the weakness of old age is realized—the last move made, and the inevitable mate, so near at hand, that the resignation must be spoken with the best grace possible. We shall say but little of the *Westminster Papers* as a chess organ—the eleven volumes which the April number completes are a noble and fitting monument to its memory. As a chess monthly it was universally esteemed as the best published. The last number contains the following, with the request, "American papers please copy," which we are not at all disinclined to do: "There is a three-halfpence-a-line man infesting the chess world just now, whose lucubrations upon the subject of chess and chess players would be entertaining if they were not offensive."

—The *Echo* "hears that Mr. Jacob G. Ascher, who recently defeated Captain Mackenzie in a chess tournament at Montreal, will be entertained at a dinner by one of the London clubs on the occasion of his visiting London. Mr. Ascher is a Jew." Considering the mendacious character of this precious piece of information, most people will be inclined to think that the "informer" of the *Echo* is also a member of the only community of persons that ever attempted to make bricks without straw, and that the paragraph is a *Jew d'esprit* prompted by *esprit Jew corps*. But we do not think so. The thing seems to us to be a currish snap at a gentleman by some loafing Gentile, whose characteristics are too contemptible to be described in a phrase or an epithet. During his recent visit to Montreal, Captain Mackenzie played a very large number of off-hand games, occasionally a dozen or so consecutively, and lost, of course, "in clustering battle," a game or two; but he was defeated, in a chess player's sense, by no one, so pass that "informer" on, Mr. Passmore Edwardes. The same person, we should imagine, furnished the *Times* with a masterpiece of ignorant buffoonery, in the guise of an obituary notice of the late Herr Andersen's career. It occupied about twenty lines, and the corrections it provoked required just about as many in the subsequent issues of the "Thunderer."

—Nothing is more democratic than chess. The whole object of the game is to mate (or kill, as the word originally signified) the kings, which is often done by good players in the most red republican style; and the humblest piece, the pawn, may rise to the highest dignity.

—Tamerlane, Henry IV. of France, Charlemagne, Charles XII. of Sweden, Queen Elizabeth, Frederick the Great, and many other sovereigns, were lovers of chess.

—John, son of King Henry, and Fulco fell out at chess, and John broke Fulco's head with the chess board; and then Fulco gave him such a blow that he almost killed him.—*Old Manuscript.*

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

—We cannot attempt to comply with the requests of persons who write for the full names and addresses of the correspondents whose initials appear in this column.

J. B. G., Toronto.—The scores of Oct. 9, 1875, did not reach us.

BLACK BASS, New York.—The black bass open season in New York State opens May 20.

F. W. S.—The Newhouse trap is made by the Oneida Community, Oneida, N. Y. Minnesota pays a bounty on wolves.

A. F. D., Philadelphia.—We regard a double nose in a pointer as a freak of nature, and decidedly against the dog's appearance.

W. L. B., Danville, Ky.—Distemper comes in many forms, each requiring different treatment. We must have symptoms in order to prescribe.

G. W. S., Akron, Ohio.—Your puppy will probably get over his trouble. Feed him stimulating food, and keep him out of doors as much as possible.

J. B. McL., Janesville.—We shall shortly publish a cut of a Dandy Dinmont, together with full description. Do not know of any one in this country having them for sale.

L. M., Salem, Oregon.—Buy Livingston Stone's book, entitled "Domesticated Trout." We can furnish it. Mr. Stone is in charge of the U. S. Salmon Hatchery on the McCloud River, California.

SUBSCRIBER.—I have a lot of silk-worm gut, and find it very brittle. Can you inform me through your paper the best means to make it more pliable? Ans. Soak the gut several hours in strong vinegar.

READER, Newport, R. I.—Can you inform me of the proper bait for land-locked salmon at this or any season of the year? Ans. Artificial flies or worms. They will take any bait which a trout will take.

J. R. H.—Skag is the after keel or deadwood placed under the round-up of a small boat's stern. The term is also applied to designate a piece called shoe bolted to the keel aft to secure greater draught.

MASTIFF, New York.—Would you kindly inform me where I could procure a mastiff and what would be a fair price? Ans. We know of no regular dealers in mastiffs and can only suggest to you to advertise.

D. G. B., Austin, Ill.—Please tell me where to procure a copy of the new circular issued by the G. R. and I. R. R. Co., referred to in your last number? Ans. Address A. B. Leet, at the Company's office in Grand Rapids, Mich.

L. F. N., Salem.—Where can I get "Shooting Simplified," by J. D Dougall? Ans. Address Orange Judd Co., Broadway, New York.

A. B. C., Boston.—What is the title of J. D. Dougall's latest work on gunnery, where can I get it, and what is the price? Ans. We believe the title is "Breech-Loaders." It can be had from Chas. Scribner's Sons, 743 Broadway, N. Y.

T. R. K., Wheeling, W. Va.—A pointer pup has two lumps under neck. Ans. The probability is that the lumps will disappear, but you might put a flax-seed poultice on them. The thinness of your dog must be due to some other cause.

W. B. R., Welland, Ontario.—Give your dog a couple of capsules of balsam of copaiba every day. The discharge may be in the sheath alone, in which case wash it with the following lotion: Sulphate of zinc, 10 to 15 grs.; rosewater, 1 oz.; mix.

C., Statesville, N. C.—I have a pup, Saidie, by Elcho out of Stella. How and where can I obtain information as to the two latter, their pedigree, etc.? Ans. Elcho's pedigree can be obtained from his owner, Dr. Wm. Jarvis, Claremont, N. H. We do not know to which Stella you allude.

A. W. R., Ridge Hill, Mass.—About a week ago my dog was taken sick purging, and since then has become nearly blind; his eyes look smoky. Ans. Change the diet of your dog, and if the purging continues give him a tablespoonful of the following night and morning: Castor, oil, 2 oz; tincture of opium, 1 oz.; mix.

W. A. McG.—Best way to learn how to sail a catboat is to take an experienced hand out with you. From him and actual experiment you can learn more in half an hour than you can from books. If you want to read up upon boat sailing generally, Kemp's "Manual" is the best book published on that subject, price $3.50. Can obtain it for you.

COCK FIGHTER, Charleston, S. C.—We must protest our utter ignorance of all rules of the cock-pit. Had we ever investigated the laws governing the handling of fighting cocks, or were we in any way familiar with the usual mode of procedure in such gatherings, we should be happy to answer your queries. As it is, we know nothing of cock-fighting rules, and what is more, we do not care to learn anything about them.

F. D. B., Mt. Morris, N. Y.—It has been asserted that no white man was ever far enough north to see the nest, egg or young of the wild goose (common). I wish more light. Will you please give us their nesting-place, or where they rear their young? Ans. Wild geese breed in considerable numbers within the limits of the United States. We have frequently seen nests and young on the Missouri River, and in other parts of the West.

J. A., Hoboken, N. J.—1. I own a pair of Irish water spaniel pups. Their father and mother, both imported, took two first prizes at the W. K. C. show, 1875, and first and second prizes, 1873. If I line the bitch with a first-class Irish water spaniel dog, what ought I to get for the puppies? 2. Could I put my dog to his sister's pups without any harm? 3. Can you tell me of a good book to train my dogs by? Ans. 1. About $25 each. 2. Yes. 3. "Sportsman's Gazetteer."

W. R., New York.—I have been feeding my dog for the last month on Spratt's biscuit, mixed with oat meal. He seems to be in pretty good health, but his nose is always hot and dry. Do you think that the oat meal given him every day with the biscuit is too heating, and if so, is Spratt's biscuit alone sufficient to keep a dog in good health? How many of the biscuits should be given to a dog when not in exercise, and fed once a day? Ans. Feed the biscuits alone, giving three each day.

F. B. M., Luling, Texas.—1. What is a skeleton breech? 2. My dog, when over-heated, jumped into the river, and had a fit; what do you think caused it? 3. My Borden shell burst in the plating; what caused it to give way? Ans. 1. The metal heel plate or base of the stock which exists merely at the edges all around, and the wood checkered inside the metal. 2. Jumping in the water when over-heated, and he is not likely to have them again, except under similar circumstances. 3. They were poorly plated.

E. A. M.—A catboat's sail is like an ordinary mainsail, being fitted with boom, gaff and hanks on the mast. A lug sail has a yard along the head, projecting from one quarter to one-third its length forward of the mast. No boom nor hanks nor lacing around the mast. A standing lug has a boom in addition. Lugs are hoisted by bending on the halliards to the yard, or better, to a traveler or iron ring around the mast, the yard being hooked to the ring. In ordinary lug the tack is lashed down to the mast or thwart.

J. S., St. Paul, Minn.—For miscellaneous shooting, where one is liable to meet both large and small game, which would you recommend, the Shelton auxiliary rifle barrel, or the Baker three-barrelled gun? Ans. Both are excellent. Our choice would depend upon which predominated, the large or small game: if the latter, the Shelton auxiliary. If liable to jump a deer or a bear in cover at any moment, the Baker would have the preference, since no time would be lost, as there would be in adjusting the auxiliary barrel to your gun. For open ptairie shooting the Shelton would obviously be preferable.

F. L., Alpena.—A gentleman here, who pretends to know, says there is no such species of duck commonly called mallard, except the drake, and that the female is the gray duck. I claim that they are just as much a mallard as the drake, and that the gray duck is a species in itself. Am I right or wrong? Ans. We would answer your question with a word if we knew what you meant. The female mallard is entirely different from the drake in color, as you can see by looking at any flock of domestic ducks. The gray duck is a different species, belonging to another genus, and is, of course, very different from the female mallard.

AMATEUR, Cedarville, Ohio.—Would you kindly give me the proportions of a bass fishing rod that is well balanced, etc; to be about 15ft. long, and to be made of ash, with lancewood tip? Give length of each joint, and circumference of each where joined, with size and taper of but piece? Ans. A rod of two joints ash and tip of lancewood weighing about 2 lbs., fifteen feet in length, and tapering symmetrically from about ¾ of an inch diameter at the reel seat to almost a point at tip is an approved rod. Better buy Hallock's "Sportsman's Gazetteer," which devotes a very considerable space to bass rods, tackle, reels, artificial flies, methods and places for fishing, characteristics of species, etc.

RUFUS, Montreal.—Can you give the address of publishers of maps of Northern Maine and New Hampshire, bordering on Canada, or where such maps may be purchased? Also, please give me the name of a thorough work on Ichthyology, and where it may be procured? I have the "Gazetteer," and want a work that contains an introduction to the science if possible, as well as a book of reference. Ans. Please refer to the Bibliography of your "Sportsman's Gazetteer" for numerous works on Ichthyology. The Fifth Edition, ready this week, contains many additions. Livingston Stone's Appendix to "Domesticated Trout" (a most valuable book, price $1.75,) contains four or five pages of titles of works on Ichthyology, in English, French, and German text. For maps of Eastern Townships apply to Smith & Co., St. Johns, P. Q., or to Roberts & Co., Montreal.

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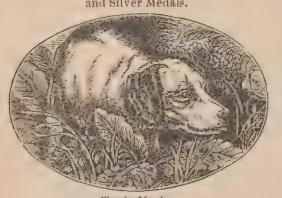

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FOR SALE.—Gordon setter bitch, unbroken; will sell very cheap, or exchange for a good shotgun. JAS. ROY, Brookfield, Ohio. apr17 tf

WILL SELL LOW OR EXCHANGE for a 12-gauge B. L. a fine Irish setter dog, 16 months old, partly broken, dam Loo II., sire Thorsten. J. W. DOWNEY, M. D., New Market, Fred'k. Co., Md. apr24 2t

FOR SALE—A very fine Pointer Dog Puppy. Color, liver and white; one year old. Also, a Cocker Spaniel Dog Puppy, imported stock; color, liver and white, and very handsome. CHARLES DENISON, Hartford, Conn. may1 1t

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FOR SALE—One very fine black pointer dog pup, 11 mos. old, by Phil, Jr., (Colt's Phil—Waddell's Fannie) out of Princess (Dilley's Ranger—Columbus Kennel Club's Fan); one liver and white pointer pup, 9 mos. old, by Phil, Jr., out of Prudence (Warberton's Dandy—Crochett's Moll); two handsome black and tan Gordon setter bitches, 5 mos. old, by Tom (Maj. Stockton's imp. Dash—Horace Smith's Fly) out of Daisy (Marble's Grouse—Thompson's Bess). These pups are all from first class stock, and will be sold cheap. For price, etc., address E. C. ALDEN, Dedham, Mass.; or, Boston & Providence R. R. Freight Dept., Boston, Mass. may1 2t

RATTLER—In the Stud.—Blue belton, Llewellin setter, winner of three bench prizes, by champion Rob Roy, winner of five English field trials, out of the pure Laverack bitch, Pickler. Will serve bitches at $20. Litters warranted. Inquire of L. F. WHITMAN, Detroit, Mich. jan2 tf

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FOR SALE.—Thorough-bred red Irish setter pups, by Champion Elcho and out of Bridget Plunket (Plunket-Sella); dogs, $40; bitches, $30; also a broken red Irish bitch, by Champion Rory O'Moore, $45. Address E. J. ROBBINS, Wethersfield, Conn. mar20 eot

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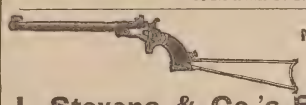

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5	"	1,000	5,000
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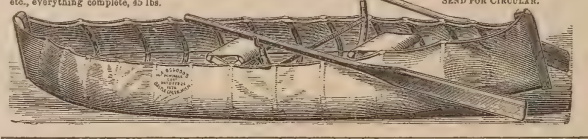

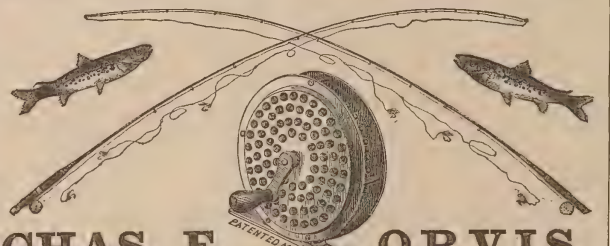

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FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25, 12½ and 6¼ lbs, and cans of 5 lbs. FFFG is also packed in 1 and ½ lb. canisters. Burns strong and *moist*. The FFFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard *Rifle* powder of the country.

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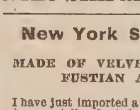

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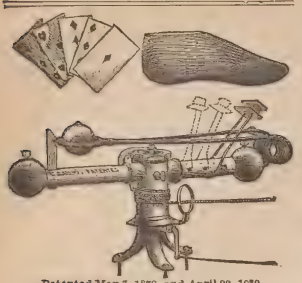

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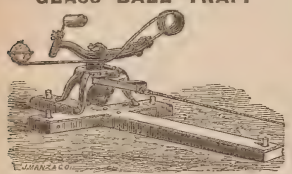

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CAPTAIN BOGARDUS ON TIN-COATED SHOT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

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Greater facilities and greater demand have enabled us to reduce the price of the powder considerably, and the fact that the Government Armory at Springfield is making now all kinds of testing machinery for us will enable us to produce always a uniform, and in every way reliable, article.

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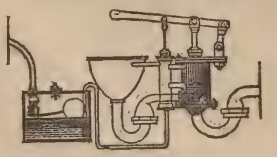

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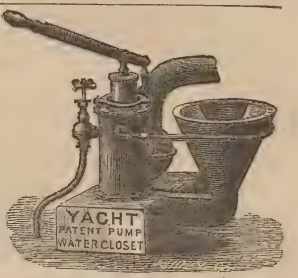

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6 months, $2; 3 months, $1.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1879.

Volume 12—No. 14.
No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

THE WARY TROUT.

Down in the deep
Dark holes I keep,
And there in the noontide I float and sleep;
By the hemlock log,
And the springing bog,
And the arching alders I lie *incog.*

The angler's fly
Comes dancing by,
But never a moment it cheats my eye;
For the hermit trout
Is not such a lout
As to be by a wading boy pulled out.

King of the brook,
No fisher's hook
Fills me with dread of the sweaty cook;
But here I lie
And laugh as they try;
Shall I bite at their bait? No, no; not I.

But when the streams,
With moonlight beams,
Sparkle all silver and starlight gleams,
Then, then look out
For the hermit trout;
For he springs and dimples the shallows about,
While the tired angler dreams.

—*American Turf Register*, 1849.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

Down the Big River—4th Paper.

[CONTINUED FROM APRIL 24.]

WHAT a terribly long State is Illinois! We had started nearly one hundred miles below the northern edge of the State. We had been eight days getting to St. Louis, and it was another full week after leaving that city before our skiff rounded Cairo Point. The interval was quite without interest; but, to convey an idea of what occurs on such a trip, I will transcribe a few notes from my diary:

Monday, June 10—On the Illinois shore here there are no bluffs, but opposite there is a long line of cliff of grayish colored stone. The turkey buzzards begin to be more numerous than the crows, and an occasional eagle is seen. The snipe have all disappeared, at least we have seen none for several days. We do not see so many snakes, either, as we did last week. After a short pull this morning we arrived at a place called Harrisonville, where I mailed a letter. We made fair time during the day, getting below St. Genevieve early and finding a camping place at the mouth of a small slough. In the bluffs just below I noticed some curious natural bas relief work, which seemed from the river to be quite perfect. I noticed several arches, and such which might be mistaken at a distance for the imitation abutments of modern would-be pretentious buildings. There are a great many logs lodged on the sand-bars here and there.

Tuesday—Began the day's voyage by skirting an island close to the Illinois shore. The shute was only five or six rods wide, and the shores were lined with cottonwoods of large size, forming a fine grove. We started up an owl on the island—a medium sized bird of reddish-brown. He kept just out of shooting distance for more than half a mile, and then flew around to the other side of the island and sent us a dismal hoot to let us know of his safe arrival. Just above Chester we passed an odd looking grove. It was composed of bean-pole cottonwoods, and the trunks and branches were so closely woven about with climbing plants as to be completely covered. The St. Mary's River and another smaller stream come in near here (Chester) We stopped at noon to boil coffee at a place where a kind of soft reddish stone cropped out, nearly every piece of which was more or less pitted by rain drops.

Wednesday—Got up stiff and disgusted. Mosquitoes were around all night. Had a good camping place otherwise. To-day has been a miserable one—rainy, windy, uninteresting. We are encamped to-night just below Cape Girardeau in a not very good place, but too tired to look further.

Thursday—Another miserable day.

Friday—Slept under a beech-tree, but it rained all the same, and, as this cheated us out of sleep during the night, we made it up by sleeping in the morning and postponing our journey until night. We are twenty-five miles from Cairo. Found a lot of pennyroyal, and picked a big bunch to rub our skins with as an anti-mosquito cosmetic. Saw here our first ticks—small ones, but vicious looking as those of larger development. Shot a young rabbit and had him for supper, though he was hardly larger than a squirrel. Heard here, also, for the first time, the notes of the "chuck-wills-widow." I at first mistook it for the voice of the whip-poor-will, only one note in the cry being different. Did not see the bird. The city of Thebes is located a mile above us, and Santa Fee is a mile below. The region round about the mouths of the Ohio bears the local nick-name of 'Eygpt,' and as a result (or cause, which?) is plentifully besprinkled with old Coptic names, furnishing a good illustration of the folly of naming localities and places of the New World after those of the Old. As I pass these insignificant villages bearing such magniloquent titles, I cannot help reflecting how our maps are disfigured with such travesties. We have a York, a Rome, a Paris, a Milan, a Dresden, a Carthage, a Cairo, a Thebes and I know not how many more in nearly every State in the Union. Our mountains are inappropriately christened with proper names of persons of note, while insignificant streams immortalize a Smith, a Jones or Robinson. I remember once standing on the summit of a magnificent peak in the Adirondacks which the Indians called Tahowns, but which our map makers must rechristen after the author of the "Army Life on the Border." And where, in the entire list of titles adopted from geographical and biographical gazetteers, can be found three such beautifully appropriate names as those bestowed by the aborigines on our three great rivers: "Misi-sipi," Father of Waters; "Mis-ouri." The Muddy Water, and "O-hi-o" The Beautiful River. Alack! for New-World nomenclature! It was the town of Thebes that called out these reflections. This homonym of the city of a hundred gates contains barely one score of houses, the principal one of which combines in itself a grocery, drygoods, hardware and boot and shoe store.

Saturday—We had intended to travel to-night, and to keep awake I lit the lamp and amused myself by reading Taylor's 'Coming Empire,' a very interesting book. Mr. Taylor's Empire is Texas,

—'That beautiful land,
The far-away home of the tick and the chigger,
Where the centipede crawls o'er the hot burning sand,
And the tarantulas sting both the white and the nigger.'

But it will be a long time before the imperial crown rests on the standards of that thinly populated State. Just as we got ready to start it began to rain again, so we turned in and slept till morning. It rained quite hard before daylight, but so thick was the canopy of beech-leaves over us that we were not wetted in the least. We got up early and went on without breakfast, stopping about noon to partake of a lunch of coffee and crackers. After dinner we passed the Ohio and got a distant glimpse of the city of Cairo. This city is about a mile from the Mississippi on the Ohio. There is a long, low point forming the northern corner of the latter's mouth, and the steamers have to make a wide circuit to get up to the city. This point is uninhabited and so long that even after we had caught a glimpse of the steeples of Cairo we feared we had passed the mouth of the Ohio without seeing it, as we had passed the mouths of the Des Moines and the Illinois. We pulled for nearly an hour, straining our eyes to catch sight of the river before it finally appeared. But at last we came to it and saw it well. And it was well worth all our looking to gaze on its beautiful waters after voyaging for a week on the muddy waters of the Mississippi. Well did the savages name it the Beautiful River. We shot past the southern end of Illinois, and in an instant the green tint of the waters on our left told us the river was there. How beautiful seemed the clear green water! The oar-blades flashed through it, visible to their very tips, as they had not done in any water we had floated in for days. On our right a rushing ridge of ripples of a dirty cast told where the Mississippi's muddy flood was endeavoring to pollute the incoming tide. It was the battle ground where purity and impurity strove for the mastery. West of this ridge all was foul with the mud of thousands of northwestern miles; to the east all was clear and limpid save in spots where the Mississippi, as though unable to meet her antagonist in honorable combat, shoved her dirty undercurrents along the bottom under the Ohio's waters to bubble up in dirty, yellowish-green, poisonous-looking whirlpools. Through many of these the skiff slowly floated, and finally came to where the green water alone was to be seen around us, and we began to rejoice in the prospect of a drinkable fluid to float on. It is a long way across the yawning estuary, longer almost, it seemed, than across the mouths of the Missouri; but we got across it at last, and then, to our disgust, the oar blades disappeared in the yellow waters of the Mississippi, only slightly tempered and toned down by the crystaline purity of its most beautiful tributary. As in most battles between Beast and Beauty, the Beast is triumphant. We passed on and got some ways below Columbus before stopping. Camped in a little bay. The bank close to the water's edge is very muddy, but higher up it is baked hard by the sun. The soil here is a kind of clay. Above Columbus we noticed a long bluff of reddish clay with a substratum of whiter color, and here it crops out again. A few miles below here is a quarry where the clay has been extracted. Close by is a lighthouse, *i. e.*, a post with a board on top on which is stencilled: "U. S. Light-house Establishment." A lanters is hung here every night. These lamps are quite numerous all along the river, and the men who attend them get from ten to fifteen dollars per month per lamp. One man usually attends two lamps

We spread the cover of the boat on the ground and made our beds on it, and for the first time on the trip enjoyed a good night's rest. No mosquitoes bothered us, it was cool enough for comfort, and I was tired enough, after pulling twenty-five miles on nothing but a coffee and cracker lunch, to sleep without a disturbing dream. It was a rare thing in this bug infested valley. This day we have devoted to overhauling our outfit and washing the boat and making ourselves clean after our three weeks' voyage. While at supper, after the close of our labors, a young man came up to light the Government lamp, and we fell into a conversation about our surroundings. Nothing of especial interest, however, was said on either side until he chanced to remark that he would not come into these woods after dark for twice the price paid for lighting the lamps.

"Why?" I asked; "what's the danger?"

"Oh, it ain't safe."

"But why? Are there robbers here?"

"Worse than that—murderers! There are men in these woods would murder a man for a nickel. You've heard of Chalk Bluffs, haven't you? Well, this is the place. There's been heaps of folks murdered here, and not so very long ago, either. I wouldn't want to be caught here after dark, I tell you."

"Can't they put a stop to it?"

"No; at least I reckon not, for the murderers are never caught, and they don't ever know who they are. Some reckon they're niggers, but I think they're tramps from the North. But I must be going. I don't attend the lamps myself. I'm lighting up to-night for my cousin. It's getting dark, and I don't want to be here then. Good evening."

"Good evening."

Well, it certainly might be called Chalk Bluffs if the vast amount of chalky clay around can be taken as a basis for a name; and it is dismal enough, all except the waters of the bay and the immediate shore, to suggest murder or anything else disagreeable. The soil close to the water was mud, dry then, but only wanting a slight rain to render it slippery and disgusting. About four or five rods from the water's edge rose a wooded hillside, down which trickled several small streamlets which furnished us with drinkable water, though slightly impregnated with chalk. The woods on the hillside were thick and tangled and cast a very gloomy shade, in which a nervous imagination might easily locate murderers *ad infinitum*. Our camp was located in about the best spot in the bay—a level spot of about two rods square, of dry mud, with a shelving beach of the same material extending to the water's edge, where our boat was tied to a stump. A large cottonwood was standing not far from the water, and about two rods back of this were several smaller trees, to which on this second night we had decided to hang our hammocks.

At last every task was completed and the last piece of luggage stowed away, and we prepared for bed. Our valises were piled on the ground under our heads, our clothes were suspended from our hammock-ropes, and our pistols were under our pillows. We soon tumbled in, hoping to get another full night's sleep, which would enable us to be up with the sun and off on a fifty-mile pull in the morning. Well, we were up with the sun. Indeed, we were up a long time before the sun dreamed of being up. I had slept for perhaps an hour when I heard Caywood calling out to me in the darkness, and I heard a rustling among the young trees close to his bed. What he said I do not know, but I thought he said "Get your pistol," and my thoughts instantly went back to what the lamp-lighter had told us about the murderers haunting this hillside, and I put my hand under my pillow and grabbed my pistol and prepared myself to resist to the bloody end. At this moment I heard a rushing sound, and in the darkness saw a dim white figure, which I thought must be Caywood, scouting toward the boat with his legs bare and his arms fondly clasping a bundle of clothes. This corroborated my impression that he had been attacked by robbers, and I began to peer through the darkness to discover their whereabouts, when the big rain drops spattering in my face and the two streams of water running down into my hammock—one from the head, the other from the foot—awoke me to a complete consciousness of the true state of affairs. A heavy thunder shower had sprung up, and Caywood, who has a mortal terror of getting wet, had grabbed his clothes and made for the boat. He says that as he started he cried out: "How is this?" and the next moment found himself seated gracefully in the mud and sliding rapidly toward the big cottonwood, which he was forced to straddle to stop his progress. In his flight he dropped his breeches, and this morning they were found half covered with mud and "gorgeous to behold." As soon as I realized what was the matter, I too started for the boat. I seized my pillow and my blanket, and kept hold of my pistol. Unwarned by Caywood's fall, which I had not seen, I "followed suit," but with a higher card. I took one step forward and then a slide onward and downward, and then—just imagine it—with nothing on but a short flannel undershirt, and closely hugging my blanket and pistol and pillow, I sat gently down in the mud, firmly and gracefully; sat for a moment trying to wonder if this was the territory named

by the old savages "the dark and muddy ground" (we were in Kentucky), and then picked myself up and hurried into the boat. During this escapade I dropped my pillow; my blanket was wet and muddy; Caywood had on nothing but his coat and shirt; the boat was half full of water, and the cover was too low to sit upright under, and the seats were too near together to lie down between, and everything we touched was cold and wet and clammy, and we ourselves were somewhat in the condition of clams at the lowest stage of low water. At last we lay down on our backs with our necks poised across the edge of the stern sheets and our legs thrown over the hindmost thwart, and made up our minds to bear it. In this condition we laid till morning solacing ourselves with such parodies as this:

"Oh, ever thus from childhood's days,
Misfortunes have my steps attended;
I never crossed a slippery place
But I was sure to be up-ended;
Ne'er yet my netted couch I've swung
Beneath some young tree's emerald awning
But all the founts of Heaven were sprung,
And I was soaked with rain ere morning."

Such misfortunes never come alone. Misery loves company, and soon the measure of our discomfiture was full. A steamer—one of the largest on the river, the *Belle of Shreveport*—came along, and the swell created by her paddles was proportionately high and heavy. As the waves reached us our skiff began to rock, gently at first, like a baby's cradle, then more fiercely, with sudden stops as she was dashed against the muddy beach; then we could hear the sough of the waves as they broke along the shore. It was pleasant music to me. Oft, when a child, I have listened to the wash of the shore-dashing waves as they beat on the shores of Long Island Sound, and I never hear similar sounds now without pleasant memories being awakened and a sense of delight thrilling my bosom. But presently, when one wave larger than the rest gathered itself into a heap a yard or two distant and broke over the stern end of the boat, covering us like a shock shower bath and filling the boat until it was impossible to lie on the bottom without holding ourselves down, that drove all the pleasant memories out of my head. Ugh! how cold and wet that water was! All that night and most of the next morning the rain poured down in torrents while we lay there like drowned rats, only more wretched and cold and wet. At last, about ten o'clock, it stopped raining, and we crawled to the front of the boat and surveyed the camp. Mud and water were the principal objects visible. Not since old Noah climbed down the flood-soaked sides of Ararat was there ever such a picture of complete drownedness. Our hammocks were hanging there dripping, with our guns at their heads covered with the disagreeable oxide; our shoes were full of mud and water and our breeches were covered with the same material. A repulsive looking object half way down the beach I had some difficulty in recognizing as my beautiful white pillow of last night. Our valises lay in puddles of water with everything in them wet, and all the wood within reach had all the blaze soaked out of it and only the smoke left in. I dislike to confess it, but before we again got everything washed and dried enough profanity resounded through Chalk Bluffs to justify its reputation as a dangerous neighborhood.

Just as we crawled out of the boat a man—the cousin of the boy who had come the night before—came up to take down the Government lamp, and he said, in answer to our inquiries, that nobody had ever been hurt in those bluffs to his knowledge, but that owing to their being so dark and gloomy they were celebrated as a dangerous locality for miles around, and that there was not a boy in the whole country who could be induced to enter them after dark.

GUY RIVERS.

JERSEY SNIPE SHOOTING, PAST AND PRESENT.

MR. EDITOR:

Years ago, when a man could go shooting on our meadows without fear of having his gun knocked out of his hand by a locomotive, and before unlimited co-operative snipe stock companies were formed, there were no better grounds than those bordered by the Hackensack and Passaic rivers. In those days a snipe was a snipe—not a knife-blade, a corkscrew or a gray streak, with a chance of his nibs being at either end. Glorious times were they, indeed, when Herbert and Mike Sandford used to swear that they—the snipe—lit in trees, and enabled the old stagers to make the large bags "we've heerd on." It might be pertinent to ask, "Why don't they do so now?" But the fact is that the snipe of to-day is a degenerate offspring, cast loose upon the world, after being sired by the sharpest kind of blade and dammed by the crookedest kind of streak, a blessing only to powder manufacturers and shot tower proprietors.

When Bill Herbert wrote "Tom Draw's Visit to Pine Brook" he had much to account for. What an inspiring, jolly, life-like sketch it is! How well can I remember reading it over and over when a boy, and in the evening listening, with eyes and mouth wide open, to the old colonel as he told how he and a friend of his killed 102 snipe once on Ford Island! At such times the excitement obliged me to oil my gun, and I really believed that I had been born forty years too late. I cannot say now but that I was right, for in these days what private individual can be successful against large corporations? Even while I write my desk is shaken and my windows rattled by the passing of the vanguard of the Pine Brook W. C. S. S. Co., of Newark, on their way to let loose the dogs of war and to collect their dividend of one-half snipe per man.

Mr. Editor, honestly, have you been on a well written up snipe ground in the year of our Lord, 1879? Business. Ah, yes. Well, I'll tell you, which will do as well. You, of course, know that the best shooting is to be found near a house of public entertainment. I would have you there. Long before dawn reach the meadow, and as the sun and mist arise, you will see seated on logs centering each favorite spot those to the manor born, whose only cry is "Up and at them!" The smell of India rubber boots and great splashings announce the approach of the co-operative snipe stock companies, which, across fence rails, quarter on to the meadows in single file, soon to scatter far and near. For number and variety of dogs the New York bench show is nowhere. Should a dog unfortunately point on the Troy meadows, he will be backed in rotation by other dogs on Ford Island, Leonard Meadows, Pine Brook Flats, and so on down the river to the Big Piece, five miles away. In fact, a dog frequently backs at Little Falls three hours after the dog that made the point has gone home.

When a wild bird is flushed the cry of "Mark! Mark!" resounds along the line through Morris and Passaic counties, informing the inhabitants of Paterson and Morristown simultaneously that a bird is on the wing. At such times good sportsmen can be distinguished squatting down, which enables them to mark the bird's course with great accuracy, and when the armed men get up it reminds one of the rising of the Doones! It matters little where the starved phantom of a bird takes his flight, for he must run the gauntlet of a thousand guns. When the *scaipe*-grace has dodged New Jersey, and the mountains far away are tired of repeating the deafening fusillade which celebrated his departure, the screen of blinding smoke then settles down and discovers the meadows resembling one vast Inferno, the vapors tainted with muttered execrations, and every blade of grass reeking with sulphur and saltpeter, more villainous than one hundred representations of the Black Crook.

This is where we go, and consider it sport!

Should a stranger venture on that unhallowed spot at evening, his unsophisticated eye would at first detect the countless droppings of a great flight of birds, but in reality what he sees are wads, scattered over the green sward as if some mighty game of chance had just ended in a row, and the chips had been left behind uncashed.

And so it is, as year after year rolls on, what with bad laws and laws that have become a dead letter, the speedy extermination is inevitable of this poor, friendless bird on the Atlantic sea-board. Take it here at home. The law of New Jersey prohibits spring snipe shooting after April, and yet, either the ignorance or selfishness of our would-be sportsmen will lead to more birds being killed in May than have been already slaughtered. When the Government decides to put a license on guns, it will take more than one step in the right direction toward game preservation.

EPINS.

TWO FRAGMENTS.

FIRST—THE MARCH TO CAMP.

A STIR at daybreak in a dismal rain! The tents are struck and we are drenched; there is no dry thing to be seen or touched. The monster wagons, schooners of the prairie sea, are freighted, and at the words "Pull out!" the long train falls in line like the uncoiling of a whip-lash to trail along the ground. The road, the teams, the humor of the camp are heavy, and we wind around the base of Turtle Mountain as a lethargic serpent drags its slow length along. We mire down in every sag of the ground, and extricate ourselves but to stick again. Now it is a steep-banked coulée, with a treacherous black streak of mud in the cul-de-sac. A halt on the brink. Down go the men with scythes and axes to mow long grass and hew willow withes and fill the bottomless pit, till we span it with a haystack bridge. "All ready, sir." "Go on!" The wheels are locked, the teamster gathers his off-wheeler's bridle short, and shakes his lead-line to straighten out the swing. With both wheelers on their haunches, down plunges the monster wagon like an avalanche. Axes flash in the air; the lock-chains are knocked from the wheels; the mules flinch for an instant before the final plunge. In they go, the wagon pitching after with a lurch, crunching up to the hubs in the yielding mass; they throw themselves into their collars, and pull through with the energy of desperation, lashed into splendid achievements by the file of sturdy fellows who ply those dreadful black-snakes. They go straining up the steep ascent, to pause for breath on the summit. The next, and the next. But one is not so fortunate; perhaps the load is greater or the lines less skillfully handled. With a fearful lurch the wagon stops, hopelessly tilted to one side, with the team tied up in a kicking, writhing, floundering knot, while the black-snakes hiss in the blue air of blasphemy. "Stuck, by blank, blank, blank!" says the teamster. The traces are slipped, the animals are led out, a fresh, cool team are hooked on and the Rubicon is passed. The train strings out again, this time along a stretch of soggy prairie, and we creep on to camp like autumnal flies upon a gummy window pane.

In camp, who cares for this? The storm and the march are past. We rest on an outlying knoll of the mountain, overlooking a boundless horizon. To our backs, the bold acclivity of the Turtle, which has mantled its shell with verdure during its sleep of ages. In the far west, a faint, green line shows where a fringe of noble trees bedecks the Souris River. The sun sinks to rest in a sea of splendid purple, touching with reddened hand the billows of *cumulo-stratus*, and the scene is bathed in a flood of light. Sunset is below us—seeming at our very feet; and just before the fiery disk had grazed the horizon, it were strange—nay, ominous—to see a shadow steal along the prairie till it rose to wrap us also in its folds. But now to the preparations for the night. The smoke curling sleepily upward; the animals gathered in sixes at the wagon-tongues; the rattling of halter-chains, munching of forage, the mules' tails incessantly switching; knots of men lolling and smoking, taking no thought of this day or the morrow. Then to their blankets, and sleep is the god of the camp, save over yonder, where the big white tent looms up aglow with the bull's-eye, where, with the telescope fixed on the zenith, an astronomer learns from the stars to determine the bounds of two nations.

SECOND—THE BIVOUAC OF DEATH.

Aye, save over yonder again, where in the gloom of the mountain ravine stands the lone tepée. The master of the lodge is gone, but his tent is pitched with all the circumstance of life, the lodge-poles protruding from the summit, like bony fingers pointing significantly upward. The patchwork cover of raw-hide is closed with care around the entrance. He may enter now, if he will, without moving the flap. Before the entrance lies the horse of many a battle, stiff in a pool of blood. Within, disposed in formal order, are the arms and implements, the equipments of the chase and warfare—the knife, the bow and quiver, the saddle, the bridle and the lariat; the beaded hunting shirt and fringed leggings, the head-dress of eagle plumes, the necklace of bears' claws, the scalps of vanquished foe. These were all his once—and why not now? For this is the material embodiment of a faith and system of theology. The mound of earth hard by the tepée holds the visible form—the horse, the lodge and all the paraphernalia are in keeping. The widow crouches by the grave, and all night long the cries of the bird of darkness echo her despairing lamentations; the rest is silence, gloom and fear. But her dim vision reaches into spirit land, beyond the black river, where the ghostly brave on a phantom steed still urges the chase, still conquers his foes on the voiceless shore.

DR. ELLIOTT COUES, U. S. A.

Fish Culture.

WISCONSIN FISH COMMISSION—*Madison, Wis., May* 1.—A meeting of the Commission was held on the 30th ult. There were present Gov. Wm. E. Smith, *ex officio*; Wm. Welch, Madison, President; Moses Hooper, Oshkosh, Secretary; Mark Douglass, Melrose, Jackson County; John P. Antisdel, Milwaukee; Christopher Hutchinson, Beetown, Grant County. After disposing of regular business, the principal object of the meeting was discussed. A fierce war has been raging through the newspapers as to the management of our fish hatchery, near Madison. After a thorough examination of affairs, the present Superintendent, Mr. Welsher, was retained. It is expected that by next fall one million trout will be ready for distribution.

ROVER.

MISSISSIPPI SHAD AND SALMON—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Again, earlier than usual, appears the genius who notes the capture of salmon and shad near Memphis, Tenn. The shad inhabiting those waters is a very old resident, and is familiarly known as the "gizzard shad" (*Dorosoma cepedianum*). He is not very abundant, and bears some resemblance to the fish known here as "skipjack." The salmon was the Ohio River salmon, sometimes known as glass-eyed pike and American pike perch (*Stizostedian americana*). Nothing would afford me more pleasure than to record the occurrence of these species of fish—the genuine shad and salmon—in Mississippi waters; and I verily believe that the establishment of the *Salmo quinnat* in these waters, through repeated annual plantings by way of Springfield, Mo., in the upper waters of the white River of Arkansas, is possible. It is there that suitable conditions for the spawning of these fish can be found, several hundred miles nearer the Gulf than upon any other stream. Plantings further down the stream are exposed to the rapacity of countless schools of game fish, such predatory fellows as the pike-perch above mentioned, the black bass (*Micropterus salmoides*), and the striped bass (*Roccus chrysops*) at a time when the young fish are least able to take care of themselves. It would seem that three to five years of intelligent and faithful effort in the way of planting the fry should solve this most difficult, important and interesting problem.

SALMON ROE.

Mouth of Black River, Ark., April 28, 1879.

CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN TROUT IN EASTERN WATERS.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., April 30, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

About one year ago, at the time of our annual fish planting, this Association was kindly furnished by Seth Green with a few thousand "California mountain trout" fry. After some deliberation a stream not far from town was selected as being the proper place for their deposit. Here they were placed and forgotten, save by a few interested ones. A farmer in town a few days ago, who is somewhat interested in sporting matters, and through whose land the above-mentioned stream flows, told one of our members of a peculiar fish his boy had caught the day before. Suspicions were instantly aroused, and an expert was sent at once with rod and flies to investigate. The result was a half dozen beautiful specimens of genuine California mountain trout, from five to seven inches in length, which were immediately sent to Seth Green, who answered at once as follows:

"The fish were received. I am very much obliged. They are the California mountain trout, eleven months old. When they are two years old they will weigh one pound. You should not take them this year. I am raising 15,000 of the same age, and when they get large enough to spawn we will stock the country fast. Let me know how you took them, and whether there are many in the stream. They spawn in April and should not be taken. Are they gamy on the hook? Yours, SETH GREEN.

"P. S.—Could you take them fast? I have just got through eating the specimens, and they were splendid. S. G."

The success of this effort on the part of the Dansville Sportsmen's Association demonstrates the fact that the California mountain trout can be successfully raised in Western New York at least. Growing as they do very rapidly, and possessing all the gamy qualities of our own splendid brook trout, it is reasonable to suppose that when Mr. Green is able to supply the fry in quantities, the time will not be far distant when the California mountain trout will not only offer great sport to the Eastern anglers, but form a food supply at once delicate and abundant.

H. W. DE LONG, Sec. D. S. A.

Natural History.

THE BITE OF THE SKUNK.

EASTON, Pa., March 17, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Col. Byer's paper on "Skunk Bite," in your March 13 number, is definite and circumstantial. A veteran editor like the Col. knows how to employ his data. It is to be hoped the plainsmen will be stirred up to give their experience upon this subject. It is a part of their faith that it results in rabies. What is wanted are facts, not only the bites that result in hydrophobia, but the bites that do not. The objection to most of the testimony so far is that it is opinionative and comes second or third hand. Col. Dodge is one of the much quoted authorities for the affirmative. He knows *by report* of sixteen cases—every one proving fatal—while he was stationed at Fort Dodge, and quotes Dr. Janeway's report of ten out of eleven cases of skunk bite proving fatal. His only personal experience was with one of his men who had the ball of his thumb badly gnawed by a skunk. This the Col. treated (having no caustic) by washing with castile soap and simple water dressing. The man was with him for over a year afterward and had experienced no ill-effect from the wound. The writer has heard the subject much discussed in Colorado, but taking no notes will not attempt to report the statements. Lieutenant Wheeler, then stationed at Fort Lyon (1875), was the most definite. He was brought up on the plains and his

belief that skunk bite resulted in rabies was pronounced. If this officer will send his experience to FOREST AND STREAM it will be interesting and valuable. B.

PUTNAM, March 18, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I thought perhaps this affair that happened some thirty years ago might amuse some of the readers of your paper. Around my native place on Cape Cod, skunks used to be very thick. My great-aunt Achsah was a powerful woman; she could row cross-handed, dig clams, hold plow, set fence, in fact do the work of an able-bodied man. After Uncle Samuel died she kept a breechy cow that half the time was in her neighbors' gardens, but they suffered in silence rather than get into a row with Aunt "Exey," as we called her. Under the addition of her house one could crawl on their hands and knees; an old hen hatched out a large brood of chickens, and one night Aunt "Exey" heard the old hen squawk. Lighting her lantern, she took a stick and crawled under to see what was getting her chickens. She saw a big skunk with a chicken in its mouth. She crawled up and struck it as hard as she could, and the skunk attacked her. She screamed for help, meanwhile the skunk continued to fight and deluge her until the neighbors came, and we dragged her out as best we could. I was there and helped, and I assure you the perfume was pungent. My aunt could scarcely stand, and was nearly blinded. We got some soap and water and washed her head and arms, and I was obliged to take the shears and cut off all her hair; her hands and face were bitten and bloody. She told me she buried her clothing, but it was a week or so before the perfume was all gone, and she said she should never tackle a skunk again. She lived some ten years after that, but would always get *mad* when any one referred to that skunk fight. I should think this ought to settle the skunk question. W.

BERLIN HEIGHTS, O., March 24, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I read in FOREST AND STREAM of the fatality of skunk bite in the West or Southwest. To-day a young man came to my office who was bitten on the 21st inst. by one; was digging him out and put in his hand to feel the direction of the hole when the skunk caught him by the finger within a half inch of the end. The wound in the ball of the finger had healed, showing only a mark in the cuticle, but the wound where the other tooth entered by the side of the nail was still discharging a peculiar gummy discharge. I read him the article in your issue of March 13 regarding skunk bite, and advised amputation at once or cauterization, both of which he refused to have done. There was lividity extending about one and one-half inches up the finger, but without swelling or soreness or any unnatural feeling, which seemed rather strange. I will keep this case in mind and report the facts regarding it in a month or sooner should there be anything worth reporting. This is the first and only case I have ever heard of in this vicinity. TONIC.

EAST TEMPLETON, Mass., March 31, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have been considerably interested in the discussion of the "skunk question," and, thinking that I may have some evidence in regard to the matter under discussion which may have an important bearing on the case, I take the liberty to offer the following incident, as related by my father, who was at the time the incident happened a resident of the town of Pomfret, Conn: There was, about thirty years ago, a negro family by the name of Malborne, or Malbone, living in the village of Abbington, in the town of Pomfret. One night the father was awakened by the screams of his infant child, who was sleeping in a low cradle in the room with its parents. He immediately procured a light, and discovered a skunk fastened to the child's hand, which had been hanging over the side of the cradle, the animal having made its entrance through the open "cat-hole" in the door. The father killed the skunk, and nothing more was thought of the matter until about two weeks after the bite occurred. The child was taken sick, and died of what the attending physician pronounced to be hydrophobia.

Coincident with the above is the fact, received by me from the same source, that a Deacon Osgood (I think this is the name), living near by, lost two hogs, both dying the same day and about the time of the death of the negro child, being attended with symptoms which were pronounced those of hydrophobia. Whether they were bitten by the same skunk which bit the child is not known. This may meet the eye of some one who can tell more about this case than I can, my father having recognized among your correspondents from that section the names of persons who were living within a few miles of the place where the above incidents occurred at that time, and were well known to him.

CHAS. E. INGALLS.

BLACKSBURG, Va., March 8, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have been interested in the statements of your correspondents about the fatal results of the bite of the skunk, and I think the idea that the bite of this animal, when itself in health, can produce the disease commonly known as hydrophobia, is not well founded. I know from experience the great difficulty of distinguishing between some cases of hydrophobia and some cases of tetanus, and I have no confidence in a differential diagnosis made by an inexperienced physician. It has also appeared to me strange that, although I have lived in a locality where these animals abound, and from having been for years devoted much to the old Virginia sport of "coon hunting," have encountered great numbers of them, I yet never knew or heard of a person being bitten by one; but have known dogs to be bitten and scratched by them hundreds of times, and never saw any bad result of any sort from the wounds. I have twice known the eye of a dog to be put out by having the odorous secretion thrown into it. What I think is a very remarkable fact is, that dogs which have just killed a skunk, and have their heads, faces, necks, and their very noses saturated with this overpowering odor, can yet work out a comparatively cold trail of a raccoon and tree it, which I have seen them do more than once. I have seen it stated as a remarkable fact, that setters or pointers retrieving a bird should be able to point another of the same sort with the dead bird in the mouth. This I have seen often, but it seems to be far less surprising than the fact first stated. M. G. E.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

THE BITE OF THE SKUNK.—I have camped out very often where skunks are very numerous, especially in northwestern Texas. As others who may do so may get bitten by this pest, I here give the best treatment, viz.: At once ligate tightly above and below the wound; if the lips have no abrasions, suck the wound at once, first greasing the lips, if it can be done quickly; continue the sucking for some time until blood ceases to flow, then inject ammonia, which should always be in camp; lastly, not the least important, place a red-hot iron as close to the wound as can be borne, and for ten minutes. MEDICUS.

A PLEASANT ARTICLE.—We notice in *Lippincott's Magazine* for May a delightful article on "Beach Birds," which we are sure will be read with pleasure by all lovers of natural history. It is from the pen of Mr. Nathan Clifford Brown, of Portland, Me., who is well known in scientific circles as one of the most energetic and hard-working ornithologists of the Nuttall Club. We recommend his essay to all bird lovers.

MALE EELS.—We are indebted to Prof. A. S. Packard, Jr., for advance sheets of the forthcoming May *Naturalist*, detailing the discovery of male eels. We shall publish the paper next week.

BEAVERS AND THEIR DAMS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Your contributors, who have had opportunities of observing the ways of the beaver, would confer a great favor on many of your readers if they would describe minutely the habits of that wonderful animal; particularly in the building of his dams and lodges, what sized sticks are used, how laid, etc. I believe very little is generally known concerning these matters, notwithstanding so much has been written. But few persons comparatively have seen even the remains of a beaver dam, as in all the older parts of the country every vestige of them has long ago disappeared, and only the "beaver meadows" are left. I saw an old one in the Adirondacks several years ago, which was still a respectable embankment, thickly overgrown with bushes, except where cut through by the small water-course; but I had no time to examine its structure. Our guide said that when his father first knew the place there were several lodges standing, but they had been destroyed by the cattle. He said they were built of sticks, two or three inches in diameter, laid up like a log house, and gradually drawn in to form a cone-shaped top. In Essex in this State, about twenty years ago, I saw a portion of the remains of one laid bare in draining a cranberry swamp. The sticks of which it was built were from two to three inches thick, and eight to twelve inches long, and appeared to have been laid in tiers crossing each other at right angles, diagonally as to the direction of the dam, thus, XXXX They were soft with decay, but showed the marks of the chisel-like teeth as plainly as if cut yesterday. E. C. Hale, a late contributor, and others, can give us much interesting information on this subject, and I hope will do so. AWAHSOOSE.

Ferrisburgh, Vt., March 8.

Morgan's "American Beaver," published in Philadelphia by J. B. Lippincott & Co., gives very full information on the points referred to by our correspondent, and contains maps and diagrams of many of their dams and other structures.

MORE WICKED SPARROWS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Three weeks ago there were two pairs of bluebirds about the yard, and they took possession of houses; but the sparrows dispossessed them, drove them away, by calling on their friends to the number of twenty. They fought hard, and the bluebirds gave it up and disappeared. A pair of sparrows took one house. The door is very small, and the male can't get in; but it seems to make no difference, and they seem determined to keep house in that box. I don't know which would be the more useful, but I think it too bad that we must lose the songs of the bluebirds for the noisy chatter of the sparrows. I have a little plan which I respectfully submit to all who admire the song birds and wish for the sparrows extermination. If those who rob birds' nests, and call it the study of oology, would confine their study entirely to sparrows' nests for a year or two, I think there would be a notable increase in the number of song birds, and no doubt there would be a decrease in the number of sparrows. Why would not the sparrows' eggs do as well as any others, anyhow? P. G.

Milburn, N. J., April 3, 1879.

THE LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE IN MAINE.—In your issue of April 3 I spoke of a nest and eggs of the great northern shrike, found at Bangor, Me., by Mr. E. T. Bowler, but more particularly called attention to the remarkable statement of the gentleman that the loggerhead shrike was, in summer, the more common of the two, and nested in that vicinity. In the April number of the Nuttall Club *Bulletin* a writer also mentions the occurrence and breeding of the latter bird about Bangor, and mentions that no authentic instance is known of *Lanius borealis* nesting near that city. Since the appearance of the *Bulletin* I have received a letter from Mr. Bowler, who thinks he may have been wrong in his identification of the nest in question, and that it was probably that of *Lanius ludovicianus*. That this is the shrike alone summering in Central Maine is a very unexpected and remarkable fact.

H. A. PURDIE.

ACCLIMATIZATION OF HYENAS.—During the past fall the quarters in-doors assigned to our spotted hyenas (*Hyæna crocuta*) becoming too crowded, I determined to move some of them outside. Taking two old traveling dens, I had them placed on trestles alongside one of the walks, transferred the hyenas and gave them plenty of bedding during the very cold weather, particularly when the thermometer marked 14 deg. below zero, and to-day they seem to be in finer condition than those which were kept in doors. Their coats have become so thick and heavy that several menagerie parties have inquired if they were not a new variety, and remarked that it was a new idea to keep hyenas as one would dogs.

F. J. THOMPSON.

Zoological Garden, Cincinnati, Ohio.

INCUBATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—About the first of March, noticing that the passenger pigeons (*Ectopistes migratoria*) were mating, I procured some small sticks, wove them into small, slight platforms and placed them on some large limbs in the aviary, which has no roof, being simply covered with wire netting. I then took a small quantity of twigs, broke them into short lengths and scattered them on the floor. The pigeons immediately commenced building, and on the third day three nests were completed, a single egg laid in each, and incubation commenced at once. On the 16th inst. snow fell to the depth of six inches, and for several days after the birds were partially hidden by the snow which had lodged around their nests. On the night of the 17th a self-registering thermometer hanging in the aviary marked 14 deg. Far., and on the 25th I found one of the nests deserted, but in each of the others was a fine, well developed squab. On the 28th the deserted nest was again occupied by its original tenants, who are now engaged in making a second, and I hope more favorable, attempt at reproduction. FRANK J. THOMPSON.

Zoological Garden, Cincinnati.

EARLY NESTING OF EAGLES.—On the 16th of January last I saw the female of a pair of bald eagles building, or rather repairing, a nest that was occupied last year by a pair of ospreys. Was not that very early? They seemed to have completed it on the 20th. C. J. SALE.

Essex Co., Va.

KILLED BY TELEGRAPH.—*Byron Station, Minn., March 28.—Editor Forest and Stream:* A dead swan was found by the railroad section men lying under the telegraph wires about a mile from this station this morning. It had flown against the wires and broken its neck. It was a fine specimen of *Cygnus americanus*, weighing 14½ lbs. Have never read of so large a bird being killed by the telegraph wires, although prairie chickens, quails and other small birds are often found on the railroad tracks, killed by the wires. It was rainy and very foggy this morning, which probably accounts for the swan's flying so low. H. W. AVERY.

MORE SOUTHERN WOOD NOTES.

BARTOW, Ga., Feb. 16, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

There is nothing more delightful to me than to watch the peculiarities and habits of certain feathered gentlemen and ladies, whom to know well is a never-ending fund of delight and entertainment.

There is a certain old woodpecker whose age I should estimate to be at least one hundred years, judging from the knowing look of his eye and general veteran-like air which he assumes whenever we meet. This knowing old bird has been much harassed by the pot-metal shotguns of ambitious nigger boys, and he has developed decided mathematical talent; for he knows their range (the guns', not the boys') to an exact certainty.

The first time that I ever saw him he was sitting on an old pine stump, by the side of the road that led to the quail ground. He stood, like a grenadier on guard, until I approached within some forty yards, when, giving a low chuckle of derision, he flew into the very tip top of a tall dead pine, from which secure elevation—secure as to pot-metal guns—he scolded me to his heart's content.

Finding, on intimate acquaintance, that I was quite friendly to birds of his kind, he would sit on his stump, not without casting suspicious glances at my breech-loader, giving me as I passed by friendly glances out of his bright, black eyes and any number of bows from his crimson head.

The general verdict among the blacks is that he is a "witch" bird. That is, that no mortal gun can kill him. Long may he be the "witch" bird of that part of Georgia!

In a low thicket of pines, near which I wander almost every day, there is a large colony of bluejays, whose whole duty seems to be to make as much noise as possible; while one solemn old fellow blows the trumpet in the intervals of the screaming. The birds all flew away when I first walked by the thicket, but, finding that I did not molest them, they returned and we were soon on the very best terms. One morning, as I approached this noisy colony, I was surprised to see them rise high above the pines and then dart back, then rise, with loud cries and screams, very different from their daily notes. I thought that a large cat, which I had seen wandering in a neighboring field a few days before, might be seeking a dinner here, so entered the thicket in order to drive it away. Looking around, carefully, I soon found the cause of the disturbance to be, not the cat, but a huge owl; the terror of all the neighboring hen roosts, and as "rieving" a rascal as Rob Roy McGregor himself. Slipping back quietly I returned home and again entered the thicket well prepared for his owlship. While parting the branches, that I might get a fair shot, I saw one of the owl's legs shoot out like lightning; there was a scream from an unfortunate jay, and a chorus from his more fortunate companions. Not wishing to see any more harm done on my blue favorites I gave the owl a charge of No. 8, at point blank distance, which effectually closed his sanguinary career. On examining the ground under the pine I found the remains of three jays, which had ventured too near the owl and paid for rashness with their lives. Regardless of my presence the brave little jays flew upon their prostrate enemy and pecked him and even followed me for some distance as I bore off the dead robber, pecking at him and heaping insults upon his carcass, thus keeping up the practice of ancient warriors, as told us in the pages of the grand old bards Homer and Virgil.

Nearly allied to the jays, but with more brain, are the crow and jackdaw. Allied, I mean in habits. The same sly, dark ways to accomplish their ends, the same thievish, rascally propensities. Yet, while always shooting the crow, when I have a chance, I must confess to a sneaking fondness for this sable, intellectual bird. A fondness based entirely upon his intellect.

Strange as it may seem to those who are not familiar with crows, this bird is well acquainted with form, and can distinguish accurately between a walking stick and a gun. You may shoulder your cane, you may even point it at him, and he does not stir from his contemplative attitude on the top of the dead pine; but have a gun in your hand and a sudden "change comes o'er the spirit of his dream." With a low, insulting laugh, he flies in a straight line from you. No circling around for him, for he knows that you can shoot on the wing, and he has been well instructed in the laws of projectiles. In fact, I once knew an old farmer in Kentucky, who swore solemnly that he believed that crows on his farm could tell whether he was armed with a rifle or with a shot-gun. Be that as it may, I know that in a country where the rifle is not used you can get within easy rifle shot of them, until they are educated,—say seventy-five yards. When, however, you have killed a few, the sable schoolmasters immediately open a school to explain the difference between a shot-gun and a rifle to the rising generation of young crows. And well do they profit by their instructions, for in vain do you seek to come in range of a crow thereafter with any kind of a gun. Experience is their school, and we whites could profit by their example. Crows are incapable of the most primary mathematical reasoning. They know distance and form, but they cannot count. All through the South they are among the farmer's most inveterate enemies. Nothing can be more laughable than to see one of these solemn birds walking up and down a row of newly planted corn. He turns out his toes with the air of a *petit maître* in the fine gentleman age of England, and, too, with something of his lordly disregard of the rights of others. The farmer sees nothing comic in the crow, but seeks all means for his extermination. The favorite method is to "bait" a place in the cornfield, near thickets or some other convenient blind, for a few days, and then the farmer pours out the contents of his shot-gun upon their devoted heads. When the blind is in the middle of the

field it becomes necessary for two persons to enter it at once, and then one goes away while the other remains. Why? Because, as I said before, crows cannot count, and, in fancied security, they fly down to the rich feast, and find, alas, too late, that their mathematical education has been unfortunately neglected.

Among the most curious of my little feathered acquaintances is a bird of Northern birth. He is widely known among you by the name of bobolink; he is known in the South under the name of "rice bird." Some stragglers with flaming epaulets haunt our mill ponds, and make the summer air full of music with their long-drawn cadences as they swing from some pendant bough. They are known in the South as the "swamp blackbird," and when the darkies shoot into a flock of rice birds and kill the crimson-shouldered ones, they call them "officers." The rice birds are curious in that they develop something of the crow habit of measuring distances. While in Pennsylvania or Delaware, they are known, I believe, as "reed birds." They are then unsophisticated and full of confidence in man, for who would think of shooting a bobolink? They fall by thousands in those States and in the Carolinas, until they acquire a good education, at least as to the range of No. 10 shot. They are called blackbirds in Georgia, and even those who ought to know better are deceived into calling them blackbirds, because a few of those birds are found in every large flock. They post sentinels on some tall tree near by, and then fly down by twenties and thirties, until they have all collected upon the same feeding-grounds. They become very poor just before their migration to the North, and are scarcely eatable. They have a very singular habit, which I have never noticed in any other song bird—a habit of flying up and down like woodpeckers—if it is not a misnomer to call them song birds. Yet it is true; for, well do we know that when the sweet spring shall have burst the icy fetters of the stern winter king, that from the top of flaunting rag weed, or from branch tree swaying in the summer air, the ringing music of the gentle bobolink will be heard from Massachusetts to the vine-clad hills of New Jersey. And right welcome will he be, I trow, to those who live in those Hyperborean regions, for he is the representative of summer. He has been off on his Southern tour, and now settles down to business—the business of rearing young bobolinks to become the prey of Pennsylvanian and Southern epicures.

There is another bird which you gentlemen of the North never see in their full perfection—the robin. This gay little bird never, to my knowledge, builds in the South. That it breeds by many thousands in Kentucky I well know, for they are found in that State (the young birds) about the time of the ripening of May cherries, fully able to fly and take their share of the dainty fruit. They are very fine eating, chiefly because they are young birds; but to find them in their full perfection—fat, tender and juicy—you must come south. They feed, at this season of the year chiefly upon the berries of the black gum, or the berries of the China tree, and become robust, burgher-like citizens, with large corporations. But poor robin often pays full dear for his gluttony; for after gorging himself to repletion with China berries, he becomes drunk, and falls an easy prey to the juvenile darkies, who lie in wait for him when he falls. Whether the intoxicating properties of the China berry lies in the seeds, or in some alcoholic fermentation which the juice inclosed in the skins may have undergone, I am unable to say. I know that the birds are not poisoned, for they recover from the effects of their debauch in a few hours, and again look upon the China berry and rejoice in another *symposium*. They can be killed by hundreds, for they are gluttonous feeders, and look with great indifference upon their slaughtered companions.

Of all the birds that I have named the jay is the only one that breeds among us. An occasional woodpecker, forgetful of his family traditions, or seduced by pleasant surroundings, will establish himself and rear a small family. But the crow, the bobolink and robin redbreast, all fly back to their Northern homes on the approach of spring. No one who has ever traveled through our vast pine forests in the summer can help noticing the almost utter absence of bird life in their silent, sombre shades. I attribute this to the absence of insects and worms: I know no other cause. ST. CLAIR.

NOTES ON THE CARIBOU.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

This interesting animal has three marked peculiarities, which distinguish it from its cousins, the moose and deer—the prevalence of horns on the head of the females, the disposition to remain in herds, or rather families, throughout the year, and the total absence of any propensity to "yard." To these might be added, perhaps, a fourth—the ability to either trot or bound, according to the state of the snow or character of the ground, and to keep up either gait for an almost indefinite length of time. Its trot, when viewed at right angles to the animal's course, is, to a true sportsman, a soul inspiring sight. There is a springiness and appearance of absolute freedom in it, as if the creature spurned the earth it trod on, and could, if it chose, mount into space. When viewed from behind it has an awkward appearance, the animal lifting its hind legs in a manner difficult to describe.

The caribou's roving propensities render still-hunting it the most uncertain of all pursuits, the hunter often patiently unwinding the net-work of tracks where the herd had been feeding for a few days, for hours, only to find at the conclusion that it had departed for another field of operations, perhaps twenty miles away. When the animal is moving there is very little dallying between the points; a convenient twig is sometimes plucked, or a tempting bunch of moss hastily swallowed, but it is a hopeless task to attempt to overtake them if they have a few hours' advantage in the start. One of their favorite bogs presents a curious spectacle when covered with two or three feet of snow, after a visit from a family of caribou. It is completely honeycombed with innumerable pits, which they shovel out with their broad fore-feet with the greatest facility, and the surface of the snow is covered with moss which they tear out in tufts, and from which they select a small portion, leaving the remainder to be scattered over the snow by the wind. The whole ground looks as though an army of laborers had been at work with spades.

It is not to be inferred that all the females bear antlers. In my experience, antlered does have been the exception rather than the rule; still they are sufficiently common not to excite surprise. When present the horns are much smaller than those of the male, mostly without prongs, and frequently unequally developed. The antlers of the male resemble those of the elk in their general formation, except that the ends are palmated instead of pointed. Each family has a leader—invariably the strongest and ablest male. When from old age or any other cause, he is unable to maintain his supremacy, and is defeated by an ambitious rival, eager to gain the leadership, he is at once ignominiously expelled, and never thereafter re-enters the herd, but always remains in their vicinity, hardly ever coming nearer than a quarter of a mile, and sometimes remains a day or two on the old feeding-ground after the herd has left it.

These individuals are so exceedingly watchful and wary as to render still-hunting them successfully an almost hopeless task. It is very seldom that all conditions are favorable for catching caribou on snow-shoes When the snow is sufficiently firm to give good footing, then it will also bear the caribou, whose immense feet and ability to lay down their hinder legs from the gambrel joint, like a rabbit, enables them to shuffle off on a crust which will hardly bear a dog. And when the snow is deep and soft, they relieve each other regularly, the leader when exhausted stepping to one side and falling in the rear, the next taking the lead, and so on, in regular succession. When overtaken by dogs they go to each other's assistance, and woe to the luckless canine who has the hardihood to attack a herd of caribou. I have seen several which paid dearly for their temerity. The only time when they can be said to be completely at the mercy of the hunter is when the snow being very deep and light, a hail and rain storm comes on, freezing on the surface as it falls, and forming a "glass crust." Then they are completely helpless, and may be slaughtered at leisure; but this does not occur once in a decade, and many years' observation has satisfied the writer that they need no protective enactments, but are abundantly able to take care of themselves, and will increase and multiply in spite of all the men, dogs and guns that can be brought to bear upon them. The flesh of the caribou is somewhat coarse and dry, is seldom fat or in very poor condition, has a crisp, mossy flavor, seldom offensive to "city chaps," while the peculiar flavor of "moose meat" can be tolerated by about one in four of those unaccustomed to its use. PENOBSCOT.

DOMESTICATION OF QUAIL.

STANFORD, Ky., March 1, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Within the past few months I wrote you an account of the domestication of quail in our county by a family whose assurances, to the writer, need no corroboration. So far as I have heard expressions from individuals who have never seen it, the domestication of quail is pronounced an absurdity—an impossibility; but I have seen it within the last ten days, though I have had no doubt as to the facts furnished FOREST AND STREAM upon the authority of my friend, Frank Howard, whose mother succeeded in her first attempt at their domestication. I spent the night of the 20th ultimo at Col. Howard's, fifteen miles southeast of this place, and after dark was conducted by the light of a lantern to the hen-house, where I saw the surviving brace of cock quails comfortably and contentedly perched upon the roost erected for the chickens. They were in the midst of the bantams, beside the parent hen. At 7 o'clock next morning, after the chickens had flown from their roost and were feeding about the yard, the quails remained. What sportsman ever thought of a quail roosting elsewhere than on the ground? Mrs. Howard told me that she set the hen in a box, out of which the little fellows were unable to dart before they had become accustomed to her presence and attentions, and had learned the language of their foster-mother. Afterward they were no more trouble than the ordinary barn-yard fowls. Three of the five raised to full growth were seized and carried off by hawks, the family thinks, as Mrs. H. witnessed the carrying off of the third by a villainous blue-winged hawk—next to foxes, the greatest destroyer of our quails. Mrs. H. did not deny that tears involuntarily followed a realization of her pet's unhappy fate. It is her intention to attempt raising one or more broods the following season, if successful in procuring eggs, and she hopes to find the nest of a partridge, as a flock frequents the farm. I have been promised a report of progress, and the readers of FOREST AND STREAM may expect to be advised, *Deo volente*. Col. Howard is connected with the firm of R. L. White & Co., of Louisville, Ky., and his genial countenance is as familiar to the frequenters of Main street as is the Custom House to importers. Any skeptical reader can have the foregoing verified by interviewing the Colonel. J. T. BONON.

THE FISHER AND THE "BLACK CAT."

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Your correspondent, "S.," in his entertaining story, published in your issue of the 13th inst., speaks of a full grown fisher in Michigan as weighing only twenty pounds, while those in Maine weigh forty pounds. The hunters and trappers of the latter State, as a general rule, speak of two varieties—the fisher and the black cat, the latter usually weighing about twenty pounds, and the former about thirty pounds. The smaller animal is much the darker in color, there being usually a considerable admixture of dark gray about the fore-shoulders and neck of the fisher. They also travel very differently, the black cat showing only two feet in its jumps, precisely like the weasel and mink, while the fisher invariably shows three—the rear and forward track being in the line of its course, and the middle one placed two or three inches outward, alternately to the right and left. Their skins are frequently quoted separately on the fur lists, one bringing a third more than the other; but notwithstanding all the points of difference, as I never in my life saw a female fisher, nor a male black cat, I have naturally come to the conclusion that they are merely male and female of the same species. Some trappers strenuously combat this idea, while others are disposed to admit its truth, but I think investigation will prove it to be correct. In regard to the 8½-lb. animal spoken of, no such a variety exists either in Maine or Canada, and it is probably a mistake or a misprint of one writer's works, copied by others. As far as its name, which "S." thinks such a misnomer, there is ample reason that it should bear it. It is not a water animal in the sense that otter and mink are, it is true; but when the smaller trout streams are so shrunken by drought that their inhabitants are forced to collect in the deepest pools, it is then that the fisher is exceedingly active and destructive, almost as much so as the animals named above. Luckily, they are not very plentiful, owing to the facility with which they are trapped, advantage being taken of their well-known habit of always crossing streams or roads at certain points, and when these become known to trappers, a well-baited trap in the immediate vicinity is sure, sooner or later, to intercept them. PENOBSCOT.

ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 3.—One water snake, *Tropidonotus leberis*; one lizard; one brown snake, *Storeria dekayi*; two bald eagles, *Haliœtus leucocephalus*; two great blue herons, *Ardea herodias*; one black snake, *Ecsenion constrictor*; one hog-nosed snake, *Heterodon platyrhinos*; one corn snake, *Coluber guttatus*; one garter snake, *Eutœnia sirtalis*; one chain snake, *Ophibolus getulus*, var.; one gray squirrel, *Sciurus carolinensis*, all presented; one loon, *Colymbus torquatus*, purchased; one little brown bat, *Vespertilio subulatus*, captured in garden.

ANIMALS RECEIVED AT CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 4.—One thrush, *Turdus musicus*, hab. Europe; one one-colored solitaire, *Myadestes unicolor*, hab. Central America, presented by Mr. John Sutherland, N. Y. City; one Florida gallinule, *Gallinula martinica*, presented by Mr. Chas. Cashman, N. Y. City; two polar bears, *Ursus maritimus*, placed on exhibition; one collared pecary, *Dicotyles tajacu*; two brown capuchin monkeys, *Cebus fatuellus*; one bonnet monkey, *Macacus radiatus*; six bullfinches, *Pyrrhula rubicilla*; all purchased. W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

—We have received a copy of a book, "All about Washington Territory, published at Seattle, Wash. Ter., by M. Choir. Price, $1. We are informed by the publisher that he answers all letters of special inquiry about that country, reliably, free of charge, to all subscribers.

"A Week in Lapland" does not deal with a certain country in Europe. It is descriptive of a six days' go-as-you-please match at Gilmore's Garden.

The Kennel.

BOSTON DOG SHOW.

BOSTON, May 6, 1879.

THE Second Annual Dog Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club opened at the Music Hall, in this city, this morning, under the most flattering auspices. There were 523 enteries and the list comprises very many celebrities. The interest in the show appears to be widespread, and the prospects are that the show will be a financial success. Many prominent breeders and sportsmen are present from various parts of the country. The judging is being done in public in Bumstead Hall, underneath the main hall. No such judging ring has ever before been seen, as the hall is almost circular in shape with seats rising tier above tier, so that a large audience can be present and witness the judging. The gentlemen filling these responsible and usually thankless positions are: For the sporting classes—Mr. Chas. H. Raymond, of Morris Plains, N. J.; Dr. Wm. Jarvis, of Claremont, N. H., and Maj. Jno. M. Taylor, of Lexington, Ky. For non-sporting, Mr. Jas. B. England, of Philadelphia. The judging was commenced about noon, and we give below the list of awards made up to the time of sending this dispatch. All of the open classes have filled well, but the champions are not numerous, there being only Mr. Smith's brace, Leicester and Paris, in the English setter dogs and the same gentleman's Dart, with Mr. Forsaith's Di in the bitch class. In the champion Irish setter classes there are 9 entries, but of these Elcho, Berkely, Loo II. and Duck are not competing. Of champion Gordon setters there are 4, and of pointers 7. To be in a champion class at this show, however, a dog must have won two first prizes or have competed in a champion class. The following is an abstract of the number of entries in each of the open classes:

Imported English setters, dogs 15, bitches 17, puppies 6; native English setters, dogs 40, bitches 20, puppies 20; imported Irish setters, dogs 15, bitches 7, puppies 9; native Irish setters, dogs 14, bitches 7, puppies 5; Gordon setters, dogs 16, bitches 11, puppies 10; pointers, dogs over 55 lbs., 14, bitches 8; under 55 lbs, dogs 10, bitches 11; pointer puppies 10; Chesapeake Bay dogs 2; Irish water spaniels, 3; other retrieving water spaniels, 5; cocker spaniels, 9; other field spaniels, 7; foxhounds, 11; beagles, 4; fox terriers, 18; greyhounds, 2; Scotch deerhounds, 3; mastiffs, 3; St. Bernards, 26; Newfoundlands, 4; Ulm, 2; coach dogs, 5; collies, 17; bull dogs, 3; bull terriers, 17; pugs, 11; black and tan terriers, 4; Skye terriers, 4; rough-haired terriers, 2; Dandie Dinmonts, 1; Yorkshire terriers, 17; toys, 1; Blenheim, King Charles or Japanese, 9; Italian greyhounds, 8; miscellaneous, 6; trick dogs, 3; yard-broken dogs, 16.

For the special prizes there are 161 entries. Among the principal exhibitors are Mr. L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, Canada, who has Leicester, Paris and Dart; the St. Louis Kennel Club with the pointers Bow, Faust and Clytie; the Toledo Kennel Club with a kennel of Gordons headed by Grouse; the Baltimore Kennel Club with Derg and other red Irish setters, etc., etc. The entries in the English setter classes are, as a rule, very fair; so are the pointers and Gordons. The Irish setter classes do not contain many fine specimens, although there are some very handsome puppies exhibited. Some of the non-sporting classes are very good, but the judging of these did not commence until evening.

The following awards were made this afternoon: Champion English Setters—Dogs, Paris, L. H. Smith; bitches, Dart, same owner. Imported English Setters—Dogs, first, Dash III., Harvard Kennel Club; second, Coin, J. E. Long; v. h. c., Royal Duke, H. S. and S. C. Magraw; h. c., Hamlet, Harvard Kennel Club; Lelaps, F. Sumner; c., Warwick, H. C. Ganse. Bitches—first, Countess II., Harvard Kennel Club; second, Ollie, H. W. Ganse; v. h. c., Belle, H. W. Ganse; h. c., Rose, J. N. Dodge; Vesper, H. J. Terry; c., Gipsey Girl, A. D. White. Puppies—first, Nix, W. E. Sessions. Native English Setters—Dogs, first, Ray, E. Orgill; second, Fred, A. W. Gore; v. h. c., Daniel Webster, G. A. Thayer; h. c., Grouse, D. P. Waters; c., Jocko, E. King. Bitches—first, Moll, L. F. Whitman; second, Abbey, E. C. LaMontague; v. h. c., Bessie, H. B. Richmond; h. c., Fannie, H. Elliot; c., Freeze, P. S. Roberts. Puppies—first, Beacon, Baltimore Kennel Club; h. c., Blast, H. W. Ganse; c., Gipsey, A. W. Gore.

ENTRIES.

DIVISION A.—ENGLISH SETTERS.

Class 1—Champion English Setter Dogs—Leicester and Paris, L H Smith, Strathroy, Ont; Lark, P H Morris, New York.

Class 2—Champion English Setter Bitches—Dart, L H Smith, Strathroy, Ont; Di, Fred A Forsaith, Kittery, Me.

Class 3—Imported English Setter Dogs, or their progeny of the first generation—Drake, Dash III. and Hamlet, Harvard Kennel Club, Cambridge, Mass; Wagner, Frank L Barnes, Auburndale, Mass; Royal Duke, H S & S C Magraw, Colora, Md, Lelaps, Franklin Sumner, Milton, Mass; Pontiac, John C Higgins, Delaware City, Del; Jake, Capt A L Emerson, York, Me; Fenn, Irwin & Waddell, Topeka, Kan; Frank H, Lincoln & Hellyar, Warren, Mass; Thunder, J J Snellenburg, New Brighton, Penn; Ranger, A E Godeffroy, Guymard, N Y; Coin, John E Long, Detroit, Mich; Warwick, H W Gause, Wilmington, Del; Star, John A Loring, Boston.

Class 4—Imported English Setter Bitches, or their progeny of the first generation—Countess II., Harvard Kennel Club, Cambridge, Mass; Pearl, Isaac Fiske, Worcester, Mass; Cornelia, L Schuster Jr, Philadelphia; Nell, Paul Temple, Boston; Zell, A W Cushman, South Braintree, Mass; Gipsy Girl, A D White, Boston; Bute, H F Deane, Boston; Petrel and Petrel II., John C Higgins, Delaware City, Del; Mollie, H M Quimby, Worcester, Mass; Pearl, L H Smith, Strathroy, Ont; Rose, J N Dodge, Detroit, Mich; Peeress, J J Snellenburg, New Brighton, Penn; Rhoebe, John A Loring, Boston; Belle and Ollie, H W Gause, Wilmington, Del; Vesper, H J Terry, Palmer, Mass.

Class 5—Imported English Setter Puppies, under 12 months—Gladstone II, Isaac Fiske, Worcester, Mass; Countess Lill and Count Dan II., John C Higgins, Delaware City, Del; Nix, Waldo E Sessions, Worcester, Mass; Fanny, Meer Marsh, Boston; Waep, W Talman, Providence, R I.

Class 6—Native English Setter Dogs—Royal Ben, T T Sawyer Jr, Boston; Duke, Edwin N. Haines, Lynn, Mass; Fred, Avery W Gore, Boston; Dandy, Attia Hardy, Brookline, Mass; Ned, W S Draper, Boston; Daniel Webster, George A Thayer, Boston; Buff, John J O'Brien, Boston; Mars, S Kneeland Jr, Boston; Rex, Charles W Copeland Boston; Tort, N L Lafrenure, Boston; Don, David O Ives, Salem, Mass; Spy, J F Head, Boston; Sancho, Frank Fallon, Boston; Beppo, J D Williams, Boston; Marquis, Franklin Nourse, Lawrence, Mass; Dash, Isaac W Thrasher, Fall

River, Mass ; Vila, Amion O Cheevers, Providence, R I ; Colonel, J D Gould, Boston ; Dash, Charles M Carleton, M D, Norwich, Conn ; Boss, J F Brown, Chelsea, Mass ; Dan (formerly Sam), D F Wilbur, Brockton, Mass ; Terry, Ward McAllister Jr, Newport, R I ; Marina, Charles E Cunningham, Boston ; Grouse, David P Waters, Salem, Mass ; Sport, J J Scanlon, Fall River, Mass ; Dash, Everett M Erskine, Boston Highlands ; Delta, J E Eveleth, Brookline, Mass ; Nat H, W Tallman, Providence, R I ; Stanley, Alfred Schnaebel, New York ; Duke, Sport and Jeff, T M Aldrich, Providence, R I ; Put, S T Hammond, Springfield, Mass ; Fred, Andrew S Mitchell, Haverhill, Mass ; Shot, F M Ware, Boston ; Jeff, G H Lyman, Boston ; Jocko, Edward King, Taunton, Mass ; Ray, Edmund Orgill, New York ; Sulk, Bayard Thayer, Boston ; Spy, Miss Alice P Bedlow, Newport, R I.

Class 7—Native English Setter Bitches—Fly, George H Hitchcock, Quincy, Mass ; Jenny, Edwin Roswell, Lynn, Mass ; Abbey, E C LaMontagne, New York ; Freeze, Paul S Roberts, Natick, Mass ; Fanny, Robert Elliott, North Andover Depot, Mass ; Betsy, George Dale, Fall River, Mass ; Sart and Meg, Samuel Scranton, Olneyville, R I ; Daisy Lincoln, John C Higgins, Delaware City, Del ; ——, Walter F Peck, Salem, Mass ; Jessie, J E Eveleth, Brookline, Mass ; Bessie, Homer B Richmond, Lakeville, Mass ; Smut, T M Aldrich, Providence, R I ; Jennie, W Tallman, Providence, R I ; Mell, L F Whitman, Detroit ; Cosette, Robert Long, Boston ; Cleopatra, T H Flinn, Dorchester, Mass ; Pet and Bess, Stephen G. Currier, Beverly, Mass ; Luna, E H Lathrop, Springfield, Mass.

Class 8—Native English Setter Puppies under 12 months—Gipsy, Avery W Gore, Boston, Prink and Rags, Ethan Allin, Pomfret Centre, Conn ; Cremorne, E C La Montague, New York ; two puppies, Edward J Forster, M D, Boston ; Busy Body, Mrs M F Deane, Boston ; Shot, F A Daniels, South Boston ; Floss, S H Briggs, Boston ; Grouse Dale, John B Goodwin, Norwich, Conn ; Geneva, M K Cowing Jr, Providence, R I ; Smoke, Wm Borrowscale, Boston ; Rufus II., Henry Smith, Boston ; Prince, J W Webb, Boston ; Bevis, T W Eastman, Portsmouth, N H ; Clio, Jno S Sides, Portsmouth, N H ; Beacon, Baltimore Kennel Club, Baltimore, Md ; Buddhist, H F Deane, Boston ; Blast and Brant, H W Gause, Wilmington, Del ; Lord Beaconsfield, E H Gilman, Detroit, Mich.

DIVISION B.—IRISH SETTERS.

Class 9—Champion Irish Setter Dogs—Berkley, John Fottler Jr, Boston ; Elcho, Dr Wm Jarvis, Claremont, N H ; Rory O'Moore, W N Callender, Greenbush, N Y ; Ben, G W Ogilvie, Des Moines, Iowa ; Race, E C Waller, Chicago, Ill.

Class 10—Champion Irish Setter Bitches—Loo II. and Duck, John Fottler Jr, Boston ; Red Rival, Lincoln & Hellyar, Warren, Mass ; Fly Fly, H W Gause, Wilmington, Del.

Class 11—Imported Irish Setter Dogs, or their progeny of the first generation—Jo, Toledo Kennel Club, Toledo, Ohio ; Kite, W C G Salisbury, Boston ; Smuggler, J W Sprong, Albany, N Y ; Sligo, George P Anthony, Providence, N J ; Elcho III., A Nelson, Portsmouth, N H ; Startle, Wm Munroe, Boston ; Dick, James O Knapp, Newburyport, Mass ; Pat, W Tallman, Providence, R I ; Snap, Charles Carpenter, Providence, R I ; Dash, Lincoln & Hellyar, Warren, Mass ; Shot, J S Cunningham, Dorchester, Mass ; Derg, Baltimore Kennel Club, Baltimore, Md ; Bob, E F Stoddard, Dayton, Ohio ; Don, H W Gause, Wilmington, Del.

Class 12—Imported Irish Setter Bitches, or their progeny of the first generation—Doll, Toledo Kennel Club, Toledo, Ohio ; Ruby, Capt A L Emerson, York, Me ; Flora and Phantom, Lincoln & Hellyar, Warren, Mass ; Friend, E F Stoddard, Dayton, Ohio ; Moya, A E Godeffroy, Guymard, N Y ; Kelpie, H W Gause, Wilmington, Del.

Class 13—Imported Irish Setter Puppies, under 12 months—Elsie, John H Dussault, Somerville, Mass ; Claremont, Alexander Pope Jr, Boston ; Doc, Malcolm C Green, Boston ; May, J A Rockwood, Boston ; Dash Elcho, Joseph L Lock, Portsmouth, N H ; Rover, Capt A L Emerson, York, Me ; May, J W Bell, York, Me ; Acho, James Carroll, Portsmouth, N H ; Brockton, W Tallman, Providence, R I.

Class 14—Native Irish Setter Dogs—Richard Casho, G W Townsend, Philadelphia ; Dandy, T F Smith, Boston ; Pat, W E Davis, Boston ; Tom Moore, E T Flanagan, Boston ; Don, A L Tribble, Plymouth, Mass ; Duke, Stephen J Salmon Jr, Boston ; Guy Mannering, Miss Viola Ryan, Dorchester, Mass ; Frank, Thomas M Marshall Jr, Cambridge, Mass ; Cole, Everett Smith, Portland ; Shot, R C Sargent, Boston ; Dick, Adolph Nelson, Portsmouth, N H ; Larry, C S Keller, Washington, D C ; Birch, L Frank Drake, Stoughton, Mass ; Arlington, Lincoln & Hellyar, Warren, Mass.

Class 15—Native Irish Setter Bitches—Nell, J A Davis, Boston ; Kate, H B Plumer, Boston ; Cora II., Everett Smith, Portland, Me ; Flirt, Baltimore Kennel Club, Baltimore, Md ; Mag, Geo Van Wagenen, New York ; Fanny, F L Torrey, Malden, Mass ; Fan, H H Mosse, Boston.

Class 16—Native Irish Setter Puppies, under 12 months—Saxe, J P Barnard Jr, Boston ; Tip, Wm Borrowscale, Boston ; Florence II., Baltimore Kennel Club, Baltimore, Md ; Ned, Walter O Pember, Walpole, Mass ; Clyde, Thomas M Marshall Jr, Cambridge, Mass.

DIVISION C.—GORDON SETTERS.

Class 17—Champion Gordon Setter Dogs—Trump, Chas M Pond, Hartford, Conn ; Rupert, Goldsmith Kennel Club, Toledo, Ohio.

Class 18—Champion Gordon Setter Bitches—Nellie, S W Rodman, Boston ; Beauty, A E Godeffroy, Guymard, N Y.

Class 19—Gordon Setter Dogs, Either Native or Imported—Grouse, Judy, Dock and Bob, Toledo Kennel Club, Toledo, Ohio ; Jim, G G Gibson, Boston ; Dan, F B Stafford, Newton, Mass ; Duke, Lemuel Stanwood, Boston ; Duke of the East, Henry A Davis, Providence, R I ; Sam, Arthur C Mudge, Boston ; Dash, W H Leighton Jr, Marlborough, Mass ; Shot, Edward H Pierce, Boston ; Dorr, Fred A Taft, Dedham, Mass ; Duke and Dash, Charles T Brownell, New Bedford, Mass ; Bang, Francis E Boyd, Boston ; Billy, H Truean, Dorchester, Mass.

Class 20—Gordon Setter Bitches, Either Native or Imported—Bess, Lawrence Curtis, Boston ; Bee and Bell, Toledo Kennel Club, Toledo, Ohio ; Bess, Waldo E Sessions, Worcester, Mass ; Dinah, Frank B Fay, Boston ; Bitch and Litter, James Wright, Rockland, Me ; Bessie B., Henry L Kinsley, Stoughton, Mass ; Fashion, E Harnber, Framingham, Mass ; Pansy, Frank L Gay, Providence, R I ; Nellie Horton, Dr Henry F Aten, Brooklyn, L I ; Maud, G J Lewis, Boston.

Class 21—Gordon Setter Puppies, Either Native or Imported, under 12 months—Flirt, J P Barnard Jr, Boston ; Tom, Ellerton Lodge Dorr Jr, Chestnut Hill, Mass ; Dolly, G W Arms, Quincy, Mass ; Duke, H W Huntington, Brooklyn, L I ; Mac, Frank L Gay, Providence, R I ; Jeff, Charles E Hunt, Boston ; Nimrod, M G Chapman, Central Falls, R I ; Shot, Allie H Clapp, Worcester, Mass ; Fred, Goldsmith Kennel Club, Toledo, Ohio ; Buech, Albert P Burnham, Lynn, Mass.

DIVISION D.—POINTERS.

Class 22—Champion Dogs—Rush, Edmund Orgill, New York ; Bow, St Louis Kennel Club, St Louis, Mo ; Sefton, E A Willard, Jonesborough, Ill.

Class 23—Champion Pointer Bitches—Rose, Edmund Orgill, New York ; Gillespie's Fan, George G Barker, Boston ; Clylie, St Louis Kennel Club, St Louis, Mo ; Queen, A E Godeffroy, Guymard, N Y.

Class 24—Pointer Dogs, over 55 pounds weight—Leo, Geo F Davenport, Boston ; Rake II., J W Coffin, Providence, R I ; Shot, Wm H Garrett, Providence, R I ; Gold Dust, Isaac Campbell, Providence, R I ; Rex, Fisher Howe Jr, Brooklyn ; Faust, St Louis Kennel Club, St Louis, Mo ; Commander, Frenchy A Johnson, Boston ; Ned, E M Stoddard, East Marshfield, Mass ; Shot, John C Lewis, Providence, R I ; Spango, Wm H Lee, Boston ; Brock, S T Hammond, Springfield, Mass ; King, M C Fuller, Worcester, Mass ; Rattler, Luke Corcoran, Springfield, Mass ; Mars, L Arschiman, Boston.

Class 25—Pointer Bitches, over 50 pounds weight—Princess, Geo C Barker, Boston ; Juno, Chas M Schieffin, Mt Vernon, N Y ; Peg, E C Alden, Dedham, Mass ; Prudence, Geo E Brown, Dedham, Mass ; Maud, Walter E Miller, West Meriden, Conn ; Bell and Queen, Jno C Lewis, Providence, R I ; Psyche II, Fuller & Lyman, Springfield, Mass.

Class 26—Pointer Dogs, under 55 pounds weight—Dash and Tramp, A M Tufts, Lynn, Mass ; Shot, W E Foot, Cambridge, Mass ; Pete Jr, E C Alden, Dedham, Mass ; Hector, Ivers W Adams, Boston ; Kit, M K Cowing, Providence, R I ; Snipe, Homer B Richmond, Lakeville, Mass ; Jack, James H Fullen, St John, N B ; Pilot, Wesley P Balch, Boston ; Chiswick, Thos H Terry, New York.

Class 27—Pointer Bitches, under 50 pounds weight—Jenny, A M Tufts, Lynn, Mass ; Miranda III, J W Coffin, Providence, R I ; Juno, C F Jordan, Winchester, Mass ; Loo Lu, Christopher Roache, Natick, Mass ; Crystal, H S Magraw, Colora, Md ; Ruby, Edmund Orgill, New York ; Fly, Jas S Barbank, Cumberland, R I ; Lassie and Zeal, St Louis Kennel Club, St Louis, Mo ; Fanny, Miss Ellen T H Swan, Hyde Park, Mass ; Dutchess, George Van Wagenen, New York.

Class 28—Pointer Puppies, under 12 months—Frank, Ned and Lola, J W Coffin, Providence, R I ; Countess and Mac, E C La Montagne, New York ; Ponto, Chas M Schieffiin, Mt Vernon, N Y ; Dash, Richard Eaves, Providence, R I ; Venus, J W Coffin, Providence, R I ; Smoke, E P Mottley, Boston ; Pet, C R Haradon, Boston.

DIVISION E.—SPORTING DOGS.

(Other than Setters and Pointers.)

Class 29—Chesapeake Bay Dogs—Foam, Charles T Curtis, Boston ; Rover, Baltimore Kennel Club, Baltimore, Md.

Class 30—Irish Water Spaniels—Brownie, George J Harris, Boston ; Brownie, George L Fisk, New Bedford, Mass ; Mack and Judy, Daniel D Lawlor, Mt Vernon, N Y ; Don and Juno, G B Paddock, West Meriden, Conn ; Tubby and Sport, R W Waterman, Athol, Mass.

Class 31—Retrieving Water Spaniels, other than Irish—Jingo, W S Curtis, Boston ; Lady, A J Colburn, Newton Highlands, Mass ; Gypsy, A W Tuckerman, Hyde Park, Mass ; Sport, T M Aldrich, Providence, R I ; Fuss, William E Wall, Cambridge, Mass.

Class 32—Cocker Spaniels—Carlow, W E Shedd, Waltham, Mass ; Grip and Rabbit, Charles Allen, Worcester, Mass ; Gip, D P Bosworth, New York ; Judy, Olin M Drake, M D, Ellsworth, Me ; Punch, Henry Whiting Jr, Ellsworth, Me ; Charlie, George P Cushing, Hingham, Mass ; General, Al Watts, Boston ; Gip, Chas Allen, Worcester, Mass.

Class 33—Field Spaniels of any other breed—Prince, Wesley Pearce, Boston ; Fido, Chas McCrassen, Boston ; Ben, Frank Dwinan, Somerville, Mass ; Charlie, W H Canterburry, Boston ; Jill, Mrs W H Lee, Roxbury, Mass ; Trimbush and Fairy, William M Tilston, New York.

Class 34—Fox Hounds—Jack and Ben, L P Bartlett, Arlington, Mass ; Hector, Bugler, Hunter and Piper, Chas Brown, Boston ; Sankey, Wm H Beggs, Danvers Centre, Mass ; Spot, E Link, Boston Highlands, Mass ; Snooks, John Hankey, Boston Highlands, Tyler, Henry Puvogel, New York ; Ino, E B Tinkham, New Bedford, Mass.

Class 35—Beagles—Rattler and Bell, Dodge & Baker, Detroit, Mich ; Driver and Charm, Peter B Bradley, Boston.

Class 37—Fox Terriers—Turk and Vixen, Al Watts, Boston ; Paulo and Nettie, Prescott Lawrence, Groton, Mass ; Lovely and Turk, A Winsor Jr, Providence, R I ; Rattler, Vixen, Minnie and Tyrant, Thomas D Burke, New York ; Tort and Deacon Rasper, Frank B Fay, Boston ; Tinker, Francis Welch, Boston ; Nettie, Walter G Cotton, Boston ; Young Trap and Nellie, Walter J Comstock, Providence, R I ; Nim, William H Lee, Boston ; four pups, George B Inches, Boston ; Taps, George B Elliott, Keene, N H.

Class 38—Greyhounds—Skip, Al Watts, Boston ; Gizela, E W Cushing, Boston.

Class 36—Scotch Deerhounds—Msida III., Sigourney Butler, Quincy, Mass ; Cid and Lupus, J R Webster, East Milton, Mass.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

DOGS—No. 6.

SENTRY had an inveterate dislike to strange cats, but was always on the best of terms with the house cat, allowing her to eat out of his dish. On one occasion he chased a cat in the street, which naturally made for home. The master of the house, who was unfortunately standing in the front door, was most unceremoniously laid flat on his back. Puss, running up-stairs to take refuge in her mistress' bedroom, the door of which not being closed, the good lady, who was at her toilet, was nearly frightened into a fit by the sudden appearance of the ill-bred animal. A window, opening on some out-buildings in the rear, enabled puss to make good her escape, the dog regaining the street before the man returned with his gun. Under the circumstances, I thought it prudent to make good my retreat. But I called the next morning, minus Sentry, to explain and apologize—a gratuity to her ladyship restoring her equanimity.

On another occasion, when taking a stroll in the outskirts of the town, I met a gentleman—a stranger—accompanied by a large mastiff, evidently a quarrelsome brute. I therefore called my dog off. On my doing so, the stranger observed: "Your dog is big enough to take his own part; why not let them fight? Are you afraid of yours being hurt?"

"Far from it, my good sir; but I have a decided objection to men or dogs fighting, when it can be avoided."

To which a most contemptuous Umph! was the rejoinder. The man's sneering look annoyed me, I am sorry to say, and I observed that if he was fond of brutal exhibitions, he was at liberty to set his dog on. He would soon be glad to call him off. No sooner said than done. The mastiff flew at Sentry, but was at once seized by the throat and pinned to the ground, where he remained perfectly helpless. His master looked on for a few moments, but seeing that his dog was powerless, he raised his cane to strike the victor.

"Stop!" I exclaimed: "whoever strikes my dog strikes me, and if you dare to hit him I will floor you!" brandishing at the same time what my friend Paddy would call "a raal tidy shillelah." This somewhat cooled my opponent's ardor, and he respectfully observed that my dog would kill his.

"That is exactly what I anticipated; but if you will seize your dog by the hind leg to drag him away, I will make mine relax his hold and follow me. I have him perfectly at command." I accordingly grasped Sentry's collar, and with a gentle tap on his fore paw, made him let go—our opponents departing somewhat crestfallen, the mastiff evidently not in a fighting mood.

My aim in relating this incident is not with a view to vaunt Sentry's fighting abilities, but for the purpose of expressing my abhorrence of dog-fighting, cock-fighting, bull-baiting and fighting, and all similar disgusting, cruel and unmanly sports, which are a disgrace to any civilized and Christian country. The men of England, I am sorry to say, were once noted for their encouragement of the three first, which have been put down by the strong arm of the law. I was always fond of field sports, of athletic exercises of all kinds, but am thankful to have it in my power to boast that I never encouraged nor witnessed boxing in the shape of a prize-fight, bull-baiting, dog or cock-fighting, etc. What can be more disgusting than the following specimen of refined brutality, related to me by an eye-witness, a half-pay officer in the British Lancers, one who fought with Wellington at Waterloo, having served throughout the Peninsular Campaign:

"Staffordshire, the great English county for pottery, was also noted for its bull-dogs, bull-baiting and dog-fighting being favorite sources of amusement with the pottery men. A heavy bet was made by the owner of a celebrated bull-bitch—having then a litter of puppies—that she would pin a bull, and allow her two hind paws to be cut off without relaxing her hold. The bet was won by the owner of the bitch, the puppies having been brought on the field in order to excite the poor brute to defend her young."

I believe a record of this quintessence of barbarism exists in the "Sporting Annals." At all events, I have seen it in print.

Now some young roisterous sportsman reading this may possibly conclude that the writer, if a sportsman at all, must have been, to say the least, a milk-sop: one of your chicken-hearted men who would quail at the sight of danger. But the man who has rushed through the flames to the top of a four story house to save a boy, who has twice joined to man a life-boat to save others at the peril of his own life, besides a few other ventures, can have been no coward! My experience has taught me that a truly brave man is always possessed of no common share of the milk of human kindness, and that a bully, a braggadocio, is invariably an arrant coward. A man who is cruel to dumb animals cannot be a kind husband or father.

Leaving Jersey, I resided in London several years before coming to Canada, living at Peckham Rye, where Sentry was universally admired. He always accompanied my wife and self when we took a summer evening's stroll, and I have often known a carriage pull up and the footman politely ask me to stop and allow his master and mistress to get out and examine the dog. On one occasion I was offered one hundred sovereigns for him. So well could I depend on the dog that I never carried a latch key, the servants going to bed and leaving him in the hall reposing on the front door mat. When he heard me on the portico steps he would get up to allow me to open the door, but he never barked or made the least noise. I never knew him give a false alarm. If any one opened the front gate he gave one loud bark. Often when my wife has fancied she heard a noise I have been roused from my peaceful slumber with "Phillip! Phillip! Get up, I hear some one about." The invariable reply being, "Has Sentry barked, my dear?" "No." "Then go to sleep."

I always took Sentry for a run in the road about nine in the evening. On one occasion I fell in with the policeman, who, after admiring the dog, inquired if he was a good watcher, and being answered in the affirmative, observed that he never heard him bark. "Open the gate some night when you are passing and the lights are out," was the rejoinder. A few nights later a loud bark awoke me about midnight, and as the dog did not leave the front door I knew there must be some one in front. Opening the bedroom window the policeman spoke immediately: "It's me, sir; our Superintendent is with me, and I wished him to witness the dog's watchfulness. I have not opened the gate, but merely raised the latch. No robbers can harm you, sir. Sorry to disturb you; good-night!"

We had the dog several years before my eldest son was born, and for eight or nine months he was jealous of the child, growling and going off in high dudgeon the moment he saw him. One Sunday afternoon, the mother having laid the child in his cot, went up-stairs requesting me to call her or the servant if he awoke. Sentry was taking his siesta on the front door mat. Hearing the child cry I went to him, and to my astonishment I found the dog at the side of the cot, wagging his tail and licking the boy's hands as though he wished to pacify him. From that hour he became his friend, and when the lad began to toddle he would lie on the carpet and allow him to maul and pull him about without the least sign of annoyance. He would put his little hand in his mouth, pull at his tongue, poke his fingers in his eyes or nostrils, etc. I have known lady friends come in, and being alarmed lest the dog might hurt the child, they would rush to the rescue, but a growl from Sentry caused a precipitate retreat, and the loving pair would continue their game in peace.

Sentry had a decided objection to tradesmen's calls, even the butcher's boy was stopped, after delivering his meat, if he attempted to leave unaccompanied by the servant.

Percé-Gaspé, Feb. 18, 1879. PHILLIP VIBERT.

(To be continued.)

THE IRISH WOLF-HOUND.

THE exhibition at the late Bench Show of a noble specimen of the Irish wolf-hound, valued at $5,000, by Mr. Lester Wallack—a notable attraction among the kennels—makes the following article especially interesting at this time. We copy from *Land and Water*:—

The question whether it is possible to resuscitate this ancient breed of dogs has for some little time been attracting the attention of a certain section of the dog-loving world.

Of course the great obstacle in the way is the difficulty of obtaining pure specimens of a breed for which there has been no use for many years, which, as a distinct variety, has, in consequence, almost, if not entirely, ceased to exist. This drawback, however, cynics might be inclined to say, is a trifling difficulty in the way of "a consummation devoutly wished for" by dog breeders. There seems to be rather a craze about resuscitating old, or introducing new, breeds of dogs of late years, which generally really means little other than a dog-dealing plant. Some nondescript animal or other makes its appearance at a dog show, is awarded the prize on account of its size, ugliness, or other peculiarity, as the best foreign sporting or non-sporting dog, as the case may be, by a judge who, most likely, has never seen a specimen, and does not know whether or not there is such a breed as that to which it is reputed to belong. The award gives the animal a *locus standi*; then letters appear advocating the great desirability of bringing out the breed. Generally speaking the animals are thoroughbred mongrels, possessing no good qualities other than those which are to be found in much greater perfection in our own breeds. Such, in all probability, is the Leonberg, about which so much has of late been written; I believe he is simply a big mongrel, a combination of Newfoundland, mastiff, and deerhound, or some other such incongruous mixture.

It must not be understood, however, that in drawing attention to the question of the Irish wolf-hound the aforegoing observations are meant as imputations as to the genuineness of those who are making the endeavor to resuscitate what was no doubt a magnificent variety of the dog. On the contrary, Captain G. A. Graham, a gentleman who has been interesting himself in the Irish wolf-hound question, seems de-

termined to accept none of the "spurious imitations" of the breed which others less particular than he are bringing forward ready at his hand. Like genuine antiquities, such ancient breeds of dogs as the Irish wolf-hound are interesting and valuable, if only as memorials of early times. The early Britons were, it is well known, celebrated for their breeds of dogs, and of these the most remarkable were the mastiff and the large, rough wolf or gaze hound. The mastiff, it need scarcely be said, has been resuscitated, in fact, "very much" resuscitated, for there are two or three sections of mastiff breeders, each equally certain that the other's mastiffs are no mastiffs at all, and that they only themselves possess the genuine, unadulterated article. If one is to put any faith whatever in what history says, however, about mastiffs, the modern animal, magnificent a creature as he is, must be but a puny descendant of a breed, two of which were, in early times, more than a match for a lion or a tiger.

No organized attempt, however, has, as far as I am aware, been made to reproduce the Irish wolf-hound until the present. The Irish wolf-hound is of as undoubted antiquity as the mastiff, and, although his primogenitors were the breed of *celer es* of the early Britons, it was in Ireland that he retained most of the characteristics of that ancient breed for many years after he lost his identity elsewhere in the British Islands. The Scotch deerhound, beyond doubt, is descended from the same source, but climate and other influences have had the effect of producing the modifications now presented in the modern animal.

The Irish wolf-hound, however, as long as he was known to exist, even under the appellation of the great Irish greyhound (*Canis gratus hibernicus*) retained his size and other characteristics of the wolf-hound, with which he really was synonymous. The Irish wolf-dog existed in the third century, and having in addition to his power of speed, great size, strength, agility and courage, was exported to Rome for fighting with the wild beasts in the arena. It has been held by some writers that it was the British mastiff alone that was sent to Rome for this purpose, but there is strong evidence that both the Irish wolf-dog and English mastiff were fought in the arena against wild beasts in the third and fourth centuries. Scrope, writing at the beginning of the present century, says that the gigantic Irish greyhounds or wolf dogs "at one time existed in Ireland," but "are now extinct." The Sligo family are mentioned by some authorities as having retained the breed in purity up to a comparatively modern date; but as I believe several large German boarhounds were imported and crossed with them, it seems doubtful whether that family actually has ever possessed the breed in its unadulterated state during the past century or more. H. G. DALTRY.

THE DOG AS A SHEEP DESTROYER.—If the statistics which we find in a late number of the Baltimore *Sun* are accurate, legislation regarding the hordes of dogs infesting certain districts is imperatively needed. Here, for instance, is Maryland, with her 4,000,000 acres of uncultivated land and 1,000,000 acres of wild pasturage, and yet only 151,200 sheep; and all because sheep farmers know that seven per cent. of their sheep must annually be destroyed by dogs. The Southern States have summer pasturage for 150,000,000 sheep and winter keep for over 60,000,000, but in 1878 there were only 6,887,000 sheep, and of these over half a million were destroyed by dogs. Of course we cannot lay the whole blame of the non-developement of this pursuit alone upon the dogs. But the voice of the farmers is very unanimous in designating the danger of destruction by curs as the most powerful deterrent from any extensive participation in sheep culture. No one is willing to expend time and capital upon mutton to see it go to the dogs. There are millions and millions of curs in the South which are altogether worthless and worse than good-for-nothing—a positive nuisance. It is a curious spectacle, this nursing of a domestic wild beast to prey upon the flocks of husbandry. The cur-dogs should be put out of existence. If their owners do not see the necessity of such action farmers and capitalists may find the remedy in legislation. To sacrifice a profitable industry to the fostering of these droves of canine pests is simply monstrous. We shall always uphold most strenuously all law-making tending to protect the owners of valuable breeds of dogs; but when in any section of the country the dog becomes a pest we shall advocate with equal force the only remedy, extermination.

A GOOD MOVE.—The Monroe County Sportsmen's Club, of Rochester, N. Y., at their last meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The absence from the statute books of New York of a law defining the rate of compensation per mile at which railroad companies shall carry dogs in baggage cars is a source of great annoyance to thousands of persons annually, who are in consequence subject in many cases to extortionate charges by irresponsible employes of the railroad companies; therefore,

Resolved, That the Monroe County Sportsmen's Club request the representatives of Monroe County in the Legislature to procure, if possible, and without delay, the passage of a law that shall compel railroad companies in this State, under a penalty of twenty dollars for refusal, to carry dogs in baggage cars, when the owner, or other person having such dog or dogs (not to exceed two) in charge, is a passenger on the train to which the baggage car is attached, the compensation to the company for carrying a dog not to exceed half a cent a mile.

This is an eminently sensible way of correcting the much-complained-of abuse and imposition met by sportsmen with their dogs. Monroe County is strong in sportsmen, and we may confidently expect good work from her representative at Albany. If they succeed in carrying the bill through, they will have placed the sportsmen of the whole State under obligations to them.

DOGS FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.—*Mr. Editor:* My experience has been that the Gordon is hardly so hardy as the Irish or English, and at the same time, from his excessive nervousness, hardly so staunch. But the Gordon will amply repay all the time that is devoted to him. The Irish I think the finest natural ranger in the world, but more headstrong and almost as excitable as the Gordon. The English setter is by far the easiest to train, and in truth it would be hard to find a better dog for the service, or for service. I have a theory, however, that the harder a dog is to train the better he is after that consummation has been reached. My own fancy, therefore, inclines most to the Irish setter. But may my right hand forget its cunning, and may I never again bring down another bird, if I pass unnoticed the glorious pointer. The first dog I ever owned was a pointer—peace to his ashes—and many a day's sport have I had with him. But he long since rests with his fathers, and I do hope that in the happy hunting-grounds, set apart for dogs in the hereafter, he has the place of honor. But they cannot stand the warm climate as well as setters. Something seems to disarrange the stomach and liver, and one rarely meets a healthy pointer.

I found by reading "Hallock's Sportsman's Gazetteer," that on the dog question we were entirely congenial, and I want you to see what we call at the South a broken dog. Let me summarize a little. To drop to shot or command whenever given, if on a point; controlled by motion of hand to range right or left or front, or to come to heel, and as I walk up my own birds never to flush under any circumstances; trained to range out or hunt close, as occasion requires, and always to go with head up, for deliver me from a dog who potters over a ground scent. NEMO.

Cairo, Georgia, April 10.

FOX HUNTING IN GEORGIA—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We have raised a lot of pups to have ready and seasoned for next fall fox hunting. We like to have them one and a half year old before putting them down to hard work, as they stand it better and last longer. They are ten months old, and, as Jim Johnson said of the bear, "as fine as split silk." On the last day of March we got word from John R. to meet him at the cross roads below the ferry next morning, an hour before day. The place was ten miles away and the season off; some one suggested that to-morrow was April 1. Well, so it was; but although neighbor John enticed Bill Smith into a swimming hole, we didn't believe he would try to April fool us, and as our old friend P. was over from Alabama and wished to see the puppies perform, we were off next morning on time, determined to perpetrate the joke on Master Reynard or a goodly sized pack of hounds. But when we arrived, there was John armed and equipped as the law directs—with horn, horse and hounds—and along with him our old comrade, Ben, just up from his orange grove in Florida and spoiling for a chase. We had eighteen dogs, with the puppies thrown in, and everybody present, except the man who put on his best suit once for a similar occasion. There was an old fellow, with a "monstrous" track that led across the straw fields of the plantation, that had been chased by other dogs enough to give him a reputation, and we decided to try for him. The track was soon struck, and after a long and exciting trail, he was routed from cover just at sunrise. The morning was calm and the ground firm, and we knew he was up for his final run. But who can describe a hunter's feelings as the pack go thundering over the hill? The puppies were all in and square up, and off they struck for the hills, five miles away, but taking a turn near Chokee, led out for the piney woods, and then we were in for it. He was a sharp scholar in tactics, but a foolish effort to cross an open field ruined his plans and forever ended his sport of being chased by coon dogs. We have hung his brush high on the wall and fastened it with a vow not to place any more there until some frosty morning in October, when we know our "purps" will round up for the old dogs in handsome style.

Our Ben tells me that in going to Florida last fall by private conveyance, he carried a hound from his father's, in Dooley County. He lost the dog in Lake City, Florida, one hundred and fifty miles from home, and in just one day (24 hours) from the time he lost him he was back in Dooley.

Americus, Ga., April 20, 1879. SHOT.

JUDGING AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I notice in your paper of May 1 the remarks about the Philadelphia Dog Show, and am pleased to learn that some one besides myself is dissatisfied with private judging. I know that some of the dogs when taken before the judges were scarcely looked at, let alone examined as to their points of breeding. There was a gentleman who had a very fine Irish setter that he expected would carry off first prize, but when the colors were tacked up over the kennel next door to his own, he gave vent to his feelings in a way not calculated to please the judges; but they, hearing how much disappointment was occasioned by this little mistake, slipped around and gave the dog a third prize almost twenty-four hours after the first prize had been awarded to his neighbor. This can be proven by the attendant who had the dog in charge. Again, they gave a v. h. c. to a Gordon setter that the owner had entered to find out of what breed he was. There was also much dissatisfaction about Petrel winning over Rhoda, and I speak the truth when I say that nineteen out of twenty that drew comparison between the two bitches gave Rhoda the preference. As one dog-man remarked, "Rhoda had committed the unpardonable sin of having taken the first prize at the New York show in 1878." You are at liberty to publish this, as I can prove every word. H. G. JENNINGS.

West Philadelphia, May 2.

AN INTELLIGENT CUR.—*Mr. Editor:* Not long ago one of the doctors of Michigan University related to his class a little incident about a dog of his. He thought of trying an experiment, so he made an incision into the stomach of the dog and placed a silver tube into the orifice, and plugged it up with a cork. At first it was doubtful whether the animal would survive, but he came around all right, and was seen running around the streets in a very healthy condition. Now comes the story. Well, in running around one day he caught the plug on a shrub and pulled it out. The doctor seeing this, and having become much attached to the dog, tried to save him by sewing up the orifice; but after every meal the gastric juices would flow into the wound and irritate it so it could not heal. The doctor gave him up for lost, but in a few days the dog grew better; and the doctor watched one day, and found that after every meal the sagacious animal would run to the barn and there lie down on his back for an hour or so till the juices of the stomach had acted on the food, and then get up. The dog was running around in a healthy condition for a long time. Can any one say that a dog is not almost human now.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 27. TIRO.

—A litter sister of Malcom, out of Zilley's Green by Munn's Duke of Gordon, was poisoned at Orange, N. J., by a gentleman who styles himself a nerve doctor.

National Pastimes.

RIFLED ARROWS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In response to the query of "A. B." in your issue of the 24th of April, permit me to say that the feathers of all good arrows are "rifled," not by any spiral position of the rib of the feather on the arrow shaft, but by the natural curvature of the vanes, which causes a rotary flight of the arrow. Long before I had ever seen an English arrow I feathered my hunting arrows by "rifling," giving a one-fourth turn to each feather. I found this much the best way, where one has to feather his own arrows, for the reason, that not being able to do the nice and perfectly accurate work necessary to cause a straight feathering to shoot well, he can perform the less difficult task of "rifling" very satisfactorily. Even a considerable deviation from regularity will not materially affect the flight of an arrow feathered spirally with broad feathers, for the strong whirling of the broad vanes will necessarily keep the flight straight. For short distances—60 yards and under—the spiral feathers are much the best; but for long-range shooting, the trajectory of such arrows are not flat enough, and they are useless. This "rifling" of the feathers is no new thing, as I supposed it was when I feathered my hunting arrows thus, and even removed the feathers from Highfield's best footed arrows last season and re-feathered them spirally for my own use, all my matches last season being shot with such arrows. Conceiving that I was the inventor of a "good thing," I began proceedings for securing a patent, and had partially bargained with a leading archery house in your city for the right of making such arrows, when lo! I received the following printed letter from the venerable Peter Muir, of Edinburgh, Scotland. It is a copy of a letter sent to the editor of the London *Field:*

SIR—If you will allow space in *The Field* for the insertion of following remarks on that most important part of an archer's equipment, the arrow, you will oblige the writer, and, it may be, do an acceptable service to archery:

At present there is some discussion among archers as to the merits of an arrow said to be invented, and certainly patented, by Dr. Croft of London. The only difference in this arrow from those in general use is that the feathers are twisted round the arrow like a screw. This is no new invention, and, therefore, can have no patent rights. I made and experimented with such more than thirty years ago. I have no remembrance in what those experiments resulted, but believe they must have been unsatisfactory, inasmuch as the screw was not adopted. I have in my possession arrows with the feathers twisted round the stele in the same way, which, there is reason to believe, were made and used before the beginning of the present century. I shall therefore continue, as heretofore, to make arrows to any shape, weight or style of fledging which my customers, with their many tastes, may choose to order. But, to test the truth of the assertions in favor of this would-be "patent arrow," I made a few exactly the weight and style of the contents of my own quiver, fledged one straight, as an ordinary arrow, one with a slight twist, and one each fledged with the right and left wings, and with as much screw as would allow the arrow to pass over without striking the bow, thereby obviating an objection which will be referred to afterward; then another arrow with only two wings and as much screw as would allow it to pass over the bow. With these I took one of my own arrows, whose qualities I knew and could trust, making in all six arrows in my belt, with which I went to the field to test them for distance and straightness of line. I did not consider the target as the best mark to try these qualities, but stuck two pieces of white wood (like the "Willow Wand") in the ground, at about 100 yards distance, doing my best to give each arrow the same direction as to line, and the same draw, elevation and quit, for distance. They were taken from the belt at random, and used as they came to hand.

The line was well maintained, with rarely a deviation of more than a foot to either side, and sometimes striking the wand. To record the distances, I ruled a sheet of paper into six columns, one for each arrow, and twelve lines for the ends I shot each day. The arrow which was found in the ground furthest from where it had been shot was recorded in its own column as 1; the next, which might be only a few inches shorter, was recorded as 2; and so on to the shortest arrow, which was 6. On several days I shot the same number of arrows (six dozen) with various results, any of which days might be taken as a sample; but the day I considered the most favorable for an impartial test showed, when summed up; My own arrow, 23; two wings, 24; with slight twist, 36; screwed arrow, left wing, 44; straight fledged arrow, 44; screwed, right wing, 62. I came to the most distinct conclusion that a screw fledged arrow has no advantage whatever over the ordinary straight-winged arrow. These arrows were generally so near each other that the disc of a four-foot target would have received them. The arrows were so different in the conformation of their wings, the steles being in every respect equal, I was surprised at the result, as it seemed of little consequence how an arrow was fledged, provided the shaft was properly made of well balanced material, straight and stiff. I intend on the first occasion, when shooting a match, to use one arrow straight winged, one with three wings spiral, and another with two wings spiral, believing that the same hitting can be made with all the three. It has long been a settled conviction with me that an arrow fledged with feathers of the same wing of a turkey or peacock acquires when flying as much rotation, without impeding its flight, as it needs, which rotary motion is caused by the air impinging on the curved inside of the broad part of the feather nearest to the nock. The same arrow fledged from different wings has its rotation spoiled, the one wing counteracting the other. A rifle ball receives about a half or three-quarter turn when passing through the barrel, and it receives its first lesson in rotation with the propelling power applied. Not so an arrow; it leaves the power that sends it with a straight forward motion, and only begins to rotate by the resistance it meets from the atmosphere impinging on the curved faces of the feathers, and thereby, in the first instance, retards the flight; *the more twist the more retardation;* the natural curve of the feather is enough, and fully as much twist as a rifle ball gets.

In a recent publication of Messrs. Howell, James & Co., opinions in favor of this arrow are given from Mrs. Hornblow, Miss Betham, etc., etc. Mr. Edwards, on the other hand, writes me: "Have you seen Dr. Croft's arrow? He has sent me three for trial. The invention, such as it is, is not new. The Doctor says they have steadiness of flight, with extreme lowness, making them invaluable at 100 yards, etc. After giving them four hours' trial, I pronounced that they had neither the one quality nor the other. The effect of the spiral feathers, as he puts them on, is that it hits the bow so abruptly as to throw the arrow off, mostly to the left, with a kick and a jump."

I would conclude by remarking that had Dr. Croft known something more of an arrow, its use and history, he might have saved himself the expense of a patent.

Yours respectfully, PETER MUIR.

Edinburgh Archers' Hall, Dec. 24, 1864.

Since this season began I have been experimenting with arrows of various makers, and I am now thoroughly convinced that the natural curvature of the vane of the feather is exactly enough for the proper rotation of the arrow. Many archers suppose that their arrows do not turn in their flight, but if they will stand near the target, and let another archer shoot the arrows from 100 yards distance over the target, they will notice the beautiful rotary motion of each arrow as it passes.

Some of your correspondents—notably "N. K. D."—in your issue of April 24 advise the archers who are practicing for the August Meeting at Chicago to shoot only at short ranges—40, 50 and 60 yards—"until scores of 200 at 40 yards, 175 at 50 yards and 125 at 60 yards can be regularly made," before beginning the longer ranges. I fear if archers should follow this advice that very few would get any practice at 80 and 100 yards before the meeting, as the attainment of such scores as the above regularly will be rare, even among the twenty first shots in the country this season. Here are two propositions which will be doubted by few archers: First, practice at long range will improve one rapidly at short range; second, practice at short range will injure one's shooting at long range. It follows as a corollary that the "greatest good to the greatest number" (of ranges) will result from practice at the long ranges. I might with propriety illustrate this by my own experience this season. During last summer I averaged in public matches from 170 to 236 with 30 arrows at 40 yards; this year I have so far shot only two scores of 30 arrows at 40 yards. The first, which was shot in a contest with Mr. McMechan, when I had yet done no shooting at long range, yielded me 166 score. The second, shot on the 23d of April, after I had been shooting for two months only at the long ranges of 80 and 100 yards, yielded me 228. To one who begins practice at 100 yards for the first time there is something exasperating in the monotony of thirty or forty straight misses; but I have yet to find the archer, who clung to the range for a month, who would not rather have the pleasure of one afternoon's shoot with a friend at that distance than a whole week of battering the gold and red at 30 yards. The freedom of movement, the strong draw, the great flight, the exhilaration and matchless joy of archery culminate in the long range shooting. Not only the greater pleasure, but the greater improvement will always be found in the careful attempt upon the distant mark. I do not pretend to be an "authority" on archery, but it requires no gift of prescience to foretell that the ten highest scores made at the Chicago tournament will stand opposite the names of ten votaries of long range practice.

Crawfordsville, Ind. WILL H. THOMPSON.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have tried rifled arrows; so has my father and my grandfather. Whether Adam after his fall did or not, I don't know, but do know that there are old Indian arrows of fine workmanship which have on them two spiral feathers, each so placed as to be opposite the other, on opposite sides of the arrow, though they may be at different distances from the ends of arrow; and such are of more accurate flight than those of the ordinary feathering, precisely in the same way and for the same reason that the rifle ball is more accurate than the straight-bore. The feathers should be small and have a slow twist, as otherwise the flight is retarded; and two feathers should be used, as one would not answer, unless it could pass several times around the arrow, which is not practicable. Three feathers are better than two. Use wing or tail feathers of the yellow-hammer. Start the feather from the quill with a sharp knife, near point, and tear it downward to the large end. This brings off a thin skin, which admits of being nicely glued or cemented to the arrow. They may then be trimmed to suit the weight of arrow or strength of bow. I think 3-16ths of an inch is high enough for the feather to rise from the surface of the heaviest arrows. A good point for the feathers is about 6 or 8 inches from small end of arrow, and they should be distributed around the arrow as are grooves on a rifle ball. The amount of twist and feather will be learned by a little experimenting. There is more gained in accuracy than is lost in range by this mode of feathering. H.

Enfield, N. C.

NATIONAL ARCHERY ASSOCIATION.

The great inaugural meeting of archers, under the control and management of the National Archery Association of the United States of America, is appointed to take place at Chicago, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 12, 13 and 14, 1879. Following is a synopsis of the programme of the meeting:

FIRST DAY.—Competition for National Medals.

Ladies—48 arrows, 30 yards; six special prizes for best six scores; also special prizes for most hits, most golds, most reds, most blues, most blacks, most whites, best end of three arrows, poorest score.

Gentlemen—48 arrows, 60 yards; 96 arrows, 80 yards. For best six gross scores, prizes of $70, $60, $50, $40, $30 and $20; also special prizes for best score at 60 yards; best score, 80 yards; most hits, 60 yards; most hits, 80 yards; most gross hits, most golds, reds, blues, blacks, whites; best end, 60 yards; best end, 80 yards; poorest score, 60 yards; poorest score, 80 yards.

Ladies' Handicap—30 arrows, 20 yards. Special prizes for best three scores; also for most hits, golds, reds and blues.

Gentlemen's Handicap—30 arrows, 40 yards. Prizes same as in ladies' handicap.

SECOND DAY.—Competition for National Medals:

Ladies—48 arrows, 40 yards; prizes as in previous day's Medal Competition.

Gentlemen—Prizes for six best scores same as in previous day's Medal Competition; also prizes for most hits, golds, reds, blues, blacks, whites, best end, poorest score.

Ladies' Handicap—30 arrows, 20 yards; prizes for best three scores; also for most hits, most golds, most reds, most blues.

Gentlemen's Handicap—60 arrows, 50 yards; prizes same as preceding competition.

THIRD DAY.—Competition for National Medals:

Ladies—48 arrows, 50 yards; prizes same as in other Medal Competitions.

Gentlemen—72 arrows, 100 yards; prizes same as in second day's Medal Competition.

Ladies' Handicap—30 arrows, 30 yards; special prizes for best three scores; also for most hits, most reds, most blues.

Grand Team Shoot—For teams of four members from any society, at the American Round; 30 arrows, 40 yards; 30 arrows, 50 yards; 30 arrows, 60 yards; four prizes for best gross scores, $100, $80, $60 and $40; special prizes for most team hits, golds, reds, blues, blacks, whites; also individual scores for most hits, golds, etc., and for best and poorest individual scores.

No archer will be allowed to shoot unless a regular member of a society belonging to the National Archery Association. The winners will be declared and prizes awarded at the Sherman House, Chicago, on Friday A M., August 15. The winners of "score" prizes in the competitions for the National Medals, will be handicapped in competing for other money or special prizes, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the National Archery Association. The special prizes consist of bows, arrows, quivers, belts, tassels, finger tips, arm guards, targets, gold brooches, gold arrows, silver arrows, vases, jewel cases, albums, tea sets, student lamps, flower stands, *Harper's Weekly* one year, *Harper's Monthly* one year, *Scribner's* one year, *Atlantic* one year, Dickens' works, Irving's works, etc., etc., etc. The Champion and Championess Medals are of gold, beautifully designed.

Executive Committee—Hon. Maurice Thompson, HENRY C. Carver, Esq., W. A. Russell, Esq., Edward L. Brewster, Esq., James H. Watson, Esq., Will. H. Thompson, Esq., Albert G. Spalding, Esq

THE SEASON OPENED.—A large number of out-door games on Saturday last fairly inaugurated the spring campaign. The Columbia College Athletic Association held their fourteenth annual field meeting at Mott Haven; the Staten Island Cricket Club enjoyed a game of cricket with their characteristic festivities on their beautiful grounds over-looking the Bay, and the Stevens Institute Athletic Association held their sixth annual meeting on the St. George Cricket Grounds at Hoboken.

THE O'LEARY BELT.—Programmes have been published of the contests for the belt to be given by Daniel O'Leary, the match to be held in Gilmore's Garden, this city, Oct. 6 to 11. O'Leary has leased the Garden for the whole month of October. The programme of the different meetings to be held there comprises contests in distance and time walking and running, bicycling, wrestling, sparring, etc.

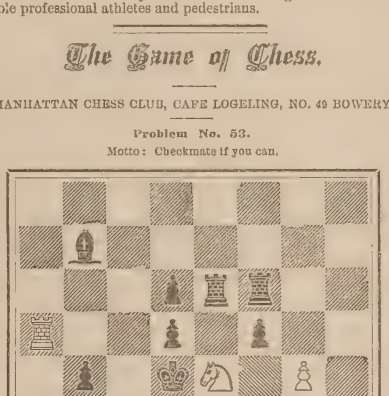
—Brodie, the New York Newsboy, won the six-days' walking match at Philadelphia last week. His record was 390 miles. The seventeen-year-old New York gamin defeated able professional athletes and pedestrians.

The Game of Chess.

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB, CAFE LOGELING, NO. 49 BOWERY

Problem No. 53.

Motto: Checkmate if you can.



White to play and give mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS—NO. 48.

1—Q-R6	1—K-K5	1—	1—K-Kt6
2—Q-B4 ch	2—Moves	2—Q-Q3 ch	2—Any
3—Mates		3—Mates	

PROBLEM NO. 49.

1—Q-R8 1—Any
2—Q, B or B mates

CURSORY JOTTINGS.

—The clergy have a peculiar fondness for chess. Among Catholic ecclesiasts we find the names of Cessolis, Lopez, Vida, Ponziani, Sacchieri, Carera, Pope Leo X. and St. Francois de Sales as chess players and chess writers. Among Protestant ministers the names of Sagitarius, D'Arblay, Lambe, Koch, Atwood, Bowdler and Bolton are well known.

Caissa.—The heroine of Sir William Jones' poem on chess (1763), and since generally regarded as the Muse, or goddess, of chess:—

O'er hills and valleys was her beauty famed,
And fair Caissa was the damsel named.

—Among other festivities held to celebrate the entrance of Queen Claude into Paris, 1517, a game of Living Chess was played; the white pieces being directed by the King, and the opponents by the Count Saint Paul.

—The game of chess existed, in its primitive form, during a period of three or four thousand years before the sixth century of our era then came the mediæval stage, occupying one thousand years, to the sixteenth century; and, lastly, the modern period to the present time covered by an exuberant chess literature.

—Napoleon the Great was an ardent chess player during his entire life: chess was his solace in Egypt, in Russia, in Elba and at St. Helena.

—Damiano, the Portuguese writer on chess, was an apothecary; Ruy Lopez the Spaniard, Carrera the Sicilian, Vida the Lombard, and Koch the German, were priests; Salvio of Naples, Del Rio of Modena, Piacenza of Turin, and Azzio of Fossombrone, were lawyers; Ponziani of Modena, was both a priest and a lawyer; Allgaier of Austria, Bilguer of Prussia, and Bertin of England, were soldiers.

—Rabelais describes, in Book V., chapters 24 and 25, three games of chess played with men and women clothed in gold and silver; the nymphs (pawns) being attired as in company with Diana at the bath.

—Henry Thomas Buckle, the author of "History of Civilization," was one of the very foremost of English chess players.

—Fragments of the beautiful set of chessmen sent by the Caliph Haroun al-Raschid to Charlemagne (A. D. 810) are still extant.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

—We cannot attempt to comply with the requests of persons who write for the full names and addresses of the correspondents whose initials appear in this column.

J. M. D., San Francisco.—Teach your dog to retrieve and by this means you can probably induce him to go into the water. Otherwise we fear there is no remedy.

C. E., New York.—To waterproof cotton drilling boil a mixture of 6 oz. hard yellow soap, 1¼ pint water, ½ lb. patent driers, 5 lbs. boiled linseed oil. The new law has not yet passed.

J. C. T., New York.—Will you be good enough to give pedigree of Sperry's setter bitch Flora? Ans. Do not know it. Give some further particulars as to what Mr. Sperry and the breed of setter, and we may find it.

SUBSCRIBER, Montgomery, Ala.—For a book on guns and gun making buy Greener's "Modern Breech-Loader." Price $2.50. We can mail it to you. For a list of over thirty books relating to the gun consult the "Bibliography," page 663, fifth edition of "Hallock's Sportsman's Gazetteer."

BEAUMONT, New Hope, Penn.—Is there a machine in successful operation for hatching fowls' eggs? Do you know of a Frenchman on Long Island who has one? Ans. Eugene Freterre, dentist, 159 Bowery, formerly had one in successful operation at his place on Long Island, and we believe has now.

DANE, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Where can I obtain a good book treating on making of fishing rods, and at what price? Ans. There is no work extant which treats distinctively of the technology of rods and tackle. You will find all the information that is attainable in back numbers of this paper and in Hallock's "Sportsman's Gazetteer."

DOCTOR, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Are dew-claws in a setter puppy a sign of good or bad strain? Should they be removed if connected by an articulating joint? Puppy about three months old. Do they actually interfere in hunting, or is it only a prejudice? Ans. They are an accident of nature and, although they do not interfere with the dog's work, should be removed as a eyesore and deformity.

GERMANTOWN, Philadelphia.—I have a setter pup one year old which weeps, having the eyelids very much inflamed and always wet. Have been using sassafras pitch dissolved in water, but without success. Ans. Give your dog a mild aperient, avoid light and apply warm fomentations to the eye. If this does not reduce the inflammation bathe the eyes with an infusion of poppy heads. The diet should be low and unstimulating.

P. S., Baltimore.—I am thinking of buying a boat for pleasure and hunting. When used for pleasure I expect to take my family with me. Do you think one of Osgood's canvas boats suitable, or would you prefer a Rushton? Ans. For lake use we would prefer a Rushton. For broken water and rapid streams the Osgood would be preferable. To buy a boat of all work is as difficult as it is to get a combination horse for the plow, the coupe and the sulky.

MC, Oskaloosa, Ia.—Will you please inform me what kind of a fly to use for bass and salmon on Iowa rivers? Ans. The ordinary bass flies can be obtained at any tackle shop on request. Your "salmon" (wall-eyed pike) often take a fly which must be gaudy and larger than a bass fly and shotted with a buckshot as near the head as possible. They are really a bottom fish, however, and are generally taken with a minnow. Bass like rocky shores; pike perch avoid them.

C. N. S., Deposit, N. Y.—Will you kindly inform several readers of your valuable paper here what is meant by "Bismarck" dog, and what affect a cross between such a dog and a red Irish would make? Ans. Bismarck was a very fine native English setter, owned by a Mr. Brooks, of Philadelphia. "Bis." had a great reputation as a field dog, but, unfortunately, in the fall of 1875, while being returned from the West, he was smothered to death in an express car. Such a cross might make very good dogs.

A. G., Ft. Riley.—Is the Greener $150 hammerless gun sold by H. C. Squires, of your city, a good one? Is a gun of 12 or 28 inch 7 pounds weight, both barrels full choke, good for duck shooting? I don't mean the best one for the purpose, but good enough to answer the same, as I believe in light guns. Ans. Yes, excellent. 2. Oh yes, but sportsmen prefer barrels of different ranges, one for close shooting, and the other for long distances. A choke-gun would be apt to blow the gravel out of a duck at close quarters.

P. S. S. F. C., San Francisco, Cal.—To brown your gun barrels: Tinct. of muriate of iron, one ounce; nitric ether, one ounce; sulphate of copper, four scruples; rain water, one pint. Plug barrels, using plug as handles. Clean with soap and water, cover with thick coat of slacked lime; remove when dry with iron wire scratch brush. Apply coat of above preparation with a rag. Let stand twenty-four hours; then immerse in boiling water and scratch with brush. Repeat until color suits. Then let them soak in lime water a short time. Don't touch barrels with your hand during the process.

G. L. A., Bryan Co., Ga.—I send to-day a pair of deer horns that I picked up on Ossabaw Island some weeks since. They have evidently been gnawed by some rodent. Having seen some discussion in "our paper" I think these horns may interest you. Ans. There is nothing remarkable about your horns. Horns and bones are not only licked and gnawed by all kinds of wild and domestic animals, as well as squirrels, mice, and rodents of all sorts, ants, etc., but they are usually wholly destroyed in the course of about four years. This fact accounts in part for shed deer horns not being more frequently found. The rain and sun as well as the natural process of decay, very much assist in destroying them.

A. R. H., Boston.—The contemporary you quote is not posted in such matters, nor has it any standing in the community. In admitting certain English schooners to be "naval gems," it is simply steering by our wake. Bouger did not determine the position of the meta-centre at all. He only found its height for an inuinitely small angle of heel—in other words, for the upright position of a vessel. The shifting meta-centre, or the theoretical point of suspension of a vessel for finite angles, was investigated long after Bouger's death by Atwood, Dupin, Rankin, Canon Mosely and others. It is situated on the evolute of the involute of the centre of buoyancy, though no precise theoretical formula for deducing its exact location on that curve has yet been devised, nor are the definitions and nomenclature of the different *savants* mentioned identical. We cannot enter into the subject further at present, as we must limit the consideration of theo[illegible] these columns to its applicability to practical yacht design.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous communications will be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of the mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Friday, May 9.—Homing Pigeon Flight, at Troy, N. Y. Intercollegiate Athletics, at Mott Haven. Tournament of Texas State Sportsmen's Association, at Waco, Tex.

Saturday, May 10.—Columbia Rifle Association Meeting. Tournament at Waco, Tex. Base Ball: Troy vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Star vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati; Boston vs. Cleveland, at Cleveland; Providence vs. Buffalo, at Buffalo; Manchester vs. Capital City, at Albany; New Bedford vs. National, at Washington; Springfield vs. Holyoke, at Holyoke.

Monday, May 12.—Opening of Stockton Rifle Range, Philadelphia. Base Ball: New Bedford vs. Albany, at Albany; Springfield vs. Holyoke, at Holyoke; Worcester vs. National, at Washington.

Tuesday, May 13.—Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association Convention, at Omaha. Tournament at Louisville, Ky. Base Ball: Providence vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Boston vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati; Star vs. Cleveland, at Cleveland; Troy vs. Buffalo, at Buffalo.

Wednesday, May 14.—Convention at Omaha, Neb. Tournament at Louisville, Ky. Yale Spring Regatta, Lake Saltonstall. Base Ball: Worcester vs. National, at Washington; New Bedford vs. Albany, at Albany; Manchester vs. Utica, at Utica.

Thursday, May 15.—Convention at Omaha, Neb. Tournament at Louisville, Ky. Bicycle Tournament, American Institute, N. Y. Base Ball: Providence vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Troy vs. Buffalo, at Buffalo; Manchester vs. Albany, at Albany; New Bedford vs. Utica, at Utica.

A WONDERFUL REGION.—We print this week a description of one of the most remarkable phenomenal regions known, which will be found under the caption of "The Great Medicine Lake." It is from the pen of Col. N. A. Taylor, author of the valuable book on Texas, printed last year by A. S. Barnes & Co., of this city, and entitled "The Coming Empire; Or 2,000 Miles Through Texas on Horseback." The central attraction of this strange locality is "Sour Lake," a body of water of wonderful medicinal virtues, as will be learned upon perusal of the sketch. There is a hotel with cottage accommodations at this place, an advertisement of which will be found elsewhere in our columns. It has already attracted many distinguished visitors from all sections, and will hereafter become prominent among watering places sought by invalids. The subject is worthy of the most considerate attention.

☞ FOREST AND STREAM will be sent for six months for $2; for three months for $1. To clubs of five or more, $3 per year.

WOMEN IN ARCADIA.

CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, in that delightful book, "Camp Fires of the Everglades," says: "Did it ever occur to you, fair reader, that if that gentler grace that wins and governs man's young love should accompany him to his scenes of pleasure, his out-of-door pursuits and natural studies, it would always exercise the influence over him that it did when he was a boy? Do you not believe that each would gain—the one a wider field of opportunity and a more experienced taste, the other the restraint of a presence whose absence is never for good?"

It is folly to say that the "gentler sex are not imbued with the true sporting instinct," and that the pleasures of the field are but for the so-called "lords of creation." It would seem that the aim of the schools and drawing-rooms of to-day was to perfect woman in artificial accomplishments, and so crowd out her natural longings and tastes. The conventional, accomplished woman of America, with a few exceptions, is never heard of for her skill at fishing, archery, rowing or shooting; to be accomplished means to possess a far different line of graces. But the tide is destined at no distant day to set in the right direction. Although opposed to "woman's rights" in an Anthonian or Walkerian sense, we are willing champions for her rights to health and happiness. If man can go into camp, and with dog and gun and fishing rod live in an enchanted world for weeks, his soul so filled with sylvan delights and exquisite ecstacies that time flies by unheeded, and, coming forth at last with bronzed face and stalwart frame into the world again, the past seems like a pleasant dream from which he has been awakened with a start to resume his old life with renewed vigor;—if man can do this, why should not woman? The argument that the difficulties to be surmounted in the way of rough travel and the hardships of camp life offer an effectual barrier to woman participating in these things, falls to the ground in this age of railroad facilities, guides and good hotels. There is no place, be it ever so remote, that offers inducements in the way of fish and game to the sportsman, that cannot be easily reached; and once reached there will be found the inevitable comfortable hostelry smiling a hearty welcome from the shores of the woodland lake. About this establishment will be waiting, trusty guides, ready to pilot the party farther into the wilderness if desired, their graceful little boats, tastefully furnished, drawn upon the beach, forming a vehicle at once elegant and comfortable for threading the water ways leading to quiet camping sites inland. And what an added charm to camp life does woman's presence lend? After a hard day's work at those heroic sports in which she cannot participate, how pleasant to return and find that brightest ornament of the home, whether wife, sister or mother, waiting to receive you? Ah! the ministrations of the hands man loves are better than the studied attentions of trained lackeys, and never so appreciated as in the far-off camp. But don't let our lady readers imagine that this article is written with selfish motives in view. It is their companionship man wants, not their skill at compounding from the "Sportsman's Cook Book" tempting dishes, nor the deft display of their orderly natures in brightening up the camp. Far from it, although a willing exercise of their culinary or æsthetic taste is no detriment to their womanhood, and, if possible, lends an additional grace to their presence. Be that as it may, there is a place in the true sporting field for woman.

In fly casting, than which no more delicate operation graces the sportsman's category, a skillful hand and supple wrist are necessary to bring about satisfactory results, and woman possesses both these attributes to a much finer degree than man. So, having them, why should she not foster and exercise them, and become a partaker with man of the glories of trout fishing? Is there any good reason why she should not become familiar with the "rise," the "struggle" and the "capture?" Would it not add a new joy to her life, fresh roses to her cheeks; something to dwell upon with pleasure when back again to the old life; something to hope for in the years to come? Would woman lose any of her womanliness to go into the field with a brother, husband or father, and armed with a suitable double barrel and dressed for the occasion, tramp o'er hill and dale quail, snipe or grouse shooting? No; ask any of the noble few who indulge these pastimes if they are not the gainers by it physically and spiritually? Ask them which is preferable, the field or the german, and which season they look forward to with the liveliest anticipation—the winter with its balls, parties, and empty conventionalities, or the quiet summer in the pleasant camp? But aside from the health and pleasure to be derived by woman from a moderate indulgence in field sports, there is another reason, and a weighty one, which should make her consider the subject seriously, and that is, "The restraint of a presence whose absence is never for good." Oftentimes the good which might accrue to man from far-off out-door life is sadly warped by the lack of a tempering influence, and it is a disagreeable fact that young men have been known to abuse their privilges in a disgraceful manner while ostensibly camping for health and recreation.

Woman's influence is proverbial. From the cradle to the grave, man, although claiming superiority, is always bending to her gentle will. First the mother holds the sceptre, then perhaps a sister, who abdicates the throne in favor of the wife. None of these are tyrants, for their rule is one of love, and stalwart man, who will not give an inch to another of his kind, becomes a willing slave when woman speaks. Therefore, exerting as she does this powerful sway, how much of good she may accomplish by diverging a trifle from her regular line of action. The joy and restraint of her presence, coupled with the consciousness of doing good, are enough to assure her that there is a welcome place for her beside every camp fire, where a sphere of usefulness, happiness and health will be opened up to her, the like of which she never dreamed.

INEVITABLE DEATH TO INSECTS.

IN the *American Naturalist* for March, 1879, Lt. W. L. Carpenter, U. S. A., has an article which proves from experimental tests the efficacy of the *Pyrethreum roseum*, or Persian insect powder of commerce, in destroying all manner of insects, bugs, beetles, flies, spiders, grasshoppers, etc., whether thin-skinned, hairy, or hard-shelled. Absolute contact with the powder is necessary to destroy life. It is not the odor of the powder, but the fine particles breathed into the lungs or swallowed which kill. Years ago we recommended the use of this powder in killing fleas on dogs, and we have never ceased to advocate its use, for we have had abundant evidence of its efficacy from personal application, and from numerous tests in divers ways. We have cleaned an old garret where fleas swarmed in a single hour by sprinkling the powder liberally all over the apartment, and into the cracks and crevices. The great value of this blessed remedy is its absolute harmlessness to animals and men. It can be used with fatal discrimination as to vermin, and charming immunity as to the persons or animals to which it is applied. When used on hairy or fur-bearing animals, it should be blown into the roots of the hair, so as to reach the skin, with a rubber injector, such as are sold at those shops which advertise insect powders at exhorbitant rates. The *pyretheum roseum* is the base of all these insect powders, but it is very much adulterated to make its sale profitable. Of course increasing its quantity by the admixture of foreign ingredients diminishes its efficacy, and purchasers are therefore often disappointed in results expected from its use. It is wisest to buy from first-class druggists the genuine pure powder, and so apply it. Travelers should never be without it. A little of it sprinkled in beds of doubtful character will insure comfort and rest. A larger quantity will cleanse a dirty cabin or deserted shanty. Every old forecastle should use it liberally. Housekeepers should sprinkle it on their carpets. Having made these observations unreservedly, we are pleased to substantiate them by the testimony of Lt. Carpenter which follows, resulting from several trials with different orders of insects. He says:

"The insects were placed under a tumbler, which was slightly raised to admit fresh air, and a small quantity of the *Pyrethreum roseum* introduced on the point of a pen-knife. The movements of the insects brought them in contact with the powder, which readily adhered to the body; in attempting to remove it from their appendages a few particles would be carried to the mouth, and thus incorporated in the juices of the stomach with fatal effect.

"A honey-bee became perfectly helpless in fifteen minutes, a mud-wasp in eight minutes, a small species of ant in five minutes; a small species of *Pyralidæ* became helpless in twenty minutes; the large *Papilio asterias* resisted the effects of the drug for over one hour, and upon being released seemed to recover, but died next day. A larva of the *Noctuælitæ* did not seem susceptible; its jaws were repeatedly filled with the powder, which it invariably ejected by throwing out its juices. At the end of two hours it was still able to crawl feebly. A house-fly became helpless in ten minutes, a mosquito in fifteen minutes, a flea in three minutes.

"In experimenting upon the *Coleoptera*, an insect as nearly the size of the carpet-beetle as could be found was secured in *Diabrotica duodecim-punctata*, an abundant species here. It was easily affected, and became helpless in twelve minutes. A small pinch placed in the jaws of a large *Carabus* stopped locomotion in thirty minutes. The *Hemiptera*, owing to their peculiarly shaped mouths, were enabled to vigorously resist the baneful influence. A species of *Coreus* was active at the end of two hours, but was ultimately overcome. A large-sized katydid was deprived of motion at the end of ten minutes; *Caloptenus spretus* likewise in eighteen minutes. A dragon-fly (*Libellulidæ*) died in one hour. Spiders succumbed in one hour and fifteen minutes. The scent from the powder did not produce any bad effect upon insects subjected to its odor where actual contact was not possible. But when carried to the maxillæ or mandibles, the effect is to produce complete paralysis of the motor nerves. The legs are paralyzed in regular order, commencing with the first pair. Insects will sometimes live for days in this condition, but death ultimately results from the introduction into the mouth of the smallest quantity. These experiments prove that all insects having open-mouth parts are peculiarly susceptible to this powerful drug. And as a result, the writer does not hesitate to recommend the powder to housekeepers as an infallible agent in destroying the carpet-beetle and preventing its ravages. Twenty-five cents worth of powder liberally sprinkled upon the floor before putting down a carpet, and afterwards freely placed around the edges and never swept away, will suffice to preserve a large-sized carpet. No ill effects from its use need be feared by the household, since if applied in this way, it will be only poisonous to all kinds of insects."

We take pleasure in recommending the long established and reliable drug establishment of Wm. H. Schieffelin & Co., Beekman & William streets, who advertise this powder in our columns.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We beg our good friends who add so much to the interest of our journal by voluntary sketches of sport, to have patience with us. We have now on hand 38 unpublished miscellaneous contributions of the character usually found on our first reading pages. Many of these are from very best professional writers at home and abroad. At our closest calculation it will require about two months to work off the accumulation. All will appear in due time. We

trust this explanation will suffice to serve those who are anxiously inquiring why their articles do not appear.

Should the pressure continue, we shall be compelled to be more critical in our discrimination, thereby raising the standard of our literary merit at the expense of disappointment to many faithful friends whose contributions it would grieve us to decline. In the acceptance of stories and sketches of adventure, it has been our custom to estimate them by the value of the information which they contain, rather than by scholarly composition. To combine hereafter the qualities of novelty, elegance, and useful information will place a severer test upon our future selections. But we shall print all of the accepted articles now on hand.

Another consideration which we may mention in connection with the closer criticism proposed, is the time and labor which we shall be spared in preparing illiterate and ungrammatical articles for the printer, as well as the reduction of contributions of tedious length to the limit of space at our disposal, by cutting out extraneous or redundant portions. Pruning an article often calls forth severe remonstrance and sometimes abuse; these flagellations we shall also be spared. We find it safer to decline an article outright than to attempt to doctor it, although we have hitherto applied the adage of "half a loaf better than no bread," hoping to spare our friends any feeling of dissatisfaction that might result from having their manuscripts returned outright.

THE FLOWER MISSION.—The ladies of the New York Flower and Fruit Mission opened the doors of their rooms at 239 Fourth avenue for the season's work last Monday. We published last year an extended account of the purposes of this charity, its method of work and the admirable results attending it; and we again take occasion to heartily endorse the Mission and to commend it to the good will and co-operation of our readers. More than 150,000 bouquets were distributed last season. Contributions of flowers, wild or cultivated, fruits, vegetables, etc., are always acceptable no matter how humble they may be. Individuals, church societies, schools and towns send in their floral gifts, and whether it is a single bud or a huge wagon load, each is received with thankfulness.

Most of the express companies will take charge of contributions addressed to the Flower Mission, and deliver them free of charge.

If one would know with what hunger eyes may look upon a flower, let them take a wild violet plant from its nook in the woods, and walk with it through some of the New York streets and alleys. We tried it the other day, but we did not go very far with the blue treasure. First one flower was plucked, and then another, and another, until nothing but the plant with its native bit of earth and unopened buds was left; and finally this went too It is blooming now.

COLLEGE EQUESTRIANISM.—Any one who has ever driven his horse over a dangerous road, in a pitchy-dark night, knows that the safest way is to resign the reins and let the creature follow his own nose. Nowhere is this implicit trust in equine sagacity more touchingly illustrated than in the sublime faith reposed by the college student in his steed. In the classic parlance of academic halls, to "horse" or to "pony" Greek and Latin texts means to employ a translation of the same. To be borne on flowery saddles of ease over the ruts of the Greek and through the puddles of the Latin, by an intelligent beast which has been over the road before, is far more satisfactory to certain dispositions than to grope unguided in the mud and fog. But now that the Harvard students have adopted the bicycle, we may naturally expect a change in the collegiate idiom. If he keep abreast of the fashion the Sophomore must discard his "horse" for the faster bicycular steed. To "bicycle" Greek sounds awkward at first, but it will become natural enough by-and-bye. The new expression will be useful in another way; for the ingenious bicyclist wheeling his way with giddy speed toward the Commencement sheepskin may truthfully assure his prof's that he never—no, never—uses a horse.

THE GREAT MEDICINE LAKE.

HEALTH TO MEN AND ANIMALS—DEATH TO FISH AND INSECTS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I think this place can pass for one of the most remarkable places in the world. It is the most celebrated watering place in Texas; it is a curiosity, indeed. It consists of a pool or lake as round as a well, an acre to two acres in extent, from two to six feet in depth, and its waters are sour. The bottom of the lake is for the most part hard asphaltum, making a splendid floor for bathers. The lake is continually bubbling and boiling, caused by currents of gas escaping from the bowels of the earth. This is readily proved by taking an old fruit or oyster can, open at one end and with a small puncture in the other; then plunging the can half way into the water where it is bubbling and applying a lighted match to the puncture. It burns like a gas jet, and unless blown out by the wind will continue to burn as long as you hold the can in that position Nothing lives in this lake except a small bug. It is almost instant death to fishes, or snakes that may enter or be put into it. Even a mosquito does not fly over it. If he attempts it and breathes the issuing gas it will fetch him down certain—kill him as dead as a boiled mackerel. Sometimes the lake in the morning is quite covered with the carcasses of adventurous mosquitoes who came to take a drink, or disport themselves over the water. But this gas has not that effect upon man. Instead of killing him it makes him feel good all over and gives him new strength and life. It is delicious to plunge into the buoyant water and feel the gas jets streaming against you. Neither is it hurtful to ducks to float upon this water. Every morning since I have been here I have scared a flock of wild ducks off the lake.

But now comes the singular part. This lake is surrounded by a multitude of wells or springs, nearly all in a great state of ebullition, and these wells, though but a few feet apart, differ remarkably in the taste and properties of their waters. Here you will find a group of wells that are as sour as a crab apple, and right next to these comes another group which has no sour at all, but are strongly alkaline. Floating on these alkaline wells is a substance that looks like crude petroleum and gives the waters a strong taste of tar. I no not like these alkaline and tar wells; they affect my bowels too much. But commend to me the sour wells. Their tumultuous waters are delicious. I sometimes drink a whole quart at a swig. They affect the kidneys greatly, and cause one to throw off globules of air from his stomach at a great rate. These waters are of a milkish color, caused by the abundance of white sulphur they contain. They produce a ravenous appetite. I really did not know what grand pleasure a man may have in his stomach until I came here. At the table I sit in the midst of a group of ladies and sometimes feel ashamed of myself, but when I look around and see that the ladies eat just as heartily as I do I take new courage and eat on. There are also springs of iron, magnesia, alum and many others whose properties are not well defined, but all full of mineral. There have been thirteen distinct varieties of water discovered so far, and I have no doubt that many more may be discovered yet; for go where you may around the lake you will find many jets of gas and water issuing out of the ground, and it is only necessary to dig a hole at such places to secure a fount of mineral water. How easy it would be to light all these premises at night with gas pouring out of the ground! Isn't such a place worth visiting? To him who is a little infiltrated with the love of nature it is a place of never ceasing wonder. How did all these different waters get here, and for what purpose were they thrown together? I propounded these questions this morning to Hon. R. C. Downing, of New York city, who is stopping here. Said he, "Undoubtedly they were placed here by the living God for the healing of the nations." And I believe so too. It is undoubtedly the drift of the scientific mind of to-day to doubt all things of a religious nature, and even to reject the God himself. But as for myself the more I see of nature the more I see of the God. It looks to me that one must be blind who does not see Him here. And I have seen many other places where He seemed as distinctly manifest in special interpositions to do something for man's benefit.

I hear many wonderful tales told of the healing virtues of the waters. They are undoubtedly a sure cure for dyspepsia and chronic diarrhœa. They are also a certain cure for many skin diseases, and I have known some remarkable cures of rheumatism. A lady was brought here last summer who had not walked a step in fourteen years. After using the waters a few weeks, drinking and bathing, she could walk very well. She is still not strong, and probably never will be, but her condition is certainly a vast improvement on what it was. For venereal taints I am told the waters are an absolute specific.

The country around here is mostly prairie, but there are wide belts of timber, and the lake is in the midst of a grand old grove of oaks. It is a level region, of the Pliocene formation. The country swarms with game, from a jack-snipe to a monstrous bear. The prairies are filled with ducks even yet. We have bear meat, venison and wild turkey at nearly every meal. No one should come here in the fall and winter without bringing his gun. The fishing is supplied by Pine Island and Little Pine Island bayous, about two miles from the Lake on either hand. The latter has clear water and is fine for black bass, about a pound in weight, and numerous varieties of perch. The other is turbid and affords monstrous cats and no end of perch, but has very few bass. It is delightful to get up a fishing party with ladies and spend a day on either of these streams, as I did yesterday. There were a dozen or more of us in the party and we had great fun. Afternoon we had a "fish fry" in the woods. I thought I never ate fish which tasted so well. Perhaps the biggest portion of our "catch" was a perch called here the "warmouth," from his great mouth, and I can sing his praises loudly as a pan-fish. They run from a quarter to three pounds weight and make very nice sport. The most successful fisherman we had in the party was a Mrs. Olmstead, lately of western New York. She had been on many expeditions after grayling and trout in Michigan and is an enthusiastic sportswoman. She understands the ways of the finny tribe completely. I dare say she is a reader of FOREST AND STREAM.

Those who come to Sour Lake expecting marble palaces and hotels will be disappointed. The lodging accommodations consist of two long rows of cottages and one large house called the hotel, but all are very plain. The comforts, however, are about all that one need ask for, if he be not too fastidious. When I go to watering-places I care very little for marble palaces, and so on. I want absence from city restraints and city life. Our eating here is excellent, but comes largely out of the forest and streams. To reach this place you get off the New Orleans railroad sixty-three miles east of Houston, where you will always find a line of hacks ready to convey you to "the Lake," eight miles distant over the prairie. Call for old Jo. Butterfield, and I'll warrant he'll make the trip pleasant for you. If you want to attack an alligator by the way, or a flock of ducks, or plover, or turkeys, he will give you ample time and take a hand in the sport. The charge from the depot to the lake is $1.50. N. A. T.

Sour Lake, Texas, April, 1879.

—In our Natural History department the discussion of one question brings out communications from six different States as widely separated as Massachusetts, Virginia, Texas and Ohio. This illustrates the wide-spread attention aroused in any subject of interest broached in these columns. Our readers are mutally indebted to one another for the contributions of knowledge furnished by each, whether the discussion be one of science, or of practices and methods in the field. By such mutual interchange of opinion, observation and information the value of the FOREST AND STREAM is incalculably advanced. One gratifying feature of all this is that however misty the discussion is at the outset it is soon cleared up and the truth arrived at.

GAME PROTECTION.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Catawissa, April* 25.—An organization for the protection of fish and game, and to advance the interests of the sporting fraternity generally, has been effected in our town, and, by a constitution adopted, pledged ourselves to work earnestly in the cause. The title is "Catawissa Fish and Game Protective Club." President, H. B. Aldrich; Vice-President, Abel Thomas; Treasurer, T. P. Cherrington; Secretary, G. W. Reifsnyder. Any item of interest to the club will be gladly received from any and all who are elsewhere enlisted in the cause. C. F. and G. P. C.

FLORIDA.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The game law in this State is dead—repealed last session of the Legislature. The only reason I have heard for it was that certain settlers here and there more or less felt terribly aggrieved that the deer should jump—no, not jump, for there wasn't anything to jump—but eat up or down at their own sweet will the aforesaid settlers' "crops" of corn or peas. Of course the settlers couldn't build fences. I don't see any force in such complaint, for any one by the terms of the law could shoot game on his own land. It will be admitted that the law was badly framed, for the close season for deer was April 1 to September 1. Rutting begins in November. If they had made the close season from December 1 to July 1, it would have been better. But now game will be shot the year round. Already I have known of does shot with fawn (very small) by their side, and turkeys shot while laying and sitting. Not many years will elapse until game will be as scarce as at the thickly settled portions of the North. But what's the odds to a native? Sufficient unto the day is the game thereof. Let the future take care of itself.

I suppose the most potent reason for the repeal was that many settlers depend altogether upon game for fresh meat, and felt it a hardship to be deprived by law of necessary sustenance. O. O. SMITH.

Orange County, April 23.

UNIFORM CLOSE SEASON.—New York FOREST AND STREAM recommends the making of seasons uniform with respect to all kinds of game, and there is a general expression of concurrence in its opinion. That would assuredly be the best way to protect game. The opening of the season might be a few days earlier or later; but about the 1st of September would be the proper period. Game cannot be effectively protected without uniformity of seasons. A variation might be considered wise with reference to the different sections of the country, but we doubt whether there is much room for variation. The young birds cannot be properly killed earlier than the 1st of September anywhere, and some States (Alabama, for instance) fix the commencement of the close season at September 15. There can hardly be a division about closing the season on the 31st of December. There is some shooting of woodcock deemed allowable in August. But the danger then is that under that pretext partridges and other birds are slaughtered. There is no great sport in the woodcock line, then, and it would be far better to include that bird in the close season. The rich in the lands where titled lords live can have no better preserves than our people all will have by the general protection of their game. Our republican conservatism, gathering the little chickens under its wing, will shelter them for poor and rich, and when they are ready for the table every man should spread before his family a commissariat that will include the most delicious game of the American "preserves." Exactly! That is it. If we but honestly enforce honest laws—laws that are equal and have no tincture of favoritism or exclusiveness—the whole country will be abundantly supplied with enough for all, notwithstanding the exploits of the "national arms-sporting clubs." The whole country should unite in passing and enforcing proper game laws as well for fish as birds, deer, etc. There would be secured an amount of subsistence and comfort for the people of which there is now but a faint conception. We hope all good people will give their exertion and influence to the cause.—*Richmond Dispatch, April* 25.

PROTECTION OF FISH IN RIVERS.—We have laws enough to protect our rivers, but not "bailiffs" enough in most sections. Sometimes preventive measures quite as efficient may be employed. We copy some hints from the London *Fishing Gazette*:

In a river much used by anglers, and affording employment to many professional fishermen, it is desirable that every means should be adopted to ensure complete preservation of the fish. I would mention several methods of preventing poachers from netting the river. In the first place, the sinking of old punts in the deeps is a very excellent plan, as it is not only a great hindrance to the working of a net, but gives protection and harbor to the fish. The punts, previous to being laden with stones and sunk, are well bound with straps of iron, and covered with tenter hooks. In my opinion, no plan is better than this where it can be done without possible detriment to the navigation. Mr. Frank Buckland, not very long ago, suggested to me the desirability of purchasing a quantity of oyster barrels, filling them up with stones, then

driving tenter hooks all over each barrel, and finally throwing them in the preserves, or, indeed, any of the swims with which the river abounds. In the shallows, the putting in of tin-cuttings is a great preventive, and where it can be done without injury to the row-boats, the placing in of brick-burrs is exceedingly effective. During a certain period of the year —say from July to September the weeds are a safe and natural protection of the fish. There is another plan of protecting fish, and that is driving in stakes in every portion of the river where it can be done; but good as this method undoubtedly is, I have known the netters to draw the stakes out before they begin their work of destruction. Now, as a supplement to all these methods of protection, an efficient staff of water-bailiffs is also essential to the complete governance of a fishery. Very few anglers are aware of the power the Thames river keepers possess in their deputations granted by the Board of Thames Conservancy. I will give, accordingly, the following extracts:—"They may enter any boat, vessel, or craft of any fisherman, dredgerman, or other person or persons fishing or taking fish, or endcavoring to take fish, and there to search for, take, and seize, all spawn, fry, brood of fish, and unsizeable, unwholesome, or unseasonable fish; and also all unlawful nets, engines, and instruments for boat, vessel, or craft, in and upon the river, all such spawn, fish, and also all unlawful nets, engines, and instruments for taking and destroying fish as shall there be found." In addition to this, they have power "to seize all unlawful nets that may be found on the shore or shores adjoining the said river of Thames." The latter was done on one of the inspections made by the Committee of the Thames Angling Preservation Society at Staines; the net was then destroyed by order of the Hampton bench of magistrates, and, being the first offence of the owner, upon the recommendation of the Society's solicitor he was only nominally fined in addition to the loss of his net. I have thought it desirable in the interests of the fishery to show the power of the watchers, especially as it has been in my presence so frequently disputed by anglers, and their visits considered an unjustifiable interference.

The Rifle.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston.*—The Massachusetts Rifle Association has announced its programme for the spring meeting, to take place on the Walnut Hill ranges on the 21st and 22d instants. There are five matches, aggregating $500 in prizes. The first is for the Directors' gold medal, shot for annually at 200 yards. It is now held by E. B. Souther. All the other matches are open to all-comers, and in these Creedmoor should be represented by some of her excellent off-hand men, though they will find it hard work to overcome the rare skill which the Walnut Hill men have developed. The Boston *Herald* cup, valued at $50, will form the principal prize in another match, also at 200 yards, in addition to fourteen other prizes. Any rifle may be used. The military match is very similar, but confined to military rifles. At 600 yards there will be a carton match, any rifle and position, the leading prize to be the gold medal of the M. R. A. Another carton match will take place at 900 yards with a $45 Winchester rifle as first prize, and a total prize list of $101 for the match.

The Walnut Hill range was well patronized on Saturday last, with off hand shooters, but the weather during the forenoon was not quite up to the mark in affording opportunities for a display of rifle skill, the wind blowing freshly and carrying before it several rain and sleet squalls, which had full sweep across the range. As the shooting progressed, however, the breeze lulled somewhat, gradually settling down. The light, too, became better, and scores were improved in consequence. The 2:55 P. M. train brought a delegation from the Roxbury City Guards, who practiced at 200 yards with excellent results. The best scores, with military rifles, five rounds standing:

Eddy, 21; Everett, 21; Rockwell, 20; Gardner, 20; Matthews, 19; Brownell, 18; Lithgow, 18; Andrews, 18.

The "Winchester rifle" match, had 47 entries. Of this number, the best scores are given in the appended summary, fifteen rounds per man at 200 yards. Capt. Jackson takes first place, he having made three capital scores of 69 each, only two of which are given:

W H Jackson	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—69
W H Jackson (re-entry)	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—69
J N Frye	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—66
O M Jewell	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—65
W Charles	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—65
H F Smith	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—65
E F Richardson	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—64
C A Meiggs	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—64
J Borden	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—64
E Whittier	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—64
J B Parker	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—63
C R Griffing	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	5—61
A A Babbidge	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	4—60
H E Lord	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4—58

The long range practice last week at Walnut Hill secured a poor day on the 30th ult., and in a drizzling rain the 4th contest of the *Spirit of the Times* match was called. The wind was tricky and the smoke hung low over the range, but with such experts as the Massachusetts men have gotten to be there was not much trouble in doing passable; that is, turning the 200 total with possible 225. The leaders standing:

J. S. Sumner.

600	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3—69
900	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—70
1,000	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	4	5	5	5—69—208

Capt. W. H. Jackson.

600	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	—74
900	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—68
1,000	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	—63—205

J. F. Brown.

600	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	—72
900	4	5	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—70
1,000	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	0	3	4	5—62—204

W. Gerrish.

600	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4—65
900	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5—70
1,000	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	4—68—203

Salem Wilder.

800	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	3	3	5—62
900	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	0	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—64
1,000	3	4	3	5	5	4	5	2	5	5	5	5	2	5	5—64—190

Medford, April 30.—The winter shed was very convenient for the shooters at the Bellevue Range to-day. Before the day was over the clouds broke, and good scores were accomplished in the classified match, as follows:

W Charles	47	E S Piper	43
E W Hayes	45	J H Eames	42
H Wilmington	45	J R Teele	42
C H Russell	43	J Grady	41
H S Harriss	43	E W Whittier	4
W G Tousey	45	A Babbidge	4

The prize winners for the month are: First class, first prize, H. H. D. Cushing, 47; second, W. Charles, 47; third, H. K. Richardson, 47; fourth, C. H. Russell, 46; fifth, J. B. Osborne, 46. Second class, first, H. S. Harriss, 45; second, J. H. Eames, 43; third, W. G. Tousey, 45; fourth, E. T. Hayes, 45; fifth, E. S. Piper, 43. Third class, first, E. F. Kenrick, 44; second, M. Garden, 43; third, W. Gills, 38; fourth, G. Gill, 38; fifth, F. Tucker, 36.

Boston, Mammoth Rifle Gallery, April 30.—The regular April prize shoot has ended. Mr. Frank Hollis was successful in making a clean score of eight bulls-eyes. Mr. Wm. Bradford has made 39 three times, each time improving his score. Mr. George Lamb has made 39 twice.

The scores stood:

Frank Hollis	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—40
Wm Bradford	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—39
Geo Lamb	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—39
U A Pollard	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—38
C Edwards	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—38
D B Raymond	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—38
E S Tobey, Jr	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—38
H J Sargent	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—38
Edwin M Archer	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—37
A L Eames	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—37
E Shumway	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—37
Wm H Restarick	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—37
A P Holman	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—37

Gardner, May 1.—The following are the scores of the rifle club at Hackmatack Range last week, the wind blowing a gale at the time:

	R.	C.	R.	C.	Totals.
I N Dodge	74	45	72	42	146—87
G F Ellsworth	72	44	69	42	141—86
F E Nichols	69	44	70	44	139—88
G R Pratt	68	44	68	44	136—88
Wm Austin	72	44	62	42	134—82
Carl Zerahn	58	40	60	42	118—88
M Steinway	57	33	29	40	126—79

South Framingham, May 1.—The weekly shoot of the rifle club occurred last week at the Everit Range. The badge was again taken by W. A. Swan. The following is the score:

W A Swan	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4					4—39
W H Trowbridge	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3					3—38
F H Fales	4	4	4	4	5	2	5	4	3	3					3—38
C O Trowbridge	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3					3—37
F L Oaks	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	3					3—37
C H Clark	2	3	0	4	4	3	3	3	4	4					2—29
F Twichell	3	0	3	3	4	3	3	R	R	4					4—23

CONNECTICUT—*Collinsville, May* 2.—Canton Rod and Gun Club, Riverside Range. At the regular weekly meeting the following scores were made, 10 shots, 200 yds.:

	Mass.	Creed.		Mass.	Creed.
Pfister	79	38	Moore	96	43
Andrews	76	39	Bidwell	90	40
Hull	103	41			

The club made a new departure in the matter of prizes for the ensuing year. Two badges are to be contested for—one, the champion badge, for the member making the best average for the year; the other, the improvement badge, for the member who at the close of the year has made the most improvement. We are also promised one to be given to the member making the highest single score during the year.

SEC.

NEW YORK—*Garnerville, May* 2.—Great excitement has existed among the riflemen here for the past ten days over the expected rifle match between Washington Broas, of the Garnerville Rifle Club, who was challenged by E. J. Peck, of the Samsondale Rifle Club, of Haverstraw. The match was at 200 yards, 2 sighting and 15 scoring shots, at Rockmoor (G. R. C.'s grounds) on May 1, 1879. The day was bright, but the wind blew furiously. Mr. Broas was the victor by 3 points. The following is the score:

W Broas	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—59
E J Peck	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	4—56

They are to meet again on the 14th at the Samsondale range. ROCKMOOR.

—The Empire Rifle Club opened its Creedmoor season yesterday with the match at 200 and 300 yards, off-hand, 10 rounds each range; on the 14th firing will be at 300 and 500 yards, off-hand; on the 21st the bronze medal, N. R. A., will be competed for at long range, and on the 28th a class match will open for all-comers, 10 rounds at 200 yards, military rifles, are allowed 3 points. The first class includes all those who have won first place in any monthly or other off-hand competition on any range, and those making 44 in this class are debarred from the second. All others may enter the second class.

—The United Schuetzen Association opened yesterday their regular practice shooting at Union Hill. The practice will be kept up on the first and third Wednesday of each month. Shooting each day to extend from one to six o'clock. G. A. Kundahl is the shooting-master.

CREEDMOOR—MAY PROGRAMME.—The following competitions are announced to take place on the N. R. A. range during the current month:

Saturday, 10th, Remington Match.—Sixth Competition—Prize of $300 in gold; all comers, any Remington breech-loader; must be loaded at the breech, with cartridges as furnished from the factory; 900 and 1,000 yards, 20 at each distance, any position.

Wednesday, 14th, Champion Marksman's Badge of 1879.—Second Competition—Open to all members N. R. A. and all members of the N. G. S. N. Y. in uniform, 200 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each, rifle N. Y. State model, standing position at 200, any with head toward the target at 500 yards.

Saturday, 17th, National Guardsman Match.—Third Competition—Open to members of the National Guard of any State, 300 and 600 yards, position at 300 yards standing, any at 600 yards, with head toward the target; 7 shots at each distance; weapon, the authorized military rifle.

Same Day, Skirmishers' Badge Match.—Twelfth Competition—Offered by Gen. Hiram Duryea; open to all members of the N. R. A. and members of the National Guard of any State in uniform; distances, from 500 to 200 yards, advancing and retreating; second class targets.

Saturday, 24th, the Dimond Match.—Second Competition—Open to all members N. R. A. and all members of the N. G. S. N. Y. in uniform, 200 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each, rifle N. Y. State model, standing at 200, any with head toward the target at 500 yards.

Wednesday, 28th, Secretary's Match.—Second Competition—Open to life and annual members N. R. A., and active members of any regular military or naval organization in the United States; 200 and 500 yards, standing at 200, at 500 yards any without artificial rest (as allowed in N. R. A. Regulations, governing position in any rifle competitions); weapon, any military rifle (excluding specials); 5 rounds at each distance; two entries in each match, but only the highest score to take a prize.

Saturday, 31st, Remington Rifle Match.—First Competition—Prize, a Remington Creedmoor rifle, value $100; offered by Messrs. E. Remington & Sons; open to members N. R. A.; 200 yards, standing position, 10 rounds, any rifle. Handicap—1. Any competitor using other than a military rifle, four points; 2. Competitors who have in any N. R. A. monthly or other match at Creedmoor made at 200 yards: A. With a sporting rifle, two points over an average of centres (if using such a rifle in this match), two points; B. With a military rifle, over an average of centres (if using such a rifle), two points.

Same Day, Handicap Match.—Open to all comers, 200 yards, standing, 10 rounds; competitors allowed two entries, but only the highest score to take a prize; any rifle. Handicap—1. Rifles, other than regular military, three points; 2. Winners of any first prize or place in any monthly or other match of the National Rifle Association, shot at Creedmoor, two points.

BRINTON RANGE—*Elizabeth, N. J., April* 29.—"Winchester Match." Fourth competition for a Winchester repeating rifle, 200 yards, standing, 10 rounds, any rifle.

Score:

J T B Collins	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—42					
D F Davids	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—42					
H D Blydenburgh	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—41					
J M Darr, M D	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	3—40					
Col C H Houghton	3	5	4	4	5	5	4	3	5	4—40					
R K Buckman	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3—38					
J Johnson	5	4	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	3—36					
J W Todd	4	4	3	4	5	4	0	4	3	4—35					
Capt A Anderson	3	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	0	4—30					
J P Jones	3	5	2	3	3	0	4	4	3	3—30					

Won for the third time and finally by Mr. Collins.

—On Monday next the Stockton (N. J.) Rifle Range will be formally opened. There will be a reception to Governor McClellan, of New Jersey, and Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, and the escorting of the two statesmen to the grounds by the Sixth Regiment, commanded by Col. E. Burd Grubb. Arriving at the range, there will be brief ceremonies and speeches by the Governors. The range will be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and about ten o'clock the contests will begin. There will be three matches.

—The Amateur Rifle Club, of New York city, announces its prize matches for 1879. Open only to club members. The season opened with contest for the bronze medal, N. R. A., at Creedmoor yesterday at long range. It has been decided by the Executive Committee that professional riflemen shall be handicapped 5 per cent. of their total score in each match, but the Executive Committee fail to define the class thus handicapped.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago, April* 27.—200 yards, off-hand. Wind strong at 4 o'clock. Score:

Cram	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—45					
Bradley	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	4—43					
Tift	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—43					
Macauley	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—42					
Catlin	4	3	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—42					
Colehour	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	4—41					
Burns	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	3—41					
Henrotin	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	3	5—41					

—On the Canton (Ohio) Rifle Club grounds on the 26th ult., Mr. John Bour gave an exhibition of rapid target shooting with a Winchester repeating rifle, '73 model, shooting 15 times and discharging the gun successively the moment the gun touched the shoulder; the distance was 200 yards, and he made a score of 43 out of a possible 75, after which he broke in the air, with a .22 Ballard rifle, 18 out of 20 glass balls.

MILITARY POSITION.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1879

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Now that the discussion of position with military rifles is waxing warm, I am constrained to add a little fuel. What shooting I do with the military rifle must be done on my back, as I have lost my right arm. Perhaps no man in this country, not a professional of long standing, has done more shooting of this kind, or had more practice in teaching others, than myself. In this statement I include Gen. Wingate and Mr. Farrow, not as a challenge for controversy, but as a citation of authority. In October, 1876, I wrote "Modern Observations on Rifle Shooting," and I refer to pages 23 and 24 for my views at that time:

> With breech-loaders, troops should be allowed to lie down, even at 200 yards. * * * The front position is demanded in military shooting. The author thinks this demand erroneous. When the enemy is retreating a dazed rest and certain aim, even at the cost of an instant of time, is better than supporting the body as well as the rifle on the arms. When it comes time for retreat the rifleman can turn over from his back and run twice as quick as he can gather himself from the prone position. When he turns over from the back position his face is in the direction whither he desires to ramble.

In experimenting with sights I have had to shoot in the front position, putting the rifle over a stool, and after firing a number of shots I have found it absolutely indispensable to comfort and decent shooting, in that position, to sit up straight to get rested. It has also been my study to notice in my own person, and the persons of others, all actions and words that tended to exhibit the effect of position or steadiness (in fact, every detail), and I find it almost universal for men arising from the prone position to show by some sign or expression that they have been uncomfortable. It is this which induces men, when permitted, to take off their belts, unbutton their coats, etc., etc., when assuming the prone position. Capt. Jackson alludes to the tiring of the neck in the back position. I contend that such tiring soon wears off (the same as a boy's legs get used to jumping), and *per contra* the neck becomes soonest tired from the front position, some men becoming almost purple in the face from choking in the front position. The Captain's claim of a natural breastwork formed by the feet and fore-legs is very material, while in the manipulation of the piece there are two hands to work with—one to unlock the mechanism while the other finds the cartridge.

I was in the field throughout the war in a regiment of regular infantry where discipline was never abandoned except under stress of necessity or reason, and my observation was that no man tried to shoot with his knapsack on his back. We discarded knapsacks early in the war, and many did their fight ing on ammunition, water and what they expected to get from their dead comrades after the battle was over, if perchance they lived to want anything. So much for my friend who thinks we ought to have a position which will accommodate a pack-mule soldier. We should not forget that our style of arm is changed. We shoot with breech-loaders now. When we had muzzle-loaders there was danger in drawing the gun up to reverse it for firing, of catching the hammer and discharging the piece, possibly shooting a comrade behind if using the back position. Now the muzzle is to the front, and (if the same

amount of coolness is used as in our last war), the more accidental discharges, the more liability of hitting an enemy.

To show my earnestness and belief in my observations, made solely with a purpose to make the manual of "Perry's Green Book" unassailable, I hereby claim that I can make more points in a given time from the back position with a military rifle, at any or all ranges, including the time of assuming position and recovering therefrom, than any two-armed man can from the front position, and I do not claim to be even an average shot. My suggestion for such a match would be to commence at 200 yards, and fire 7 and 10 shots at all ranges up to and including 1,000 yards. I offer this test in what I believe to be the interest of science, and although I am willing to accept professionals as competitors, money and bluff are not ingredients of my purpose. Rifle to be any adopted military, not a repeater; place, Creedmoor. Time, one month notice. In case of more than one acceptance, General Wingate to choose my competitor at being the best representative of the prone position. EDWIN A. PERRY.

Game Bag and Gun.

MAY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

LYMAN'S GUN-SIGHT.—Mr. Wil. Lyman, of Middlefield, Conn., has just devised a farther improvement in his patent rear sight for sporting and target rifles. The new feature is the adjustable peep-sight, the size of which may be altered at the option of the shooter. The use of the Lyman sight possesses peculiar advantages for quick aim, shooting at moving objects and night shooting.

THE "AVERAGE" SPORTSMAN.—A correspondent urges that the hammerless gun will be a very dangerous weapon in the hands of the "average" sportsman. If by that term he means the careless sportsman, who lodges his shot in his own and other people's legs, we fully agree in the opinion. The weapon is dangerous when handled by such a person. He has no business with anything at all except a dummy. But the "average" sportsman is not careless with his firearms. If he were, we should hear of a great many more amputated limbs than we do now. The foolish sportsman delighteth the heart of the surgeon.

A HANDSOME CATALOGUE.—The most elaborate catalogue of fire-arms ever published in this country has just been issued by Mr. H. C. Squires, No. 1 Cortlandt street, New York. It is a pamphlet of some seventy pages, with handsomely illuminated cover, and is profusely illustrated with cuts of the various guns, rifles, etc., in Mr. Squires' stock. Special attention is devoted to the choice imported breech-loaders and the hammerless gun, the construction of the latter being fully illustrated. Practical directions are given for the selection of fire-arms, and sensible rules laid down to be observed in the care and use of the same. Several pages are devoted to a description of the various processes in the manufacture of a fine gun. To the wonderful store of valuable information which Mr. Squires has compressed into his catalogue, he has added a judicious selection of reading matter pertaining to field sports. The pamphlet should be in the hands of every man who already owns a gun or contemplates purchasing one. It is sent upon receipt of twenty-five cents.

AMERICAN GUNS.—One of the most striking proofs of the estimation in which American-made guns are now held is shown in the selection by Mr. Schuyler, the senior partner in the house of Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, of a Parker gun for use on a recent Western trip. There were two sets of barrels, one of Damascus and the other of laminated steel. The 12 gauge pair weighed 7¾lbs. and the 10 gauge 8¼lbs. The guns were made, lock, stocks and barrels, at the works of Parker Bros., at West Meriden, Conn. Not an once of the material was imported either in the raw or semi-finished state. The value of the piece was $400 and no finer bit of workmanship could have been produced in any of the Birmingham shops.

LOOK TO THE CAMP FIRE.—Unless some measures are devised to check the decrease of timber, the forestry question will soon be one of grave importance to the United States. The annual rate of decrease of forest lands in this country is about 8,500 square miles. Besides, the legitimate drains made by the timber industry, wood for fuel, etc., a large percentage of this decrease is caused by the great conflagrations which sweep over vast areas each spring and fall. These fires often start from the camp fire of the careless hunter or fisherman. Sportsmen should use all possible precaution, especially at this season of the year. Care should be taken to render spreading impossible, and every spark should be carefully extinguished before the spot is deserted. It does not savor of the eternal fitness of things that a land-owner should be burned out of thousands of dollars worth of timber by the shiftlessness of an unthinking trespasser upon his domain. Put out your camp fire.

—Several members of the Canadian Artillery and School of Gunnery have recently organized a gun club at Kingston, Ontario. The officers for the year are Lieut. Col. Van Straubenzie, President; Dr. Mackenzie, Vice-President; Major J. E. Holmes, Secretary and Treasurer.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Mr. Wm. R. Shaefer, of 61 Elm street, Boston, has ten live fox cubs on exhibition at his store. They were all captured in one den.

LONG ISLAND—*Canarsie, May* 3.—Friend and self left Brooklyn at 11 P. M. on the 29th instant; reached a small island about 1:15 A. M. off Canarsie, and slept until 3:40 A. M., at which hour the ducks began to fly. Put out stools and shot until 6:30 A. M., when we packed up and started for New York for business. Bagged six ducks and two winter yellow-leg snipe. Trip cost seventy-five cents each. W. L. H.

Shelter Island, April 28.—The fowl have nearly all left the waters of eastern Long Island, and for an extent of forty miles of the Peconic and Gardiner Bays scarcely a wing can be seen. ISAAC.

ARKANSAS—*Jacksonport, April* 29.—The past winter's sport in this region was a failure. Dry and cold weather kept the geese and ducks moving; very few stopping with us. The spring rains have been so late that we have had no snipe shooting worth mentioning. A sufficient number of quail have been saved to insure good shooting next fall; wild turkeys are breeding in the woods in rather unusual numbers, and the season so far is favorable. A number of "smart Alecks" think it is nice to call up gobblers at this season and murder them. If they had as much sense as the average turkey the latter would soon be exterminated; but so far in the trial of wits the bird is ahead of the beast. In fact, a well-educated wild turkey is a "mighty smart bird." May his tribe increase. YELL.

IOWA—*Pomeroy, April* 30.—I have just returned from a trip to Dubuque and other eastern points; met a cordial reception from all resident sportsmen; did some shooting at the trap, and made in the different matches at that place the top score of 27 straight, most of which were at 21 yards rise. The 25th found me facing the traps at Ford Dodge, in company with your old-time correspondent, "Wahkonza." We shot a match at 20 single rises apiece; score, 20 to 17, in favor of your humble servant. By way of revenge, the Doctor decided to try and beat me on my own ground on game. So, half-past eight Monday morning found us in the field near this place, intent upon slaughtering the snipe. By ten o'clock the Doctor had 25 and I had 23, so I gave it up, and we ceased to count separately. By eleven o'clock we had 60 together, and by a little after twelve we went home, tired, satisfied and happy. There are plenty of all kinds of waders here this spring, also plenty of golden plover, curlew, etc. Ducks are all nesting. As the most of the prairie near here was burned off last fall, there will be very few prairie chickens' eggs destroyed by that means this season, and as a very large breeding stock is left in the country, it is safe to suppose that we will have an extra number to shoot from this fall. When any of my Eastern friends may favor us with a call, they will not fail to meet with a cordial reception and most excellent sport.

ABE DACOTAH.

A POOR PLACE TO CAMP.—Last week Wm. Lallance and Geo. Rhodes, who were on a hunting and fishing trip, crawled into the drum house of the coal works of New Haven, near Pomeroy, Ohio, to sleep. The house caught fire and was burned to the ground, the sleeping men being consumed in the flames. Their bodies were found charred beyond recognition.

PIN-ATE-D TURKEY.

CLAREMONT, MINN., April 23, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I inclose herewith a brass pin or wire, which was taken from the gizzard of a wild turkey, shot last year near Fort Ogden, Florida. I am at a loss to determine what the article is. It is evidently not complete in itself, but a part of something else. Can you shed any light upon the subject?

G. H. HOUGHTON.

This pin or wire is two and one-half inches long, as large around as an ordinary knitting-needle, and has a head one-eighth of an inch in diameter. Having in our boyhood seen in our Grandfather's Revolutionary trappings something like this, we bethought us that it might be some part of the old-time soldier's outfit. We accordingly sent the letter and the pin to Maj. H. W. Merrill, who, our readers will recollect, served in the Florida wars, and in response we received the following letter:

NEW ROCHELLE, April 30, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have examined the pin you sent me, and pronounce it a "priming wire," used to open the touch-hole of the old-fashion flint-lock musket, etc. You will see that it has been used evidently for that purpose, for the point of the pin is yet dark and corroded from the effects of the powder and gas. The vents of these guns were large, you will recollect, and the pin has a reamer at the end to cut out the dirt, etc. It was suspended to a string of wire I think. H. W. MERRILL.

And thereby hangs a tale, if only any one could be found to unfold it; a woof of poesy and romance, if only some one could weave it.

Away back in the days of Osceola and Coacoochee, a sentry pacing at dead of night beneath the stars, startled by the sudden shriek of owl or foe, dropped this shining pin.

Peace came. The camp which had resounded with the *reveille*, the clash of arms and all the pomp and circumstance of war, now deserted and silent, lapsed into its primitive wildness; the turtle-doves billed and cooed, and the spotted, large-eyed fawn sought its grateful shade unabashed.

But the pin lay glittering in the sun. Then it was that a wild turkey beheld the bright bauble, and—death loves a shining mark—scooped it up. Setting at naught the classic precedent of the rooster in the famous story of "The Diamond, the Cock and the Kernel of Corn," this *Meleagris gallopavo* no sooner saw the jewel than he took it in.

And now behold him peregrinating through the wilderness, an animated pin-cushion, a peripatetic, bipedal, fire-water-and-burglar-proof Safe Deposit. Did he not perchance throw his shoulders back and expand his chest—or, more precisely, his gizzard—and strut about in the proud consciousness that his was the only old original Floridian *Pin-a-fore?* Or, perhaps, a gaunt phantom of the Red Man's hopeless cause, did he suffer those forty years of pain, his breast—we mean gizzard—fired by the memory of the dusky old King Payne? Or, again, did he regard the bit of copper in his keeping, *i. e.*, gizzard, a sacred trust not lightly to be surrendered? and did he go stalking all those years through swamp and hammock and piny barren hunting for a white man at whose feet he might lay it down with his own life?

We pin our faith to this last: it is the only one worthy of the noble bird which Ben Franklin said ought to have been honored instead of the eagle as the national emblem of our country. Moreover, we have the pin; a pin is three-fourths of a pint; a pint is four-fifths of a point; and that is a point in our favor. Stick a pin there.

We regret that we have not more minute particulars regarding the outward appearance of this bird when shot. Was the coppery hue of his plumage especially fine? Was there any unusual metallic lustre without to indicate the copper mine within? Were the pin feathers remarkable in any way? These points, important as they are in a scientific view, it is now too late to determine. One fact in natural history is established: a wild turkey can live at least forty years—if properly spitted.

The skin, too, should have been preserved. A bird that made such heroic efforts to mount itself before death, should certainly have been mounted by others after death.

Several of the Seminole War veterans are among our subscribers. If the soldier who lost that priming-wire should chance to see this paragraph he may recover his property by proving ownership and paying pin-money. What if he should prove to be the forty-ninth cousin of the man that shot the turkey! Wonderful, wonderful!

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

WHEN TO HUNT TURKEYS.

WILLIS, Texas, March 4, 1879.

THERE appears to be great diversity of opinion with regard to the time and season in which the "wild turkey" (*M. gallopavo*) should be hunted. I have no experience, except in the extreme southern States, between—say 33 deg. and 29 deg. N. latitude from Florida to west of the Colorado River, in Texas. Within these limits, and from the closest observation, I find the general characteristics and habitat of the turkey all the same. Further west, on the Concho, Pecan Bayou and other streams, is another variety of turkey—the Mexican, I presume—and I only know this from bones that have been sent me by friends out there, being much smaller and shorter than those in our kind here and in the States east of the Mississippi. In our variety the male, or "gobbler," when at the age of four years and upward, and in good order, weighs from 20lbs. to 26lbs., but specimens of the latter weight are exceedingly are; 21lbs. a big average. The hens under like conditions will register 11lbs. to 14lbs. The tuft or beard of the "gobbler" attains a length of ten to thirteen inches, and never grows shorter or sheds out.

Sportsmen hunt them in various ways—various according to the geographical and climatic conditions of the country where found. On the streams west of the Brazos River, this State, where there is but a narrow strip of timber of short growth on either side, some hunt them by riding on horseback; some on either side, and with dogs drive the turkeys into the trees and shoot them out with shotguns, six-shooters or rifles, as the taste of the hunter may suggest, thereby often killing what their horses or wagons can carry. East of this in Texas, and in the older States, they are hunted during the fall and winter months by some with dogs to tree them, and are thus shot, principally with rifles; some hunt them by stalking, or still hunting, in the day time, on their feeding-grounds, and when fired into and flushed they are then sought out and shot in the trees where they have taken refuge; or the hunter sits down by a tree or old log and yelps or calls them up and shoots them. Another, and the most exciting and interesting method, is in the gobbling season, in February, March and April. But I would get excited over this, and want to say too much about it. They are hunted at this season by creeping to the tree where one is gobbling, before it is yet daylight, and shooting him off his perch; or one may sit down behind an old log or in front of a tree, and "yelp" him up as he is gobbling and strutting. But to do this successfully requires a great deal of experience, combined with an uncompromising patience, a thorough knowledge of all the characteristics of the bird, his whims, his hopes, his fears, and his eternally vigilant eye; for one glance of that button on your cap, or the wiggle of your finger to disturb that mosquito on your nose, is enough. Put! put! and a mile is between him and you instanter. You can go there again the next morning; he will be within a few hundred yards of the same place. Try and call him up again; you will have better luck next time. Your cap snaps! There—he's gone again! Throw that old gun away and get a breech-loader. Try him the next morning. He will persist in coming until you kill him, at this season—*sometimes*.

In the spring, or gobbling season, is the time that turkeys are mostly hunted here and east of this, all through the timbered portions of the country, as the old gobblers are mostly sought after, the hens seldom being killed by sportsmen. And it is only at this season that the old gobblers can be found easily, as they are as shy as wolves, and go in separate flocks by themselves, and seldom associate with the hens at all. The young gobblers go in gangs with the hens from the time they are hatched until the gobbling of the old males begins in the spring, at which time they scatter off by ones and twos by themselves, leaving the hens entirely, from fear of the older birds, of whom they have a mortal dread. The old birds now become bellicose toward each other, have a few fights, and separate one from the other till the gobbling season is over. Audubon says "they kill one another." I have never seen one thus killed, or even hurt, only a few spur pricks about the breast and back, and scratches or pecks and wrings about the head. They do not pair. One day he is polygamous, the next a widower or bachelor, and that is why I insist that it is not necessary to prohibit shooting turkeys here until the 15th or last of April, because the old gobblers are the only specimens or individuals that we do shoot, and one old gobbler will serve, or attend to all the hens within two miles of him anyhow, and we never more than decimate the old males in any one locality; so the stock thereby is not materially impaired. If you make a law to close on turkeys the 1st of January or February we would never kill another turkey, and I would leave a State in which there was such a law.

The time for shooting turkeys is peculiarly different from that of any other game bird we have. It is not a game like the quail, grouse, woodcock or snipe, that you can use dogs on, and spring from covert and shoot at pleasure. The peculiar modes of hunting them in the different parts of our State

alone will preclude a possibility of shaping a law to suit the country over, except that the open season be from October 1 to April 1 or 15. Turkeys are too young September 1, and full of vermin and lean. Turkeys are only fat and in good condition say five months of the year—November to April. They usually get fat on mast, and you know that in this latitude the mast does not fall to any extent until in October, and then the turkeys only have one month to eat enough mast, get the ticks off and get fat by 15th December. Turkeys are at their best condition in January, February and March in all the Southern States in which I have hunted them, and it would be a ruinous law to prohibit their being killed in the very months that they are in best keep.

They have scarcely done moulting by December 1. I have often killed them with pin feathers at that date.

Wild turkeys do not begin the period of incubation as early as the domestic bird. It is true they gobble here in February, and sometimes January; but that signifies nothing. I have yet to see a wild turkey egg before April. The hen never allows the cock to accompany her to her nest of eggs; if she did, he would make a meal of them at once and bring her to grief: he will even destroy her young after they are hatched. Where there is one cock bird left in a radius of two miles, all the hens in that scope will possess unto themselves each a happy family. As an instance: Some years ago, in the State of Alabama, my brother and I lived and hunted in a portion of Clark County, that State. We had full sway of a region whose radius was some ten miles, and full of turkeys and deer. Every spring we began on the old gobblers, and by the 1st of May had them pretty well decimated, leaving about one or two in each locality. The result was that the next fall the woods everywhere were full of turkeys. We had a sportsman friend, Mr. Jim Sleptes, who lived on the west side of the river, who often joined us in our hunts.

In conclusion, I can but think that the seasons for shooting wild turkeys, as they are fixed in some or most of the States, are not in keeping with the natural seasons "made and provided." However, I expect to catch thunder from somebody on this score; but I don't care for all their thunder, so they don't stop me from shooting old gobblers in March and April.

C. L. J.

A DITTMAR POWDER USER.

VAN BUREN, Ark., March 13, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

At some of the individual correspondence respecting Dittmar powder, I have felt much astonished, while all admit that there is less recoil and less residuum than that in use of black powder. Now, I am an old sportsman of Western Arkansas. Have been thoroughly conversant and associated with guns of all kinds used by sportsmen, shot-guns and rifles, both muzzle and breech-loading weapons. I have from time to time used different brands of powder, Dupont's, Hazzard's, Curtis & Harvey, English, Laflin & Rand, Lightning 5, 6 and 7 (canister), also American Powder Co.'s Dead Shot, etc., etc., all of which I have used on game and at the target, and have found no very great difference in the use of either one over the other. All foul the gun and all make big smoke, and all produce more or less recoil according to quantity used. But I have been using lately pretty extensively the Dittmar powder and desire to add my experience in using some five or six canisters of A, B and C, designated slow and quick. I use a 12-gun, W. & C. Scott & Son, double-bolted, laminated 8-lb., 30-inch barrels, invariably using 3 drams Dittmar for quail, 1 1-8 oz. shot, and for duck and turkey $3\frac{1}{2}$ drs and 1 1-8 shot, with little or no recoil, so little smoke as not to be noticed, and no residuum in any number of shots. At the target, a 30-inch circle, 40 yards, with central pod, find pattern about same as with best black powder, but penetration decidedly greatest with the Dittmar, loading with both equally by Dickson's measure, using both soft and chilled shot, and this singular fact is a puzzler to me, as action and reaction being a fixed principle in mechanical force. But while there is decidedly less recoil or back force there is most unquestionably a greater force given to the shot, as from 15 to 18 sheets of Scribner's old magazines, showed in favor of Dittmar powder, every shot made with equal loads of each. I am so thoroughly convinced of the many advantages in favor of the Dittmar powder for sporting purposes that I shall never use any other kind when I can get it, and have no hesitancy in recommending its use in all kind of shot-gun shooting at game or target. There are others of our club having used the Dittmar who are ready at any time to add like testimonials, among which are C. D., D. B., and J. A., of Van Buren, the first, C. D., the best shot in Western Arkansas.

RICHD. THURSTON.

A DITTMAR CONVERT.—*Springfield, Mass., April* 17.—I have been very much interested in reading the reports from some of your correspondents of the results arising from the use of the Dittmar powder. In your issue of Maach 6 "C. J." gives a good report of it, also Mr. Farnham, Bait and Walker. Some five years ago I purchased and tried to use some of the powder in a muzzle-loader. I could do nothing with it. I emptied the contents of my flask on the ground and set fire to it. From that time until this spring I have not tried it, but have been watching the reports of those who have. The first of March I purchased some of the C brand from Lovell & Son, Boston, and used it in an eight-pound Fox gun. My charges on the first trial were $3\frac{1}{4}$ drs. of powder and $1\frac{1}{8}$ oz. No. 2 shot. With this charge, at forty-seven yards, I put fifty five inside a 30-inch ring, and nearly one-third of that number passed through an inch pine board. The recoil was nothing, so I increased my charge to $3\frac{1}{2}$ drs. powder, which will be my standard. I find no trouble in using the Dittmar powder. I put two pink-edge wads (No. 11 for 12 shell paper, No. 10 for brass) over powder; common cardboard over shot. I press the wads well down on the powder, but don't pound them in loading; then turn the shell down well. I shall always use the Dittmar powder as long as Mr. Dittmar continues to give as good an article as this I am using. I find it quick enough to suit me. I have used powders that cost more, both Hagard's Electric and Orange Lightning, but none equals the Dittmar. Being wholly disinterested, I merely give my experience for the benefit of those wishing to use this powder. I will inform Mr. Birt that if he will get the C brand of Dittmar powder and load his shells with $3\frac{1}{2}$ or $3\frac{1}{4}$ drs. and $1\frac{1}{8}$ oz. shot, he will stick them in a board at forty or even sixty yards.

S. N. JONES.

DITTMAR POWDER.—*Philadelphia, March* 27.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have observed such a variety of experiences, and read so many different opinions concerning Dittmar powder, that, with your permission, I will give my own. First, then, I have not found it to lose strength by age or to injure the barrels, using the C brand, made, as Mr. Dittmar states, to meet the views of Bogardus. My experiments have been made with a $7\frac{3}{4}$ lb. 12-bore gun, using the $2\frac{5}{8}$ paper shells. We have never seen any of it that seemed to ignite quickly enough, and to obviate this I use first $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. black and place on this 3 drs. of the Dittmar, bringing the charge to $3\frac{1}{2}$ drs., which I consider enough for any field shooting. I use on the powder three wads—one Eley waterproof No. 12, and two Eley pink edge No. 11. They should be placed perfectly even and solid, but no necessity of hard ramming. On the shot I use either a 12 Baldwin or cardboard wad. I shall be pleased if some brother sportsman will try this formula and report, particularly if he has not been able to use the Dittmar satisfactorily. I fear the new kind will be too slow, but we will see and not condemn it beforehand.

H.

DITTMAR POWDER.—Would "Wood Duck" give the exact plan upon which he loaded the shells with Dittmar powder, which gave him such good results as stated in FOREST AND STREAM of the 13th ult.? I think every shooter of any experience has his own mode, which in his eyes is the best.

M. B.

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

PIGEON MATCHES.

NEW YORK GUN CLUB—*Bergen Point, N. J., May* 3—Sweepstakes shooting at the opening of the club grounds; 80 yards boundary, five traps, two barrels. Club rules (amended Hurlingham):

W Tell, 28 yards	1 1 1 1 1—5	W Stone, 24 yards	0 1 0 0 1—2
H Reblin, 24 yards	1 1 1 1 1—5	G B Greer, 23 yards	0 0 1 1 0—2
C Butler, 28 yards	1 1 1 1 1—5	Dr Zellner, 30 yards	0 1 1 0 w
E Salmon, 24 yards	1 1 1 0 1—4	S Armstrong, 28 yards	0 1 1 0 w
J Logan, 24 yards	1 0 1 1 1—4	L Wright, 28 yards	0 1 1 0 w
Dr Barton, 25 yards	1 1 0 1 1—4		

Ties divided first, second and third.

Classified sweepstakes, 80 yards boundary:

*Armstrong, 29 yards	1 1 1 1 1—5	*W Tell, 29 yards	1 1 1 1 0—4
*Manning, 28 yards	1 1 1 1 1—5	*L Johns, 23 yards	1 1 0 1 1—4
*Salmon, 24 yards	1 1 1 1 1—5	*C Butler, 29 yards	1 1 1 1 0—4
*Stone, 24 yards	1 1 1 1 1—5	Logan, 25 yards	0 1 1 0 1—3
*Dr Zellner, 31 yards	0 1 1 1 1—4	H Reblin, 25 yards	0 1 1 1 0—3
*Dr Barton, 25 yards	1 1 0 1 1—4	F H Lee, 24 yards	0 1 1 1 0—3

Unknown and Warner withdrew.

* Left first and second money to next shoot.

SHREWSBURY GUN CLUB.—*Red Bank, N. J., May* 5.—Ninth match for gold club medal; Parker revolving traps, screened; 18 yards; ties, 21 yards:

G H Wild	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—13
G F Marsden	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—13
L B Campbell	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—12
H C White	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—14
J B Bergen	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—13
C H Stillwell	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—14
A R Coleman	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0—10
S W Morford	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—13

Ties on fourteen.

White	1 1 1 1 1—5	Stillwell	1 0 1 1 1—4

MINNESOTA—*Beaver Falls, April* 25.—Redwood Falls Sportsmen's Club; match for the champion badge held by Horace Daniels; all matches shot from Bogardus pivot screen trap; 18 yards rise, Bogardus rules:

H Daniels	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—24
G Bohn	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1—17

Second match.

H Daniels	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—25
G Bohn	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—20

Third match.

H Daniels	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—25
T M Paine	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—23

Daniels, you will see, broke 74 out of 75. He has only shot a short time at trap. Is this not better than the average?

T. M. P.

WISCONSIN—*Baraboo, April* 27.—Score at glass balls; Bogardus trap and rules, 18 yards rise:

Brewer	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—14
Kartack	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—14
Saare	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—14
Metcalf	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—10
Whistance	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—10

ED. H.

THE GLASS BALL MATCH.—The medal now held by Master Eugene Bogardus, and for which he has received no challenge, is to be put up under the same conditions as before—100 glass balls, Bogardus rules—and to be shot for at Kleinman's Shooting Park, Chicago, Ill., May 20.

Yachting and Boating.

YACHTING NEWS.

PRACTICAL BOAT SAILING.—It is with pleasure that we can announce the appearance before long of a little work on practical boat sailing by an esteemed contributor to our columns, Gen. Douglass Frazar, of Boston, whose letters over the signature "Fusil" our readers will, no doubt, recall with pleasure. Literature of a nautical character is something so scarce in America that any addition to the same will be welcomed by all who desire to see us take rank with our British cousins in this respect. English works are excellent in their way, but are not always applicable to the different circumstances under which the sport is carried on with us, and this new book on boat sailing will fill a gap long existing, as we know from the many inquiries received for just such a work. Further notice will appear in our book reviews.

SOUTH CAMDEN (N. J.) YACHT CLUB.—The officers of this club are as follows: Com., W. Harper, yacht *Feeney;* Vice-Com., J. R. Sweeney, yacht *Sweeney;* Rear-Com., W. Howell, yacht *Gnang;* Pres., W. Harper; Sec'y, G. Davis; Treas., W. Weaver.

CLEVELAND (OHIO) YACHTING ASSOCIATION.—Officers elected for the year: Com., G. W. Gardner; Vice-Com., F. R. Merchant; Rear-Com., W. Shipman; Sec'y, W. P. Fran, cis; Treas., H. G. Phelps; Measurer, H. Gerlach; Executive and Regatta Committee, F. H. Smead, Chairman; R. E. Gill-W. Gerlach; R. D. Mix and B. Lyman.

BUFFALO YACHT CLUB.—A committee has been appointed, composed of Messrs. P. C. Doyle, F. E. Nettleton, G. G. Smith, E. E. Benedict, C. M. Cordell and Clarence L. Bryant, to consult with the Fourth of July Committee of the Common Council in regard to getting an appropriation to assist in making the proposed regatta a success.

We are glad to see the establishment of an annual municipal regatta in Buffalo. Other cities might follow this example to advantage, New York among them.

MAINE ITEMS.—Mr. T. H. Wyman, of Sebec, Maine, has built a sharpie 28ft. over all, 7ft. beam, with a 7ft. centre-board and two masts 25ft., with leg-of-mutton rig. Robert Bottomly has launched his catamaran, and Mr. F. M. Ford has put a 31ft. mast and 18ft. boom in his cat-boat. Boating matters are reported brisk in that neighborhood.

THE QUESTION OF TYPE.—A "practical" yachtsman—if life-long sailing can make one such—has this to say on rig and hull: "I have the lines of a ten-ton cutter ready, and will build next winter. With her under my feet I would sail to New York to see you; but you won't catch me trying those larks even in a twenty-ton sloop. My new design is yawl rigged—next best to cutter; some think better." We are evidently not alone in our preferences, but have the indorsement of all who have had experience in the sloop and cutter type in rough water.

ANOTHER CUTTER.—A handsome cutter is being laid down in Greenpoint to the order and from the plans of Mr. Roosevelt Schuyler. She will be 32ft. over all, 26ft. 6in. water-line, 7ft. beam moulded, and 5ft. 2in. draft; displacement, 7 tons; hull, 2 tons; 3 tons lead on keel and 2 tons lead inside; flush deck, with 5ft. cabin height, and 5ft. 6in. under sky-light. When finished she will be a fair representative of the type.

THE OLD UNA.—The "old *Una*" is still at Portsmouth, N. H. She has been thoroughly overhauled and her sloop rig changed to a schooner. Competent judges say that since her new rig has been put on her speed has decreased very materially, so much so that there are a number of fishermen in port that can outsail her. The steam yacht *James Samson*, of Dover, N. H., has changed hands. She now belongs in Kittery, and runs as ferry between that place and Portsmouth. The different parts of the new light on York Nable, Me., have arrived and are being put in position.

W. A. G.

LE YACHT—Our French contemporary, with its usual commendable enterprise, publishes a series of plans of the Herreshoff catamaran. This kind of craft should "take" on the waters of the Seine, especially about Argenteuil and the lower reaches of the river.

ROWING AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—The ice in the Susquehanna has broken up, according to the *Morning Republican*, and the rowing clubs have a clear course.

BEVERLY (N. J.) YACHT CLUB.—This is the name of an organization effected last fall, at Beverly on the Delaware River. Officers for the year: President, C. H. Peast; Commodore, E. D. Cooke; Vice-Commodore, L. C. Osmond; Treasurer, Seth W. Holt; Secretary, C. C. Warner. The club owns twelve small yachts.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB.—In the proposition made to the Light House Board, April 10, the committee of the Eastern Yacht Club has undertaken a real service to yachtsmen and coasters alike. The committee, consisting of Messrs. Ed. Burgess, Herbert Wadsworth, T. Dennie Boardman and S. Nicholson Kane, Commodore N. Y. Y. C., suggests that for better distinguishing at night between the buoys and beacons certain differences in shape be adhered to besides difference in color, "that all (say) red spar buoys might bear at the top a cask, ball or some similar object, which, as far as the buoy could be seen at all, would at once make known its nature. In this case the absence of such marks would equally distinguish all black buoys. Where "nun" or "can" buoys are now used the same system could be carried out by confining the 'nuns' to one side of the channel and the 'cans' to the other."

BOSTON YACHT CLUB.—In the "open to all" match to be sailed under the auspices of this club on June 21, the following classes will be adhered to: Schooners—First class, 38ft. and over; second class, 26ft. and under 38ft. Sloops—First class, 38ft. and over; second class, centreboards, 26ft. and under 38ft.; third class, centreboards, 20ft. and under 26ft.; third class, keels, 20ft. and under 26ft.; fourth class, all under 20ft. In the second and third classes of sloops, the keels and centre-boards are separated, and in all others no distinction is made. Measurements will be one-third of the overhang added to the length on the water-line. Allowance will be made according to the Herreshoff table. Here we have a fine prospect of a race between keels and boards in the schooner classes and among the first class sloops without allowances to the keels.

EASTERN ITEMS.—The famous sloop *Viking*, of Boston, one of Lawlor's best models, noticed in previous issues of this paper, will have a new house with 6ft. 3in. headroom. She is also to have heavier sticks than formerly. *Esperance*, 39ft. water-line, has had 4in. more free-board given her, and a mast 46ft. long, boom 39ft., gaff 21ft., topmast 20ft......Mr. Thos. Armstrong's new schooner *Moneymusk*, is said to be a powerful ship. She is 40ft. long with spars as follows: Mainmast, 45ft.; foremast, 44ft.; topmasts, 16ft.; bowsprit, 14ft. outboard. Seven tons of ballast will help her keep her legs......The venturesome Louis G. Goldsmith, who has nothing else to do in life but to try and get the cramps in a trip across the ocean in the little boat built for him by Smith, of South Boston, has named his boat the *Uncle Sam*.

SAN FRANCISCO YACHT CLUB.—The new club-house of the S. F. Y. C., near the ferry landing at Saucelito, was formally opened April 18 with a ball and festivities of a most enjoyable kind, two hundred members and their guests being present. Nothing but 3,000 miles of rail prevented our being present upon the occasion, and we must therefore draw upon our correspondents for an account of the sailing events with which the occasion was suitably supplemented. The fleet mustered fairly strong, and lay to their moorings in close order off the club-house. The evening looked so dirty that only the schooner *Consuelo* (Vice-Commodore Spreckels) and the yawl *Red Cross* (*nee Sappho*), Captain Crittenden, got under way as per original programme, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ P. M., for a run to Vallejo, a distance of 28 miles. The wind was quartering and blowing stiff from the SE., accompanied with rain. The *Consuelo* and the *Cross*, however, made good work of it with the flood tide, fetching in after a spirited run of a little over two hours, the little yawl doing most of the distance under jib and "driver"—as our San Francisco friends designate the yawl's "mizzen." The yawl *Frolic*, with Commodore Harrison's flag at the masthead, got underweigh next morning, bound on a week's cruise to Suisun Bay, with a party of ladies on board. Our correspondent writes enthusiastically about the handiness of the yawl rig, now the favorite of all in Pacific waters. The *Red Cross*, while sailing under her old name *Sappho*, and in the hands of her present skipper, having once carried away her rudder, was upon a previous occasion worked 30 miles, from the southern end of San Francisco Bay to Oakland Creek, with only a pull now and then at the sheets. "This, with only two men in a 40-foot craft and a stiff breeze, I call seamanship! This could not be done with any other rig. Our San Francisco yawl is the best rig in the world for any boat

inside of 30 feet keel." Such is the opinion of one who has had long experience with craft of all descriptions.

All hands broke ground from abreast the Club House during the morning at short intervals, and made for Vallejo. That place was left in the afternoon, the squadron then comprising *Frolic, Cousins, Magic, Clara, Zarefa, Consuelo, Fleur de Lis* and the *Mattew Turner*. When "the straits" were reached the work commenced, for a regular nose-ender was met. Among the schooners, *Consuelo,* "as usual," led her class with *Fleur de Lis* a good second, *Cousins* and the *Turner* in her wake. *Cousins* went in stays and lost ten minutes lacing the bonnet to her jib. How much time would she not have saved if rigged with headsails set flying. She might have shifted to a larger jib before getting around on the other tack. The Brothers were passed with *Consuelo* still leading among the schooners, *Cousins* having dropped to third, the rest the same. The sloops *Mollie, Clara* and *Magic* had their own business to attend to all this time, *Clara* finally getting the best of it; The catamaran *Zarefa* came to grief off Point Pissol, running ashore. From the Brothers to the city, sheets were eased and the schooners set flying jibs, with the exception of the *Fleur de Lis,* the latter doing finely in spite of a lack of muslin. Union St. wharf was finally passed as under, the cruise being brought to a close thereby:

Name.	Dimensions.	Time of Run. H.	M.	S
Consuelo ..... C B.....	60x18	2	53	30
Fleur de Lis.....C B.....	60x18	2	53	55
Cousins.....K	6Sx20	3	00	30
Emerald..... C B	41x16	3	49	30
Clara..... C B.....	32x14	3	14	15
Magic..... C B.....	36x14	3	23	15

The *M. Turner* and *Mollie* were not timed. The cruise is not to be regarded as a sailing, match, but only as a friendly spin.

CHANGED HANDS.—The fine steamer *Adelaide,* formerly of the Baltimore Bay Line, has been sold through Mr. Sam'l. Holmes, steamship broker, 120 Front street, to Messrs. Martin & Kaskell, of this city. She will be used as an excursion boat during the summer, and will make an excellent craft to accompany the yacht matches in rough water.

STILL ANOTHER.—The lines and specifications for a new five-ton cutter are now being got out for New York parties. She will resemble the famous *Freda,* before noticed in these columns, and will probably be built in Boston. About 30ft. water-line, 6ft. 2in. beam, and 5ft. 6in. hold.

WHAT EXPERIENCE TEACHES.—"I am getting to know what is wanted for work, and the sloop is not the rig for anything but smooth water play. In anything of a breeze and seaway you must have weight and power, a boat capable of turning to windward without jumping herself to pieces; a rig that can be easily handled, and a cabin in which you can turn in without fear of drowning." So writes a gentleman whose experience covers years. There is plenty of "practical" proof that the stand we have taken in these columns is bound to bear excellent fruit in the near future.

THE INTREPID.—This schooner has returned from her Southern cruise, and now lies at the foot of Twenty-third street, E. R.

NOTICE TO CANOEISTS.—A general meeting of canoeists will be held at room 74 Morse Building (corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, N. Y.,), on Thursday, May 8, at 4:30 P. M. It is proposed to take measures for combining the interests of canoeists, and to make arrangements for a regatta, in which all, irrespective of clubs, will be invited to participate. The New York Canoe Club will charge itself with necessary details. Addresses of canoeists are respectfully solicited, and suggestions as to the regatta and other matters likely to come before the meeting will be thankfully received. Address Dr. E. B. Bronson, Secretary N. Y. C. C., 208 West Thirty-fourth street, New York city; or Charles L. Norton, Commodore N. Y. C. C., box 4,552 New York city. The above call should be responded to by all devoted to the fascinating and romantic pastime of canoeing, bearing in mind that *L'Union fait la force.*

HANLAN'S VICTORY.

THE international sculling match between Hanlan, the champion of America, and Hawdon, of England, was finally rowed on the Tyne, England, May 5, resulting in an easy victory for Hanlan. The course was straightaway from the Mansion House, 156 yards above the High Level Bridge, to Scotswood Suspension Bridge on the river Tyne near Newcastle. Total distance three miles and 570 yards. The course has several easy bends in it, but on the whole offers fair opportunity for making good time. Betting had been two to one in favor of Hanlan at the start. Dr. Luke Armstrong acted as referee. Hanlan won the toss and selected the right hand station. At 1h. 46m. P. M. the two were sent away, making a good start, Hawdon getting best hold of the water and going off with 42 strokes to the minute, against Hanlan's long swing of 34. This soon sent him to the front, and from that time he kept the lead to the finish, rowing well within himself. Hawdon settled down to 36 and Hanlan to 32. The Englishman did some wild steering and quickened up occasionally, but to no effect, as Hanlan was playing with his man as he had done in many a former race on this side of the Atlantic. The first mile was made in 9m. 4s., with Hanlan leading by two lengths and taking his ease, looking over his shoulders at the crowd and keeping an eye ahead occasionally to see the course clear. The water was a little lumpy at this point, but the Canadian managed to hold to a long, clean stroke of 30. King's Meadow Island was reached in 20m. 15s., and the Toronto man dropped to 26, shortly afterward proceeding deliberately to bale out his boat. Near the finish a mild spurt of 28 sent the gallant Canadian four lengths to the front, winning his victory with the same ease and coolheadedness that has characterized him in all his races on American waters. Time, 32m. 2s. Hanlan's weight, 153 lbs.; Hawdon's, 152 lbs.

Little remains to be said about this race beyond that Hanlan has shown himself a sculler of such power and finish, that it is doubtful if any living man can hold his own with him either at home or abroad. The race justifies all we have said about the wonderful stock of "reserve" Hanlan possesses, something that has never yet been drawn upon to its fullest extent, and it is not likely to be, unless Elliott or Trickett are a good deal better men than their record so far shows them to be. Of course Hanlan's modesty and generous conduct made him popular among the hardy Northumbrians, and he won for himself the good will of all.

IS THE SLOOP UNHANDY?

ROSLYN, L. I., April 24, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I noticed in your paper recently a letter signed "Lubber," under the heading "The Sloop's Unhandiness." Now, with all due deference to the views of the theorists I must repeat, that although theories are good enough, so far as they go, the trouble is that they are but theories after all. There are a few of us old boating men who, with years of practical experience, have learned from our lesson that the sloop, if honestly modeled, built and rigged, is not so unhandy, under any circumstances, as the cutter or yawl; while at the same time our sloop will beat your pets ninety-nine times in the hundred.

In another of your issues "Martin Gale" ventilated his views by some remarks, and I will take this opportunity of reminding him, and others generally, that I have a little boat, a sloop drawing twenty-two inches, with thirty-five feet length of water line, that is ready at any time, when there is wind enough, to show practically which is the better boat—sloop, cutter or yawl; and that the question of handiness may be definitely settled, we will limit our crews to two men for each craft and lay our course around Long Island. We believe in our theory; if you have faith in yours, "trot out" your cutter. T. C.

Our correspondent, for whose opinions and experiences we have high respect, can hardly call any one to account for "theorizing" on the cutter or yawl vs. the sloop, for the sufficient reason that we have no yawls as yet in the East and but few cutters from which to cite actual experience. A day will come when there may be no necessity for resorting to theory alone, as at present.

We deprecate the tendency to force an issue between "theory" and "practice." Theory implies a course of reasoning, and no "practical" man would willingly allow that in securing his ends, he does not reason, or in other words "theorize." So called theory seeks simply to apply to the practical man's reasoning the crucial test of figures, and should be the handmaid of experiment. There exists no basis for an issue between the two. Each is excellent in its way; both together far better than either alone.

CANOES AND THEIR RIGS.

(*Continued from page 256.*)

The sharpie rig is very pretty, and it certainly is a fine rig for fancy sailing. The sprcet keeps the sail as flat as a pancake. Then there is no yard or gaff to bother you, and you can jibe the mainsail till you're black in the face and not come to grief; and, when the halliard is let go, the mere weight of the mast rings brings the sail down in a trice. But I don't think it by any means the best rig for cruising, for to carry a mainsail large enough for general use alone the mast must be very high, and a lofty mast does not add to one's comfort in rough water, or, indeed, under any other circumstances. Of course, if you chose, you could do with a smaller mainsail, and perhaps make the jib and dandy somewhat larger, but then these two extra sails must needs be set more often, which means considerable additional trouble.

The manner of reefing, too, by lowering the head of the sail and hooking it to a mast-hoop, is bad, for it leaves the leach slack, when the end of the spreet naturally drops, sometimes far enough to dip into the water. It has also another fault as a cruising rig, due to the use of mast-hoops, and that is that the sail can't well be attached to or taken from the mast when afloat. I don't mean to say that this is a matter of very great moment, but I have always found it pleasanter to stow sail entirely when paddling far; and in foul winds it is really an advantage to be able to do so.

Next in order comes the standing lug. This is very well adapted for cruising for these seasons: With a mast not over high you can have a large mainsail; the sail reefs on the boom, and it can be set, taken in and stowed with the greatest ease. Some people object to the yard, but a six-foot piece of bamboo is not such a ponderous spar after all.

The Chinese lug is another capital sail. You will find a drawing of it in "Canoe Traveling." It is not as simple as the standing lug, but is better in some other respects. A great deal of canoeing is done in China and Japan by the English and American clerks in the tea houses, and this is a favorite rig with them. About a quarter of both yard and boom project forward of the mast, and there are battens running horizontally from luff to leach of the sail, and held to the mast by parrals. These battens keep the sail flat, and are a great aid in reefing, for you need only lower the sail into the brail as far as you wish, hook any one of the battens to the boom, and there you are. The necessity for having a brail and batten parrals is a drawback, to be sure, but this is a matter of minor importance.

There is still another sail, called the revolving lug. It is like the Chinese lug, except that it lacks battens, and, in reefing, the points must be tied down in the usual way; but then, of course, the brail and batten parrals are not needed. On the whole I think I prefer it to either of the other two lug sails.

In the smaller details of rig let me give a few hints: For a dandy use a leg-of-mutton sail; lace it to the mast and let it have a boom. Rig a brail for it in this way: Make fast a light line near the mast-head; lead it down through a screw eye on the boom, then up again through a sheave in the mast and down to the deck. With this you can top up the boom against the mast, and brail up the sail in an instant. Don't lead the dandy sheet through a block or ring on the stern-post, or it will keep continually fouling the rudder yoke, but through a screw-eye or hook in the deck, a foot or so from the stern.

The jib is an invention of the Evil One, anyway. Perhaps the least inconvenient fittings for it are a loop at the head, a boom with an eye at the tack end, and two sheets. It can then be attached to a hook on the stern-post by hand, and the loop placed over the mast-head with the boat-hook; but if the mast is high this plan will not do, and you must use a halliard. If you carry a sharpie mainsail make the "snorter" or becket for the spreet fast to a mast-hoop, so that the spreet may come down to the deck with the sail.

A good toggle for the lug-sail booms is formed by two loops of cord on the mast and boom. One of these is passed through the other, and held in place by a piece of wood. For the dandy-boom use a brass collar on the mast and a pin in the end of the boom, held together by a bolt in such a way that the boom can be raised as if on a hinge.

In cutting lug sails give them a short luff and a pretty high peak, for if the head is cut too square the yard will sag off to leeward considerably; and don't forget to rope the luff very strongly or it will stretch. To the booms of these sails attach hooks, one at the tack end and one or two at the after end, so that in reefing you can hook the reef-cringles down quickly, and then tie the points at your leisure.

The main yard must be hooked to a mast-traveler. This is generally a ring, with a hook below and an eye above, for the halliard; but as a simple ring frequently jams on the mast, it would be better to make it of two semicircles, linked together at the ends.

Unbleached cotton sheeting is as good material for sails as I know. It is light, but plenty strong enough, and comes so wide that the mainsail can be made in one piece.

The plaited cord used by window-shade fitters makes good rigging, because it never "kinks" nor gets hard when wet; but if you prefer heavier stuff than this, get No. 8 bawser-laid cord, which will not "kink" either, though a wetting will stiffen it.

Spruce I think the best wood for masts and boom—and also, by the way, for the paddle. It is strong and tolerably light, and looks well, but the yard must be just as light as possible, as well as strong, and for that a bamboo stick answers rather better. The mainmast and paddle should be jointed with strong brass ferrules. Don't use blocks for the halliards and brails; let sheaves into the masts. Some object to this plan because it weakens the spar; but no strain of moment ever comes on the head of a canoe mast, except in the sliding gunter rig, and sheaves look far neater, and are more convenient than blocks.

The mainsail halliard and, if you use one, the jib halliard too, had better lead aft through single or double fair-leaders with wheels. I once fitted a side-block, low down on the mast, for this purpose, but it didn't work well. Every time I hoisted sail the mast turned in its tube, and then, of course, the halliards jammed in the block. If you ask any old canoeist what jibs are good for, it's ten to one he'll say, "Well, they are useful for tacking, and they counterbalance dandies, and they look pretty." But, except as a racing sail, I find a jib is a humbug. What with the labor of setting and taking it in, and tending the sheets, in addition to handling the other sails and paddle, I grew at last so disgusted that I discarded it entirely. Have two tubes for the mainmast—one in the usual place, the other as far forward as you can conveniently reach from the well. When sailing under mainsail only, carry the mast in the after tube, but step it in the forward tube if the dandy is to be set. Then, if properly proportioned, the sails will balance, and with the Chinese or revolving lug sails, the part forward of the mast will give you all the head sail you need.

In running you would find the extra mast tube of great service, as for that work the further forward the mast can be stepped the better. You might then be unable to reach the tack-cringles of the Chinese and revolving lugs by merely reaching forward, but to reef, you could untoggle the boom of the revolving lug, and get at the tack in that way; while, if you let go the sheet of the Chinese lug, the sail would fly around till the luff came inboard, abaft the mast, within reach. There may be as yet undiscovered faults in this plan, but it will certainly rid you of the jib.

W. M. C.

THE LEE RAIL.

PERCE, DISTRICT OF GASPE, Canada, April 1, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

As an old sailor I naturally take a pleasure in reading the articles on yachts and yachting that appear in your valuable and well-conducted journal, the weekly arrival of which I always hail with pleasure. It reminds me of my younger days, of adventures by land and water, and oftimes makes me feel as though I could again take the helm, or with my well-tried cocker spaniel beat the cover for woodcock, or the marsh for snipe. Both have their fascinations, and as I write I think of that beautiful and exciting song:

"The sea—the sea—the open sea!
The blue, the fresh, the ever free!"

The "Lee Rail Under Water" is the purport of the present, and my remarks may possibly be useful to some young yachtsmen.

I commenced my career in life as a sailor, and at twenty years of age I found myself second mate of a brig of 185 tons, in the Mediterranean and Baltic trades—taking oranges and lemons to St. Petersburg for the special gratification of those worthies, the Russian Boors or Bears—no offence, I hope, thou mighty Czar of all the Russias!

Well, sir, I was always a close observer of all that came under my notice, and exceedingly anxious to become a thorough seaman. When heaving the log on various occasions, it struck me that the vessel made less headway when close hauled under a heavy press of canvas than when we shortened sail. I accordingly discussed the matter with our worthy captain—who was a man-of-war's man, and fought at New Orleans—and we agreed that my arguments should be tested when a good opportunity offered. This soon presented itself. At the commencement of a stiff breeze, with topgallantsails set and lee rail buried, we hove the log twice—5½ knots. "Let go the topgallant halliards! Clew up and hand them!" With a smart crew of fourteen hands, a few minutes sufficed, and the brig was plowing it on an even keel. "Heave the log!" Six and a half knots. This was repeated with the same result. The breeze still freshening, the vessel again heeled over. The log then gave us five knots. A reef taken in the topsails, and the log gave six knots. The experiment was repeated on several occasions, with the same result. A vessel is not intended to sail on her side, but on a even keel as much as possible, and when her lee rail is under water, her chain plates, rigging, etc., must impede her progress.

The following is another curious experiment to which I was a party: In days of yore, two small steamboats performed the postal service between Weymouth, in the English Channel, and the Channel Islands. They were Government vessels, and commanded by two brothers, Frederick and Robert White—as thorough

seamen as ever paced a ship's deck. Business calling me to London, I took my passage with the latter. It blew fresh we when started from Jersey, but it gradually increased to a smart gale, dead in our teeth, when we left Guernsey. We steamed very slowly until we reached the Great Russel—the passage between the other islands and Guernsey. Here we not only had a heavy sea—dead on—but a strong tide on our starboard bow. The *tout ensemble* was far from pleasant, as our little craft was making no headway, merely holding her own; but the tide was gradually setting us in shore, and I saw plainly that there was danger ahead. A glance at the weather-beaten countenance of our brave old captain, at that of his chief officer, showed that we all saw things in the same light. A Providential thought struck me, and joining Mr. Roberts, the chief officer, who was pacing the deck on the port side, I plainly stated my opinion of the state of affairs, to which he readily assented. I then told him that there might be a chance of escaping by trying to beat out—as with a sailing vessel, as she would then make headway, and the tide being less felt, would rather help us on one tack. He approved of my suggestion, and wished me to speak to Captain White without delay. To this I objected on principle. Captains do not like their passengers to interfere with the sailing of the ship, and though Captain White and I were great friends, the suggestion would come better from the chief officer. Mr. Roberts walked over to the captain, who no sooner heard his reasoning than he ordered the man at the wheel to alter the course, and in four or five tacks we cleared the ledge and were free from danger.

Falconer, in his "Shipwreck," says:

> "Oh, were it mine with tuneful Maro's art
> To wake to sympathy the feeling heart;
> * * * * * * *
> Then might I with unrivall'd strains deplore
> Th' impervious horrors of a leeward shore."

From the "Lee Rail" to the "Lee Shore." A queer transition, some of your readers may possibly consider it, Mr. Editor. But as I said before, FOREST AND STREAM reminds me of my younger days. Once on that tack, shortening sail is no easy matter. I only hope that none of your many readers will have to encounter those "impervious horrors" as I have had on two other occasions, to which I may revert hereafter.

Stop! I hear the merry voice of my grandson—"a true chip of the old block"—who is shouting, "Gran'pa, First of April!" "All Fools' Day," sure enough. Memory, can't thou recall to mind some youthful anecdote? We have it!

In the early part of the present century, there lived in the Island of Jersey a remarkable, self-educated man, known as Philosopher Le Feuvre—a good mathematician, well versed in Latin; one who might have been a shining character, had he not become the slave of the demon of intemperance. The Royal Square—the present lounge—was once the market-place, and the spot now occupied by the guard-house was then devoted to the numerous donkeys on which the country dames brought their farm produce for sale—hence it acquired the name of "Asses Corner." In a certain First of April, a group of notables had assembled on this very spot to discuss, for aught I know, the probabilities of ocean steam navigation or railroad traveling—myths in those days—when their conversation was suddenly interrupted by the appearance, in the offing, of friend Le Feuvre (we knew him well), and some one suggested that he should be invited to join them, in order to send him on some fool's errand, if possible. Mr. Amiraux, the banker, was deputed to decoy him, and they soon joined the group, all welcoming the Philosopher most cordially. He, suspecing their intention, dryly asked: "Gentlemen, is this not what is vulgarly termed 'Asses Cornor?'" "Certainly, Mr. Philosophor," was the ready response. "Then, gentlemen, allow me to say adieu! There will be at least one ass less!" And off he walked, leaving the would-be wits somewhat crestfallen.

> "True wit is nature to advantage dress'd
> What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd;
> Something whose truth convinced at sight, we find,
> That gives us back the image of our mind."—*Pope.*

PHILIP VIBERT.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MAY.

Trout, *Salmo fontinalis.*
Salmon, *Salmo Salar.*
Grayling, *Thymnallus tricolor.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*
Shad, *Alosa.*
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo gloveri.*

FLIES IN SEASON IN MAY.

BLACK MAY, NO. 10.—Body, black; fect, black; wings, grayish hyaline

COW DUNG, NOS. 10 AND 11.—Body and feet, brownish yellow; wings, yellow gray.

GREAT DUN, NOS. 9 AND 8.—Body, purple brown; feet, gray brown; wings, dark gray hyaline; setæ, dark brown, annulated with gray.

RED SPINNER, NOS. 10 AND 9.—Body, bright claret, ribbed with gold tinsel; feet, brick color; wings, gray hyal; setæ, paleine brick color

YELLOW MAY, NO. 10.—Body and feet, pale yellow; wings, pale yellow, mottled with brown; setæ, yellow.

COACHMAN.—Body, peacock herl;] feet, dark red backle; wings, white.

KING OF THE WATER.—Same as queen of the water, with scarlet body instead of orange.

GOLD SPINNER.—Body, orange, ribbed with gold tinsel; feet, pale red backle; wings, bright gray.

CAPTAIN.—Body, posterior half, peacock herl, anterior half, gray; white feet; red backle; wings gray; setæ, scarlet green and wood-duck feathers mixed.

SOLDIER.—Body, crimson; feet, red backle; wings, gray.

KINGDOM.—Body, white, ringed with green; feet, peacock herl, and red backle; wings, gray, mottled with brown.

Black Palmer, Brown Palmer, Red Palmer and *Gray Palmer* are made respectively of the colored backles that distinguish them.

—Mr. Imbrie, of the firm of Abbey & Imbrie, sailed in the White Star steamer *Adriatic*, May 1. He goes on a regular tour of inspection to visit the enormous fish-hook and needle factories at Redditch, England, controlled by his firm.

—If anglers who wish really good fishing and can spare the time will go to Sebec, Maine, this week, so as to take the early salmon in the lake when the ice breaks up, (which it is expected will occur at any day,) they will have the grandest fishing in their experience—and no flies. Take railroad from Bangor, and put up with Frank M. Ford.

ANOTHER.—The pickerel that swallowed another pickerel, the pike that swallowed a small iron foundry, and the catfish that swallowed the eel that had swallowed the minnow that had swallowed the hook may now retire to a back seat. Their glory has faded; their bones have been picked. The darkey's fish-hook is in the ascendant just now. It was near Roanoke, North Carolina, that a small African, lying on the river's bank, baited his hook with a roach, tied the line to his left great toe, as all model Southern darkey fishermen invariably do, and then—another characteristic piscatorial custom—fell fast asleep; at least it is so conjectured by his sorrowing family—no one will ever know for certain. The dwellers in the vicinity report a startling aerial spectacle. Their attention was first attracted by a terrific clamor in the air, a confused mingling of the croakings of a catfish, the squawking of a duck, the hooting of an owl, the shrill cry of an enormous eagle, and above all, agonized human shrieks. The vision passed too rapidly over their heads to admit of any definite comprehension of what took place, and indeed the scores of beholders who caught a momentary glimpse of the apparition give very diverse accounts of what they really did see, or thought they saw. The two particulars agreed upon by all were an eagle and a boy, the latter apparently suspended by one foot some distance below the bird. The vision disppeared among the clouds Nor'-cast by Nor'. One thing is certain: the boy never came home again, nor has anything since been heard of him. The prevailing local opinion, and which has been adopted by the bereaved family, seems to be that the roach was swallowed by a catfish, the catfish attacked by a duck, the duck in turn seized by an eagle,—and the duck, fish, roach and boy all borne off by the bird. The only weak part of this theory might be the string. The boy, however, it must be remembered, has been distinctly stated to have been a small one. It is to be regretted that this glorious opportunity for a fish-story has been neglected, when a slight increase of avoirdupois in the boy would have swelled the tale to respectable dimensions. But such a tampering with facts would have shorn the incident of its obvious moral, which is, that little darkey boys who fish for catfish should never tie the line to their toes and go to sleep.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—Two more arrivals have been reported from Western Bank the past week, bringing 190,000lbs. split codfish. The number of Grand Bank arrivals has been 14, but the fleet have averaged small fares. The total receipts for the week have been 380,000lbs. Nine Georges arrivals have been reported, bringing 135,000lbs. codfish and 9,000lbs. halibut. Three arrivals have been reported from Shore trips with 60,000lbs. codfish. Whole number of fishing arrivals for the week, 22.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, May* 2.

NEW YORK—*Shelter Island, April* 28.—The fishing steamers and sailing vessels—a very numerous fleet—are now all ready for the bunker fishing season, but very few of the fish have as yet appeared. The fishing was so remarkably good last year that the fishermen have been encouraged to make great preparations for this season. New factories have been built and old ones repaired and extended, and several new steamers have been built and are all ready for their cruises. These steamers have been built at Portland, Maine, and at neighboring ship yards, but their engines and iron-work are all constructed at Portland. These steamers cost from $10,000 to $15,000 each; but if the season is as good this year as it was last the outlay will prove a good investment. These steamers, besides captain, engineer, fireman and cook, carry a crew of eight men, sufficient to man two fishing boats. There will be, of course, a great loss as well as disappointment if the fishery should this year prove to be a failure. It is said that the men of Massachusetts complain that our fisheries are on the decline. The Governor of that State has called the attention of the Legislature to the alarming condition of the fisheries. Reports and statistics go to show that there is not by one-half the number of vessels belonging to the fishing fleet hailing from the States as formerly; and, on the other hand, the Provincials have started up and have done more the past year to extend this branch of industry than for the ten years previous. McL.

NEW JERSEY—*Kinsey's Ashley House, Barnegat Inlet, May* 3.—Flounders are plenty, catching some fifty per boat. Dad Parker caught the first blackfish yesterday. Bluish—A school was seen off the bar yesterday by crew of life saving station here while out rendering assistance to the schooner *Blakley*, aground on the bar. I also hear of two bluefish taken in net at Waretown same day. Last year the first was taken April 29. B.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The trout season in Pike County opened last Thursday, May 1. Great numbers of anglers, many of them from New York City, were on hand. The day was cold and the water high, but the fish were biting ravenously. The Sawkill flies found most effective were small, with body and wings lead color; also red backle and coachman. Experts say that really good fishing may be looked for about a week from to-day.

KENTUCKY'S QUOTA.—*Mt. Sterling, Ky., April* 27.—Dr. Williams, of Powell Co., went fishing in Red River for suckers in company with Dominic Peeples. They had caught a fine string and secured them to a bush near the edge of the water. Hearing a slashing in the water of rather unusual vigor, and suspecting that some turtle was making too free with the fish, they went to see and found a large pike had swallowed one of the suckers, and in trying to get away had become entangled in the string. The doctor called for the Dominic who came and jumped in waist-deep, not being afraid of a little water (he being of that persuasion). He heroically assisted the Doctor in successfully landing the pike, which measured 39 inches and weighed 14 pounds 3 ounces. Upon another occasion, Mr. B. Boon (not Daniel), of Beattyville, caught a pike in Kentucky River that measured 6 feet and weighed 52 pounds. The fish has long been known in that locality as "Old Spott." VAN.

BIG FISH.—Six sturgeon were caught at Kanawha Falls on Saturday, the heaviest, weighing eighty pounds, being sent to the hotel in Huntington. Will somebody explain how these sturgeon got there?—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The fish probably turned into the Ohio River while on their way to the upper Mississippi, and thence into the Kanawha. Nothing remarkable about that. The upper Mississippi, especially that wider portion known as Lake Pepin, abounds in sturgeon of both varieties.

ARKANSAS—*Jacksonport, April* 28.—The angling fraternity have been unusually happy. Fine strings of black and striped bass have rewarded their efforts. Peter Bach opened the season with a string of 50 pounds, taken on the bar opposite town in a little less than two hours. Black and striped bass, Ohio River salmon, and crappies are almost constantly in market. YELL.

OHIO—*Painesville, May* 1.—The close season for fish commences to-day. I wrote you some time since in regard to the new fish law, and have seen no reason to change my mind in regard to it. The river is just in good condition to fish, and were it not for the law we would enjoy the best bass fishing known for years. Owing to the ice in the lake drifting to this shore, the pound fishermen have been unable to place their pounds at the mouth of the river, and the bass have been able to come up the river, where they are now in great numbers. We must not catch them, the law says, but allow them to return to the lake, there to be caught in the pounds this fall. Now, if our Legislature is so anxious to protect the bass, why do they let these pound men place their pounds on both sides of the river for miles into the lake, thus intercepting all fish that try to ascend the river to spawn? I give you a few strings that have been caught this week: My brother on the 28th instant caught 13 that weighed 18 pounds, and on the 29th caught 12 more that weighed about the same. Yesterday Mr. C. A. Harding caught 4 that weighed 8¼ pounds, and Mr. Edward Gilmore caught 8 that weighed 22½ pounds. I have caught as good strings for the past three days. We could catch just such strings for a month to come; after that they will not bite, as they begin spawning. NANIT.

WISCONSIN—*Baraboo, April* 27.—The warm weather for the past few days has started the black bass up the Baraboo River, and some fine strings have been caught, among them a bass that weighed 5½ pounds. ED. H.

A TRULY BLACK BASS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It not unfrequently happens that, in reading the experiences of your correspondents as they appear in your columns, I come across things I have observed so often as to regard them as quite common. That may be the case with the following, which I relate simply because I never saw anything like it before: Last summer, while crossing the "Devil's Fork" of Little Red River, on the Batesville Road, I observed, on stopping near the bank for my horse to drink, a considerable number of sun-fish, *Pomotis vulgaris*, watching their little circular nests, and apparently greatly disquieted. Soon from under a bush, a little above, came a fish of large size, carefully patroling the ground and returning to his station, apparently disturbing nothing. My attention was attracted by the unusual size, great symmetry, and extremely dark color of this fellow, and I rode ashore and dismounted and carefully observed his movements for some time, during which he made his rounds among the perch nests several times. The little *Pomoties* stood their ground, made no attacks upon the larger fish, however near to their homes he might approach, but seemed by no means to like his presence. I could plainly see that the fish was a black bass, of a uniform deep, dark, glossy black. I crawled to the bush in whose shade he had his nesting-place and got a nearer view of him. His back, sides, fins and tail all were black, and when he turned upon his side his belly seemed to be of the same color—solid black. The black bass—there called trout—are abundant in the stream, and I have seen specimens of the usual color there often. The one I have attempted to describe was of good size, over a foot long, and of fine shapely appearance. SAMMON ROE.

Jacksonport, Ark., April 28.

HOW FISH ASCEND FALLS—*Mr. Editor:* An illustration entitled "Trout Jumping the Falls," published in Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper* of April 19, suggests a few remarks upon a popular fallacy—that fish when ascending a stream, pass the falls by "jumping over" them. In the illustration alluded to there are two trout depicted, one high in the air at the brink of the fall, with nose pointed heavenward, and the other upon its side on the surface of the rapid water, immediately above the brink. This is a fair representation of the manner in which fish *do not* usually pass falls, although popularly supposed to make a clear leap from the pool below to the smooth water above. The general prevalence of such an erroneous belief was especially brought to my attention last summer during a time that I was engaged in designing fish-ways for some of the rivers in Maine. In company with our Fish Commissioner, Hon. E. M. Stilwell, I visited various localities with the above object in view, and many times did we listen to such remarks as this:

"Perhaps you may doubt it, gentlemen, but I have seen a salmon make a clear jump over falls eight or ten feet high, and fall into the smooth water above."

As these statements are made by persons of intelligence and undoubted veracity (even as to fish stories), they are entitled to some attention. A few inquiries, however, invariably elicited the fact that in all such cases the observer was above the falls when the salmon was seen. This explains the deception. If the individual who believes that salmon pass such falls by a clear leap through the air or "sail over like a bird," even though he may have "passed his whole life on a salmon stream, and seen it with his own eyes," will stand below the falls and see a salmon pass them, he will be practically convinced of his error. He may see a salmon go up in the water of a fall, but fail to pass over. But many failures will not deter the fish from making further attempts, day after day, and perhaps for many weeks, at intervals. Supposing that it finally succeeds. The observer below the falls may see the fish pass up in the water of the falls with such speed and impetus as to shoot into the air at the brink of the falls, and upon falling is seen no more. The observer above the falls only sees the fish in the air, and very naturally infers that he has seen the last part of a "jump" made from the pool below. I have yet to learn of any reliable person who has seen a fish leave the water and by a single jump pass through the air and clear a sheer fall eight or ten feet in height.

By the enforcement of our recent laws and the construction of practical fishways, Maine rivers will again teem with salmon, and an income such as Canada receives may yet be received in Maine for rod licences, in addition to that de-

rived from the sale of the food yielded by her waters. That fishways can be constructed so that salmon can and will pass through them, has been practically demonstrated in Maine.

EVERETT SMITH.

REMARKS.—We suppose that a sheer fall of even six feet is practically impassable for salmon or trout. The force of the water falling in unbroken volume over a ledge or dam cannot be overcome by the impetus of the most energetic leap. In most natural falls, or more properly cascades, the face of the ledge is broken by protruding rocks, which afford the fish a temporary holding-ground, and serve as stepping-stones to aid their ascent. The momentary pause in passing is so trifling as to be imperceptible, yet the relief afforded is sufficient to insure success. Investigation will show that wherever the passage is effectually barred, the obstruction has a truly perpendicular face, or more frequently a jutting escarpment. Should the pressure of water above be too great, however, as in case of a freshet, that the overflow is projected obliquely in the character of a chute, then the ascent would be practicable and accomplished with comparative ease, the angle of resistance actually aiding instead of retarding the leap. This can be easily accounted for on philosophical principles.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

OUR HOBBY.

YES, we have a hobby! and we are far from being ashamed to acknowledge what our hobby is. Any one could easily discern its nature had they observed us taking from its winter resting-place, thus early in the season, the case of rods and the "kit," and examining them carefully to learn the needed amount of repairs to put them in trim for the coming season of sport. How the angler's heart will warm, and how the slumbering recollections of the happy—oh, how happy!—hours spent last season by the brook, by the river, by the lake; of the pleasant acquaintances formed with those whose generous natures brought them to the same fields in pursuit of the same joys; how all these memories throng and cluster around that worn and ancient rod-case as we handle it fondly and draw from its recesses the agents of our pleasure. What a history is connected with each individual rod! This is the one with which we fought and captured the forty-pounder; this other was the weapon which made us conqueror of our first, which carried with it, if it were possible, more joy than all others which paid tribute to our skill and gaff. And thus, as each rod is marshalled, memories are touched which all the wealth of penurious misers cannot purchase from us. Prominent upon "memory's tablet" are emblazoned also the names of the friends who accompanied us; and poor though we may be in that which constitutes wealth in the eyes of the world, we feel we are the possessors of another wealth, which money, without the heart, can never possess.

But our subject is "Our Hobby," and although it may be a simple matter to guess what our hobby is, yet it was our intention to touch not wholly upon ours, but upon the class of "anti-hobbists" (?) and prove if possible their inconsistency. Have you not, among your acquaintances, and perhaps your friends, some one person, who, the moment you become enthusiastic in the slightest degree upon the subject of angling, immediately ejaculates, "Hobby!" who insists upon the *ex parte* evidence of his own feelings and inclinations being the only proper guide for pleasures of any kind? Have you not even had a "mild species" in camp with you? We have. He never has a hobby himself, but how he gulps and strangles when, in the course of an argument you discover one—which may be the manufacture of butter from soap, or the sending of heathen missionaries to Washington, or some other equally amusing subject. Who is there, in possession of his full senses, who has not a hobby? Sooner or later the unpoetic souls of these "anti-hobbi" will make their arguments ridiculous by their unwilling confessions. We have been told by one that nothing but the fact of "its being fashionable" would ever lead us to endure the hardship (?) of a four-weeks' trip. Yet we, at this moment, find him deeply imbued with the conviction that he will find gold on Nan—— Well, we have too much reverence for hobbies ourselves to expose him. We would rather watch with a friendly interest the progress or failure of his hobby—will he ever pardon us for calling it that?—and by a sympathy with him in either result, lead him to the path we poor mortals tread, and the full power of enjoying a sensible hobby.

Now there are "business hobbies" and "pleasure hobbies." Allowing that the possession of wealth is the natural hobby of every man, and business of some nature the path to his hobby, it must be conceded that everybody has "one of them things in the house," the anti-hobbi to the contrary notwithstanding. We will therefore consider the "business hobby" as disposed of. Now who wouldn't have a pleasure hobby of some kind, if he could, though its nature may differ from ours. Please do not consider us egotistical because we speak mainly upon angling, for, though that be our choice, out of the long list of "pleasure hobbies" we do not desire to claim any superiority of judgment, and we frankly own that each must choose for himself. But we ask again, who would not have one if he could? We pass upon the street the man of wealth, distorted with rheumatism and sighing for that comfort and pleasure which his money is powerless to procure; we meet the friend whose feeble wife or mother demands his whole attention at home; we recall to mind the man whose hardened heart forbids the entrance of those softening feelings to which the gentle angler must hold title; we think of these, and then we realize the great gift of health and heart, which enable us to go forth in the beautiful spring, when the air is heavy with the perfume of the peach and apple blossoms, and the spring of nature's turfy carpet adds to the buoyancy of our spirits and hopes. Yes, we have a hobby! and when old age steals noiselessly upon us, may the kind Father above, who has carried us safely through so many of our favorite excursions, keep the heart within us green to its inspirations, and the flesh strong to continue its enjoyments.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

THE STRIPED BASS.

THERE is to a lover of the pursuit of this fish a charm not found in that of others of its species, more especially, perhaps, because it includes life on the seashore, which in wildness, owing to a rocky coast, upon which bass are generally found, is incomparably interesting. This most truly applies to Massachusetts' more remotely located islands, where are presented all the attractions of a sea voyage without its inconveniences. An incident in this sort of life is illustrated by an extract from the "log" of a club there located, to wit:

"A large full-rigged bark foundered in front of the clubhouse, lost her way in the fog; heard her signal, but could not see her—look for her to break up before morning—crew saved." This is but incidental to a pastime which affords greater diversity than does the pursuit of any other fish.

Striped bass are found along the coast from the Potomac to Maine, and even among the salmon in Canada. But, like those of all other inhabitants of the sea, its habits are much a matter of conjecture, though it seems to be conceded that it principally subsists near the mouths of rivers, up which it runs as high as possible. At the approach of winter, instead of seeking the deep water of the open ocean, the bass seek the still arms of the sea, where, if undisturbed, they remain until the return of spring. But here the fishermen find them and make great hauls. From the Potomac, where they are called "rock fish," they have been taken weighing 140 pounds. This, of course, with the net; while by the primitive line method, or as it is called, "heaving and hauling," which consists of a stout line, not attached to a rod, hastily drawn through the water, they have been caught weighing nearly 100 pounds. Its pursuit with rod and reel, however, is the growth of but recent years, perhaps not more than thirty-five, and the pleasure of this method is greatly augmented by the delicacy of the tackle used. In selecting a rod, one of plain bamboo of about 12 ounces is the best, and, if possible, it should be quite round, though this is a mere whim, yet still a part of some bass fishermen's creed. Not too long, as should it be the reel is thrown too high and makes it awkward to handle. The reel must be of the best, as it would be if selected by a bass fisherman; for herein is centred his affection; and though expensive, the delight experienced by its perfect and reliable working is compensation. It should be large enough to hold six hundred feet of linen line, twelve thread is fine enough, but should it be fifteen, more security will be felt with a large fish. But in reeling it on have a care for the kinks, and wind it through the fingers' ends, running the last one hundred and fifty feet through the grass. No. 9° hooks, in size, are the best, though some use them smaller, but the risk of not hooking the fish is increased by too small a hook. With a leathern belt to rest the butt of the rod in after securing a fish, and a pair of thumbstalls, knitted and of heavy worsted, by which the thumbs are protected in regulating the revolutions of the reel, by which the course of the fish to some extent is controlled, equipment is complete.

That portion of the coast where bass are generally found is very rocky, beyond which it is well to cast. Casting can't be taught, it being rather a knack suddenly acquired, and its object (that is, "to get out") is only necessary to be remembered. Avoid too much strength, for it causes the reel to revolve with greater rapidity than the bait is projected, causing it to overrun and producing a snarl, which weakens the line, frequently breaking it. But rather continue its practice and avoid long casts, for the fish in search of food are to be found in very shallow water.

So great has been the development of a fondness for this pastime, that the most desirable points in Eastern waters are now occupied by clubs, the more westerly and earlier of which—"West Island," not far from Newport—was formed about thirty years ago. Though before this innovation (?) under King Wilbur, many pioneers in this sport used there to assemble and enjoy an abundance of it. Some years later—about twelve—Cuttyhunk, the more westerly of the chain of Elizabeth Islands in Vineyard Sound, became the rendezvous of a number of gentlemen, whose good cheer has made this perhaps the best known of all the clubs. Out of this grew the purchase, some three years later, of Pasque Island, comprising about one thousand acres, one more easterly of the same chain, where much sport has been found. In one instance by a single rod, on the early tide before breakfast, two hundred and eighty-six pounds were taken, the largest weighing forty-four pounds. But the search for new fields discovered Squibuocket Point, the southern extremity of Martha's Vineyard, which name was assumed by an association of ten New York gentlemen, thorough lovers of the sport and successful fishermen, whose record shows, as the result of one week's fishing by two rods, fourteen hundred and forty-six pounds, which perhaps has never been excelled. There are many places, however, where but little fishing is done, and of these No Man's Land is less visited, owing to its inaccessibility, though there the largest fish are found, of which one caught last summer, weighing seventy-six pounds, was the largest ever taken by rod and reel. Occasionally such large ones are hooked that everything is carried away. The inhabitants of this island are sponsors for the story in which a native, who, in "heaving and hauling," fastened one end of his line around his waist, leaving the other in the water, and fell asleep, from which, however, he was suddenly startled by being hurried over the sand, until his progress was stayed by coming in contact with a rock, which enabled him to cut the line and thus escape.

While fishing last summer just at nightfall, the tide having already made, perhaps a little on the ebb, while the receding rays of the sun creeping over the hills were caught by the breakers and cast a reflection upon the water, which arouses always the enthusiasm of a fisherman, for under such conditions the presence of fish is always felt, my line became suddenly drawn out, and as the slack was exhausted by a sudden and strong effort, I felt that I had hooked a large fish. He rushed toward deeper water; onward he sped, his efforts to reach the open ocean being gently checked by the pressure of my thumb upon the reel, the rapidity of the revolutions of which assured me that he was a large one, and filled me with anxiety lest I should lose him, or that he should seek a rock. Turning now to the right, when being caught by a breaker, he was carried near the surface, and as his progress was thus stayed, I obtained a glimpse of him, proving that he was a large one. With anxiety intense I shuddered for the result of the slack occasioned by this resistance to his efforts, but I had underestimated his strength; he was off again, and with hopes raised by a turn in his course, which revealed his growing weakness, but which were as suddenly depressed by his renewed determination to continue, I gently whispered a prayer that he might not escape. The rapidity of his flight was fast carrying away my six hundred feet of line, and as I saw less than one hundred feet of it remaining, I began to despair. But his struggle had been an exhausting one, and as the visible portion of my line in turn increased, I knew that he had abandoned his intention of seeking deep water and was fast approaching the surface, where, as he broke, by relieving my line from the strain and placing it upon the rod, I turned him toward shore. Slowly he came along, my fears being much allayed by my making more line, until he was within a few feet of the strand, when upon seeing me his exhausted strength aroused itself for another effort, which culminated in a short run of about fifty feet. He then submitted, and without further resistance was gaffed and landed, and turned the scales at fifty pounds. There can be no more pleasurable excitement than this pastime affords, and an indulgence in it produces a beneficial recreation.

D. M., Jr.

TROUT AND SALMON SEASON IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Trout fishing generally, as far as the open time has advanced, is good. There was plenty of rain during the greater part of the breeding months, which enabled the fish to ascend the rivers and creeks in abundance, and although the rains have been very unusually late and made many of the streams very rolly, the showers being gentle and not very copious, the majority of the creeks have been pretty clear.

The Sportsman's Club of California initiated the season by offering excellent young salmon fishing in Lake Merced, within an hour's drive of this city. This fine lake, of about 2,000 acres, has been leased by the club for ten years. The great abundance of grilse which it now contains were bred by the association and placed in the lake twelve months ago when they were very small. Their average weight is now three-quarters of a pound each, which is a pretty good growth, considering that this is a fresh-water lake. On the 12th of April, the opening day, 165 fish were captured, bait angling, by twelve members of the club. "Your humble servant to command" bagged fourteen. Since that time up to date, upward of 700 of these healthy, game and silvery beauties have fallen captives to the anglers' alluring baits of either worms, boiled shrimps, or pieces of the small catfish or "bullheads" to be taken in the lake. A few of the old Lake Tahoe trout, which were planted in these waters some four or five years since, are occasionally taken, weighing from three to seven pounds.

The leases to the society of two other large and beautiful lakes within twenty-five miles of this city—San Andreas and Pilarcitos—have expired. These fine sheets of water belong to the Spring Valley Water Company. The first lake above named is now literally swarming with young salmon (mingled with a few brook trout) from three-quarters to two and a half pounds weight. These can generally be most successfully captured by trolling for them from a boat with a small silver or copper spoon. The last lake mentioned above is well supplied with brook trout weighing from one to four pounds. These, late in the season, take the fly freely, or can be had by trolling from a boat as well as by bait fishing. The water company are quite liberal in giving permission to fish in these lakes to the members of the club and other friends, although I am told it is probable that in a short time they may charge something for fishing tickets.

This year, and also last, but few young salmon have come into our bay, or up the rivers a short distance above or below the city (three years before that they were very plentiful), consequently there has been no grilse fishing on Oakland Long Wharf, three miles from, and opposite, the city.

Last summer, in August, I enjoyed some capital fly fishing and trolling in Lake Webber, in the Sierras. The fish there are a splendid species of brook trout, put in the lake from a branch of the Feather River. Their weight is from a pound and a half to two pounds and a half. This small but lovely lake, surrounded by pines and shrubbery, is distant twenty-seven miles from the city of Truckee twelve hours' journey from here. Webber Lake is reached from Truckee by stage, which runs three times a week. There is a neat hotel close to the water, well kept by A. Jay Anderson, who, with his amiable and industrious wife, is incessant in his endeavors to make visitors feel at home and comfortable. Here can be had penty of the richest cream *ad libitum* and the sweetest and purest of milk and butter. They milk eight or ten cows, which feed on the rich and most abundant grasses in the vicinity. The boats, fishing tackle, saddle horses and wagons are furnished the guests free of charge. The trout in this lake are of the finest flavor, and the flesh is of a light pink color. They are very game also.

New Publications.

BRENTANO'S AQUATIC MONTHLY AND SPORTING GAZETTEER.—The first number of the new series of this magazine has made its appearance. It is neatly printed, and contains records of the turf, base ball, pedestrianism, and also boating. Mr. Peverelly, the Editor, brings large experience to the arduous task of floating this new sporting chronicle, and will certainly attract a portion of the public at the outset by the similarity of the title adopted with that of the standard work for sportsmen—Hallock's "Sportsman's Gazetteer"—of which the Editor of FOREST AND STREAM is the author.

—"The New Long Island: A Handbook of Summer Travel" is the title of a superbly illustrated pamphlet prepared by the Long Island Railroad, as a guide to the summer resorts within access to New Yorkers. The score and more of illustrations which are taken from recent issues of *Lippincott's* and *Scribner's*, are gems of magazine illustrative art. There are descriptions of places, prices, means of coming and going, and all the other information sought by the thousands who turn their faces from the heated streets of New York. To such the Long Island shore offers superior attractions.

—A Granger residing near Morris, came up to Chicago the other day and purchased a 38-calibre revolver, and two or three boxes of cartridges. The latter were wrapped up in a paper. When he got to his room in Burke's Hotel, he opened it and gave the boxes a careful inspection. On each he read '38 short.' 'The d—d thieves!' he ejaculated, jumping up and starting off at a pace that would have done credit to Ennis or Rowell for the store where he purchased the ammunition. Entering it, he shouted out, 'Damit, some of you has tried to cheat me out of 114 cartridges. I paid $1.50 for these cartridges, and I find that each box is 38 short! I won't be cheated. You'll have to make up the number or, damit, I'll see if the law won't make you." The cartridges in each box had to be counted over, and explanation given as to the "38" meaning calibre, and "short" size before that Granger would be satisfied.—*Ex.*

SAPANULE!

TO SPORTSMEN—"THE ONE THING NEEDFUL!"

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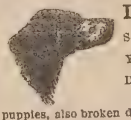

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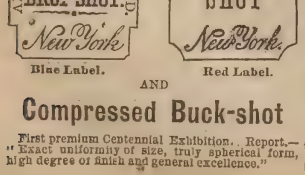

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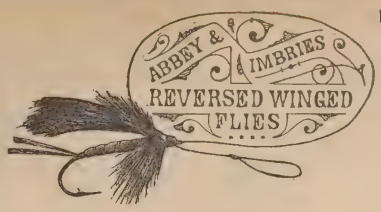

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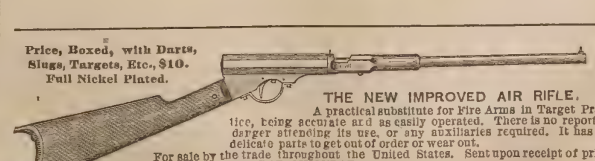

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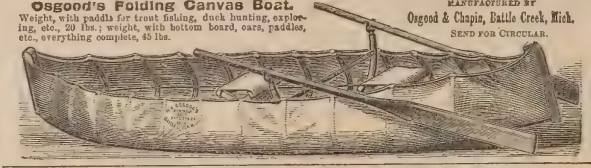

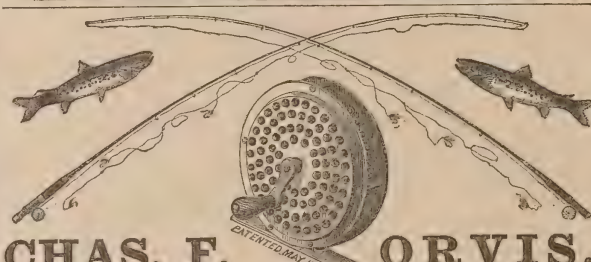

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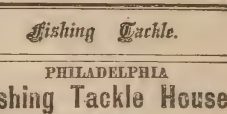

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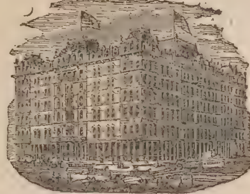

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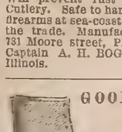

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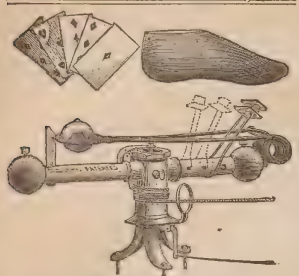

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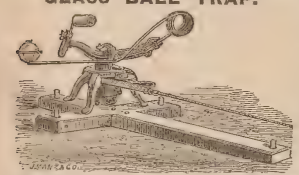

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CAPTAIN BOGARDUS ON TIN-COATED SHOT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

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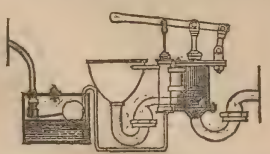

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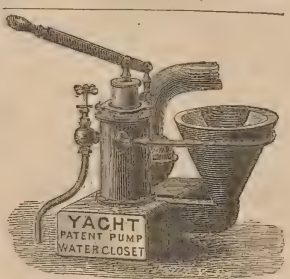

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ROD AND GUN
THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

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Volume 12—No. 15.
No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

THE SEA GULL.

SEA-BIRD! Skimmer of the wave!
Whither doth thy journey tend?
Is it to some southern shore,
Where the meadow-rushes bend,
Where the orange-blossoms blow,
Where the aloe and the palm
Flourish, and magnolias glow,
Filling all the air with balm?

Haply, is thy pilgrim wing
Flitting to some northern bar,
Where the rocky reef runs out
And the sand beach stretches far?
There in hot and silvery sand
All thy pearly eggs to lay,
There to teach thy little brood
O'er the breaking surf to play.

Haply, sailing o'er the brine,
Painted 'gainst the lurid sky;
O'er the gray horizon's verge
Thou dost even now descry
Some lone bark with shatter'd mast,
Bulwarks swept and tatter'd sail,
Fighting with the ocean blast—
Lost and shipwreck'd in the gale!

Restless, roving, lonely bird!
Wanderer of the pathless seas;
Now where tropic woods are stirr'd,
Now where drifting icebergs freeze;
Seldom doth the solid shore
See thy folded pinions droop;
Only waves, that tumbling pour,
Lure thee from thy airy sweep.

ISAAC MCLELLAN.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

Pike Fishing in Murderkill Creek, Delaware.

LEST the readers of FOREST AND STREAM should be disappointed in expectation of reading a scientific account of a day's pike fishing, let me say in advance that neither myself nor my darkey friend are scientific fishermen, but, on the contrary, operated in the most primitive fashion.

Bob Brown, the colored huntsman who figured so extensively in my coon hunting sketch (which appeared in FOREST AND STREAM a few weeks ago), had often invited me to go "pikin'" (as he termed it) up the creek, promising me a good day's sport, but I was too much occupied with the birds to give the matter serious consideration. I am very fond of fishing during the spring and summer, when game birds are out of season; but from the 1st of September until the season is out I devote all my spare time to the birds.

I was spending a week with my friend Tom Harrington, on my annual quail shooting excursion in November, and the weather had settled quite warm; so much so, indeed, that it was laborious both for myself and dog, and I concluded to humor Bob and put in a day with him on the creek—not that I expected to catch any fish, but merely for a day's rest. I walked over to Fork Landing in the evening, and meeting Bob, he broached the subject again.

"Fine weather for pikin', sir," said he. "Dey'll bite like dogs to-morrer mornin'; an' dar'll be a white frost in de mornin', an' de sun'll come up warm, an' we'll kotch a turn of 'em. Better make up yer mind to go, an' let de birds an' dogs hev a day's rest; 'sides dat, ye git a day's rest yer own self, sir."

There was sound logic in Bob's argument, for I was pretty well run down, and my dog's feet were cut and sore, and after arranging to meet him at Carpenter's Bridge the next morning, I went home to overhaul my fishing tackle. I always carry a wallet, with an assortment of hooks and snoods, in my shooting coat; it does not occupy much space, and is very handy.

The next morning my little friend Ruth had me an early breakfast, and before seven o'clock I was standing on Carpenter's Bridge, which spans the Murderkill Creek, awaiting the coming of Bob. It was one of those mild, mellow, Indian summer mornings; one of those soft, sweet days which, when cold winter is stealing on, come, like the visits of an angel, between the first sharp white frosts and the stern weather that so soon succeeds them, visiting the last flowers of autumn with more than the balminess of spring, and clothing the woodlands in a robe of more than summer glory.

The old Murderkill Creek makes a broad sweep after it crosses the road under Carpenter's Bridge, and forms a miniature lake, and it lay stretched out beneath the cloudless sky, pure and unbroken as a mirror, with its wooded shores gleaming aloft in unnumbered hues and unrivalled radiance, which autumn nowhere sheds with so lavish a hand as in an American woods, and sleeping below, reflected to the smallest leaf on the calm surface of the water. Attached to the bridge by a long chain was an old waterlogged canoe, which had once been used as a fishing boat, but now it was almost ready to fall to pieces from old age:—

"The stern, half sunk in the slimy wave,
Rots slowly away in its living grave;
And the green moss creeps o'er its dull decay,
Hiding the mouldering dust away.
Like the hand that plants o'er the tomb a flower,
Or the ivy that mantles the fallen tower;
While many a blossom of loveliest hue
Springs o'er the stern of the old canoe.

"The currentless waters are dead and still,
But the light wind plays with the boat at will;
And lazily, in and out again,
It floats the length of the rusty chain,
Like the weary march of the hands of time,
That meet and part at the noontide chime.
And the shore is kissed at each turning anew
By the dripping bow of the old canoe."

The air was breathless, yet so pure and fresh that the briskest breeze that ever fanned the ocean came not more gratefully to the cheek and brow than that delicious calm in which the most delicate leaf alone might be seen to quiver, while all the other foliage hung motionless and voiceless. Away off, on a tall, leafless tree, sat, solitary and alone, a huge fish-hawk, looking down over his demesne of wood and water, an undisputed monarch. It was a lovely scene, and I hope my readers will pardon me for indulging in this reverie; but being an enthusiastic and devoted sportsman and a dear lover of nature, I read "books in running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything." I was aroused from the contemplation of the scene by the cheerful voice of Bob, who came paddling along in his dug-out.

"You're on time, sir, I see," said he. "Did ye eber see a pootier mornin'? How dem puppies of mine 'ud run a fox dis mornin'! Ah, ah! wouldn't he leave a red-hot trail! You may just bet on it." And Bob guided his boat to the spot where I was standing, and, stepping aboard, we pushed off up the creek to the fishing-grounds.

He had fine, short, stout rods in the boat, with lines wound around them, and one large, rusty hook on each line. I asked him what he intended to use for bait, and he replied that "pikes are very particular—sometimes I use fat pork an' sometimes cooked meat an' worms; an' sometimes dey don't bite at neither one. An' den I kotch some shiners. Ah! shiners is de boys! I sometimes think pikes must be some kin to shiners; dey loves 'em so." (Bob's shiners were minnows and small roach.)

I took out my wallet and selected a couple of small perch hooks snooded on gut, fastened them with a piece of sea grass, and with a buckshot for a sinker and a small worm on each hook, threw it over the side of the boat just as Bob had come to an anchor.

"What ye gwine to do, sir?" asked Bob.

"I am trying to catch some shiners for bait," I replied; and at that moment I lifted one into the boat.

"Lem' me hev a hook, too," said he, "I'll kotch some."

I opened my wallet to get one for him, and his eyes expanded with delight. "I neber seed de like," said he. "Dem's de nicest hooks I eber laid my eyes on. What fine pints dey've got! Ef a fish comes anywhere nigh 'em he's bound to get hooked."

Bob selected a hook, and I gave him a line, and he went to fishing, and in a short time we had all the small fish we required. Bob greatly admired the small hooks, and said: "Ef I only hed some o' dem next summer I'd kotch a boat-load of white perch any day." I gave him half a dozen, and enough sea grass to make three or four small lines, and the old fellow was happy.

He paddled along up the creek a short distance, and made the boat fast to an overhanging branch of an old oak, and got his pike lines ready.

"Is this our place?" I asked.

"Yes, sir; dis is Rhody's Hole, one o' de best places in de creek for pikin'. I've knowd Mr. Tommy Brown to kotch a dozen yere of a mornin', an' not one of 'em less'n two pounds, an' from dat to six an' six 'n a half. I tell ye, sir, he is a fish'man, shuah.

I took in Bob's six and a half pound pike with a good deal of allowance for shrinkage, and replied:

"Well, if I catch a fish of that size I don't know which will be the most surprised, myself or the fish."

"I know ye'll do it, sir," said Bob, "ef ye only jist do as I do."

We got to fishing. Bob put out three lines; baiting one with pork, another with cooked meat, and the third with a shiner, saying: "I'm gwine to see what sort of appetites dese pikes has got; ye hev to find out fust what dey like." I was satisfied with one line, as I was not over-confident as to our success.

Bob's eyes rolled about unceasingly, gazing first at one line and then at the other, and I was paying more attention to him than to my own line. My sinker was cast in toward the shore, and I was fishing close under the roots of the oak to which our boat was tied, when I felt a smart tug at my line, and giving the rod a flirt sideways, I hooked the fish and brought a beautiful pike of about two pounds weight into the boat. It was the largest pike I had ever caught, and I was highly pleased, while Bob was delighted, and gave vent to his feelings in a loud yah-ha-ha that could have been heard a mile in the calm morning air.

"Don't make such a racket," said I, "you'll frighten the fish."

"Lor, honey, dey don' mind dat a bit. What kind o' bait did you kotch dat feller wid?"

"Shiner," I replied.

"Den I'll use shiner," said he. "Sumfflin' cur'ous 'bout pikes, sir; dey wouldn't bite at nuffin' but shiners to-day, no matter what else we use.

Bob took up his three lines, one of which was baited with a shiner, and re-baited all of them, and I cast mine over the side again, very well satisfied, even though I didn't get another bite. Bob sat like a statue, his great eyes intently fixed upon one rod which extended over the stern of the boat, while he grasped the others, one in each hand, waiting for the least indication of a nibble. I watched him attentively, and his dark features were a study. His thick lips were firmly closed, and the lines around his mouth had deepened into furrows; he had laid aside his hat, and the veins upon his high, broad forehead were swollen and corrugated, while his eyes fairly danced with excitement. He had inclined his body a little forward, his right hand twitching nervously, and quick as lightning, he whirled his right-hand rod around the stern of the boat, and raising it out of the water with a jerk, landed a four-pound pike directly into my lap. The movement was so sudden that I started up and let go of my rod and it fell overboard, but I secured it again, and the fish having fallen into the bottom of the boat lay upon its side flapping the bottom board with its broad tail.

"Lor," said Bob, as he was about unhooking him, "ain't he a bully feller. Does me good to kotch one like dat. Look out fur dat little maple pole, bit's gwine away; dar'sa fish on it." Pull it up!" he shouted.

I reached for the rod, and imitating Bob's jerk as well as I could, hooked a pike that weighed about a pound and a half, and got it safely into the boat.

"You're beatin' me, sir," said he.

"Oh, no!" I replied; "that's your fish, Bob, I caught him on your line, and it counts for you. I think I've caught my share, at all events I've caught more than I expected."

Bob had his hook re-baited, and in the water again in a short time, and it was not long before he hooked another fine pike. We fished until ten o'clock; he caught six and I caught three, when he hooked on to one that taxed all his ingenuity. The fish was under the sunken roots of the old oak, and Bob was afraid his tackle would snap, although it was a stout line and not more than seven feet long. I took in all the other lines, and was ready to loose the boat from the tree when he exclaimed

"By golly, he's loose! ontie dat painter."

I had the boat loose in an instant, and seizing the paddle, turned her head so as to give him a fair chance. (What a glorious moment that would have been for a scientific fisherman with the proper tackle—how he would have played that noble fish—but Bob knew nothing but main strength.) The fish darted up the creek, and I paddled the boat after him, thus relieving the strain upon the line.

Bob had his hands full; he had been a waterman in his younger days, and issued his orders like an old sailor.

"Starbo'd a little," said he; "now rush her fpo, dis line's gittin' mighty tight, an' I'se afeard he'll break loose. Port, now, port, hard, sir. So, steady—now yer right."

"You attend to your line, Bob," said I, "and I'll try to keep up with him. You should have a longer line and play him."

"Dar's no play 'bout dis feller, he means bizness," said Bob, and so it appeared. I had all I could do to keep up with him, until finally he darted for the bank and dived into a deep hole close under the roots of a tree.

"He's tired out now," said I, "and you've got to get him into the boat before he takes a fresh start, or he'll leave you without even saying good-bye. Haul him up now, and I'll help you."

Bob gave a vigorous pull and raised the fish to the top of the water. He was a beauty—a seven-pounder. I was afraid he would cut the line with his sharp teeth, and told Bob to hold on hard, and thus keep his mouth open, which he did. Fortunately there was an old peach basket in the boat, and I used it for a landing-net, by slipping the painter through the hand-holes and sinking it under the fish, while Bob managed to get him into it, and we drew the pike into the boat.

The old darkey was in ecstacies. "Did you eber see de like?" said he. "Lor' bress my soul! dat beats de biggest pike eber I seed. Jes' look at 'im, hain't he a rouser? I wish you had dat feller in Phildelfy. How de folks 'ud look. Nobody would eber b'leeve he were kotched on a little bit of line like dis. Look at 'im floppin'—bain't he powerful? Flop away, ole feller; do yer best—ye can't bust dis ole boat. Yer safe 'nuff now—yah! yah! Won't he be good biled, with pa'sley an' drawd butter? My, oh!" and Bob smacked his lips in anticipation of his feast.

It was now nearly noon, and we had ten fine fish, and I concluded that we had had glory enough for one day, and told Bob that I believed I should stop and go up to the house, as Tom and I were going rabbit hunting after dinner, and he rowed the boat back to the bridge. I stepped out and was about to start up the road when Bob said:

"Hold up, sir; ain't ye gwine to take no fish? Lor, I want ye to take dese free biggest fellers—an' more ef ye want 'em—but dese free, anyhow."

He insisted so strongly that I had to take them, and as it was only a little more than a quarter of a mile across the fields to the house, and he had slipped a string through their gills with a piece of stick to take hold of, I started off with my load to the house.

Bob shouted after me, saying: "I'll see ye up de branch dis ebenin, sir, an' fotch my two puppies (his puppies were about six years old, but they were always puppies), an' we'll find lots o' rabbits."

"All right," said I, "come along."

Bob met us as he had promised, and Tom and I killed eight rabbits and three gray squirrels, of which Bob got a goodly share.

CHAS. COHILL.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

THE FEATHERED GAME OF NORTH AFRICA.

TANGIER, Morocco, Feb. 25, 1879.

TO nearly every one this seems such an "out-of-the-world" kind of a country, that perhaps few of your readers would care to know or hear of it; but sure I am, that if they could once enjoy its glorious sport, see its beautious landscapes, enjoy its glorious climate, and partake of the kind hospitality of the Christian portion of its inhabitants, they would feel that this portion of the "dark continent" is one of light and enjoyment. This city, so well described by Mark Twain in his "Innocents Abroad," is a pleasant place for the invalid, the lover of nature, or the tired man of business, whose hard-worked brain needs a recuperative season of rest and entire change from the scene of his hurrying life; and it is so easy of access, being but three hours from Gibraltar by steamer, from which point one can get a direct steamer to almost any part of the world, including our beloved New York. Many of the wealthy residents of Gibraltar have handsome country houses here, where they pass the summer, and delightful it is in that season, the thermometer rarely ever rising above 80 degs. Fahrenheit, and there is nearly always a cooling breeze from either the Atlantic or Mediterranean. These country seats are for the most part on high lands, bordering the Straits of Gibraltar, and one of the highest points is called Mount Washington. The view from these residences is grand beyond description, having at one side, toward the west, the mighty Atlantic rolling its foaming billows far toward the setting sun; and you feel, as you look upon the vast expanse, a satisfaction, knowing there is naught between you and the "land of the free and the home of the brave." On the north there is a beautiful view of the Spanish coast, from Trafalgar, the scene of Nelson's victory, to Taufa, the southernmost cape of Spain, and to Gibraltar, that mighty monument of the pride and prowess of England, and thence out upon the blue Mediterranean, stretching as far as the eye can reach to the east; toward the south the green hills and rich valleys of Morocco delight the eye, and beyond them the Atlas Mountains, whose hoary heads have looked down upon the fleets and armies of the Phœnicians, Greeks, Romans, Carthagenians, English, French, Spanish, Moors, etc.; have seen them each occupy their little niche in the chronicles of time, and fade away into the past as shadows, while they remain firm and immovable, "monarchs of all they survey."

But I am drifting away from the subject of sport, which was the incentive of this rambling letter.

In the autumn and winter months, parties of three to ten persons are made up, and, taking with them tents, camp equipage, and all necessary appurtenances to delight and make comfortable, make a day's march into the interior and find an Elysium for sport, where the African partridge (a bird similar to the partridge of the Eastern part of the United States) is to be found in great numbers, and affords most excellent shooting, as they lie well to the dog and the undergrowth is thick; also the migratory quail abounds, and in its biennial journeys they are almost too numerous for pleasure. Woodcock, snipe and plover are also to be found in large quantities in the marshy lands of the valleys, while on the lakes, within thirty miles of this place, several varieties of ducks are to be found and good sport obtainable. All these, together with the countless thousands of rabbits and hares, will keep the sportsman busy during the days of the encampment, while the nights will be passed in slumber that would do credit to a healthy two-year old baby; so that at the breaking-up of his habitation in the wilderness, when his Arab servants "fold their tents and silently steal away," he will many a time, on the return journey, turn his eyes back upon the scenes of his recent exploits and long for "the next time" to return soon. There is also fine wild pigeon shooting to be had on the coast from Tangier to Cape Spartel, in the rocky caves which abound, and it is very agreeable, after a day spent in that sport, for the party to go to the light-house at the Cape for lunch, if they are fortunate enough to be friends of the Foreign Ambassadors in Tangier—for you must know that that light-house is under the control of the Foreign Ministers and Consuls, although paid for by the Morocco Government,—and after the inner man is appeased, then ascend to the tower, and while the keepers "trim their lamps as the sun goes down," feast his eye and soul upon the view over the "wild waste of waters" and think how many anxious eyes have looked upon that light, away up on that rock-bound coast. To some it has been the beacon of destruction, but to millions it has been the guiding star of hope.

There is another diversion here in the way of sport, which, while it has a spice of danger in it, becomes all the more savory to almost all who love the gun and the attending sports thereof. It is boar hunting. The hunt is conducted by the formation of a large party of the Foreign Ministers and their families and guests, who go to the interior and encamp, taking from one hundred to two hundred Moors with them, who beat the forests in a regular manner, the huntsmen on horseback with spears being posted on the opposite side of the forest, and at the appearance of the boar, give chase and spear him if possible. Sometimes he turns upon his pursuer, and the horse, in his movements to protect himself, unseats his rider, who may have a tough time with his Swinish Majesty if assistance be not close at hand. In a hunt last month Sir J. Drummond Hay, the resident British Minister, was severely wounded in the calf of the leg. The ladies are generally witnesses of this sport, and there ensues great rivalry among the sterner sex to secure the boar's head and to receive the encomiums of the fair ones.

There is a capital hotel here—"The Alhambra"—clean and comfortable, and kept by as pleasant and accommodating a proprietor as I have met in a long and varied traveling experience, Mr. Dearden by name, and I feel that I owe him a word for his kindness and attention to me, my friends and my dogs.

Americans who come here they have a treat in store—viz., the acquaintance of our Consul-General, Col. Felix A. Mathews, of California, and his most estimable family. The Colonel is a gentlemen in every sense of the word, and not only does he make himself popular and agreeable to his own countrymen, but he is loved and respected by every one who knows him, and English, French, Spaniards, Jews and Moors all unite in his praise. He is a worthy and able representative of our great Republic. If General Grant had visited here, as he thought of doing, the Colonel had in preparation a reception and a boar hunt, which would have "put in the shade" many of those "gold-laced" affairs that have been forced on the General in Europe.

Mr. Editor, as the Spaniard says, "I kiss the hand to you."

ORTYX.

A SPRING CAMP ON PICKEREL LAKE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 8, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

We took passage on board the *Valley Queen* on her trip from Cheboygan to the head of Crooked Lake—the landing-place for Petoskey stage—with our tent, hunting and fishing traps and eatables, with a good-sized clinker skiff in tow. Passing through Burt Lake, Crooked River, and into Crooked Lake, the steamer took us near to the mouth of the small stream leading to the lake, and which is its outlet, when we started on our cruise. One of the first things we did was to fill to over-flowing all vacant spaces in our boat with dry marsh hay from a flat piece of land near the mouth of the creek for our spring mattress.

This body of water is reached from a point about half a mile from the lower end of Crooked Lake; on the south side by a narrow, shallow creek, barely deep enough to pole through, and on account of the high marsh-grass and reeds, it is impossible to see far ahead. Winding through a small piece of woody swamp-land, you are suddenly surprised to find before you a deep, blue pool of clear water, covering, I should think, about three acres. Crossing this pool, we find another small creek, similar to the first one, but not quite so long, when you come upon Pickerel Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, about three and a half to four miles long, and from one to one and a half mile wide, full of fish and quite deep. The shores of this lake are skirted on all sides by dense forests which are almost impassable.

We found a very pleasant camping ground about midway from each extremity of the lake, on a point projecting into the water on the east shore, commanding a full view from one end of the lake to the other, with a spring of water, very cold and slightly tainted with sulphur, within twenty-five feet of our tent, and another, not quite so palatable, within ten feet; the latter being in the shade all day answered our purpose remarkably well for a refrigerator.

To the left of our camping ground we found very fine bass fishing, catching quite a number of black bass weighing four pounds each, and from that down to two pounds. This was the only place where we had been able to catch what I call regular black bass; at all other places we caught nothing but the green bass, some of them quite dark, and in this country as well as elsewhere, bass, it matters not to what family they belong, are black bass.

To the right of the point we had excellent pike and pickerel fishing. Here my friend, Mr. E. G. Savage, captured a pickerel weighing five pounds on two hooks at one time, the fish picking up the two minnows attached to his line, which must have been between three and four feet apart, swallowing both. We caught none weighing over six pounds, and being, for pickerel, quite lively, they made it excellent sport.

For bait we used minnows, which we had no trouble in securing in the edges of the lake, and in the stream on which we entered, the greater part of the time having them of good size and lively. Angle worms are something almost unknown in northern Michigan, a party from Indianapolis, Ind., having the only "fish worms" we saw while in northern Michigan. I would advise all who wish to fish with that kind of bait to take them along with them, as they cannot be found at all in the sandy soil there. They are very convenient, no trouble in keeping fresh water on them, and are excellent bait, all kinds of fish taking them greedily; even the bass seem to have an appetite as voracious for fish worms as the perch have. Any one having an opportunity to visit this lake and enjoy its fine sport I am sure will never regret it.

While investigating the shores of this lake about a quarter of a mile above our tent, just in the edge of the woods, we discovered the remains of a bear trap, which had been constructed by the Indians by building a pen of cedar posts from four to six inches in diameter and five to six feet long, driving them securely in the ground close together, forming a V-shaped inclosure about five feet deep and four feet wide in front, with an opening like a door, the balance and top being secured with similar cedar posts, with a figure 4 spring trap on the inside, connecting with a long heavy tree trunk suspended just above the entrance to catch the bear across the back when he should make a raid on the free lunch set for him inside. The bear had been there, and had evidently gotten his carcass too far in before springing the trap, so that instead of the tree trunk catching him across the back, it had evidently struck him on the rump just enough to drive him in and cage him. Finding himself in such a fix, he had deliberately set to work and gnawed the entire pen all to pieces. Such a mass of pumiced pine I never saw. He had not been satisfied to merely gnaw his way out, but had chawed the entire pen all to shreds. There was certainly a good-sized cart-load of splinters, not one of them over two feet long, which convinced us that as a kindling maker a bear would be a success.

FRANK N. BEEBE.

THE GIRONDIN DISINFECTANT.—The following letter, shows the appreciation in which the Girondin Disinfectant is held by the Westminster Club, it having been used at the dog shows in this city for the past two years:

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB
New York, May, 1879.

Mr. James Meyer, Jr.:

Dear Sir—We take pleasure in acknowledging our entire satisfaction with the purity of the atmosphere at Gilmore's Garden during our Third Annual Bench Show. We had 953 dogs on exhibition and an average attendance of 6,000 daily, and the purity of the air was maintained to the end by the liberal use of your Girondin Disinfectant. Saturday morning we ceased using it, and by noon the air had become very disagreeable and offensive. Yours, etc.,

W. S. WEBB, C. DU BOIS WAGSTAFF, H. WALTER WEBB, ROBT. C. CORNELL, and others.

Fish Culture.

A CARD.—We are very glad that Mr. Stone has decided to print the following disclaimer against the gossip-mongers who are so numerous nowadays. If those who carp and criticize would work more and talk less, they might possibly render some service to the interests of Fish Culture:

COLD SPRING TROUT PONDS, CHARLESTOWN, N. H., May 7, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In several newspaper articles and State reports, I have been quoted as saying that "All California salmon die after spawning." At first I thought I would not mind anything about it, but the matter has been alluded to so often lately that I will now be greatly obliged to any one interested in the subject who will have the kindness to tell me when and where I made the statement in question. LIVINGSTON STONE.

NEW YORK.—The shipments from the State Hatchery House at Mumford, N. Y., are now about completed, there still being 400,000 brook trout fry which are destined for distribution in the vicinity of Mumford. The shipments for the season have been as follows: Salmon trout eggs to Lake George and Green County hatching houses, 310 600; salmon trout fry to Otsego, Franklin, Putnam, Hamilton, Clinton, Orange, Livingston and Herkimer counties, 350,600; whitefish eggs to Lake George, 100,000; California salmon fry to Green, Monroe, Ontario and Cayuga counties, 86,000; California mountain trout eggs to *Société d'Acclimatation*, Paris, France, 400; to tributaries of Fulton chain of lakes, 4,000; brook trout eggs to Orange, Ulster and Herkimer counties, 194,000; to McCloud River, Cal., 5,000; to France, 8,000; brook trout fry to more than twenty counties, 1,130,000.

CODFISH HATCHING.—The cod hatching experiments at Gloucester, Mass., last winter were so satisfactory that Prof. Baird is now constructing a steamer especially for the further prosecution of the work.

OYSTER CULTURE IN FRANCE.—The culture of oysters in France dates from the year 1853, and has now—after many attempts and failures—become an important branch of industry in that country. Immense masses of young oysters and oyster-spat are now caught yearly, especially in Auray and Arcachon, and deposited into the artificial breeding beds and fattening ponds. They are considered fully developed and fit for consumption as soon as they reach a diameter of five centimetres, or about two inches.

The improvement and the successful results of the oyster culture since the year 1867 are due principally to the energetic and intelligent endeavors, and the inflexible perseverance and obstinacy of the oyster-bed proprietors, who, making good use of previous expensive experiments and experiences, have turned valueless and marshy soil into oyster-beds yielding immensely rich harvests. The oyster-beds of Arcachon alone produced during the season of 1876-77 the enormous number of 202,292,225 oysters, of the estimated value of nearly four millions and a half of francs, whilst Auray yielded during the same period nearly one hundred and two millions of young oysters and oyster-spat, of the value of half a million of francs. Most of the produce from Auray is consumed in Normandy, or exported to Belgium and England.

The young oysters derived from the Arcachon and Auray oyster banks do not require any artificial process for attaining their full development, while the artificial breeding beds and fattening ponds are made use of principally at Courfeulle, Lahouge, Caucale, Vannes, Sables d'Olonne, the Island Oléron, La Tremblade and Marennes.

The following figures denote the progress made at Arcachon during the period of six years: In 1871, only 724 oyster-beds, with an extent of 1,470 acres were in existence; in 1872 the number rose to 1,133 beds, with an extent of 2,650 acres, increasing by the end of 1874 to 1,706 beds, with an extent of 4,350 acres; and at the end of '76 to 3,427 oyster-beds, with a total area of 10,000 acres. About 1,400 fresh beds were laid out and established in 1877.

During the season of 1876-1877 (September 1 to April 30), Vannes produced sixteen millions of oysters; Courfeulle, thirty millions; Caucale, fifty millions; Oléron, seventy millions; and Marennes, eighty millions. The oyster fishery upon various nearly exhausted banks have also—in consequence of the energetic measures taken by the French Government respecting the close time and for the protection of the oyster culture—improved to a surprising extent. From the official returns, it appears that the value of the artificially cultivated oysters has in six years increased sixfold, the value of the oysters withdrawn from the oyster-beds being thirteen millions and a quarter during the season ending in 1877, as against two and a half millions in 1871. The total of the oyster production during the same period has increased to nearly tenfold the number, viz., from nearly thirty-four millions in 1871 to three hundred and thirty-five millions and three-quarters in 1877. The total of young oysters deposited in the artificial beds amounted in 1877 to two hundred and thirty-six millions and a half, as against forty-four millions and a half in 1871. The consequence of the immense increase in the production of oysters has been a natural decrease in the price of them; the oysters which were valued at 74fr. 40c. per 1,000 in 1871, and 106fr. 33c. in 1872 are now sold at 84fr. 39c. the thousand.

The *Messager de Paris* announces the number of French oyster-beds to be 35,500 at the present. These are distributed over an area of 10,600 hectares, and have during the last season produced six hundred and fifty-one millions of oysters at the estimated value of above twenty-three millions of francs.

TROUT FRY—*Ludlow, McKean County, Pa., May 8.—Editor Forest and Stream:* We have sold all of our trout fry, thanks to your advertisement of the same. N. FRIEBURG, of Ludlow Trout Co.

—The first steamer that ever plowed the waters of the Delaware as high as the Delaware Water Gap passed up on the 9th instant. She is a side-wheeler, 60 feet in length, and will carry about 75 passengers, and will ply between the Delaware Water Gap and Port Jervis.

—Trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, White Mountains, etc., connecting with the New Haven steamers leaving Pier 25, E. R. (Peck Slip), at 8 and 11 P. M., will begin running to-day. The New Palace Steamer *C. H. Northam* is now running, and the *Continental* (11 P. M. boat) is being refurnished, carpeted, painted and thoroughly overhauled,

Natural History.

THE BIRDS OF NEW YORK.

MOST of your ornithological readers are doubtless already aware that the undersigned has, for some time past, been engaged in the preparation of a work on the ornithology of this State, but since they are probably unacquainted with its character and scope, and perhaps also with the fact that the assistance of resident collectors is desired, the present opportunity is taken both for requesting their co-operation and for presenting an

OUTLINE OF PLAN OF ORNITHOLOGY OF NEW YORK.

The work shall consist of three distinct parts:

(A.)—*Introduction.*

(B.)—*Systematic Review of Species.*

(C.)—*Bibliography.*

(A.) The first, or *Introductory*, chapter, is to be devoted to the consideration of the *Distribution of Species*, and will be subdivided into two portions:

1st. *General Distribution*, under which head the *Faunal Areas* will be discussed, and the precise limits of the *Canadian*, *Alleghanian* and *Carolinian Faunæ* within our borders, will be defined with as much exactness as the data on hand will permit. Moreover, the *causes* which have to do with, and exert a controlling influence over, the distribution of characteristic species will here be considered at length, and to bring the results more clearly before the eye it is proposed to publish several charts of the State which shall show, in different colors, the position and *limitations* of the *Faunal Areas*, and the *conditions governing* these limitations—such, for example, as the *temperature* during the breeding season, *humidity*, *altitude*, etc.

2d. *Local Distribution*, treating of the influence of topographical and other minor physical conditions (mountains, river basins, swamps, deep forests, hard-wood groves, open fields, etc., for example,) upon the local distribution of the various species *within* the Faunal Areas to which they severally pertain, including lists of species so influenced.

(B.) The second portion of the work will consist of a *Systematic Critical Review of all species known to occur within the limits of the State of New York.* In treating of each species it is proposed to adopt the following scheme:

(a) *Name of Species.*

(b) *Vernacular name*, or names, by which it is known in different parts of the U. S., and in other countries also, if occurring beyond our limits.

(c) *Synonomy.* This will be limited to the original describer of the species, the authority for the name adopted, the older and standard works on North American Ornithology, and complete only so far as concerns this State.

(d) *Description of Species.* This shall consist of: 1. The *Diagnostic character* of the species—will be brief. 2. The *Sexual*, *Seasonal*, *age-al* and *Abnormal* variations in plumage.

(e) *Habitat* (universal and local).

(f) *Biography.* This will consist of a popular account of the natural history of the species, and will be subdivided into several minor sections, treating of the migrations, general habits, nidification, etc.

(C.) *Bibliography.* This shall be complete so far as it pertains to the birds of New York State, and will be limited to this State.

So much for the nature of the work. Its completion will require at least three years. A large amount of material has already been collected, and many local lists have been received from various parts of the State. Many more, however, are desired, especially of the birds found breeding about the point of which the list treats. The author is also desirous of obtaining information concerning the time of arrival and departure, time of nesting, period of incubation, time young remain in nest, time required for completion of nest, and time elapsing between its completion and deposition of first egg, periods of song, food, etc., etc., of all our birds, and from as many localities in, and contiguous to, this State as possible. For all such information made use of in the work due credit will be given.

C. HART MERRIAM, M. D.,
Locust Grove, Lewis Co., N. Y.

DRUMMING OF THE RUFFED GROUSE.

PINEY FALLS, April 15, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

If the grouse question is not entirely exhausted, permit me at least to express an opinion, founded on observation. There seems to be a slight difference of opinion among some of your correspondents concerning the nature and habits of the partridge, or ruffed grouse. I know that this bird has many curious and interesting traits, only one of which I propose to mention here, and that is concerning his drumming. During my boyhood days in Western New York, I spent much time creeping through brush, and crawling under logs, and worming my way through briers and thorns, for the purpose of closely observing the partridge while drumming. I succeeded in getting front, side and back views, and frequently at a distance that would enable me to observe accurately the manner in which he performed this marvelous feat of drumming, the sound of which I believe cannot be imitated either by man or bird. It is immaterial whether he is on a hollow log, or a sound log, or a rotten log, the sound is just the same. He generally selects a mossy log or a log with rough bark. He begins by taking two or three steps, neither forward nor backward, spreads his tail to about half the full size, stretches his neck upward and backward—similar to a barn-yard cock in the act of crowing—inflates his crop or air-sac, and strikes three or four measured blows, with short intervals between, and then begins again, repeating the same measured strokes, only a little harder, and continuing more and more rapidly, until it ends off in a miniature thunder. During this feat his head has been gradually drawn down to his body, with his eyes nearly or quite closed, and the whole time occupied may be twenty seconds, more or less. The wings do not strike the breast, as some have supposed, but the wings strike with such a curve that I think it compresses the air in such a manner that the inflated sac serves as a sounding-board. In all the partridges that I have killed while drumming, I invariably found little, if any, food in the crop, and I am of the opinion that he never drums on a full crop of food. Have occasionally heard partridges drum all times in the day and all times in the night; but as a general rule he mounts his log at dark and commences drumming about three o'clock in the morning, and keeps it up until ten or eleven A. M. ANTLER.

AN ARMADILLO IN TEXAS.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 23, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I inclose you a clip from the San Antonio *Express* concerning the armadillo:

"One of the greatest curiosities ever opened to the free gaze of the San Antonion public was an armadillo, which was hauled about the streets a few days ago on a countryman's wagon. The gentleman found the animal while cutting wood in Atascosa County, about thirty miles from San Antonio, a few days ago, and brought it in upon a load of wood, with the intention of selling it to some curiosity seeker. The price demanded was fifty dollars. Hundreds surrounded his wagon in different parts of the city to get a view of the strange animal, whose business in this part of the world, and how it came here, being questions excitive of wonderment. The armadillo derives its name from being armed with a bony shell, into which, when attacked or in fear, it draws itself in the form of a ball, presenting an impenetrable armor to any assailant. The proper home of the armadillo is South America, though in some portions of Mexico it has been found. Burrowing in the earth, like most animals which do so, its travels are in the night, when it goes forth in search of food, subsisting chiefly on fruits, roots and insects. Ants are a delicacy to its taste. The people of South America, in those regions where the armadillo abounds, use the flesh of the animal as food, and hunt it for this purpose. The specimen brought to this city was the first ever found in Western Texas, so far as we know of."

In so far as I know, he is the first stranger of the kind which has been found within the limits of the United States. I never heard of one in Texas during the many years I roamed over her territory, nor in Florida while scouring that country after the "red-skins." I think this lonely armorclad Don Quixote deserves a nook in your columns. Query: How did he or his ancestors cross the Rio Grande? *Quien sabe?*

H. W. MERRILL.

HERRINGS.—"There are two species of alewives which we have been confusing under the names *Pomolobus pseudoharengus*," said Prof. Goode to us lately. The branch herring of the Potomac, the alewife of New England, the gaspereau (probably) of the Provinces, distinguished by its large eye, high body, high fins and the white lining of the belly; the *Clupea æmalis* of Mitchill (*Pomolobus æmalis* (Mitchill) Goode & Bean) is quite different from the glut herring of the Potomac, the blue-back, kyack or saw-belly of New England, the *Clupea æstivalis* of Mitchill (*Pomolobus æstivalis* (Mitchill) Goode & Bean), which has smaller eyes, lower body and fins and black peritoneum. The former comes before the shad; the latter a month or six weeks later.

DR. MERRIAM'S PROPOSED WORK.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of ornithologists and ornithological collectors to Dr. Merriam's proposed work on the Birds of New York, the plan of which we publish in our Natural History columns. There is eminent and pressing need of just such an ornithology, for, since the time of Dekay, no general work on the birds of this State has been published. We are glad too that the work is to be in such competent hands. Dr. Merriam, who has long been known to working ornithologists, gained a wider circle of readers when he published his admirable "Review of the Birds of Connecticut" in 1877, which is a veritable model of its kind. We are sure that all who are interested in birds will be glad to offer what help they can in a matter of such general interest.

THE LAST SNAKE STORY.—Newspaper men, we believe, always regard snake stories with a considerable degree of suspicion—and rightly so. It seems, however, as if there must be some foundation for the most recent one which appeared, some time since, in the columns of "our esteemed contemporary," the *World*. According to the account, as it appears in the daily papers, a gigantic snake, over twenty feet in length, had for several years previous to 1875, inhabited a swamp near South Canaan, Conn., and by its frequent appearances had greatly excited the inhabitants of the vicinity. One or two attempts were made to capture it, without success, and about four years ago it disappeared. On Saturday, February 15, however, its remains appear to have been found, and if they have been preserved, as is said to be the case, there will be no difficulty whatever in deciding to what species the monster belonged. We should be glad to know where the bones were sent for identification. The account of its discovery is as follows:

On Saturday last two men named Kelly and Smith, both well and favorably known in the neighborhood, went into the swamp with a sled to get a load of wood. After a little while they came to a large buttonwood tree which had fallen to the ground. They discovered it was hollow, and in order to handle it easily they attempted to saw it up. They had sawed nearly through one part when suddenly the saw grated as though it had struck a stone. Thinking that it was a curious place to find a stone they at once went to work to investigate. They plied their axes, and by dint of hard labor split the tree, when to their astonishment the obstacles which the saw had struck proved to be bones. Then they opened the tree as far as they could find bones, some twenty-one feet, and the remains proved to be those of the monstrous reptile so often seen but never captured. The tail of the snake was found imbedded in the upper part of the tree, and both men believed he went in backward. It is believed that the last time he was chased, some four years ago, he sought refuge in this tree and never came out again. The bones and other remains have been preserved and will be sent to the Society of Natural Science, together with a history of the case.

FOX LITTERS—*Amsterdam, N. Y., May* 6.—One day last week I dug out, and have them now, eight young foxes from one burrow. Is not this an unusually large litter? They are for sale. CHAS. L. FERGUSON.

ANS. Yes, the litter is large, but our old friend Wm. R. Schaeffer, of Boston, showed us last week a litter of 10 fox cubs which he had dug out of a hole. The little fellows were very playful and cunning, and attracted much attention at the Dog Show. She foxes usually bear four or five cubs at a litter.

NEBRASKA BIRDS.—I send you to-day a couple of heads for classification. The long-billed one, which I take to belong to the curlew family, was the most beautifully marked bird that I ever saw. Its wing primaries were a lovely bronze green; coverts, green, purple and damask; its back was a mixture of black, green and purple, with an indescribable bronze sheen when viewed in the sun; its breast and whole under parts were about the color of the head and neck of a canvasback; and, to conclude, it was delicious eating. The other bird was the same color as the head sent—slate on the back; under parts white. They were shot by Mr. Bruntou, superintendent of the mill and mines in this place, who is an enthusiastic and an experienced sportsman; but he is unable to name them, and it is chiefly at his solicitation that I forward them to you. Hoping that you may "live a thousand years and your shadow never grow less," I remain,

Silver Peak, Nevada, April 26, 1879. D. S. LIBBEY.

The head first mentioned is that of the glossy ibis, apparently, (*Ibis falcinellus var. ordii*), the other that of a night heron (*Nyc-tiardea grisea var. navia*).

UNUSUAL IN VERMONT.—*Ferrisburg, Vt., May* 5.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* One of our trappers, R. N. Preston, caught in one of his muskrat traps in Little Otter Creek, on the 28th of April, a Florida gallinule, answering exactly to the description given in Wilson and Buonaparte's ornithology, except that it was two inches shorter, had not the conspicuous white on the flank, nor the frontal plate so wide, it being less than ½ inch in width. As it seems rather uncommon to find this bird so far North, I thought this instance of its capture here might be of interest to some of your ornithological readers. I heard of one similarly taken here a few years ago, but never saw one before. The purple gallinule is not uncommon here. The work above named says that the Florida gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*) is sometimes found as far North as Albany, N. Y. R. E. ROBINSON.

ANTS AS WEATHER PROPHETS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* This country is wonderfully productive of insects, especially red or brown ants, and in many places the ground seems to be full of these indefatigable little workers. Near our residence is a small piece of low, boggy ground, which is generally dry except during heavy rains, and I have frequently seen these little bogs literally swarming with ants. While passing over this ground one warm, pleasant morning, I observed what appeared to be a reddish streak or stripe, not unlike a two-inch wide ribbon, lying close to the ground, having several crooks and curves, and leading from the bog to higher ground, ending in a heap of rubbish a distance of perhaps twenty feet. On a close examination this dark stripe proved to be a moving mass of small red ants, all hurrying one way and making all possible speed; no stragglers seen out of this uniform strip, which seemed to contain millions. After watching this extraordinary exodus for half an hour, the rear end began to shorten until the last travelers disappeared in the heap of rubbish, at which time large drops of rain began to fall, although a half-hour before the sky was clear and no visible signs of rain. But it had now become clouded, and the rain soon fell in torrents, and in two hours the bog was mostly submerged. ANTLER.

Piney Falls, Tenn., April 13.

A PTEROPOD.—I have found specimens on the beach at low water of a curious marine animal, shaped like a violet leaf; rather thick, and covered with small tubercles; it is rooted to the mud by a stalk, like that of a plant, but it has evident animal life; size, from one to two inches in diameter; color, reddish brown. The most curious quality, however, is that the creature, while alive, possesses the power of giving out in the dark when touched or irritated, flashy or phosporesent light, like that of a fire fly. Perhaps some of your scientific correspondents can give the name of this animal. S. C. C.

Halifax Inlet, Fla., March 28.

The Kennel.

THE BOSTON DOG SHOW.

THE time of our going to press last week permitted us only to allude briefly to the opening of the second annual dog show held by the Massachusetts Kennel Club. The show was in many respects superior to that of the previous year. In the first place, instead of a building intended for business purposes, and reached through a dingy alley, the committee had secured the Music Hall, one of Boston's favorite places of resort. The building itself is well adapted for the purpose of a dog show, having a wide stage and galleries for the display of sportsmen's goods and small dogs, and a hall beneath, where the judging was done in public. The judges for sporting dogs were Messrs. Chas. H. Raymond, J. M. Taylor and Dr. Wm. Jarvis, and for non-sporting dogs, Mr. Jas. D. England, of Philadelphia. Of course there was the usual amount of dissatisfaction at some of the decisions made, particularly in the sporting classes, but this is a matter inseperable from dog shows. In some cases our sympathies were with the exhibitors, and in some they were not, as will be seen by our synopsis of the judging. We think the practice adopted at this show of ignoring a dog's European record, and confining the champion classes to previous winners of two first prizes in this country, a wrong one, as was shown in the fact that in no champion class were there more than three competitors, and in most of them only two. The details of the show were

most admirably managed, Mr. Lincoln's long experience being all brought to bear, and his corps of assistants of an exceptionally able character and appropriately uniformed. The committee of the club were exceedingly active, and at the same time very attentive to visitors, and our own thanks are due to them for many courtesies extended. One event, which was a damper to the spirits of many, was the unfortunate illness of Dr. E. J. Forster, the Secretary of the Massachusetts Kennel Club, who was taken with a severe attack of pneumonia on the Saturday previous to the show. We are happy to say, however, that at last accounts the Doctor was improving. The exhibition of guns and sportsman's goods was an excellent one, and appeared to fairly divide with the dogs the attention of visitors. Mr. W. R. Shaefer had a very fine supply of guns of his own manufacture, and also had a cage containing ten fox cubs, all of one litter, a most remarkable and unusual occurrence, and one possessing, perhaps, more interest for the fox hunter than the farmer. Messrs. Wm. Read & Sons, Parker Bros., and the American Arms Co. all had fine displays.

THE DOGS.

Lark being absent, Mr. Smith had a walk-over in the class for English setter dogs, the prize being given to his Paris over Leicester. Paris was in the pink of condition and looking handsome as a picture. Mr. Smith also won in the bitch class with Dart, her solitary opponent, the orange and white bitch Di, being wrongly entered, as having one first at only one recognized show, she was entitled to compete in the open class. The imported English setter dog class was, as it always is, a remarkably fine one. We believe that not even the most bitter opponent of the "blues" will deny that they possess beauty of coat and form in this respect, and the ten dogs brought before the judges in this class would be hard to beat. The contest was soon narrowed down to Dash III. and Coin, the former, after much consultation and tape measuring, receiving the award. We gave our impressions of Dash in the report of the Philadelphia show. Coin pushed him very close, but was in better show condition, his coat being almost perfect, and he carried himself much more gaily in the ring. Another very handsome dog in this class, and one not unlike Coin in color and appearance, was Royal Duke, who received a V. H. C. Handsome little Lclaps, who won first here las year, was H. C., and Warwick, a dog with a remarkably bad stern, was C. The bitch class was not as good as the other, the Harvard Kennel Club being again successful in winning first with their imported Countess II. Second went to Mr. Gauses Ollie, and the same owner's Belle received the only V. H. C. The only prize in the puppy class went to Nix, a black, white and tan, by Gladstone out of Pearl.

The native English setter class was a very fair one, yet the judges were very chary of notices, nor can we say that we agreed with their decisions. First went to Mr. Orgill's Ray, by Pride of the Border out of Dinnity, and second to Fred, an undersized black, white and tan dog, by Rink out of Mollie. Daniel Webster, last year's winner, and a magnificent specimen of an English setter, was only V. H. C. We preferred him to either of the others. Another excellent dog unnoticed was Mr. Hammond's Put, bred from Ethan Allin's old stock. If Dash III. is the type of an English setter Put should be also, as in general conformation, measurement, etc., he is almost his counterpart, whereas Ray is totally different, being lighter, longer coupled and with a narrower head. In the bitch class first went to Mell, a handsome blue belton, owned by Mr. L. F. Whitman, of Detroit. The handsome Abbey took second. In the puppy class three were noticed out of the twenty entered, and strange to say, each one of the three were sired by Gladstone out of different bitches.

In the champion class for red Irish setters, as Berkley and Elcho were not competing, the contest lay between Rory O'Moore, Ben and Race. All three looked superbly, but Ben had the best of it in coat and color, and, we think, deservedly won. In the bitch class Fire Fly had but one competitor. In the open imported class Derg was again victorious, as he could not well help being, second going to a new candidate, Don, owned by Mr. Gause of Wilmington. Little Flora was first in the bitch class, and a beautiful bitch she is for a small one, with a neat head and capital shoulders and chest. Second went to the Toledo Kennel Club's Doll by Rufus. A very handsome bitch in this class was Captain Emerson's Ruby, purchased from Mr. Macdona. There were some very handsome puppies shown, the winner, Dash-Elcho, and his litter brother, Claremont, belonging to Mr. Pope, being remarkably promising. There were also a brace by Mr. Macdona's Rover, exhibited by Capt. Emerson—hardy, workmanlike dogs, possessing the peculiar head of their sire. It might be worthy of note that, with the exception of this brace and a puppy by Pat, every entry in the class was sired by Elcho.

With one or two exceptions, the native Irish class was a poor one. The first prize winner among the dogs, Arlington, is well coated and colored, but struck us as being rather light behind. Mr. Everett Smith's Cale, who took second honors, was a better built dog, but lighter in color. We are inclined to think that judges lay too much stress on color—which, in "Stonehenge's" scale, scores but 5 points—and ignore form. In the bitch class the Baltimore Kennel Club's Philadelphia purchase, Flirt, was again first, and Mr. Everett Smith's grand bitch (again beaten by color) Cora II. was next. The Gordons were good. In the champion classes, Rupert, whose tan is altogether too dark and not well defined on the muzzle, beat Trump, and Nellie, the New York winner, had a walk-over, as Mr. Godeffroy's Beauty was absent. In the open class Grouse, of course, won; but the winner of so many prizes seemed out of place in an open class. The winner of the second prize, Duke of the East, is out of champion Lou by Mr. Webb's Duke, and is a fine, rangey dog, with an excellent head and well defined markings, although his coat is not quite what it should be, being a little too wavy behind. He is owned by Mr. Davis, of Providence. Among the dogs in this class which attracted our attention was Mr. Brownell's Dash (Doane's Tom-Chloe), and also Sam, of the same litter, we believe, owned by Mr. Mudge, of Boston. In judging Gordon setters, particularly since "Stonehenge's" standard has been adopted, we believe that sufficient stress is not laid upon the markings, a point upon which great stress is laid by the authorities. In the bitch class Mr. Lawrence Curtis' beautiful bitch Bess was deservedly first, and Pansy, bred from the stock of Mr. Howe, of Princeton, N. J., second.

There were but three entries in the champion pointer class, and the two little lemon and whites, Sefton and Rush, had but small chance against the great, slashing Bow, a dog who has improved very much since we saw him in New York in '78, and who is now a magnificent specimen of the large pointer. It is hardly fair to judge large and small pointers together, even in champion classes. Three bitches contended, and the award went to Rose over her half-sister, Clytie, and the black, Gillespie's Fan, the New York winner, and now the property of Mr. Barker, of Boston. Rose is a beautiful bitch, and so is Clytie; but judged strictly by points, we believe Fan the equal of either. In the open class for large dogs the St. Louis Kennel Club's Faust, recently imported, excited general attention and, we may say, admiration. He is a grand dog, very much like Bow in appearance; not so good a head, being rather throaty, but better in the loin and hind quarters. They are a grand brace of dogs, and one that any owner might feel proud of. It was scarcely right, however, we think, for Faust, a winner of first prize at Birmingham, Crystal Palace and Alexandra Palace, to compete in an open class. Rex, the New York winner, was second, and deservedly so. There were a number of good dogs in this class. Mr. Coffin's Rake II., Mr. Hammond's Brock and Mr. Corcoran's Rattler were all fine specimens of the large pointer, but only the first named was noticed. In the bitch class the black Princess, big with whelp, but with a coat like satin, was first, and Maud, one of the get of Strong's Pete, was second. In the small dog class Pete, Jr., a black dog by old Pete, was placed first, but we could not concur in the decision. We thought Snipe, by Sensation out of Belle, a much more deserving dog, and also Chiswick (Flake-Lilly), and also superior to the second prize winner, Dash; but only the winners were noticed. In the bitch class, another of the St. Louis Kennel Club's importations, Zeal, a liver and white, was first, and Fly, a bitch we thought inferior to either Mr. Orgill's Ruby or Crystal, was second. Absentees reduced the puppies to half a dozen, the best of which was the New York winner, Lola (late Beauty), by Sensation out of Juno (the dam of Flake and Whisky), who repeated her victory. A very handsome lot of puppies not competing, and by Snapshot out of Queen, she by Sensation out of Juno, were shown by J. C. Lewis, of Providence.

There were but two Chesapeake Bay dogs shown, the Baltimore Kennel Club taking first with Rover. The Irish water spaniel class was quite a large one, but the judging, we think, erroneous. First prize was well placed when it went to Mack, the prize winner at New York, but second went to a dog with a white breast and poor coat and top-knot. A much better selection would have been Judy, who has been a winner, we think, for two years in New York, and is orthodox as to the required points. In the retrieving spaniels, other than Irish, first prize was well bestowed on Sport, exhibited by T. M. Aldrich, of Providence. Cockers were a fair class, and first went to a little beauty, with straight coat and perfect ears, Gip, exhibited by D. P. Bosworth, of New York. In the class for field spaniels of any other breed, Trimbush was the only Clumber exhibited, and took first, second going to a black dog, rather too large for a cocker, yet a workmanlike fellow. Many of the dogs in this class belonged with the cockers, if they had any status at all. Foxhounds were not good, although Ethan Allin pointed out to us one dog that he said was his for choice, but it only got second. The first prize winner only wanted a few wrinkles to make him a fair English bloodhound, as depicted on the cover of "Stonehenge's" new book. There were but four beagles, and Dodge & Baker's (of Detroit) pair again won.

Fox terriers made a very handsome show, and we think were well judged. Rattler was again first, and Vixen would probably have been second had she not been protested against as having the mange, a protest which, being supported by the veterinary surgeon, could only be sustained. The second prize winner, Deacon Rasper, is a good little dog, with a better jaw than we usually see. Mr. Lawrence's Paulo was also a good one, and so was Mr. Winsor's Turk. Taps, one of Gamester's get, has a good body and head, but is too far from the ground. The mastiff class was a small one, and judging from stall appearances alone we should have changed the positions of the first and second. The St. Bernard class was a very large one, comprising 26 entries of good quality. Mr. Haines' pair, Don and Harold, were again changed about, Don taking first while Harold was content with a V. H. C. The mixing the rough and smooth-coated together is a bad plan, and increases the difficulties of the judge. In the bitch class, first went to Fanny, a yellow and white, and second was withheld. There were four Newfoundlands, three of whom were fair. The "Siberian or Ulms" we leave no sympathy with, and we believe the biggest and ugliest brute took the prize.

The collies were fair. In the bull dog class there were but four entries, and the unfortunate Jennie having again been rescued from the bull terrier class, where she usually finds herself, was placed first. The bull terrier class was a large one, and contained some very fine dogs. The contest lay between Al. Watts' Grab, and Ned, a capital dog shown by E. C. Davis, of Providence, R. I. We fancy it must have been the slight brindle patch on the side of Ned's head which caused the judge to put him second, as in other respects he seemed to us to be slightly ahead of Grab. The terriers and toys were about as usual, the only noteworthy thing being the changing of places (Philadelphia) of the Yorkshires Charlie and Ben.

The judging of the specials, especially the one in which the prize was $500, attracted considerable attention. As we imagined would be the case, this was divided into four prizes with the consent of the exhibitors, and $125 each went to the English setter Dash III., the Irish setter Ben, the Gordon setter Grouse and the pointer Faust. A list of the other winners of special prizes will be found below. The following is a full list of the awards:

THE AWARDS.

Champion English Setters—Dogs—1st, Paris, L H Smith, Strathroy, Ont. Bitches—1st, Dart, L H Smith, Strathroy, Ont.

Imported English Setters, or their progeny of the first generation—Dogs—1st, Dash III., Harvard Kennel Club, Cambridge, Mass; 2d, Coin, John E Long, Detroit, Mich: V h c, Royal Duke, H S & S C Magraw, Colora, Md; H c, Hamlet, Harvard Kennel Club, and Leisps, Franklin Sumner, Milton; C, Warwick, H W Gause, Wilmington, Del. Bitches—1st, Countess II., Harvard Kennel Club; 2d, Ollie, H W Gause, Wilmington, Del; V h c, Bele, H W Gause, Wilmington, Del; H c, Rose, J L Dodge, Detroit, Mich; Vesper, H J Terry, Palmer, Mass; C, Gipsy Girl, A D White, Boston. Puppies—1st, Nix, Waldo E Sessions, Worcester, Mass.

Native English Setters—Dogs—1st, Ray, Edmund Orgill, New York; 2d, Fred, Avery W Gove, Boston; V h c, Daniel Webster, George A Thayer, Boston; H c, Grouse, David P Waters, Salem, Mass; C, Jocko, Edward King, Taunton, Mass. Bitches—1st, Nell, L F Whitman, Detroit; 2d, Abbey, E C LaMontagne, New York; V h c, Bessie, Homer B Richmond, Lakeville, Mass. Puppies—1st, Beacon, Baltimore Kennel Club, Baltimore, Md; Blast, H W Gause, Wilmington, Del; Gypsy, Avery W Gore, Boston.

Champion Irish Setters—Dogs—1st, Ben, G W Ogilvie, Des Moines, Iowa. Bitches—1st, Fire Fly, H W Gause, Wilmington, Del.

Imported Irish Setters—Dogs—1st, Derg, Baltimore Kennel Club, Baltimore, Md; 2d, Don, H W Gause, Wilmington, Del; V h c, Pat, W Talman, Providence, R I; H c, Bob, E F Stoddard, Dayton, Ohio; Elcho III., A Nelson, Portsmouth, N H. Bitches—1st, Flora, Lincoln & Hellyar, Warren, Mass; 2d, Doll, Toledo Kennel Club; V h c, Ruby, Capt A L Emerson, York, Me; H c, Friend, E F Stoddard, Dayton, Ohio; C, Kelpie, H W Gause, Wilmington, Del. Puppies—1st, Dash Elcho, J L Lock, Portsmouth, N H.

Native Irish Setters—Dogs, Arlington, Lincoln & Hellyar; 2d, Cale, Everett Smith, Portland, Me; V h c, Frank, Thomas Marshall, Jr, Cambridge; H c, Don, A L Tribble, Plymouth. Bitches—1st, Flirt, Baltimore Kennel Club; 2d, Cora II., Everett Smith, Portland, Me; V h c, Kate, H B Plumer, Boston. Puppies—1st, Florence II., Baltimore Kennel Club.

Champion Gordon Setters—Dogs—1st, Rupert, Goldsmith Kennel Club, Toledo. Bitches—1st, Nellie, S W Rodman, Boston.

Gordon Setters—Dogs—1st, Grouse, Toledo Kennel Club; 2d, Duke of the East, H A Davis, Providence; V h c, Dash, O T Brownell, New Bedford; H c, Dash, W H Leighton Jr, Marlborough, Mass; C, Sam, A C Mudge, Boston. Bitches—1st, Bess, Laurence Curtis, Boston; 2d, Pansy, F L Gay, Providence; H c, Bessie B., H L Kinsley, Stoughton, Mass; C, Dinah, F B Fay, Boston. Puppies—1st, Tom, Ellertan Lodge Dorr, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Champion Pointers—Dogs—1st, Bow, St Louis Kennel Club. Bitches—1st, Rose, Edmund Orgill, New York.

Pointers, over 55 lbs—Dogs—1st, Faust, St Louis Kennel Club; 2d, Rex, Fisher Howe, Brooklyn; H c, King, M G Fuller, Worcester, Mass; C, Rake II., J W Coffin, Providence, R I. Bitches—1st, Princess, George G Barker, Boston; 2d, Maud, Walter E Miller, West Meriden, Conn; C, Psyche II., Fuller & Lyman, Springfield, Mass.

Pointers, under 55 lbs—Dogs—1st, Pete, Jr., E C Alden, Dedham, Mass; 2d, Dash, A M Tufts, Lynn, Mass. Bitches—1st, Zeal, St Louis Kennel Club; 2d, Fly, James S Burbank, Cumberland, R I; V h c, Ruby, Edmund Orgill, New York; H c, Crystal, H S Masgraw, Colora, Cecil Co, Md. Puppies—1st, Lola (late Beauty), J W Coffin, Providence, R I.

Chesapeake Bay Dogs—1st, Rover, Baltimore Kennel Club; 2d, Foam, Charles T Curtis, Boston.

Irish Water Spaniels—1st, Mack, Daniel D Lawlor, Mt Vernon, N Y; 2d, Sport (formerly Jerry), R W Waterman, Athol, Mass.

Retrieving Water Spaniels, other than Irish—1st, Sport, T M Aldrich, Providence; 2d, Fuss, William E Wall, Cambridge, Mass; H c, Tubby, R W Waterman, Athol (entered by mistake in class 50).

Cocker Spaniels—1st, Gip, D P Bosworth, New York; 2d, Judy, O M Drake, Ellsworth, Me.

Field Spaniles of any other breed—1st, Trimbush, William M Tileston, New York; 2d, Charlie, W H Canterbury, Boston; H c, Prince, Wesley Pearce, Boston.

Fox Hounds—1st, Ino, E B Tinkham, New Bedford, Mass; 2d, Tyler, Henry Puvogel, New York.

Beagles—1st, Rattler, Dodge & Baker, Detroit; 2d, Bell, same exhibitor; H c, Charm, Peter B Bradley, Boston.

Fox Terriers—1st, Rattler, Thomas D Burke, New York; 2d, Deacon Rasper, Frank B Fay, Boston; V h c, Turk, A Winsor, Jr, Providence; H c, Nettie, Prescott Lawrence, Groton, Mass; C, Paulo, same exhibitor; Taps, George E Elliott, Keene, N H.

Greyhounds—1st, Gizela, E W Cushing, Boston; 2d, Skip, Al Watts, Boston.

Scotch Deerhounds—1st, Cid, J R Webster, East Milton, Mass; 2d, Lupus, same exhibitor; V h c, Maida III., Sigourney Butler, Quincy, Mass.

Mastiffs—1st, Jack, Robert Gage, Boston; 2d, Rome, George A Salmon, Dorchester, Mass; V h c, Duke, Waldo E Sessions, Worcester, Mass.

St Bernards—Dogs—1st, Don, J P Haines, Mamaroneck, N Y; 2d, Boxer, G F Geer, Concord, Mass; V h c, Tiger, P W Walker, Exeter, N H; Harold, J P Haines, Mamaroneck, N Y; H c, Lion, B Armstrong, Allston, Mass; Martin, J P Haines; C, Carlo, H Sleep, Cambridge, Mass. Bitches—1st, Fanny, C Hillbach, Boston; 2d, withheld.

Newfoundlands—1st, Rover, N Herthel, Boston; 2d, Rover, G B Witler, Worcester; H c, Bachelor, same owner.

Siberian—1st, Nero, Al Watts, Boston; 2d, Flora, C Muller, Cambridge.

Dalmatian—1st, Sport, G Curtis, Boston; 2d, Zach, J Cambell, Providence.

Shepherd Dogs or Collies—Dogs—1st, Jack, H S Crowell, Marlborough; 2d, Scott, A A Fowler, Danvers; V h c, Bruce, F A Taft, Dedham; H c, Pedro, F P Dearborn, Boston; C, Rob, F D Montgomery, Boston. Bitches—1st, Jessie, Mrs E Ward, Cambridgeport; 2d, Gipsy, E Ward, Cambridgeport; H c, Fanny, R Foster, Boston; Gamey, same exhibitor.

Bulldogs—1st, Jennie, Thomas D Burke; 2d, Daisy, Edwin C Bates, Boston.

Bull Terriers—1st, Grab, Al Watts, Boston; 2d, Ned, E C Davis, Providence, R I; H c, Paddy, Prescott Lawrence, Groton, Mass; C, Steel, James Burns, Boston.

Pugs—1st, Bijou, Henry W Kendall, Newton, Mass; 2d, Punch, Miss Alice P Bedlow, Newport, R I.

Black and Tan Terriers—1st, Ida, M Gumming, Boston; 2d, Rip Van Winkle, W E Thirlwall, Boston.

Skye Terriers—1st, Sancho, Al Watts, Boston; 2d, Ben Butler, G W Borrowscale, Boston; C, Flossie, Mrs G M Gale, Boston.

Rough-haired Terriers—1st, Nellie, Daniel D Lawlor, Mt Vernon, N Y; 2d, Tease, F M Ware, Boston; C, Fannie, Meer Marsh, Boston.

Yorkshire Terriers—1st, Charlie, T D Burke, N Y; 2d, Ben, T Kallagher, N Y; C, Mab, J P Barnard, Boston.

Toy Terriers—1st, Prince, T Kallagher, N Y; 2d, Chi Chie, Mrs T D Boardman, Boston.

Bleuheim, King Charles or Japanese Spaniels—1st, Daisy, S K Hindley, Worcester; 2d, Charlie, same exhibitor, V h c, Jumbo and Lady (with five pups), same exhibitor; C, Yokhia, Capt Gruff, East Boston.

Italian Greyhounds—1st, Neppy, Mrs Annie M Kramer, Philadelphia; 2d, Tiney, James R King, South Boston; H c, Fawn, A Victorson, Boston; Dandy, George W Poor, Boston; C, Beauty (with three pups), C Beary, Somerville.

The prize for the best exhibit of yard-broken dogs for field purposes was awarded to the English setters Victor Hugo, Antoney, Roxey and Desdemona, exhibited by D C Sanborn, of Baltimore, Mich.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

For the best setter or pointer, $500 cash—Divided between English setter Dash III, Irish setter Ben, Gordon setter Grouse and pointer Faust.

For the best setter or pointer (dog or bitch), a handsome oil painting of a sporting subject, value [$350—Paris, L H Smith, Strathroy, Ont.

For the best native or imported English setter dog, a fine breech-loading, double shot-gun, value $200—Coin, John E Long, Detroit, Mich.

For best native or imported English setter bitch, 25 pounds of powder, value, $25—Dart, L H Smith, Strathroy, Ont.

For best brace of English setters, a pair of gold-mounted revolvers, pearl handles, value $50—Dash III. and Countess III., Harvard Kennel Club, Cambridge.

For best native or imported Irish setter dog, Fox's breech-loading double shot-gun, value $150—Race, E C Waller, Chicago.

For best native or imported Irish setter bitch, case of powder, value $25—Firefly, H W Gause, Wilmington, Del.

For best brace of Irish setters, Bancroft's "History of the United States," value $40—Bob and Friend, E F Stoddard, Dayton, Ohio.

For best Gordon setter dog, Daly breech-loading shot-gun, value $100—Rupert, Goldsmith Kennel Club, Toledo, Ohio.

For best Gordon setter bitch, collection of "Upland game birds and water fowl of the United States," value $25—Nellie, S W Rodman, Boston.

For best brace of Gordon setters, silver vase, value $75—Grouse and Judge, Toledo Kennel Club, Toledo, Ohio.

For best pointer dog, W & C Scott & Sons breech-loading double shot-gun, value $150—Bow, St Louis Kennel Club.

For best pointer bitch under 50 lbs, a portrait head of the winner, to be painted and presented by F W Rogers, value $100—Clytie, St Louis Kennel Club.

For best brace of pointers, a collection of thirty heliotype engravings, in portfolio, of Sir Edwin Landseer's paintings, value $35—Faust and Bow, St Louis Kennel Club.

For best brace of pointer dogs under 18 mos, case of ornamental birds, value $20—Dash and Tramp, A M Tufts, Lynn.

For best spaniel, dog or bitch, any breed, a Mole's glass ball trap—Charlie, W H Canterbury, Boston.

For best fox terrier, dog or bitch, portrait head of winner, to be painted and presented by F W Rogers, value $50—Rattler, T D Burke, New York.

For best St Bernard, dog or bitch, a gold and silver medal, value $25—Don, John P Haines, Mamaroneck, N Y.

For best bull terrier, dog or bitch, a cash prize of $25, contributed by fanciers of this breed—Grab, At Watts, Boston.

For best Yorkshire terrier, dog or bitch, a handsome silver collar, value $25—Charley, T D Burke, New York.

MR. VON LENGERKE'S KENNEL.—Mr. Justus Von Lengerke, of Hoboken, N. J., shipped on Saturday last per steamer Mosel the native English setters Jersey Fly and Jersey Hawk. They go consigned to Mr. W. Caron, Rauenthal, Germany, and are to be exhibited at the international dog show, which opens at Hanover on the 22d inst. Mr. Von Lengerke has favored us with a very handsome series of photographic portraits of these two setters, and also Jersey Duke and Jersey Dash. They are capitally done, and represent the dogs in good position. Jersey Duke is a magnificent specimen of the native English setter, and we regret that he was not at Boston to compete with some of the blue-bloods.

This kennel claims the following names: Jersey Hope for an orange and white setter bitch whelped December 9, 1878, by Jersey Dash, sire of Jersey Duke out of Jersey Belle, sister to Jersey Fly; Jersey Lightning for a black and white dog puppy, and Jersey Maid and Jersey Idol for two bitch puppies, all whelped February 21, 1879, and by champion Jersey Duke out of Jersey Fly. Little Hope, five months old on the 9th inst., pointed her first snipe (a wounded one) on the Wednesday previous, her *debut* on the meadows.

RAILROAD CHARGES ON DOGS.—Now that the following order has been issued on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, it would be well for owners of dogs who have to travel by that line to bear it in mind:

"Complaint is made that train baggagemen overcharge passengers for taking care of dogs. This company makes no charge for transportation of a dog when accompanied by a passenger with a passenger ticket, and as dogs are not permitted in passenger coaches, baggagemen are at liberty to receive a gratuity for their attention to them (at request and risk of owner), but will not be permitted to *demand* more than $1. J. TILLINGHAST, Gen. Supt."

THE LEONBERG DOGS.—Regarding these dogs *Land and Water* has the following:

Generally speaking the animals are thoroughbred mongrels, possessing no good qualities other than those which are to be found in much greater perfection in our own breeds. Such, in all probability, is the Leonberg, about which so much has of late been written. I believe he is simply a big mongrel, a combination of Newfoundland, mastiff and deerhound, or some other incongruous mixture.

Mr. Sterling, the owner of the only specimens of this breed, as far as we are aware, in this country, comments upon it in a letter to us, as follows:

The allusion made by the writer of the above article to the Leonberg dog is so manifestly unjust that I should be pleased to have you correct it. My dogs were imported direct from the kennel of Baron Essig, and, I can assure you, are the admiration of the best judges in Philadelphia. Should the writer in *Land and Water* favor us with an article on men instead of dogs, he might express himself as follows: "Such, in all probability, are the Americans. I believe they are simply mongrels, being a combination of Irish, Dutch and Italian, or some such incongruous mixture." W. E. STERLING.
Philadelphia, May 9, 1879.

FOREIGN SUBSTANCE IN DOG'S STOMACH.—Mr. F—— had a fine setter dog. While playing in a hen-house the dog swallowed a china nest-egg. Since then (three weeks) the dog has frequently attemped to expel it by vomiting, and the foreign body still remains. Question: What shall be expected? Will it pass per via *naturalis*, or remain encisted, or will the dog die? A surgeon in the vicinity has proposed gastrotomy, as in vivisection, supposing the egg to remain in the stomach as an irritating body. GREENWOOD.

If the egg remains in the dog's stomach or intestines he will probably die. Our correspondent should have stated whether the dog continues to eat and digest his food as usual.

THE LAVERACKS—*Sunderland, April* 18.—I am afraid that you Americans will ruin your breed of setters by the way in which you are crossing. You seem to be gradually falling into the same error as many of the English breeders, and it will, I have no doubt, end in disappointment, depend upon it. The experience and advice given by the late E. Laverack is worth following. No man here has had the same amount of experience nor a tithe of the success as he. He understood the subject better than all the writers and so-called authorities put together. We have no breed of setters here worth much, outside of the Laverack blood; in fact, it is said that but for Mr. Laverack the English setter would have been extinct. I am surprised at the high prices given in your country for half and three-parts bred Laverack. The Laverack never has yet been improved by a cross. Quite the contrary, they don't require crossing, merely judicious selection; and you can breed them large if you please, but large dogs are never so good, fine or handy as the small or medium-sized ones. I have Bayley's Victor here now to use to my Daisy (dam of Fanny II., etc.). I have also a brace of young dogs, seven months old, a blue and a lemon, and could spare one, as I have a litter of five same way bred—viz., by Emperor Fred out of the late E. Laverack's Nellie (sister to Blue Belle), by Blue Prince-Cora. Price for young dog, £21.
JOHN R. ROBINSON.

BOSTON DOG SHOW.—Among the absentees at the late Boston dog show were the dogs entered by A. E. Godeffroy, Esq., of Guymard, N. Y.; J. C. Higgins, Esq., Delaware City, Del.; Mr. Morris' English setter Lark, and Messrs. Lincoln & Hellyar's Frank II.; Mr. Snellenburg's English setters Thunder and Peeress; Mr. A. Schnaebel's English setter Stanley; Mr. E. C. La Montagne's setter puppy Cremorne, and pointers Countess and Mac, and Mr. Van Wagenen's pointer Duchess.

DOG STOLEN.—Mr. Wm. Tallman, of Providence, R. I., had the misfortune about six weeks since to have his bitch Mettle stolen. She is of medium size, black and white-ticked, black head with a little white at end of nose, and white stripe nearly to top of head, about three years old, and in whelp to Dan W. (Leicester-Peeress), and was due to whelp about April 1. Sportsmen will please look out for her, and, as the puppies will show their breeding, it should be easy to find some trace of her. Any one knowing of her whereabouts will confer a great favor and be generously rewarded by communicating with Wm. Tallman, corner South Main and Planet streets, Providence, R. I.

BEAGLES.—We are frequently in receipt of letters, asking for information as to where beagle puppies can be obtained. Dr. J. W. Downey, of New Market, Md., has some for sale at the low price of $15 per pair. See his adv.

GORDON SETTER "SHOT", JR.—Mr. Richard W. Rogers has purchased from uncle Tom Jerome, the well-known old sporting gentleman of Locust Valley, Long Island, the young Gordon setter, Shot, Jr., who is the only pup out of August Belmont, Jr.'s Gordon setter bitch Norah (imported by Mr. Copeland, of Boston, and sold at show of 1878 to Mr. Belmont), by Copeland's (late Jerome's) Shot, winner of 1st Gordon prize at Minnesota show, etc. Shot was imported by Mr. Carroll Livingston. Mr. Rogers is to be congratulated, as the dog is highly bred, and is a fine ranger and good retriever, showing good nose, and well worth the high price paid.

DAVE HARTT'S MIXED BREED OF DOGS.—Every old sportsman knows Dave Hartt—down at Northport, Long Island. Dave often takes "quality" dogs to board and educate, and always gives satisfaction, we believe. When the dogs graduate, they are returned to their masters wiser and better dogs—better in flesh, disposition, deportment, and all those qualities which make hunting dogs valuable. Dave will take a five-dollar pup, and in six months make him into a $75 dog. Last spring he received into his reformatory two dogs belonging to Hon. John E. Develin, popularly known as Molly and Moyar of the Plunket strain. Molly had a fine litter of pups; about that time Dave's prize sow also littered eight well-favored and promising pigs. Dave's mouth often smacked in anticipation of roast sboat. But, as luck would have it, something like old Pharaoh's experience happened to him. Pharaoh dreamed that his lean kine ate up his fat and well favored kine; but Dave's dream was a positive reality, for the old sow actually devoured all the little pigs save one! In a brief time the sow began to suffer inconvenience because the appetite of the surviving pig was unequal to the copious supply of maternal nutriment. Whereupon, for some unaccountable reason, Molly's pups forsook their dam and commenced to suckle the sow. Perhaps it was from pity for the old porker's forlorn condition, or because their own maternal supply was inadequate. These are mysteries in nature which yet remain hidden.

Well, the pig and the puppies grew apace, consorting together and occupying the same kennel, until at the end of six weeks the pig had attained a weight of 50 pounds, and a size out of all proportion to his companions, so that the puppies became pigmies, as it were, in comparison. Indeed the monster not only so crowded the kennel with his great bulk as to make it uncomfortable, but began to assert his superiority by abusing the pups and usurping their prerogatives. He was not only hoggish, but bully. Hereupon a new feature began to develop. The two dogs Molly and Moyer came to the rescue—Molly, in spite of the ingratitude of her offspring who had deserted her. The blood of the whole strain of Plunketts was fully aroused, and on one auspicious day, watching their opportunity, they two set upon the base-born, ruffianly pig, and killed him.

Thus did they make their reprisal. The story of this tragic sequence ends here; but who can foresee what will be the result of this strange admixture of dog and hog? Have the puppies imbibed the nature of the beast they suckled? and will it not in time develop? This is what now troubles Dave.

MEASUREMENTS OF CELEBRATED DOGS.—We some time since reprinted from our English contemporary, the *Country*, the measurements of some celebrated dogs. We now copy the measurements and weights of all the celebrated pointers in the kennels of Mr. R. J. Lloyd Price, of Rhoolar Bola, Wales:

Wagg—Age, 8 yrs.; weight, 70 lb.; height at shoulder, 24½ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 44½ in.; length of tail, 13 in.; girth of chest, 30 in.; girth of loin, 23 in.; girth of head, 17½ in.; girth of forearm, 8 in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10 in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10 in. Grog—Age, 3½ yrs.; weight, 60 lb.; height at shoulder, 25½ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 38 in.; length of tail, 14 in.; girth of chest, 28 in.; girth of loin, 22 in.; girth of head, 16½ in.; girth of forearm, 8 in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9¾ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9½ in. Eos—Age, 4½ yrs.; weight, 65 lb.; height at shoulder, 25½ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 37 in.; length of tail, 14½ in.; girth of chest, 29 in.; girth of loin, 23 in.; girth of head, 17½ in.; girth of forearm, 10 in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10 in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9½ in. Dandy Drake—Age, 2 yrs.; weight, 46 lb.; height at shoulder, 23 in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 39 in.; length of tail, 12 in.; girth of chest, 27 in.; girth of loin, 17 in.; girth of head, 13 in.; girth of forearm, 9 in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9 in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9 in. Irrepressible—Age, 2 yrs.; weight, 58 lb.; height at shoulder, 25 in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 36½ in.; length of tail, 13 in.; girth of chest, 29 in.; girth of loin, 21½ in.; girth of head, 17 in.; girth of forearm, 9 in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9½ in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 10 in. Belle—Age, 9 yrs.; weight, 56 lb.; height at shoulder, 24 in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 38½ in.; length of tail, 14 in.; girth of chest, 29 in.; girth of loin, 21½ in.; girth of head, 13½ in.; girth of forearm, 8 in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9 in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8½ in. Bow Bells—Age, 3 yrs.; weight, 52 lb.; height at shoulder, 24½ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 36 in.; length of tail, 13 in.; girth of chest, 27½ in.; girth of loin, 21 in.; girth of head; 18½ in.; girth of forearm, 9 in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10 in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8½ in. Sixpence—Age, 4 yrs.; weight, 53 lb.; height at shoulder, 22 in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 37 in.; length of tail, 12½ in.; girth of chest, 27 in.; girth of loin, 23½ in.; girth of head, 15 in.; girth of forearm, 8 in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9 in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8 in. Ben—Age, 3 yrs.; weight, 42 lb.; height at shoulder, 20½ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 33 in.; length of tail, 13 in.; girth of chest, 26 in.; girth of loin, 20 in.; girth of head, 15 in.; girth of forearm, 8in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9 in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8 in. Baston—Age, 2½ yrs.; weight, 53 lb.; height at shoulder, 23 in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 39½ in.; length of tail, 13 in.; girth of chest, 28 in.; girth of loin, 22 in.; girth of head, 18½ in.; girth of forearm, 8 in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 6 in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9 in. Juno—Age, 2 yrs.; weight, 48 lb.; height at shoulder, 23 in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 37 in.; length of tail, 13 in.; girth of chest, 26 in.; girth of loin, 20 in.; girth of head, 13 in.; girth of forearm, 8 in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9 in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 8 in. Nimble Ninepence—Age, 6 yrs.; weight, 48 lb.; height at shoulder, 22½ in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 35 in.; length of tail, 13½ in.; girth of chest, 25½ in.; girth of loin, 21½ in.; girth of head, 13 in.; girth of forearm, 8 in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 9 in., girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9 in. Beau—Age, 6 years; weight, 51 lb.; height at shoulder, 23 in.; length from nose to set on of tail, 34 in; length of tail, 13½ in.; girth of chest, 27 in.; girth of loin, 20 in.; girth of head, 16 in.; girth of forearm, 8 in.; length of head from occiput to tip of nose, 10 in.; girth of muzzle midway between eyes and tip of nose, 9 in.

THE NATIONAL POINTER AND SETTER FIELD TRIALS.—These English Field Trials were held on the Easton Estate, near Chester, over land owned by the Duke of Westminster on Tuesday, April 22, and two succeeding days. The meeting, says the *Live Stock Journal*, was one of the most unfortunate, as far as the weather on the last day was concerned and the great scarcity of birds. Rover, one of the most beautiful movers yet seen at a field trial, a grandson of Armstrong's Kate, the dam Dash II., won first in the Puppy Stakes. Mr. Bibby has every reason to be proud of so promising a Setter. The second prize went to Mr. Brown's Heiress, by Mike, a son of Mr. Macdona's Plunket, a cross that the late Mr. Laverack often expressed an inclination to try, provided he could meet with an Irish Setter of sufficiently pure a strain to put to his wonderfully perfect English Setters.

In the All Aged Setters, the first prize went to Mr. Purcell Llewellin's beautiful show bench winner, Count Wind'em, a dog of fine coat and figure, and very perfect nose. He made a grand point at some birds in a hedgerow, that more than counterbalanced many false points which seemed to result from over-sensitiveness. He won the first prize in one of the most interesting of tussels for this stake that have been seen for years. Mr. Macdona's Champion Ranger, now nearly eight years old, had to come in second to this young competitor; and yet the gallant veteran more than exceeded the anticipations his past brilliant career justified his many friends in expressing during the time he was down, running with the speed of an ostrich and the regularity of a steam-engine. He made what is so much to the public taste at these trials—a sensation point. When running down a large grass meadow with Darkie, he rushed with marvellous speed to the bottom, against which appeared a large embankment. The dog suddenly found himself hurled, by the impetus of his going, into the midst of a twelve-foot river, that ran between the embankment and the grass-field in which he was running. The impetus with which he went threw him to the opposite side. Crawling up the bank, half dazed with the shock, he scented some birds, and immediately coming to life again, dropped. The birds then rising, he plunged back into the river, swam across, and shook himself in face of the judges and spectators. Anything more unique or sensational in the matter of field trials has not been witnessed before, except when he won the all-aged stake at the Kennel Club Field Trials, when, rushing down the hill, he suddenly winded birds, and stopped, and the impetus of his going caused him to make a summersault in the air, when he landed on his back, and as stiff as starch. His four legs were seen in the air, and his neck and head turned round in the direction where the birds were soon put up, about a foot from his nose.

The Duke of Westminster's brace of pointers, Rosa and Minnie, won first prize in the braces stakes, and extra prize as best brace of pointers or setters on the field.

Viscount Downe's Duke and Dan won first prize for best brace of setters. Mr. Barclay Field's brace of pointers, Riot and Nova, won the prize as second best brace of either breed.

On the field were many well-known men who have attended field trials from their commencement, including Mr. Statter, Mr. John King, Mr Purcell Llewellin, Rev. S. East, Rev. W. J. Sergeantson, the Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, Mr. Barclay Field, Mr. W. Arkwright, and many others. But still there seemed to be a vacant "something" about the meeting. The old familiar faces of "dear old Lort," as his friends are wont affectionately to style the generous sportsman of many friends, Mr. Whitehouse, M. Lloyd Price, etc.

"SNAKE" AND "SHIM" FOOLED.—*Newark, N. J., April* 14. *Editor Forest and Stream:* Some years since, near Drakesville Station, on the Morris & Essex R. R., I heard two hound dogs coming up from the NE., and not more than one minute after hearing the dogs saw a fox running up a ditch bank through the meadow, just north of the station. The dogs came up and proved to be two moderate-sized beagles belonging to two German gentlemen who were hunting rabbits half a mile from where we first saw the dogs. Reynard was an old general, and evidently had his head stocked with mischief for such dogs as were in pursuit, since he was used to being aired often by a smart dog owned in the neighborhood, called Melo, with whom he would seldom attempt such simple tricks. His course lay directly for the mountain one sees at

the right, just after leaving the station, westward bound. On the eastern face of this mountain ridge, near the top, there is a perpendicular ledge stretching out some fifty rods, at least twenty feet high in the centre, tapering out until its extremities are lost in the earth. On top of this ledge there is a boulder of the drift period several feet high, so lodged that it overlooks the ledge and the ascent of the mountain. Reynard, after giving the dogs a little close work to figure out his track from the dry dirt on the ditch bank, like a bird sailed over the rail fence at the foot of the hill, made straight for the ledge, ran along its face around the south end and up to this boulder on the top, on which he planted himself to inspect what was transpiring with the dogs below. The beagles were plucky little fellows, and with terrible zeal to get hold of Reynard, got a fresh snuff of the trail on the mountain side, and followed up to where the fox had been sitting on the rock; but just before they got there the fox slipped off and ran around the north end of the ledge and followed around under its face, and by the time the dogs were at the north end the fox was perched on the boulder the second time. This he repeated no less than four times, getting the course well perfumed, when he jumped the track somewhere, leaving the dogs, judging from the way they were going at it, a full day's work to run the old trail around the ledge, while Reynard may have been a quarter of a mile away on another rock, watching and planning another sell. However, after nearly making a beaten path around the ledge, two portly gentlemen came puffing through, hallooing for "Zbake" and "Zhim," evidently from their manner would have consigned the fox to an extremely warm place could they have had their wish, greatly to "Zbake" and "Zhim's" relief, not, however, until they had seen "Zbake" and "Zhim" score two or three laps without once seeing any game. Comment is unnecessary. STRAIGHT-BORE.

BENCH SHOW IN NEBRASKA.—The fifth annual meeting, fourth tournament, and second bench show of the Nebraska Sportsmen's Association, opened in Omaha, May 13. Clubs from Lincoln, Tremont, Nebraska City, Flatsmouth, Falls City and Columbus sent delegations, with three Omaha clubs. About 50 pure-blooded dogs entered. The prizes are the most attractive ever offered in the State.

—Mr. N. E. Elmore's (Granby, Conn.) beagle bitch Lucy has eight very fine pups. Colors, black and tan, black, white and tan, and tan and white—all handsomely marked.

—Mr. J. B. B. Harrington's liver and white-ticked Norfolk cocker spaniel Floss (A'Court's Fan-Nash's Rake) was bred on April 29 to his solid liver cocker dog Roy (Oliver's Don-Prof. Linden's imported Nell.

—The following pointer bitches were last month bred to Messrs. Lincoln & Hellyar's champion Snapshot: Mr. E. Orgill's Rose, Mr. R. Lamb's Eef, Mr. D. G. Hartt's Flash, and owner's Gypsey. Messrs. Lincoln & Hellyar's red Irish setter bitch Flora was bred to their Dash on April 6, and on the 10th their Phantom to their imported Chance II.

—Messrs. Lincoln & Hellyar landed recently the red Irish setter Chance II., imported from Mr. A. F. Nuttall, Wicklow, Ireland. He was awarded V. H. C. at New York. They have since sold the dog, together with the bitch Jennie (Dash-Flora), to Mr. C. C. Damarin, Portsmouth, Ohio, for a large sum.

—Mr. A. A. Sampson, of Troy, N. Y., has bred his red Irish setter bitch Nora (Elcho-Fire Fly), winner of second at New York, to Rory O'Moore.

—Mr. T. A. Havemeyer, Consul-general for Austria and Hungary, has purchased the pair of dachshunde pups, Bergman and Diana, out of Franke by Waldman, from Mr. Wm. T. Goetting, said Waldman and Franke being first and second prize-winners at the late bench show.

WM. T. GOETTING, 406 Third Av.

COCKER SPANIELS IN BUFFALO.

CLIFTON, Canada, May 2, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In your issue of April 24 is a letter on cocker spaniels from "J. B. H.," 20 East Seneca street, Buffalo, inviting "G. M. D.," of Toronto, to call and see some fine cockers from imported stock; and stating also that he could show some black and tan King Charles (so-called) from Canada. In company with an admirer of the above breed, we called at the number in question, but could find no one answering to the description. We afterward went to "Rod and Gun," kept by our esteemed friend and sportsman, S. Roberts, and from him learned that a Mr. Harrington had a couple, but, in his opinion, they were not cockers at all, but half water spaniels, being curly coated. We then went to J. Neill, the largest owner of sporting dogs, I believe, in the East, who told us the same story with regard to "J. B. H.'s" cockers, and showed us the (so called) King Charles referred to, the gentleman in question having been interviewing him on the merits of them. Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, I have merely put this in just as I found it; but I feel sure many of your readers would be as much disappointed as I was, more particularly "G. M. D.," of Toronto. If "J. B. H." does not know what constitutes a cocker, if he comes to Clifton I will show him some liver and white, liver, and lemon and whites.

JOHN HAMMON.

A SINGULAR CASE.

NEW YORK, May 5, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have recently had the misfortune to lose one of my most faithful workers under such peculiar circumstances that I have taken the liberty of sending you a full report of the case, with a report of the autopsy as made by Prof. J. M. Heard, of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons. The subject of this letter was the red Irish setter Mack, two years old, out of Mr. Sondheim's Fan and by Mr. Shuchardt's Boz. He was the best setter I ever owned. On Saturday, April 12, about noon, I noticed that he had not his accustomed quiet and sensible appearance, but looked distressed, and was very uneasy. He would lie down, and get up again very quickly. By Saturday evening the symptoms had increased, and he was very restless all night. I gave him an ounce of castor oil, and expected that he would be better by the following morning, as I thought it was only an attack of indigestion. However, early on Sunday morning he commenced to moan and howl at short intervals. On calling him I noticed that he staggered. I examined him carefully, and found that the left eye was blind and apparently wasting away, and when he attempted to rise from the recumbent position, he would lurch and sometimes fall on the left side—in fact, indicating that the whole left side was paralyzed. On offering him a small piece of bread, I noticed that he could not swallow it. At about 11 o'clock I took him to the New York Veterinary College, and consulted with Prof. Heard about him. He gave it as his opinion that there was some affection of the brain, and gave an unfavorable prognosis. I was in favor of having him put out of misery at once, but the Professor insisted on seeing what could be done. He gave him a brisk cathartic, and as he was now howling incessantly, he gave about ten drops of laudanum to quiet the pain. This seemed to relieve him for about an hour, when the symptoms again appeared with increased severity. The laudanum was repeated in increased quantities at intervals of three hours all that afternoon and evening. This would seem to quiet him for a little while, when he would break out again. Monday morning found him alive, but very weak, and the right side was partially paralyzed as well as the left. However, he survived until 11 o'clock, when he died. The autopsy was made that afternoon by Profs. Heard and Fairfield, surrounded by the class, and the following points noted: The thoracic and abdominal viscera were in a terribly congested condition—in fact, were almost black from the presence of stagnated blood. Most pathologists would have stopped here, seeing a sufficient cause for death; but not so with these scientists. They opened the skull and extracted the brain, when they found an abscess in that portion called the *medulla oblongata*. It was situated at the base, and inclined to the left side. This accounts for the paralysis and blindness on the left side. The abscess was found to contain about one-half a dram of healthy, white pus. No cause for the abscess could be found, as the surrounding bones were all in a perfectly healthy condition. However, this is a very peculiar case, and if not taking up too much space, I think ought to be recorded, as I am informed by Prof. Heard that the abscess sufficiently accounts for the above described symptoms.

THOMAS FINN.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MAY.

Trout, *Salmo fontinalis*.
Salmon, *Salmo Salar*.
Grayling, *Thymmalus tricolor*.
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis*.
Shad, *Alosa*.
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo glaveri*.

FLIES IN SEASON IN MAY.

BLACK MAY, No. 10.—Body, black; feet, black; wings, grayish hyaline

COW DUNG, NOS. 10 AND 11.—Body and feet, brownish yellow; wings, yellow gray.

GREAT DUN, NOS. 9 AND 8.—Body, purple brown; feet, gray brown; wings, dark gray hyaline; setæ, dark brown, annulated with gray.

RED SPINNER, NOS. 10 AND 9.—Body, bright claret, ribbed with gold tinsel; feet, brick color; wings, gray hyal; setæ, paleine brick color

YELLOW MAY, No. 10.—Body and feet, pale yellow; wings, pale yellow, mottled with brown; setæ, yellow.

COACHMAN.—Body, peacock herl; feet, dark red hackle; wings, white.

KING OF THE WATER.—Same as queen of the water, with scarlet body instead of orange.

GOLD SPINNER.—Body, orange, ribbed with gold tinsel; feet, pale red hackle; wings, bright gray.

CAPTAIN.—Body, posterior half, peacock herl, anterior half, gray; white feet; red hackle; wings gray; setæ, scarlet green and wood-duck feathers mixed.

SOLDIER.—Body, crimson; feet, red hackle; wings, gray.

KINGDOM.—Body, white, ringed with green; feet, peacock herl, and red hackle; wings, gray, mottled with brown.

Black Palmer, Brown Palmer, Red Palmer and *Gray Palmer* are made respectively of the colored hackles that distinguish them.

FISH IN MARKET—RETAIL PRICES.—Bass, 20 cents; smelts, 15; bluefish, 15; salmon, $1; mackerel, 12; shad, per pound, 8; weakfish, 15; white perch, 12½; Spanish mackerel, 75; green turtle, 15; haibut, 18; haddock, 6; kingfish, 20; codfish, 6; blackfish, 12; flounders, 8; sea bass, 18; eels, 18; lobsters, 8; whitefish, 12½; salmon trout, 12½; brook trout, Canada, 50; brook trout, Long Island, $1; pompano, 50; shrimps, $1; soft crabs, $1.50.

—Eighteen salmon have been caught in the Connecticut River up to date, averaging 18lbs. each. Yesterday Mr. Blackford received a salmon from Gravesend Bay, caught in a shad net; weighed 10lbs. Whitebait are coming in in small quantities.

—The first bluefish of the season was taken in a net in the Great South Bay on Friday of last week. Some few weakfish have also been taken, and these latter fish are expected in quantities at any day. When they have fairly arrived, "chumming" for them will be in order, and also "jigging," which latter process consists in jerking a small squid just clear of the bottom while the boat is drifting with the tide. A new club-house is being built by Messrs. Shepherd F. Knapp and others, adjoining Uncle Jesse Conklin's (whose house is now open), at Whig Inlet. Mr. Sammis, of the Surf Hotel at Fire Island, makes such frequent visits to the city that it would seem his preparations are far advanced. In fact all indications are that the coming season is to be a long one on the south side of Long Island, and if fish are only as abundant as they were last summer there will be plenty for all. And that reminds us that Messrs. Conroy, Bissett & Malleson are making a new rod for bluefishing, of split bamboo, with ash butt, a fly rod on on a larger and stronger scale, in using which the pleasure of taking bluefish must be greatly enhanced.

A SCRATCH FOR ORVIS.—We print the following note at the request of a Chicago contributor. The confidence he places in Mr. Orvis is certainly well justified, for he is a painstaking and conscientious worker:

CHICAGO, May 5, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

While looking over the advertisements of FOREST AND STREAM for something new at the opening of the season, I have been amused at the idea of mist-flying the trout. The mist leaders and snells are not entirely new. I have had some for years, sent me by English friends, and I am pretty certain Orvis, the famous Vermont rod maker, has made them three or four years. Anyhow, he has some fine mist leaders now, with loops for droppers; he will put on snells if wanted. Another thing, I have always found him open to any suggestion from gentlemen who wish to have tackle made up to suit their own ideas. He is a keen trout fisherman, but not so dogmatic as to think, "What he don't know about trouting isn't worth knowing." I made his acquaintance through FOREST AND STREAM, and have always been satisfied with his goods and prices, and cheerfully say—if gentlemen want fine, well made goods write to him; he will satisfy them. W. D. T.

—In another column will be found the advertisement of Mr. John Baird, of Campbellton, N. B., who makes excellent salmon flies for Canada rivers. Mr. Baird's long experience as a practical salmon-fisher has taught him just what will lure the fish of a given stream and season.

CANADA—*Montreal, May* 3.—The close season here for black bass and doré is from April 15 until May 15. Our fishery officer, Mr. John Morris, has lately made some large seizures of both doré and bass, that were shipped here from Ontario, and the writer had a fisherman who was peddling out a wagon-load of these fish in the Eastern Townships hauled over the coals. The ice has long been out of the Restigouche River, and I hope before the end of the present month to report the first salmon of the season taken there.

STANSTEAD.

CAMP KENNEBAGO, *Indian Rock, April* 28.—One year ago to-day every one of the Rangeley chains of lakes were free from ice, and steamboats and rowboats were running. To-day there is from eighteen to forty inches of ice in the lakes, and horses and oxen take the place of steam and oar. The past week has been very warm, and the snow and ice is fast returning to its former state. The ice will probably not leave the lakes this year before the 12th or 15th of May; but good fishing will doubtless commence as early as it did last year.

F. C. B.

MASSACHUSETTS—*New Bedford, May* 7.—Our market is now full to overflow with the various kinds of fish—scup, tautog, mackerel, etc., etc. Among the rarities, four salmon have come to our market weighing from 6½ to 8½ pounds each, caught in the traps in our immediate vicinity.

CONCHA.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport, May* 5.—The local fishermen for cod and haddock (when the weather permits) get good fares out of Brenton's Reef, and now that the scup has got along the season's fishing may be said to have fairly begun, and with all the fish traps in full blast the fish have to keep their weather eye open after they pass Point Judeth. J. M. F.

NEW YORK—*Greenwood Lake, May* 3.—The severe weather, together with the almost continuous ice gathering which afforded work to many who otherwise would have fished, has secured to the fish an almost undisturbed winter's rest, little or no fishing having been done while the lake was frozen over. The beneficial effect of this is already apparent in the unusual number of large fish frequenting the shores. It is predicted by the knowing ones in such matters that the sport this summer will be very fine.

Larchmont-on-the-Sound, May 10.—The season is about two weeks late here for tautog (blackfish) and flounders; hooked several fine tomcods and one blackfish on Saturday afternoon.

W. W. J.

Bartletts, Saranac Lake, Adirondacks, May 8.—The ice went out of the lakes yesterday, and angling is now in order. The fun has already begun. DOCTOR.

NEW JERSEY—*Kinzey's Ashley House, Barnegat Inlet, May* 11.—Some fine sea bass taken off the stone piles yesterday by Mr. Grant; a few bluefish reported taken in nets. I also hear of some weakfish caught at Waretown by the net-men. Eels are very plenty. I noticed one barrel of fine eels, caught in one night by a pot-fisherman, on Wednesday. No bluefish caught with squid to date. B.

OREGON—*Portland, April* 22.—Two of us spent a day fishing in a favorite creek some twenty miles from the city. After unsuccessful attempts for several hours, finally struck a good spot, where we pulled out 161 fish in two hours.

W. L.

PACIFIC TROUT IN EASTERN WATERS.

DANSVILLE, N. Y., May 6, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I take great pleasure in forwarding to you by mail to-day a beautiful specimen of "California mountain trout," caught yesterday within two miles of this village by a member of the Dansville Sportsmen's Association. I trust it will reach you in good shape.

Our association naturally are quite proud of the success of their efforts in the matter, and are looking forward to rare sport in the future. Unfortunately, the waters selected for stocking are decidedly public, and already the ubiquitous "pot fisher" has nosed out the "game." It was only last Saturday that one fellow brought in forty, running from four to six inches in length. Monstrous! And we are powerless to check the destruction. Pleading does no good, and we have no legal recourse. So it is fair to suppose that our run of California trout fishing will be short.

Very truly yours, H. W. DE LONG.

The specimen received was about six inches long. It is our old friend *Salmo irridea*, the mountain brook trout of California and the Pacific States. We append a description taken from Hallock's Sportsman's Gazetteer. The Dansville Association has certainly every reason to be proud of its success. Such clubs do good. We wish there were more of them.

PACIFIC BROOK TROUT.—Mountain Trout.—*Salmo irridea*. Gibbons.—*Special characteristics*.—Head one-fourth the total length; diameter of eye enters length of head five times, dorsal fin half-way between end of muzzle and insertion of caudal fin; muzzle pointed. Branchiæ, x, xi. *Color*, olive-brown on back with silvery reflections, fins red or orange. Head and gill covers spotted profusely with black; back and sides also spotted irregularly, numerous near the tail. Dorsal, adipose and caudal fins also spotted.

Suckley states it may be distinguished from *S. lewisi* by its large head and more slender form, larger scales, more numerous spots and more forked tail. From *S. virginalis* by its strongly forked tail and spotted head. *Habitat*, California and Pacific States. It has been taken in nearly all the waters of the Pacific, notably at San Mateo Creek, Cal., San Francisco, Chico Creek, Cal., Humboldt Bay, Dallas, Oregon, Fort Steilacom, Nisquali Creek, Cape Flattery, Puget Sound, Kern River, Cal., etc.

This species may be taken with almost any kind of bait. It will rise readily and greedily to the fly or the grasshopper; raw meat is good, the eye of a fish excellent; grubs, larvæ and worms, all seem to be eagerly desired. Suckley has taken them by trolling with the "belly fin of a fresh killed fish." There is a peculiarity of this fish and its Western congeners regarding location, which is worthy of mention. Unlike the

Eastern trout, it seems rather to prefer moderate currents of water, or indeed pools which are absolutely still, and this fact should be remembered by those who fish. This specimen attains a weight of from four to six pounds, and is in good condition for the table from spring until near Christmas, at which time they begin to spawn.

Mr. Henshaw, the ornithologist of the Expedition for Explorations west of the one hundredth Meridian, who has had considerable experience, states that in the rapids of the mountain streams artificial flies can be used with excellent effect, the smaller individuals striking freely. In the pools of such streams, however, they are of less service, grasshoppers or the white larvæ found in rotten pine stumps being there the most killing bait. Dr. H. C. Yarrow states that he has taken seventeen fine trout out of one pool not more than *three feet in diameter*, in quick succession with grasshoppers. In the large mountain streams of Kern River, Cal., where the trout reach a weight of seven pounds, a spoon bait often proves very taking. Early in the season any or all baits suffice, but later, when the trout get thinned out, they are very shy and difficult to tempt with anything. Mice and squirrels cut into strips have succeeded where other lures have previously failed. In Lake Tahoe, where *S. tridea* abound as well as another species, believed to be new, the former are said to reach a weight of thirty pounds. The methods of capture are various, trolling being generally employed, the hook being similar to the one used in the East for catching bluefish; but on the hook a minnow is placed as bait, and the boat is slowly rowed along the line of shallow and deep water, which varies in depth from thirty to seventy-five feet. The fishermen maintain the existence of two distinct species of trout, which they call "Silver Trout," and the "Black or Salmon Trout," and the difference of color is distinctly appreciable. There is also a marked difference in the size of the adipose fin.

AN AFTER-GLOW OF MOONSHINE.—The moon continues to shine on. "Major Sarasota" sends us these rays from Sarasota Bay, Florida:

I sometimes think Florida is a moon-ridden State. You have already called attention to the prevalent belief of old resident hunters that deer only feed at moonrise, moon south, etc.; but the farmers go much further, carrying their belief in the influence of the moon into the planting and caring of crops, killing hogs, and many other common acts. For instance: Cow peas planted on the increase or during the first half of the moon are expected to run to vines, while if planted in the last half will make less vines but more peas. The weather is expected to change on the change of the moon, but when I have tried to pin them down on that point, they edge off by saying that it may happen two or three days before or two or three after. So it would of a Monday or any other particular day just as much. Now, I don't take much stock in the moon, even doubting its influence on the tides—on this coast at least, whatever it may do elsewhere—and I won't occupy your valuable space with a long catalogue of beliefs.

A few weeks ago I took Mrs. X. and another lady on a little marooning trip to Little Sarasota Pass. While they were gathering shells on the outside beach I tried for fish just inside the Pass, and soon secured a fine black grouper, of about ten pounds weight. Part of it was prepared for our late dinner, or supper, and the remainder—the head and shoulders—after being dressed, was hung up in the rigging. No salt was used, and I did not think about the moon until after turning in for the night. It was the night after the last full moon, and moderately warm for the season. I called to mind the discussion going on in your columns, but finally decided in my own mind that it was too much trouble to get out of my blanket and go on deck to put it in the shade. If it spoiled, all right; I should simply have a good excuse for cate ing another. It hung there until time to get dinner next day, when I examined it as closely as I knew how. The eyes were bright and full, and the flesh firm. I should probably eat more of it than any one else, and I would risk it. I made the best chowder I knew how with the materials at hand, and the dinner passed off well. I won't say that I didn't feel a little heavy and sleepy after it; but then perhaps I appreciated my own cooking a little too well, and many of your readers know very well that a sea-coast appetite can't be appeased with much less than two quarts of fish chowder. Still, I was up and busy for the rest of the day, and toward night I asked the others if they had noticed any unusual sensations since dinner. "No, why?" And I told them about the way the fish had been exposed. The final summing up of their opinions was that the best thing I could do, if I wished to please them, was to catch another grouper, hang it up in the rigging over night, and then see if I could make another chowder just as good for the next day's dinner.

As to the effect upon persons who sleep exposed to the moon's rays, I can only say that I have met two gentlemen who could see nothing after dark unless aided by artificial light; used to escort one of them home to his quarters quite often. They accounted for the state of affairs by saying they had been "moon-struck" while bivouacing on the plains. But did not many a one sleep on the ground, exposed to the full force of the moon, during the late war, and when the nights were too warm to pull his blanket (if he had one) over his face? And I have known men who never pretended to carry a blanket on the march; if it was a warm night they wouldn't need it, and if not, they trusted to "borrowing" one from some sleepy victim.

As to myself, I have been coasting in small craft along the Gulf coast, more or less, during the past twelve years, and during eight months of the year it is more comfortable sleeping on deck than below, and there I sleep. The mosquitoes have got to be worse than I have found them yet to force me to pull the blanket over my head; am too fond of fresh air, and if I am "moon-struck" all I can say is, I don't know it. It may be there are many of us in that condition, but, at all events, I never "break out into poetry"—"well, hardly ever"—just a quotation sometimes. MAJOR SARASOTA.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

SUBSCRIBER, Nashville, Tenn.—The gun is a good one.

CIVIS, Matawan, N. J.—The trout season in New York State closes Sept. 1.

E. G. D., Antrim, Pa.—We should recommend for your purpose a setter puppy. You will find them repeatedly advertised for sale in our columns.

T. W. L., South Gardner, Mass.—For instructions how to train dogs consult "Hallock's Sportsman's Gazetteer."

L. R. M., Hastings, Iowa.—Give your puppy a tablespoonful of cod-liver oil twice a day. He will probably outgrow the fits.

W. A. J.—Instructions in swimming are given at the baths, foot of Third street, East River, and at the Battery. Charges moderate. A very few lessons ought to suffice.

A. H. E., Boston.—I have a muzzle-loading shot-gun which has "Pyne" on the lock plate. Can you tell me what reputation this maker has? Ans. Never heard the name.

L. G., Paterson, N. J.—The warm salt pads would answer very well if not applied too often. As he gets older he will probably be stronger. He should be loose as much as possible.

I. C. J., Tuscola, Ill.—Of the birds sent for identification No. 1 is a Wilson's snipe; No. 2, a dowitcher, or robin snipe; No. 3, black tail godwit, Hudsonian godwit, or a marlin snipe; No. 4, a king rail.

W. D. T., Chicago.—Who make those soft wading boots described a few weeks since by a correspondent in your paper? Ans. Abbey & Imbrie, 48 Maiden Lane, or Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, 65 Fulton st., this city.

J., Baltimore.—Give your dogs each a dose of castor oil and after, ward a teaspoonful of cod-liver oil twice a day. Continue the beef tea and see that they are kept warm and dry. When the weather is suitable let them run out.

H. S., Lebanon, N. H.—Please give me through Answers to Correspondents the address of the *Nutall Bulletin*, also the subscription price of same? Ans. Subscription price $2.00 per annum. Address Ruthven Deane, Cambridge, Mass.

G. C., El Dorado, Kansas.—You can get all the information you want in the National American Kennel Club Stud Book, to be had from J. W. Munson, Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.; price $2. We doubt if you can buy such a dog as you want in this country.

C. B. P., Newport, R. I.—There is no book expressly devoted to fly-tying. The best printed instructions were printed in this paper some years ago and may now be found in "Hallock's Sportsman's Gazetteer." For fly making materials send to any leading tackle dealer.

CONSTANT READER, Rutherford, N. J.—If you are feeding your dog from the table make no change in her diet, but when the puppies are born it is better not to give any meat for three or four days, but give her plenty of milk thickened with well boiled oat meal or arrowroot.

J. H.—To waterproof canvas take ½ lb. sugar of lead and ½ lb. powdered alum; dissolve in bucket of rain water, and pour off into another vessel, stepping the canvas into it. Soak well, hang up to dry, but do not wring it. Or, for a boat, simply paint with thin coat, and varnish over.

W. B. R., N. Y.—I tried your recipe for browning gun barrels, but it did not turn out good. The marks of the brush strike through and the barrels are a bright copper color. Please state reason and a remedy. Ans. The process is one usually done by a skilled mechanic and we should recommend you to take your gun to a gunsmith.

C. M., Dauphin Co., Pa.—Will you kindly tell me through paper if I can buy Indian curiosities and works anywhere in New York? Also the name of the split bamboo salmon rod you mentioned in your paper some short time since as being such a good one. Ans. 1. Try J. Wallace, 17 North William st., New York. 2. Leonard rod, Bangor, Maine.

H. T. P. A., New York.—My setter pup, six weeks old, has rubbed herself against a green fence and is thick with green paint. Let me know how I can get it off. Also, what would you advise me to feed her on? Ans. Turpentine applied very carefully so as not to touch the skin would do it. Yet we think the best way would be to let it wear off.

J. A. D, Boston.—How can I break my dog from the habit of killing cats? He will carry them in his mouth after he has killed them. The dog is Newfoundland, two and a half years old. Ans. The propensity to kill cats once indulged in is difficult of eradication. When all the cats in the neighborhood are killed he will probably give up the practice.

A. M. G., Columbia, Pa.—I wish to have a township map of Minnesota, and also a work that describes each county of the State, physical features and climate, a work that gives full information of each county of the State? Ans. Address Merchant's Lithographing Print Company, St. Paul, Minnesota. They have a new map just out. For statistics send for J. W. Bond's Report.

J. A. P., Peoria, Ill.—My dog had a bad case of distemper some time since and it still seems to hold on. He has considerable running at the eyes and some slight trouble with his wind. There is also a slight jerking of muscles at times. Age, about seven months. Ans. Careful nursing is the best thing you can do for your dog, with tonics and plenty of fresh air, keeping him warm and dry.

A. P. V. B., Rondout, N. Y.—Inclosed you will find a rather singular looking animal found partially imbeded under the skin of a setter dog. Can you tell what it is and account for its presence there? Ans. It is what is known as the dog-tick (*Ixodes ricinus*), fortunately not very common, but in hot countries often by their numbers reducing a dog to debility through depletion of blood.

J. B, Jersey City.—1. Are cocker spaniels hard to train? 2. Could an ameteur train one? 3. What kinds of game would I find about 7 miles north of Sing Sing, N. Y.? 4. What is the right load for a muzzle-loading shot-gun 12-80, 7½lbs.? 5. Is Wm. Ellis a gunmaker of any repute? Ans. 1. No. 2. Yes, if he had a talent that way. 3. Possibly woodcock and quail. 4. 3½ drs. powder, 1⅛ oz. shot. 5. We have never seen his guns.

C. S. R., Fulton, N. Y.—What month or months are preferable for salmon and trout fishing in the Matepedia valley? Ans. For trout from May 1 to the middle of July. For salmon from the beginning of the first run until the end of the last run,—at intervals. The first run usually takes place near the 10th of June, the last in September. Any heavy rise in the river is likely to bring up a lot of salmon. When the fish are not running you may as well hang up your rod.

L. and H., Warren, Mass.—Will you oblige several of your readers by saying if Venus' dam of Mr. Price's Judy and grand dam of Snapshot, etc., was imported by Dexter Taft, of San Francisco? and also give her full pedigree, as we have seen seen several different pedigrees lately all claiming to be correct. Ans. Mr. Taft imported a bitch Venus which, we believe, was the dam of Mr. Price's Judy. Mr. Coffin, of Providence, owner of Rake II, has the pedigree tabulated, and we have compared it, as far as possible, with the stud book.

SALMON ROE, Ark.—1. Has there ever been an attempt to acclimate the English pheasant in this country? 2. Would the climate of Arkansas do for this bird? 3. Please give me the address of the man who deals in soldiers' shoes? 4. What is the reputation of A. Francotte as a gunmaker, and to what nationality does he belong? Ans. 1. Yes; several, but with indifferent success. 2. Good climate. 3. Possibly John Claffy, 48 Day st. 4. Liege, Belgium; maker of a great number of guns, mostly of lower grades.

SCHUYLER.—For 22ft. open boat rig as a sloop: Mainsail, 18ft. hoist, 9ft. on head, 19ft. foot, and 21ft. leech; jib, 12ft. 6in. foot, 17ft. 6in. luff, and 12ft. 3in. leech; mast, 5ft. 9in. from bow; tack of jib, 13ft. from mast. Make latter a pole mast, no topmast, 18ft. above rail. This will give a moderate rig, and make the boat able under sail. The centre of effort will be at the middle of the water-line. Arrange keel and skag accordingly. Mast, about 4in. diam. at partners; boom, 3¾in. at centre; gaff, 2¾in. at centre; bowsprit, 4½x1¼in. at stem. Two rows of reefs in the mainsail, 2ft. 6in. apart. You can then furl jib and sail as a catboat under reefed mainsail.

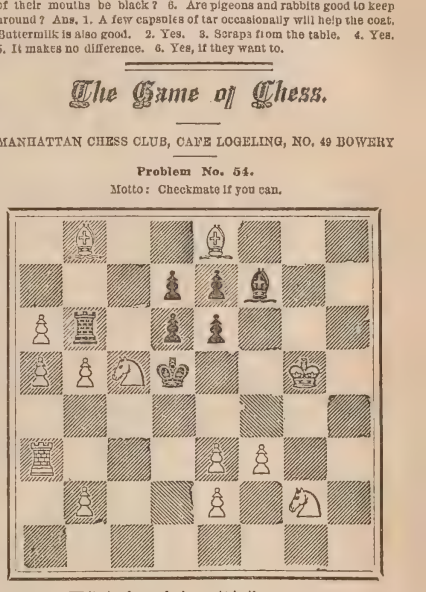
S. E., Ottawa.—1. I have two young pups, one a cocker and the other a brown water spaniel. Now, the hair of some dogs, especially the water spaniel, sometimes gets rusty looking; it gets faded. I would like to know what is good for it? 2. Will it spoil the looks of the water spaniel to get his tail cut? I have heard that they steered themselves in the water with their tail. 3. What is good to bring them up on, I mean the kind of food? 4. Is it right to bring the two up together, I mean let them sleep and play and eat together? 5. Should the roof of their mouths be black? 6. Are pigeons and rabbits good to keep around? Ans. 1. A few capsules of tar occasionally will help the coat. Buttermilk is also good. 2. Yes. 3. Scraps from the table. 4. Yes. 5. It makes no difference. 6. Yes, if they want to.

The Game of Chess.

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB, CAFE LOGELING, NO. 49 BOWERY

Problem No. 54.

Motto: Checkmate if you can.



White to play and give mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS—NO. 43.

1—Q-Q R	1—P-B6	1—	1—K tks Kt
2—Q-R8	2—K tks Kts	2—Q-K	2—Any
3—Q mates		3—Q mates	

LIVING CHESS—*Gilroy, Cal., April 21.—Editor Forest and Stream:* We had an entertainment at our place last week on Wednesday, April 16, which, although for the rest of the world was nothing new, for us it was both new and novel. The entertainment consisted of a living game of chess. The game was a genuine game, played between Dr. D. Huber and E. A. Briggs, "a blind man." The pieces were directed by D. A. Dryden, while F. W. Blake (Editor Gilroy *Advocate*) acted as referee. A large chess board was painted on the floor, and the pieces and Pawns were represented by living characters in appropriate costumes—one side dressed in black and the other in white. The Kings and Queens wore crowns and sceptres, the Bishops wore mitres and clerical robes, the Knights wore spurs and swords, standard bearers occupied the rooks' places, while the Pawns were represented by little girls dressed in white and black. After a sharp contest of twenty-two moves, the Doctor resigned, and threw up the sponge. As a suitable *finale* there was a tableau representing the vanquished forces kneeling to their foes, and the defeated Queen crowning the victorious one. I hand you herewith the moves made in the game, Dr. Huber being the white champion and E. A. Briggs the black one. SNAP.

Game No. 115.—FRENCH DEFENCE.

White. Dr. D. Huber.	Black. E. A. Briggs.	White. Dr. D. Huber.	Black. E. A. Briggs.
1—P-K4	1—P-K3	12—P tks Kt	13—Kt tks P
2—P-Q4	2—Q-R5	14—B-K B4	14—Kt tks Kt
3—K-Q3	3—K-Q B3	15—B tks Kt	15—B tks P
4—P-Q B3	4—P-Q Kt3	16—Q-K4	16—B tks R
5—Kt-K B3	5—Q-Q	17—K tks B	17—Q-R8 ch
6—B-K3	6—B-Q Kt2	18—Q-Kt	18—Q tks P ch
7—Castles	7—P-Q R3	19—K-R3	19—Q-R4 ch
8—P-K R3	8—P-K R5	20—P-B3	20—Q tks K P ch
9—Q-K2	9—R-Q R2	21—Q-K3	21—Q tks Q ch
10—Q Kt-Q2	10—Q-R	22—B tks Q	22—B-K2
11—P-Q R4	11—Kt-K B3	Resigns	
12—Kt-K5	12—Kt tks Kt		

NOTES.

The above game is an old specimen in the way of a French Defence. White should have obtained a decided superiority early in the game. But it is not our intention to criticize the play, and we are at last persuaded to burden our columns, for the first time, with "living chess."

NOTICE TO SOLVERS.—Problem No. 52 is incorrectly printed. Add a White P at Q2 and a Black P at Q3.

CURSORY JOTTINGS.

—Mr. A. N. Cunningham, of Hartford, recently visited New Haven, and there played a match with Mr. Walker, the reputed strongest player of the Elm City, winning by a score of six games to one and two draws.

—In recognition of the untiring zeal of its Honorable Secretary, Mr Minchin, a dinner in his honor recently took place at the Criterion London, which was attended by a large number of the members of the club, with the Earl of Dartney in the chair. Among those who took part in the entertainment and spoke were Prof. Wayte, Major Ross, and Messrs. Steinitz, Gumpel, Francis and Lewis.

—Mr. Blackburne has been playing blindfolded simultaneous against six lady members of the College Club of Holborn, and succeeded in defeating all of them except Miss F. Down, who obtained a draw. Messrs. Steinitz, Mason, Bird, Potter, Macdonnell, and Mr. Ascher, of Montreal, were spectators.

—Ajeeb, the automaton chess-player, has taken up his quarters at the London Royal Aquarium, in the gallery lately vacated by his rival, the famous Mephisto.

FOREST AND STREAM
AND
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous communications will be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of the mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Friday, May 16.—Bicycle Tournament at American Institute, N. Y. Trotting: Suffolk Park, Phila.; Hudson, Mich. Running Meetings: San Francisco, Cal; Lexington, Ky. Base Ball: Springfield vs. National, at Washington. Stockton Rifle Range: Mott Match.

Saturday, May 17.—Bicycle Tournament as above. Pacific Am. Rowing Association Regatta, San Francisco. Harvard Regatta. Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club Races. Cricket: Philadelphia vs. Young America, at Chestnut Hill, Pa.; Dorian vs. University of Pennsylvania, at Haverford, Pa.; Germantown (2d) vs. Philadelphia (2d), at Nicetown, Pa.; Young America (2d) vs. Merion (2d), at Ardmore, Pa.; St. George vs. Staten Island, at Staten Island. Base Ball: Manchester vs. Albany, at Albany; Springfield vs. National, at Washington; New Bedford vs. Utica, at Utica; Providence vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Boston vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati; Star vs. Cleveland, at Cleveland; Troy vs. Buffalo, at Buffalo; Harvard vs. Yale, at Cambridge. Running Meetings as above.

Monday, May 19.—Base Ball: New Bedford vs. Capital City, at Albany; Manchester vs. Holyoke, at Holyoke; Albany vs. Utica, at Utica.

Tuesday, May 20.—Iowa State Sportsmen's Association Tournament. Trotting: Providence, R. I.; Amber Park. Running Meetings: Louisville; Baltimore. Base Ball: Albany vs. National, at Washington; Springfield vs. Utica, at Utica; Boston vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Providence vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati; Troy vs. Cleveland, at Cleveland; Star vs. Buffalo, at Buffalo.

Wednesday, May 21.—Iowa State Tournament. Trotting: As above, and at Coldwater, Mich. Base Ball: New Bedford vs. Capital City, at Albany; Manchester vs. Holyoke, at Holyoke.

Thursday, May 22.—Iowa Tournament as above. Trotting as above. Base Ball: New Bedford vs. Manchester, at Manchester; Albany vs. National, at Washington; Springfield vs. Utica, at Utica; Holyoke vs. Worcester, at Worcester; Boston vs. Chicago, at Chicago; Providence vs. Cincinnati, at Cincinnati; Troy vs. Cleveland, at Cleveland; Star vs. Buffalo, at Chicago.

ANOTHER EXCURSION TO LABRADOR.—Mr. M. M. Chick, of 113 Franklin street, Boston, is organizing another of his attractive excursions to Labrador. He proposes to charter a first class clipper schooner of about 150 tons, fitted up with modern conveniences, and to leave Boston July 9, proceeding as far north as Hamilton Inlet, in latitude 54-30. The distance is about 1,500 miles, and the average time for the voyage about six weeks. The whole expense of the round trip is $100.

This will be good news to two or three gentlemen who have very recently sent us inquiries whether such an expedition was fitting out.

THE GOLDEN NORTHWEST.—The latest addition to the season's guide books placed upon our table is the handsome manual of one hundred and forty pages and half as many illustrations, published in Chicago by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, and sent to us, as it will be sent to all who wish for it, by Mr. A. V. H. Carpenter, the General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the road, at Milwaukee, Wis. The C. M. and St. P. Railway and its branches extend some seventeen hundred miles, and among the points on its schedule are scores of places in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota long famous for their varied excellencies as resorts for health seekers and sportsmen. The trout streams, rivers, lakes and forests, affording abundant employment for rod and gun, the rare natural scenery, to visit which many a sated wanderer in foreign lands might well afford to remain at home one season, have often and again been referred to in our columns both editorially and in frequent letters from correspondents.

There is something suggestive in the annual summer migration of men and women from the East to the West and the Northwest. That much-respected and often-appealed-to village character, the Oldest Inhabitant, usually presents himself to the Eastern mind as a silvery-haired old gentleman, with form not quite so straight as it used to be, who is authority on all matters pertaining to the weather, giving oracular responses thereupon which no one ever yet dared question, and who is withal inclined to be garrulous concerning the days when your mother's father and he went to the old red district school-house together. But did it never occur to the reader that as the Oldest Inhabitant travels Westward he loses his venerable carriage, is accorded very slight distinction for his seniority, and instead of knowing anything about the boyhood of any one else's grandfather, in all likelihood has a grand father of his own? The reign of the Oldest Inhabitant is circumscribed by geographical limits; in the effete civilization of towns founded a hundred years ago he is an autocrat; put him in one of the cities "of the day," and he must jostle a score of competitors for his title of distinction. It is one of the curious features of our national growth that we are now receiving from these vast railroad corporations voluminous pleasure guides filled with illustrations of scores of cities, towns, hotels and summer resorts equipped with every convenience and luxury of modern life, and all in a territory which was not so long ago known only to the surveyor and the devotee of wilderness adventure. The Land Commissioners' pamphlets are succeeded with startling rapidity by the manuals of tourist attractions; and close upon the heels of the frontier settler follow the incursions of the pleasure seeking hordes.

The Northwest—by which term we may include Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and "the region beyond Jericho"—has long since taken its place in the front rank of the recognized summering regions of the continent; and intelligent and efficient action on the part of far-seeing railroad, steamboat and hotel officials is yearly fostering and greatly enhancing this popularity.

This stretch of country has been termed the "Golden Northwest"—not because of the tawny metal hidden in its fissures, nor wholly because of its boundless fields of golden grain; but as well because he who will may here find health of body and peace of mind, which are better than gold.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION.—The last monthly meeting of the New York Association for the Protection of Game was held at Martinelli's, Monday last, Mr. Roosevelt, the President, in the chair. Mr. Whitehead, counsel for the Association, reported that the game law now before the Legislature was a change in many particulars from the one the Association had tried to have passed. It had passed the Assembly, and was now before the Senate. He thought some one should go to Albany and examine the bill, and bring the defects in it to the notice of the proper committee. Mr. Cuthbert agreed, saying that the proposed law was far worse than the existing one, which, with all its defects, was a pretty good law. Mr. Whitehead was authorized to go to Albany for the purpose mentioned. We are very glad to see that the members of this Association are so rapidly adopting the views which, as a member of the Association, the editor of this journal formerly advocated in open meeting almost single-handed. We sent several weeks ago to the Game Committee at Albany suggestions, already published, for so modifying the existing laws as to secure greater uniformity.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL AT SALEM, MASS.—We learn that the fourth summer course in zoology will be by J. H. Emerton, beginning July 7, and continuing four weeks. Lectures will be given five times a week, and instruction in the laboratory daily, and there will be excursions for collecting and observing living animals at such times as may be found convenient. This course is intended especially for teachers and students of High and Normal schools. Particular attention will be given to practical laboratory and out-door work, which will be arranged according to the wants of individual students. The fee will be $10. In addition to the rooms at the museum, a laboratory at the seashore will be provided this season for the study of marine animals, and part of the regular course will be given there. Students who use this laboratory at other times will be charged extra. It will also be open to other persons from June 1 to September 1, at $5 per week. It is expected that a course in botany will be given at the Academy during the summer. Board can be had in Salem at from $5 to $7 a week. Those interested in this work should apply to J. H. Emerton, Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FIELD SPORTS.

THERE is scarcely any science, not even medicine or political economy, in which there is so much conflict of opinion among even its most experienced and skillful votaries as the science of the field and flood. There are here few points, no matter how simple or easily settled by experiment, upon which authorities will not at once take opposite sides. For a great deal of this there is no valid excuse, for next to chemistry, physics and natural philosophy in general there is nothing more susceptible of rigorous inductive proof and nothing better entitled to the name of a science than is nearly all that part of hunting, shooting, fishing, etc., that lies outside of pure natural history. And even in those departments of natural history where we are cut off from experiment and confined to observations there is no excuse for one half the confusion and uncertainty that exists.

First among the causes of this conflict of opinion is that which has played such havoc in philosophy through all the ages, and will continue to trip the feet of progress so long as it treads the path of time—hasty conclusions, or induction from an insufficient number of instances. It is almost unnecessary to illustrate a thing so obvious, but I have lately seen in the columns of this paper an illustration so striking that I cannot but allude to it. A correspondent, "Ivanhoe," takes two finely broken Eastern dogs to hunt in the West. On reaching the prairies they run riot, "raise Cain" in general, and are beaten by some native dogs that happen to be lacking in the requisite silken ears, satin finish, the colors and other indices of noble lineage which distinguish the canine aristocracy of "Ivanhoe." From this he jumps to the conclusion (I have to quote from memory and may not get his exact words), not that his dogs acted badly, but that Eastern broken dogs generally act badly in the West. His next leap is still more amazing, to wit, that most any sort of a cur is better for Western hunting than a well bred dog, and that everything is there used from a bullfoundland-poodlehound to a window-mop. And yet "Ivanhoe's" letter plainly shows him to be a man of intelligence Yet none of us need laugh at him, for we all do the same hasty generalization upon some other subject, and very likely I shall tumble into into his tracks myself before I get through this article, for I think no one can altogether help it.

Next to the last is drawing conclusions from instances that would not suffice however numerous. Thus when an eminent rifle authority told us of a tiger being killed with a .40 cal. rifle with 40 grains of powder, the ball hitting the tiger in the eye, he proved nothing at all but the good fortune of the shooter. Fifty such instances would not even tend to prove what he was trying to prove—the efficiency of such a ball and charge for such game—until he can first give us a recipe for making tigers strike an attitude; at a short distance, too, from the hunter. His argument tacitly assumes that one can hit a tiger where one pleases.

Preconceived theory blinding men's eyes to the simplest fact plays here the same part it has played in every branch of inquiry since history was born. Men who are good judges of distance and kill plenty of game are quite sure that their long-range breech-loader "shoots level" for "40 rod," or "60 rod," although the ball drops 6 or 10 feet, or more, at those distances; and are positive that it "holds up" better at 100 or 150 yards than their old muzzle-loader which probably had a much straighter trajectory to 150 yards or so. They think because the breech-loader, with long or mid-range bullet, shoots higher at long distances that it must of course shoot more on a level throughout its whole flight; and that theory once in their heads all future experience models itself to the theory.

This cause of error has a powerful ally in our self-love and pride which, ready armed with weapons from fancy's exhaustless arsenal, always flies to the defence of our own opinions. Theoretically an impartial judge, even reason becomes a pettifogging advocate when some cherished delusion is attacked. Question the opinion of a hunter, especially of the real old type, and instead of stopping to contemplate even the bare possibility of your being right, ten to one his gun is levelled at once to bag your opinion. And it is quite apt to be a mere blunderbuss scattering all over creation and hitting nothing, but so wadded with "experience," "facts," "observation," etc., that it makes a terrific report.

There is scarcely a science which rests so entirely upon experience in which the longest experience is so often worthless. "Experience" is the great war cry with which from the Year 1 *Anno Mundi* every nonsensical notion has dashed into the fight against truth. Imagination's wildest rabble always marches under the imposing standard of "observation;" humbug always flies the captivating banner of "experiment" and error is always headed by a sonorous baud clanging with obstreporous blast the beguiling tune of "facts." Experience is worthless until we know how it has been used; experiment is of no account until we know with what spirit it has been conducted, whether to ascertain truth or prove an opinion. However broad our experience may be it is too often but a shallow pond from which we can scarcely dip a cupful of inference without muddying it. To some, experience is only a kaleidoscope in which facts tumble into new, but systematic disorder; to others, a microscope which only makes clearer and larger the first impression. We have probably all seen a child in a picture-spelling book saying its lesson, "r-a-t mouse," "h-e-n chicken," etc., etc. When one of fancy's pretty pictures is before the mind's eye we are all apt to spell out the words of experience in the same manner.

Imagination generally works through the same instruments that always tripped the feet of the so-called "great philosopher" Bacon whenever he attempted to take a practical step in philosophy, to wit., fanciful analogies. In sporting philosophy we may everywhere see persons running off the track at the ever-open switches of analogy and landing in some ditch of obscurity. Thus, fine shot, according to some, "has better penetration" than heavy shot; a small ball "cuts sharper" than a big one; the twist of a rifle "gives force" to the ball, etc.

Very similar to this latter fallacy is the influence of names and words. Thus a "slow twist" is by many thought to make a "slow ball;" a "quick twist" a "quick ball," etc The number of good, practical hunters who entertain such ideas is wonderful, though of course such very absurd ones as these last few are rarely met with among those who write much on shooting.

Many disputes seem to be entirely verbal, simply a war of words without either disputant being aware of it. This is more often seen in oral disputes, though occasionally such a wrangle gets in print. We should not be surprised to see any day a discussion start upon the question whether or not powder is explosive, and to see four different sides taken, one insisting that it simply "burns," another that it "simply evolves gas," another that it "only undergoes combustion" and the fourth calling all the rest a set of jacks for not seeing that they are all wrong and that "the powder upon ignition is simply resolved into its original elements.

Similar to this last is carelessness or inaccuracy of statement from a hasty and slovenly selection of words. Had each party to the great recoil question taken care at the outset to define his own position and language clearly, the lusty squaller that made such a racket would have been strangled at its birth for want of wind. The same inaccuracy may be produced by neglect to qualify or modify a proposition which is itself correctly enough stated. Thus, those who say "always use coarse powder" are about as badly astray as those who say "always use fine powder;" to say "never follow big game when once started, but look for more, is almost as bad as to say, always follow it; the same with most all attempts to condense any kind of advice about sporting into compact general rules. This is seen to a still greater extent when the common press or persons not familiar with sporting matters attempt to handle them. Thus, several papers a year or so ago gravely announced that "the rifle in the hands of a crack team had been beaten by the long bow," omitting the very important fact which the victor, Mr. Thompson, had been careful to give, and which alone made the fact at all probable, viz., that the rifle had been handicapped at five times the distance shot over by the bow.

Explanations which are only restatements in other words of the fact sought to be explained, are as old as the hills, and still constitute the principal blind under which doctors, sporting as well as medical and political doctors, palm off ignorance for solid wisdom. And they deceive themselves quite as often as they do others. We once propounded to a friend of great intelligence and considerable scientific attainments and knowledge of shooting, the puzzling question why a gun will recoil less and shoot stronger with only an ounce of shot, but so wadded as to require a pressure of thirty or forty pounds to force it through the barrel, than it will with three ounces of shot so loosely wadded as to require only one pound pressure to push it through. He was quite ready with the answer that it was because in the one case the powder had to overcome friction, and in the other inertia. It was for a long time impossible to make him see that this simply restated the fact in two words instead of in several, and that the question why there should be this difference between the resistance, inertia and friction was just as puzzling as it was in its original form.

Even our most careful writers are constantly drifting into inaccuracies by the careless use of words. Thus the words "high" and "low trajectory," "straight" and "curved trajectory" are constantly used about rifles without stating the distance shot over and, as the rifle having the straightest line of flight at 1,000 yards will have the most curved one up to 150 or 200, and *vice versa*, much confusion arises from this carelessness.

On the other hand, too much care in the use of words may carry us into needless and even unphilosophical refinement, so that practical truth may be lost sight of by too close adherence to literal precision. Thus we have been told by some very careful writers that there is "no such thing as a point blank," because the ball commences to fall from the time it leaves the muzzle of the rifle; and we have been told this with an amplitude of philosophic proof and sweeping grandeur of theoretic truth which would lead one who had never tried it to suppose that the drop of the ball at the muzzle was a practical drop. Now, when the eye cannot detect the drop of a properly loaded rifle, even to sixty or seventy yards, when the most delicate instrument cannot detect it at thirty or forty yards, when no different sighting is required to hit a squirrel's head at sixty yards than is required at ten yards, what on earth is the sense in kicking aside a sound, useful, practical truth, to make way for one that exists, if at all, only in theory? But do not these sticklers for exact truth, themselves commit in this case an error as bad as the one they are hunting down? Is not this statement—gravitation is acting upon the ball all the time, but as it escapes from the muzzle it cannot *instantly* overcome its inertia, and after the inertia is overcome and motion downward has commenced, there is a considerable fraction of a second during which its motion is so slow that it does not fall the length of its own diameter—more true, even theoretically as to the first part than the assertion that it drops from the muzzle?

This needless refinement is often pursued to an utterly ridiculous extent about guns, dogs, etc. One who took his ideas from many writers would suppose that a $100 gun was about worthless; that a $75 one was not fit for a gentleman to shoot himself with, and yet was good for nothing else. From other writers he would suppose that an American-made gun was the climax of terrestrial abominations, and that not even an English one could possibly be good for anything unless made by Greener or some other particular magician in the gun line; while a dog that could not read his title in the Kennel Register or lacked the requisite colors, the precise taper of tail, etc., could not, by any possibility, be worth anything whatever for any purpose under heaven.

Very much like this last is the favoritism—often verging on blind absurd love—which sportsmen often entertain for some particular things. This is, perhaps, most clearly seen in rifles. Thus in one section Sharps rifle is all the rage, and nothing else is fit to hunt with; in others, the Ballard or Maynard is the only thing fit to take to the field; and, according to others, none of these are worth a cent, but it's the Remington, the Express, or something else. From the prodigality of praise that has been squirted from a thousand directions, one would suppose that the combined ingenuity of Earth, even assisted by light from on high, could not improve upon that quintessence of perfection for big game hunting known as the Winchester of '73. To all which the company—Ingratitude, thy name is Winchester Company—within three short years replies by issuing the model of '76.

This favoritism often extends to particular guns which the owner seems to think possessed of some occult virtues different from anything else of the same shape. I have seen men who firmly believed that there was as much difference in guns of the same material shape and size as there is in heads of the same size; and there are plenty of men who have paid as much as a new and better breech-loader would have cost to have an old but dearly beloved pair of barrels made into a breech-loader, because there was some special virtue in the metal of those old barrels which no human ingenuity could again secure. I never shall forget the veneration I long had for the little .40 cal. Maynard, with which I killed my first deer, and have in other cases seen the regard a person entertained for the instrument of his first successful exploits run into an affection which no subsequent experience could divorce.

T. S. VAN DYKE.

PERSONAL.—Our long time correspondent R. L. Newcomb, of Salem, Mass., expects soon to join the Bennett Polar Expedition.

Dr. J. A. Henshall, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, has just returned home after a five months' sojourn in Florida. He is now chockfull of information, and when he is ready to spill over promises to give the readers of FOREST AND STREAM a portion of the overflow. No doubt his letters will prove most interesting, as they have always done.

Col. J. B. Oliver, formerly of Florida, who established the Florida *News Yorker* in this city some three years ago, has now settled in Chicago, where he has charge of a "Lightning Ink and Lightning Pen" Company. We have no doubt that the success which has uniformly attended his numerous enterprises hitherto, will continue with him in his familiar converse with the new elements which surround him. He handles electricity like a plaything, and treats pen and ink as harmless things.

The sportsmen of America will regret to learn of the death of Mr. Robert Thomas Vyner, the author of "*Notitia Venatica*," who died at his residence in Uckfield, Sussex County, England, April 6, aged seventy-five years. Mr. Vyner was devoted from boyhood to the sports of the field, and was justly admitted to be the best amateur huntsman of his day.

"NIHIL FIT."—Where? In Russia.

GAME PROTECTION.

HAWKS AND OWLS.—The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Sportsmen's Association have just awarded to Mr. L. S. Everly, of Dunkard, Greene Co., Pa., a handsome breech-loading gun which was offered by them last fall as a prize to the person producing at their rooms the greatest number of heads of hawks and owls killed within certain counties between Nov. 1, 1878, and April 1, 1879. Ever since the publication of this offer great numbers of scalps have been sent in, the aggregate reaching 1,140, of which the winning score contributed 277. The Pittsburgh sportsmen have inaugurated a valuable work, for the hawks and owls killed must represent a vast number of game and insectivorous birds preserved. The result of these efforts is valuable both to sportsman and farmer. So well pleased is the association, that a series of prizes will be offered; a first prize to the person contributing the largest number of hawk and owl heads, no matter by whom, or by what means; a second to the person sending the next highest number; and a third prize to the person sending in the largest number shot or otherwise taken by him or herself. We commend this plan of operations and its workings to other game protective clubs.

INTOXICATED ANSERS.—The servant girl who used kerosene to kindle her morning fires, until one day she blew the house up, confessed that she never knew anything about that delightful way of making the fire burn until she read of it in a Sunday-school book. That only illustrates the danger of trying to correct a pernicious practice by written condemnation of it. It is barely possible that some shift blame when caught feeding whisky to geese may attempt to excuse himself by saying that he learned how to do it from the FOREST AND STREAM. Were this method of goose hunting wholly novel we should hesitate to print this note from an Essex Co., Va., correspondent:

I would call your attention to a new way of destroying game, a dastardly practice that legislators should take in hand. It has lately been introduced on the Rappahannock, and is said to have been brought from Arkansas. Geese are used to a bait; corn is then soaked in whisky and put on; the scamp secretes himself within an observing distance, and when the geese have eaten the bait and become stupefied, he comes out, clubs enough to load a wagon and goes on his way rejoicing. CH. J. SALE.

Essex Co., Va.

—The Central New York Sportsmen's Club, of Utica, is now twenty years old, and some of its members can indulge in very pleasing reminiscences when in the mood. The organization is wide awake to the duties of a game protective society and take intelligent action upon matters pertaining thereto. The officers for the ensuing year are: President, DeWitt G. Ray; Vice-Presidents, J. J. Flanagan, I. C. McIntosh, John D. Kernan; Prosecuting Attorney, Scott Lord, Jr.; Secretary, Capt. Harvey D. Talcott; Treasurer, W. Jerome Green; Delegates to State Convention, Chas. W. Hutchinson, J. J. Flanagan, W. M. Storrs, Dr. Charles W. Shapley.

The Rifle.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Walnut Hill, May 7.*—Variable winds, bad light and chilly air made the riflemen out of sorts at the hill to-day, and by sympathy their scores were down. The match was the long-range class match over the Elcho ranges, the leading scores reading:

J F Brown.															
800 yds.	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	3	66
900 "	5	4	3	4	3	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	4	5	5 3—64
1,000 "	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	2	4	5—67—197
S Wilder.															
800 "	3	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—68
900 "	5	5	4	5	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	3	4	5	5—66
1,000 "	3	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	2	2	5	2	5	2	5 4—60—194
W H Jackson.															
800 "	5	3	5	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	3 5—66
900 "	5	3	3	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	3	4 5—63
1,000 "	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	5	5	5	5	4	5 4—62—191
D Webster.															
800 "	3	4	4	5	8	4	4	2	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—65
900 "	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	2	5	4	3	3	5 5—65
1,000 "	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	2	5	4	3	3	4	5—61—191

May 10—A charming mild spring day brought out a good company of shooters and spectators to-day. The military men were out, and are preparing to make a more creditable showing for Massachusetts at Creedmoor than has yet been made. The small-bore men were busy at 200 yards in the Winchester match, in which there were 65 entries. At 15 rounds per man the leading scores stood:

E B Souther	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—6
E F Richardson	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—6
W H Jackson	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—6
J S Sumner	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—6
L L Hubbard	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—5
E Whittier	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5—5
E W Low	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—5
A Babbidge	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—6
C H Griffing	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—6
R Tyler	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	5—6
R Davis	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5—65
J Borden	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4—65
W Charles	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—65
O M Jewell	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	6	4	4	4—65
H Mortimer	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4—65
C U Meigs	5	4	4	5	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—63

Medford, May 7.—The first competition of the May series was held to-day, and over the 200 yards range. In the possible 50, the scores stood: W. Charles, 46; H. H. D. Cushing, 46; J. H. Eames, 44; R. Abbott, 44; H. K. Richardson, 44; R. Sawyer, 44; W. Gerry, 44: E. Wyman, 43; H. Whittington, 43; G. H. Howe, 43.

Boston, Mammoth Rifle Gallery.—The regular monthly prize shoot for May has opened with some very fine shooting. Many out-of-town riflemen have visited the gallery this last week to meet our well-known city shots. Summary, 150 feet, rounds 8, possible 40;

Frank Hollis	38	J R Gore	36
Wm Bradford	38	C Sturtevant	35
George Lamb	38	W Henry Preston	35
H W Eager	38	L A Walton	35
M O Johnson	37	E P Dickerman	35
Wm H Restarick	37	A W Holmes	35
H Tyler	37	Adam Dahl	35
Benj H Smith	36		

CONNECTICUT—*Collinsville, May* 8.—Canton Rod and Gun Club, Riverside Range; regular weekly shoot; 200 yds. offhand, 10 shots:

	Mass.	Creed.		Mass.	Creed.
Moore	96	43	Konold	86	40
Hull	96	42	Andrews	83	39
Spencer	91	40	Lewis	82	37
Bidwell	90	40	Pfister	73	37

NEW YORK—*May* 12.—Greener's West Side Rifle Team; weekly score; 200 yds. target reduced; 10 shots; possible 50:

John A Reitweisner	46	John Och	45
S R Campbell	46	George Greener	44
John Roesner	45	John Reitweisner	44
George Roesner	45	E Holzman	44
C Welker	45	A Dory	42

Greener's West Side Rifle Team—Weekly score; 200-yard target reduced, possible 50:

S R Campbell	47	E Holzmann	44
G Greener	45	J R Reitweisner	43
J Roesner	45	P Albert	43
W Heppner	45	C Welker	43
J A Reitweisner	44	M Homanner	

ZETTLER VS. SEPPENFELDT.—A friendly match between the Zettler Club 2d team and the 1st team of the Seppenfeldt Club was shot on the evening of the 8th at the gallery the latter club, and they were victorious by the following

To-morrow evening the return match will be fought at the Zettler range:

Zettler Team, Capt Ward.

Schurman	45	Oehl	44
Zimmermann	45	Faberius	36
Culhane	46	Beates	46
Levy	44	Dutli	42
Treubel	45	Moore	46
Total			414

Seppenfeldt, Capt Garrison.

Holtzmann	45	Keller	47
Garrison	44	Adams	46
Walters	45	Seppenfeldt	45
Keegan	46	Anderson	45
Tachne	43	Brennan	47
Total			453

GALLERY SHOOTING.—Weekly shoot of the Zettler Rifle Club; Creedmoor target, ten shots per man, off-hand, possible 50:

L E Beatse	49	D Miller	46
M B Engel	49	M L Riggs	46
P Fenning	48	L Treubel	46
C Judson	47	J Durlin	45
C G Zettler	47	N D Ward	42
Wm Klein	47	C Bechtel	4
G A Schurman	47	D Culhane	41
H Brown	46	J Levy	41
B Zettler	46	F Faberius	40
R Zimmerman	45		

Conlin's Gallery—Week ending May 3. Time match, 1m.:

	Shots.	Score.		Shots.	Score.
P Lenhard, Jr	17	59	D A Davis	11	43
C E Blydenburgh	14	54	W H Dunlap	10	42
H D Blydenburgh	14	55	T P Wells	10	40
I T Duckworth	14	59	Judge Smith	0	40
T Fitz	11	49	J Q Adams	9	59

Word match:

C E Blydenburgh	47	N O'Donnell	43
I T Duckworth	46	Judge Smith	44
P Lenhard, Jr	43	T Fitz	42
H D Blydenburgh	44	D A Davis	42
W H Dunlap	43	J S Carson	41

SCHUETZEN NOTES.—April practice shootings of the N. Y. Central Shooting Corps, Captain C. F. Gennerich, at Jones' Wood. Distance, 120 yards; weapon, Sharps breech-loader; target, 25 rings of ¾ inches: H. Hablings, 106; J. Wetjie, 104; J. N. Jennerich, 102; G. Brucks, 99; W. J. Klee, 99; Captain C. F. Gennerich, 95. At Hartung's Park, distance, 200 yards: R. Spitz, 97; G. Brucks, 89; H. Luhrs, 87; Captain Generich, 81.

During the past month at the practice shootings of the N. Y. Independent Schuetzen at Hartung's Park, distance, 200 yards, any weapon, the following scores have been made: Captain Diehl, 179; Val Loewer, 149; C. Waldeck, 113; A. Seiler, 108; J. W. Schneider, 187; A. Seiler, 150; A. Geib, 165; E. Goss, 135; C. Stein, 119; Louis Berndt, 145; H. H. Hoenack, 122; W. Gieselberg, 193. Messrs. Diehl, Schneider and Gieselberg were each entitled to a gold medal.

Third practice shooting of the N. Schuetzen Corps, at Union Hill Schuetzen Park, Friday, May 2; distance, 200 yards; weapon, any; target, 25 rings of ¾-inch each: Capt. Geo. Aery, 148; Phil Klein, 188; B. Gottler, 204; J. Radebold, 76; W. Klein, 184; P. D. Volckmann, 153; G. Baier, 165; J. Brummerhop, 180; J. Meyer, 124.

The Morrisania Shooting Association has elected the following officers: President, John Eichler; Vice-President, J. Brunner; Treasurer, Phil. Herd; Secretary, Chas. Geib; Shooting-master, A. Genez.

The Independent German Shooters, of New Haven, have elected the following officers: Franz Doerschuck, Captain; Edward Scharfschwerdt, First Lieutenant; W. Krengel, Second Lieutenant; Chas. Schneider, Secretary; W. Knoth, Orderly Sergeant; F. Ploeger, Treasurer; W. Engelhardt, First Shooting-master; Finance Committee, Chas. Yerner, John Lauth, Carl Schilf.

The following are the officers-elect of the Independent Shooters at Bridgeport, Conn.: F. Dencke, President; F. Egge, Secretary; Conrad Berker, Treasurer; Geo. Quittmeyer, Shooting-master.

The Southwest Chicago Shooting Association has chosen the following officers: Dr. H. Merckle, President; F. Niemeier, Vice-President; H. Schuhmacher, Secretary; Chas. Holzenberg, Treasurer; John Pfeifer and Wm. Bohmer, Shooting masters; M. Gottfried, Jac. Schuler, Chas. Holzenberg, Aug. Soldner, Chas. Fleck, J. Toggenberger, F. Hartmann, Jos. Oswald, Trustees.

The Helvetia Rifle Club, of Highland, Ill., has elected the following officers: President, Henry Hermann; Vice-President, Henry Kiniker; Secretary, F. B. Suppiger; Shooting-master, Hy. Wirp.

The officers of the Shooting Association of Collinsville, Ill., are: Fred Bertram, President; H. Baierlein; Vice-President; A. Mensiadt, Recording Secretary; Louis Hoffmann, Vice-Secretary; Louis Hoffmann, Treasurer; Chas. Wacker, Shooting-master.

Monroe (Wis.) Shooting Association—E. Ruegger, President; G. Spangler, Vice-President; H. Hoehn and R. Frenker, Secretaries; Samuel Schuler, Treasurer; J. Dettwigler, Shooting-master.

Oskosh (Wis.) Shooting Association—F. Hahn, President; Math. Kremer, Vice-President; E. Luden, Treasurer; Chr. Saran, Secretary; Freid. Leitz and Peter Zentner, Shooting-masters; J. M. Beglinger, A. R. Gebauer and John Weimke, trustees.

The first practice shooting of the N. Y. Independent Schuetzen Corps, Captain J. J. Diehl, under the new regulations, took place Thursday, May 8, at Hartung's Park, Morrisania; distance, 200 yards, any rifle, 10 shots:

First Class.

	Rings.		Rings.
W F Gieselberg	187	J J Diehl	147
J W Schneider	163		

Second Class.

A Horn	135	C Waldeck	119
Ch Brun	139	A Seiler	119
H H Hoenack	126		

Third Class.

G Schneider	72	F Wacker	66
P Pisbach	67		

Fourth Class.

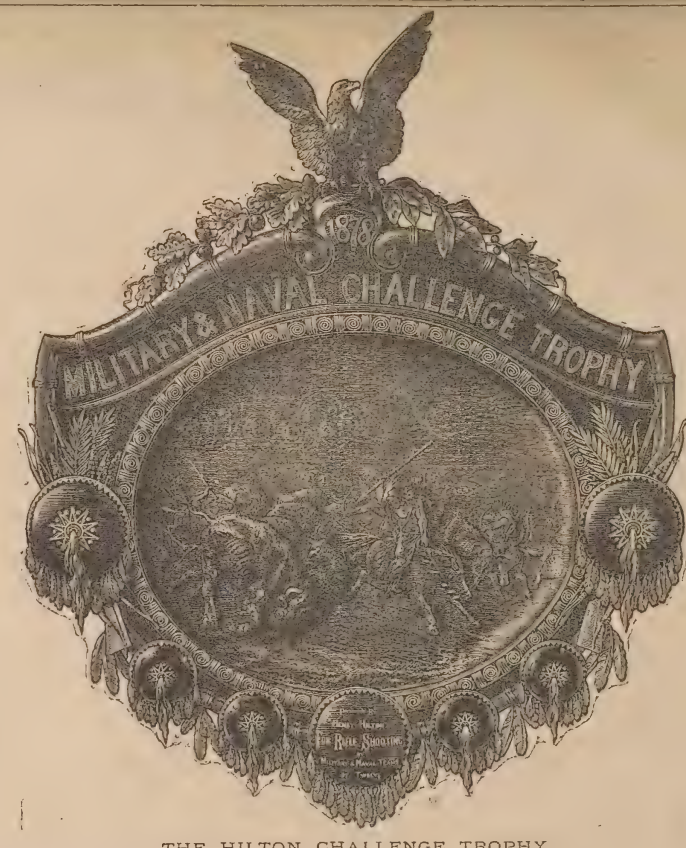
S Zuschlag	63	Hy Clausen	32
John Koelber	42		

The official opening of the Schuetzen Park on Union Hill, N. J., will take place the 29th and 30th of this month. (See advertisement.) The prize shooting is open to all-comers and to any rifle; distance, 200 yards, on targets as follows:

Union Target—Twenty prizes; first $35, last $4; aggregate, $225; entrance fee, $2; re-entry, $1.

Man Target—$10 in 20 prizes; first $35, last $2; entrance fee, $2; re-entry, $1.

Bull's-eye or Point Target—The visual or false centre is 12 inches in diameter and divided into three parts, the bull's-eye 2 2-5 inches, the inner 7 1-5, and the outer full size. Bull's-eye counts 3, the inner 2, and the outer 1 point. For each point 5 cents will be paid, for the bull's-eye an extra premium of 50 cents; 10 shots for $1; number of tickets unlimited; most points during the festival an extra premium of $10. Shooting commences at nine o'clock A. M. each day, closes the first day at six P. M., and the second day at five P. M.



THE HILTON CHALLENGE TROPHY.

Military and Naval Challenge Trophy, designed and executed by Tiffany & Co., of New York, and presented by Hon. Henry Hilton, to be shot for annually at Creedmoor, or such other range as the National Rifle Association may elect, and to be held for a year by the winning branch of the service, and then returned to the custody of the National Rifle Association, until the next competitive meeting.

NEW JERSEY—*Newark, April* 30.—The following is the weekly score of the Newark Amateur Rifle Club:

Wm Hayes	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—48
J Bayer	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—47
W P McLeod	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4—49
V Hesse, Jr	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—45
J F Hill	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	3	4	5—44
G L Freche	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	5	5—44
T Felsburg	4	3	4	3	5	5	4	3	5	5—41

Newark.—The following are the leading weekly scores of the Newark Amateur Rifle Club, 200 yards targets:

J F Hill	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—46
Wm Hayes	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—47
W P McLeod	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—45
V Hesse, Jr	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	5	5	4—45

SHARPS MATCH FOR MILITARY RIFLES—*Brinton Range, Elizabeth, N. J., May* 10.—Fifteen competitions; open to all members of the National Guard of New Jersey or members of the N. J. State Rifle Association, except final winners of first prizes in the monthly competitions of this association. Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; 10 rounds, any military rifle, without cleaning; 20 entries to constitute a match; entrance fee, $1; 16 entries and 8 re-entries:

C M Stimis	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—42
Dr J M Dart	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—39
B A Vail	4	4	4	3	3	4	5	4	4	4—35
W A Mulford, Jr	4	5	4	4	5	5	2	3	3	6—39
D F Davids	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4—38
W A Mulford, Jr	5	4	4	4	4	4	2	5	2	4—38

F H Holton	37	L H Greve	34
Col C H Houghton	37	J W Martin	34
F L Sheldon	33	G M Townsend	33
I R Denman	36	J W Martin	33
B A Vail	36	P Bonnett	31
W A Mulford, Jr	36	F H Holton	31
F S Sheldon	35	F M Squier	30

Three competitors retired, or failed to make an average.

ASSOCIATION MATCH—*Brinton Range, Elizabeth, N. J., May* 10.—Open to all members of the N. J. State Rifle Association. Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; 10 rounds, any rifle; entrance fee, 50 cents; 10 prizes, $150. To be shot for each week until the total amount of entries shall equal the value of the prizes, at which time the prizes will be awarded according to the standing of the competitors, as shown by the aggregate of the three highest scores made in different competitions; ties to be shot off; 17 entries and 14 re-entries:

F H Holton	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—44
Col C H Houghton	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—44
E H Holton	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—44
D F Davids	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—43
J W Todd	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—43
F H Holton	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—43
J W Todd	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—43
D F Davids	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—43
J W Todd	4	2	J W Martin	39
---	---	---	---	---
D J M Dart	4	2	M L Gilbert	39
D F Davids	4	1	I R Denman	38
M L Gilbert	4	1	F Baker	38
E M Squier	4	1	H W Gourley	37
F L Sheldon	4	1	W A Mulford, Jr	37
H W Gourley	4	1	R M Riddle	36
W A Mulford, Jr	4	0	Col C H Houghton	35
Dr J M Dart	4	0	F Baker	35
L H Greve	3	9	R M Riddle	34

Three competitors failed to make an average.

Columbia Range.—First spring meeting, 4 contests; first at 100 yards, 7 shots, any rifle, subscription; second at 200 yards, 7 shots, any rifle, first prize a Winchester rifle; third at 200 yards, 7 shots, any military rifle, position with elbow clear of hip or side, 7 prizes; fourth, military match at 500 yards, 7 shots, any military rifle, 7 prizes:

Competition 1—W. P. Wood, 33; J. L. Paulding, 32; S. T. G Dudley, 32.

Competition 2—W. E. Church, 31; S. T. G. Dudley, 30; C. H. Seymour, 28; C. G. Zettler, 27; G. W. Jones, 27; J. L. Paulding, 26; J. Booth, 26.

Competition 3—J. L. Paulding, 28; C. W. Ross, 26; R. C. Colman, 26.

Competition 4—J. Symes, 25; W. P. Wood, 25.

Stockton Range.—The new range near Camden is having a very full initial meeting during the present week, which we hope to report in full in our next issue. The officers of the association are: Directors, Gen. George W. Gile, President; Jacob C. Daubman, Vice-President; Lieut. Col. R. H. Lee, Secretary; Lieut. Col. Samuel Heiftys, Treasurer; Lieut. Col. D. B. Murphy, Commandant; Gen. William J. Sewell, Major William M. Palmer, Capt. Emmor D. French, John S. Lee. *Ex-officio* Directors, Major Gen. Gershom Mott, Major Gen. William S. Stryker, Major Gen. Lewis Perrine, Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Plume, Brig. Gen. William H. Sterling, Col. Daniel Lodor. Among the members are many well-known Philadelphia and Camden gentlemen.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—*May* 3.—There were a good company of visiting riflemen on the grounds at Benning's Range to-day to take part in the short and mid-range matches. Among the the all-comers present were: Messrs. A. G. Alford and A. V. Canfield, of Baltimore; Dr. S. I. Scott, Walter Scott and H. H. Miller, members of the Montgomery County (Md.) Rifle Club. A number of ladies occupied the grand stand and took great interest in watching the targets throughout the shooting. The day was fine, with but a slight breeze, but the very bright sun and consequent mirage, materially interfered with elevations. The leading scores stood:

Short-range Match at 200 and 300 yards, ten shots each; position, standing; off-hand; rifles, any within the N. R. A. rules; prize, a gold badge; open to all comers.

	200 yards.										300 yards.									
H H Miller	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—45	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	3—38
Dr S I Scott	4	4	3	4	3	5	5	4	4	4—40	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	5—40
Col Burnside	5	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—42	5	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	3—37
J B Burnside	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	3—42	4	0	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	3—33
J M T Partello	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5—43	4	0	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3—32

Mid-range match at 500 and 600 yards; ten shots at each distance; positions and rifles, any within the N. R. A. rules;

prize, a fine gold badge in the form of a mid-range target; entrance fee, $1; open to all comers:

	500 yards.	600 yards.	
J M Partello	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50	4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5—48—98	
Col Burnside	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50	5 5 5 3 4 5 5 5 5—47—97	
P J Lauritzen	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5—49	4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5—46—95	
W Scott	4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5—45	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—49—94	
A V Canfield	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—50	4 4 4 5 5 5 4 4 5—44—94	

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Long-range match, under the auspices of the Columbia Rifle Association, for a handsome Maltese cross badge, Benning's range, on the 10th inst., and won by Prof. Willsam Harkness, of the Naval Observatory. A trying wind, varying greatly in both force and direction, and a smoky light, spoiled the prospect of good scores. One of Col. Burnside's bullets at 900 yards undoubtedly struck the target, but the splash of the lead could not be identified, and he was, under the ruling, credited with a miss. Another contestant was checked in a promising close to his score by the bursting of a worn-out shell in his gun. Barring these mischances, the meeting passed off successfully:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Prof Wm Harkness	71	67	67	205
J M T Partello	68	67	65	200
Dr S I Scott	70	61	65	196
Col T O P Burnside	67	63	63	193
A A Adee	65	60	63	188
P J Lauritzen	59	57	63	179
Chas H Laurd	70	62	54	176
Walter Scott	49	63	W	

Over the same range last Thursday Mr. A. A. Adee made a creditable intial score of 49 at 600 yards, 46 at 900 yards, and 49 at 1,000 yards: total, 144, out of a possible 150. The spring meeting of the Columbia Rifle Association, which, by the way, is the original association of that name, and not to be confounded with the more recent organization at Brinton Range, which has adopted the same title, will take place early in June, and will last for three days, when prizes to the value of $300 will be contested for by all-comers.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond.*—We will commence work on the lake at Fernmoor (our new range) next week, and when finished intend stocking it with fish. This, added to its other attractions, will make it one of the most beautiful spots around our city. S.

—The German Volunteers, of Savannah, have extended a general invitation to the military and rifle teams of the Southern States to meet at the Schuetzen Park, Savannah, for a two days' shooting meeting, July 3 and 4 next. The park is a delightful place, three and a half miles outside of the Forest City, and the visitors may be sure of receiving a liberal share of old-style Southern hospitality. Shooting is from 200 to 500 yards, using Creedmoor targets and the N. R. A. rules, with a man-target as an extra prize. There will also be a match at glass ball shooting.

—The Board of Directors N. R. A. have resolved to hold all moneys received from life membership as a reserve fund for the repair of the butts and other plant of the range at Creedmoor. Major Fulton reports progress in the negotiations with Sir Henry Halford in the matter of a Palma contest. Sir Henry may be certain that he is coming to a defeat if he will glance from time to time at the Walnut Hill scores. Long-range shooting at Creedmoor has become one of the defunct arts.

ILLINOIS—*Lake View, May* 3.—Following is the score today of the Lake View Rifle Club at regular weekly practice, 200 yards, off hand. Weather cloudy; wind, 2 o'clock:

F Henrotin	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—43
H C Bradley	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—42
J A Colehour	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—42
J E Hill	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—42
Wm Burns	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—41
John Macauley	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	5—41
E P Chadfield	5	3	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	3—38
S F Hanchett	4	3	5	3	3	4	4	3	3	5—35

MICHIGAN—*East Saginaw, May* 10.—The following is the score of the East Saginaw Amateur Rifle Club at their twenty-eighth regular weekly practice, 200 yards target reduced; possible 50

W J Shaw	43	J H Howny	45
C C Yawkley	46	H G Hamilton	46
R F Corbyn	46	F R Osborn	33

Next week the club will open its 200 yards practice:

OHIO—*Cincinnati, May* 1.—The Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club had their eighth and final competition for the club prizes to-day; distance, 200 yards; position, off-hand:

First Class.

T J Barm	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—44
W Caldwell	5	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	4	4—42
D T Disney	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	4—42
O Topf	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	3	4—39
L Fender	2	3	3	4	4	5	3	3	4	4—35

Second Class.

A Koehler	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	4—38
J Weston	4	4	5	4	0	4	3	3	4	4—35

Grand total first class—possible 250.

W Caldwell	43	43	42	42	41—211
D T Disney	42	40	42	43	42—209
M Gindelin	37	43	43	42	41—206
W Hall	40	38	44	42	41—205
L Fender	41	43	41	43	38—205
G Henson	36	42	40	44	40—202
T J Baum	30	43	37	45	41—196

Grand total second class.

A Koehler	42	32	40	40	43—197
W Campbell	33	36	42	41	38—195

AMERICAN RIFLES ABROAD.—*Editor Forest and Stream—Dear Sir:* In your impression of March 6, in "Long-Range and Repeating Rifles," there are some misrepresentations. In Prussia the value of long-range shooting is by no means generally accepted. It was only after the French war in 1870 that they adopted a long-range rifle, and even now they frequently shoot their matches at 170 and 200 metres. In Austria they still shoot at ridiculously short ranges, employing small targets divided into a great number of circles, and with a bull's-eye about an inch in diameter, the hitting of which is of course entirely a matter of luck. England, with her Martini-Henry, need not be very uneasy, as at 1,200 yards it will put all the bullets in a circle 25 inches in diameter, and they certainly never ridiculed the value of long-range shooting, as they always practiced, even with the old Enfield, at 1,000 yards, even when the majority of American rifles shot a very short cartridge with a very high trajectory. The Kropatchek rifle is to be adopted by the Austrians, not the French. Kropatchek was an Austrian lieutenant, and is now promoted to major. The Swiss infantry use the Verterli repeater, which is by no means effective at long ranges, as it has a small calibre and weak charge. The terrible rain of lead at Plevna was not from Winchester repeaters, as those the Turks have of this make are the old pattern with a very light charge, not bigger than a long revolver cartridge. The deadly fire was from Martini-Henry rifles, made in America from the English model, one of which I have from Plevna. Peabody-Martini is stamped on them, but they are genuine Martini-Henrys, nevertheless—that is, the action is Martini and the barrel and bullet are Henry. And this bullet, with its wrapper, has, I believe, been copied in all modern rifles of any importance. I shall esteem it a great favor if you can through your columns give me the following information: Were have a rifle club here and cannot import loaded shells. Now, is there made in America a practical machine which would render the loading of some thousands of shells a comparative easy matter? If so, where is it to be obtained and what is the price? Is there any means of fixing the top wad in brass shot-shells? I find that it is impossible to use them, as, if they do not get loose in the pocket, they are sure to in left barrel upon the discharge of the right. Is there any objection to making a series of centre-punch marks round the end of the shell? I am, sir, an admirer of long-range shooting, M. S. R.

Braila, Roumania, Europe, March 25, 1879.

Our correspondent is possibly in error touching the rifles used at Plevna. It certainly was the report at the time, in private correspondence as in public print, that the "rain of lead" came from "American repeaters," or "Winchester" rifles, of the model of 1866. The Turks had 85,000 from the Winchester Arms Co., and it was of this stock that the Turks fought the first part of the battle of Plevna, when the Russians were piled up in ranks of dead under the continuous fusilade. There were Peabody-Martini rifles there, for 600,000 have gone out from the Providence Tool Co.'s works. But they are not the weapons referred to in the reports as "American repeaters."

Touching the loading of long range cartridges, it will be better for our correspondent to have them loaded at home as wanted. This plan should certainly be adopted, if he wishes for satisfactory work at the butts. He will notice by our advertising columns that the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. offer a brass shot-shell perforated as he describes.

A "PROFESSIONAL'S" VIEW.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I can but be gratified at the compliment paid to my skill with the rifle in the letter of "Amateur," published in a recent issue. His desire is to call me a "professional," and "bar" me from competing in the "All-comers" matches at Creedmoor and Brinton. The fact that I have charge of the rifle department of Messrs. Schoverling, Daly & Gale's, general agents for the Ballard rifles would not be sufficient, perhaps, in Mr. "Amateur's" opinion to "bar" me from the matches; but being brought into contact with other riflemen, who are as enthusiastic as myself, am induced to find time and visit the different ranges, and am successful in practice, our Newark amateur is greatly chagrined. Now, if this gentleman will give us his name through the columns of FOREST AND STREAM, and the matches he wishes me to remain out of, I will try to oblige him.

Our athletic clubs designate as a "professional" any one having competed for a cash prize.

New York, May 6. WILLARD MILTON FARROW.

Yachting and Boating.

HIGH WATER FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	*Boston.*		*New York.*		*Charleston*	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
May 15	7	26	4	19	3	25
May 16	8	11	4	57	4	10
May 17	8	58	5	44	4	57
May 18	9	44	6	30	5	43
May 19	10	30	7	16	6	29
May 20	11	16	8	02	7	15
May 21	Morn.		8	44	7	57

YACHTS UNDER TWENTY TONS.

THE subject of yacht's papers, particularly in regard to vessels of small tonnage, has always been involved in more or less doubt. The local authorities of different ports have put upon the general instructions of the Treasury Department such interpretations as seemed to them most suitable, and it is needless to add that their views were anything but harmonious. Yachts of over twenty tons were less liable to the harassing interference of red tape, and were seldom summarily dealt with, unless, indeed, they so far forgot themselves and set at naught the majesty of the law as to spell their names in gold instead of the democratic whitewashed letters of the regulation mammoth standard prescribed for the whaler and the lumbering trader with a counter as big as a store front. Terror was wrought among the fleet by the sudden prickings of the official consciences located in Newport town and other places where yachts most do congregate. With the power of a continent to back them, the argus eyes of the revenue officer spied gold instead of white lead, and mercilessly swooped down upon the yachtsman, fastening upon him the sharp claws of the law's stern grip, causing many an amateur sailor to turn out in the midwatch with a piece of chalk in his hand, and mark in yard-long letters the name of his pet craft, upon her pretty stern. The move now pending to have the laws relating to vessels over 20 tons simplified to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, will no doubt result in the enactment of a concise and comprehensive yet liberal law covering what now is beyond the reach and interpretation of most members of the community. At present we are dealing with the status of yachts under 20 tons. The following communication from the Treasury Department gives all the information needed, and is clear in all its bearings. From it we gather that yachts measuring less than 20 tons, Custom House Measurement, are not required by law to take out papers or licenses of any kind, nor are they required to be enrolled. In short, such yachts occupy the same status as open boats, skiffs, scows etc. They have to comply with no general or special legislation of any kind or character, other than not to engage in the transport of passengers or merchandise for pay or profit. We trust the matter has now been made so plain that owners of craft under 20 tons will not permit themselves to fall victims to overscrupulous revenue officials, too apt to venture stopping leaks at the spiggot and allow losses at the bung.

Yachts under 20 tons sailing without any documents at all render themselves liable, however, to visits and reasonable detention from revenue officers until their exact tonnage and status can be ascertained or accounted for. We append the letter from the Treasury Department:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The general rule of the statutes, as regards all vessels engaged in the coasting trade or fisheries, is to be found in Sec. 4,311, R. S. The rule is, that to be entitled to the privileges of the coasting trade or fisheries, and to be deemed at the same time vessels of the United States, they must be either enrolled and licensed, or licensed only, according to their tonnage. If vessels do not engage in the coasting trade or the fisheries, they are not obliged by law to be either enrolled or licensed. On the other hand, if vessels engage in the coasting trade or the fisheries without enrolment or license, they become liable under Sec. 4,371, R. S., on arrival at any port of the United States, to an alien tonnage tax, or if their cargo consists of foreign goods or distilled spirits, to forfeiture.

A vessel, therefore, under twenty tons burden, whether a yacht or any other kind of vessel, is not required by law to be licensed unless she engages in trade or the fisheries. As to what constitutes trade under Sec. 4,371, R. S., the Department holds that at least the actual transportation of commodities as freight, or of passengers for pay, is essential in order to bring a vessel within the scope of the penalties prescribed in that section. While the law is thus liberal, it at the same time requires and allows an inspection of all vessels plying in navigable waters of the United States, in order that it may be known whether they are engaged in trade in any proper sense of the word. This liability to inspection carries with it a possible detention of any undocumented vessels by officers of the revenue marine so long as may be needful for a reasonable search. To avoid protracted inspections or repeated examinations upon a vessel's passing from one district to another, it is always advisable, even for a yacht of less than twenty tons burden, to take out a license as a coasting vessel, as the law recognizes no vessel as a yacht unless it be of twenty tons burden or more, under enrolment as such.

Very respectfully, H. F. FRENCH, Ass't Sec.

YACHTING NEWS.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.—All yachtsmen in and about New York should begin to organize and train their crews for the Corinthian race which takes place Saturday, June 21. A change is about to be made by the Seawanhaka Yacht Club in the classification of the smaller yachts so as to bring yachts of about the same size together. The change will be as follows:

CABIN SLOOPS.

Class.	Sq. ft. area.	Prize.
4th	400 and under.	$ 65
3d	400 to 650	85
2d	650 to 900	150

The first class sloops and the schooner class remain as before. It is thought this subdivision will make the event very interesting especially to small Corinthian cruisers. The Seawanhaka rule for measurement for time allowance is as follows: Add the length over all to the length on the water-line, and divide the sum so obtained by two. This gives the "mean length." Multiply the mean length by the extreme beam, and the result will be the area in square feet. Length over all will be measured from the after end of the planksheer at the middle of the stern to a point perpendicular to the forward end of the water-line at the upper line of the planksheer, or a point corresponding thereto if the planksheer does not extend so far. The requirements for entering the Corinthian race are as follows: Entries from yachts of other clubs must be filed with the Chairman of the Regatta Committee (Mr. James H. Elliott, 19 Tribune Building,) by 3 o'clock P. M. of the 2d day before the race, and must be accompanied by the measurement according to Seawanhaka rules of the yacht entered, certified to by the owner, or by the measurer of the club from which she enters. If this measurement be called in question through protest, the yacht will be remeasured by the measurer of the Seawanhaka Y. C., and if found right the measurer's fee ($10) will be collected from the party protesting, if wrong from the owner. Yachts must be manned by amateurs exclusively; a sailing-master, cook and steward may be carried who shall in no manner assist in sailing the yacht. Before starting in a race each yacht must file with the Regatta Committee a list of the names comprising her crew with the occupation and address of each. This list is subject to the revision of the Regatta Committee, whose decision shall be final. Every yacht winning a prize must allow the measurer of the Seawanhaka Club to take off her lines, the fee for which will be $15. Yachts paying this fee will not be subject to the measurement fee. The Treasurer can in no case deliver a prize until this rule is complied with. The lines shall remain the property of the club, and no copies or tracings will be allowed unless with the consent of the yacht owner. The light sails allowed will be working gaff topsails, jib topsails and spinnakers. To add to the interest in the race a prize will be given to each member of every winning crew. The 4th class sloops will not be obliged to turn the Light Ship, a shorter course will be set apart for them, probably to the Gedney Channel buoy, making about 23 miles. The inducements offered in this race are such as should secure a very large entry, and as Corinthian sailors will become very scarce later on, owners of yachts should prepare now and engage their friends to join with them for this event.

The following letter from the club's Secretary will explain itself:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, May 8, 1879,
28 Pine Street, New York.

Dear Sir—On Decoration Day (Friday, May 30), there will be a review of the fleet in the lower bay, after which the yachts will proceed to the Beach House at New Dorp, where the club will provide refreshments.

It is desired that all members should participate, and invi-

tations will be sent to non-yacht owners by the captains of those yachts expecting to take part in the review.

Should you wish to join us, please notify the Secretary by the 15th inst., when the necessary details will be sent you.

By order of the Vice-Commodore.

CHAS. H. GRUNDY, Sec.

INTREPID AND NORNA.—The owners of both of these schooners, now that they have been thoroughly tried, express themselves highly satisfied with their performances. Mr. Contoit says of the *Norna*, that she could not be improved upon in any direction, while *Intrepid* is said to have shown such fine seagoing qualities during her very extensive cruising in the West Indies, that topmasts were hardly ever housed, the vessel was so easy in a seaway. All that we have written in favor of deep draft and moderate beam has been fully borne out by these two successful schooners. If such a thing were necessary in the minds of intelligent persons, they may also be cited as vindicating the value of scientific design. *Intrepid* is said to be even too able as it is for her present spars, and Mr. Lloyd Phœnix is sorry he did not hold on to the longer ones, for the schooner could have carried them in all weathers with ease.

DETROIT YACHT CLUB.—Several new members have been added to the club, and two new yachts. A schooner built by Ed. Gordon for Mr. S. H. Ives, 54ft. long, 16ft. 6in. beam, with a cabin 15x10ft. She will carry 1,000 yds. of canvas, the balloon jib alone containing 300. The other craft is a sloop 30ft. long and 10ft. beam, by Wm. Steinbrecher for his own use. The Chairman of the Regatta Committee has entered into correspondence with the other Lake yacht clubs with a view to holding a union regatta at some convenient port.

MARBLEHEAD (MASS.) REGATTA.—The Citizen's Regatta will be held June 17, and promises to attract a large list of entries. For information address L. G. Pitman, Secretary of the Regatta Committee, Marblehead, Mass.

SOUTH BOSTON YACHT CLUB.—A union regatta will be given by this club May 30, at 3 P. M., open to yachts of all clubs. First class, 26ft. to 40ft.; second class, 20 to 26ft.; third class, under 20ft. Yachts will be started from to leeward to prevent blanketing down the wind. Entries to be made to Mr. Van Pond, 361 Washington st., or to Mr. Jas. Charnock, 596 Sixth st., So. Boston.

COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB.—This club, preceding on the Corinthian principles recently adopted, is on the high road to success. Seven new members and three sloops have lately joined. A union regatta in connection with the New Jersey Yacht Club is in contemplation, and "squadron sailing" every fortnight will also be attempted. The annual regatta takes place June 23.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB.—The first rendezvous of the squadron will be off Swampscott, June 17, 11:30 A. M. The rendezvous for the squadron cruise to New London will be off West Dorchester, Friday afternoon, June 20, and the annual regatta will take place off Marblehead, Wednesday, July 9. The cruise "around the Cape" as far as New London will be a new feature in squadron sailing and will put the smaller sloops to a severe test, should they meet with the wind fresh from the eastward, but this sort of thing is just what is needed.

CHICAGO YACHT CLUB.—The annual regatta has been fixed for June 14, and a second meeting free to all, will take place July 12; the annual cruise, August 16, will be to South Chicago and return.

THE CANOE REGATTA.—At a meeting of canoeists, held May 8, in this city, it was resolved to organize an "open" regatta for Saturday, June 7, course triangular off the Staten Island Rowing Club House on the northern extremity of Staten Island. Open to all canoes, no time allowance, centreboards, shifting keels, shoes or lee-boards, and shifting ballast to be allowed; no paddling except for coming about. A paddling race is to follow and the question of an "upset race" was left to the discretion of the regatta committee. Entrance fee to all races $2. The committee consists of Mr. F. S. Smith, N. Y. C. C., and Com. Chase, of the J. C. C. C., with a member added from all clubs which participate. Sixteen entries have already been received by the Secretary, Room 84, Morse Building, cor. Beekman and Nassau st. We reserve some more extensive remarks on the proposed regatta and the canoeing interests generally for another number.

DORCHESTER YACHT CLUB.—Fixtures as follows: A match May 30, open to all yacht clubs; two classes for sloops and one for schooners. Entries should be made to Mr. Coolidge Barnard, giving area of sail to be carried at least twenty-four hours before the start. The secretary of the club, Mr. G. H. L. Sharp, offers a silk club flag, to be sailed for in Dorchester Bay, three Saturdays during July and August; open to all cats under 20 ft. belonging to recognized yacht clubs. Matches will also be sailed June 28, July 12, Aug. 9, and Sept. 9; the first three to be for the championship of the club and the last open to all clubs. Capt. Nathaniel Wales and Charles E. Fuller were elected honorary members.

A CRUISING SLOOP.—Pierce Bros., of South Boston have finished a sloop for Mr. Ed. Burgess. She is 26ft. over all, 23 on water line, 10ft. 6in. beam and draws 5ft. She carries 1250 lbs. iron on the keel and will be rigged with a pole mast only. Has rocker keel and no fore-foot. The same builders have finished a cat for Mr. Sydney Burgess, 23ft. on deck and 20ft. water line; draft 2ft. 3in.

SALEM YACHT CLUB.—A number of new craft will be added to this club. The most notable are Daniel Beckett's new schooner, 37ft. 6in. long, 12ft. 4in. beam, and 4ft. 8in. hold, and a sloop by Wm. Smith, called the *Vesta*, built for Mr. F. A. Gardner. She is 24ft. 6in. long, 9ft. 6in. beam, finished in red cherry and cypress. Sail area 190 yards, the jibs having 40. Joshua Brown has built a schooner 37ft. long, for Mr. Wm. P. Parker of Salem. She has 10ft. beam and 4ft. 6in. hold. Had both the above schooners been rigged as yawls they would have been speedier, equally handy, and would have had no mainmast blocking up the cabin. As schooners they lose much in weatherliness, economy and general efficiency.

MOSQUITO YACHT CLUB.—The first match of the season was held in Boston waters, May 3, by the little fellows of the Mosquito Club. Course from South Boston club house to buoy No. 7, off Fort Independence, thence to spar buoy No. 2, and return home. Flying start; wind northwest, and a fine race resulted as follows:

FIRST CLASS—CENTREBOARDS.

Yacht.	Owner.	Start. H.	M.	S.	Return. H.	M.	S.	Sailing Time. H.	M.	S.
Flora Lee	Boardman	10	02	13	11	05	30	1	03	17
Lizzie	McDonald	10	01	55	11	08	07	1	14	12
Sport	J Bertram	10	04	10	11	12	09	1	07	59
Roslyn	J Condon	Time not taken.								

SECOND CLASS—KEELS.

Starlight	Winniat	10	00	45	11	05	52	1	05	07
Lena	Bibber	10	00	00	11	11	19	1	11	19

THIRD CLASS—KEELS.

Sadie	Dean	10	07	54	11	10	52	1	02	58
Winsome	Condon	10	04	42	11	08	21	1	03	39
Joy	Whitman	10	04	40	11	14	12	1	09	65
Whitewing	Charnock	Not taken.								

First prizes to Flora Lee, Starlight and Sadie; second prizes to Lizzie and Winsome. The judges were Mr. James McDonald, Mr. Ross and Mr. Kenny.

FRENCHY JOHNSON.—"Frenchy," the well known oarsman of the Charles River, will appear in a brand-new paper shell recently received from Waters & Son, of Troy, N. Y.

DUXBURY (MASS.) YACHT CLUB.—This club was organized in 1876, numbers over one hundred members and owns a club house on Duxbury Bay. Its burgee flies at the masthead of a fleet of forty sail, from the schooner down to the tiny catboat. Officers for the year: Commodore William A. Drew; Vice Commodore, George A. Green; Fleet Captain, N. B. Watson; Secretary, Alfred E. Green; Regatta Committee, T. A. Hutchins, Louis H. Keith, S. S. Richards, J. E. Came and W. A Drew.

NOVA SCOTIA YACHT SQUADRON.—Twenty-two members and six yachts have been added to the club this spring. The Yacht Racing Association sailing rules have been adopted, with exception of the rule of measurement, the Squadron adhering to their own in which depth is a factor. Fixtures for the season are as follows: opening cruise and annual dinner, June 14; opening races, June 21; races, July 12, August 23 and Sept. 6. Harbor cruises and evolutions under command of flag officers, June 28, July 19, Aug. 2 and Aug 30. Closing cruise, Sept. 53. *Mystery*, sloop, F. C. Sumichrast, Esq., will leave on a cruise to the westward the middle of May. *Nymphia*, Mr. C. E. Brown, has joined the station at Halifax, preparatory to some extended cruising in Bay Chaleurs. She has been yawl rigged. The other yachts of the squadron have about all been launched. Mosely is giving *Petrel*, Mr. G. A. Black, new topsides, deck and stern. He is also building a catamaran for Mr. J. Sterling. There is plenty of good racing in prospect, as besides the prizes offered by the Squadron, the Vice and Rear Commodores and the Hon. Secretary offer one, and another will be given by the latter separately.

ROYAL HALIFAX YACHT CLUB.—The lingering remnants of this once flourishing club have been sold at auction by order of court to satisfy a mortgage and other debts. This club, which for some years has existed in name only, has now fairly ceased as a separate organization, as only two yachts were under its flag of late. Yachting in Nova Scotia will not suffer by its demise.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—"Rouge Croix," to whom the yachting public on both sides of the Atlantic is indebted for many entertaining yachting yarns and who has done much for the advance of the sport in America, will receive with pleasure the books of the various clubs throughout the country, for purposes of reference in writing an annual review of the seasons' races. Secretaries of clubs will confer a favor upon the community by forwarding their club books to "Rouge Croix" in our care, or we will send his address upon application. Anything that tends to the concentration and perfecting of the yachting interests, now so scattered, should be viewed with favor by all having the concerted action of yachtsmen at heart.

A NEW YARD.—Piepgras, "the Dan Hatcher of America," has added a draughting office to his yard in Greenpoint, and is prepared to furnish drawings and specifications for all kinds of work from a frigate down to the five tonner. He now has his hands pretty full building one cutter, extensive repairs on an imported "five," and a large freighting scow for Havana parties. Mr. Diedrickson's cutter was launched, May 7, and attracted general attention by the amount of room on deck and below. She will hail from the "Sailor's Snug Harbor," Staten Island.

BOW FACING GEAR.—The price of Lyman's Bow Facing Gear has been materially reduced. This gear is especially suitable to sporting boats in which a view of the game ahead is desirable. For family rowing and general boating purposes it is so well adapted, that a much more extended use of this appliance in the future is assured. The workmanship of Mr. Lyman leaves nothing to be desired as regards material and finish.

Game Bag and Gun.

MAY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

—Brown's Patent Gun Cleaner, advertised elsewhere, is neat, handy and satisfactory. One convenience it possesses is the readiness with which the soiled wiper or patch may be removed and a clean one substituted in its place.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Mahlon Gore's proposed trip with a party to the Rocky Mountains. This is a rare opportunity.

BIRD SKIN TIDIES.—A decided novelty in the taxidermist's art is the new bird skin tidy designed by Mr. Fritz Von Kordorf, and for sale at Harris' Sportsmen's Emporium, 177 Broadway. These skins are preserved entire, and suitably lined, and make a handsome ornament for the parlor or study. As souvenirs of field exursions these tidies ought to become popular.

THE MEXICAN LION.—Last week Dr. Morton Robinson brought to our office the skin of one of these formidable beasts, which measured something like 10 feet from tip of nose to tip of tail when fresh. It was the trophy of one of his grazing friends in New Mexico who shot it by moonlight while depredating upon his sheep-folds. We printed a history of the transaction in FOREST AND STREAM last winter in one of a series of very interesting letters from that quarter of the globe. These "varmints" are quite numerous, bold, and cause the rancheros much anxiety and loss. Naturalists group the puma, panther, cougar, and mountain lion, under that variety of the Felidæ called *felis concolor*. Its range is from Canada to Patagonia.

SHOOTING TOURNAMENTS POSTPONED.—The Louisville, Ky., Tournament has been postponed until the 16th of June, and the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association's Convention at Peoria has been deferred indefinitely. The reason in each case is a lack of birds. Messrs. Griffith and Barbour, the managers of the Louisville Tournament, assure us that the birds will be on hand for the five days' sport, beginning on the above date.

CANADA—*Montreal, May* 3.—As the close season for the latest of game birds began here on the 12th instant, we, who do not care for glass ball shooting, are oiling our guns with either neat's-foot or pig's-foot oil, which are both good rust preventives, and laying them away until the beginning of the open season—September 1. The ice remained on our lakes and rivers until the last of April, which almost spoiled our spring duck shooting. A few good bags were made, however. Our friend, Mr. C. C. Beatty, one of the most popular mail agents in H. M.'s mail service, reports good sport among canvasbacks, pintails and black ducks, at The Point, in Missisquoi Bay, the last day of the season, the 30th.

STANSTEAD.

RHODE ISLAND—*Newport, May* 4.—Snipe have been quite plenty on the Island this spring, some very good bags have been shot; some seafowl shooting from the boat-house also very good.

NEW YORK—*Greenwood Lake, May* 6.—The severe weather has played sad havoc with the few quail and grouse left. Have seen and heard a few woodcock, but not as many as usual; but the season has been so cold and backward that they may yet come in time to give us at least late sport in the fall. The steamboats resumed navigation in connection with the railroad on the 12th of May. The road is now known as the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad, and is operated by the Erie Railroad, and all trains arrive and depart from Chambers and Twenty-third street via Pavonia, instead of Debrosses and Courtlandt streets and Pennsylvania Railroad depot, as heretofore. Some of our leading resident sportsmen have recently organized a shooting club, to be known as "The Warwick Gun Club." The President, Wm. B. Bradner, M. D., is one of our leading physicians. The Secretary, Geo. W. Pitts, is a wide-awake druggist, and the Supervisor of our town. The club is composed of fine shots and good business men. They propose having weekly practice glass ball shoots, and you will probably have some good scores from them during the season.

NEW JERSEY—*Barnegat Inlet, May* 10.—Birds are very plenty. B.

ARKANSAS—*Maysville, May* 7.—We have a magnificent game country here. Deer are plenty (sixteen have been seen inside of ten days within two and a half miles of town), also wild turkeys. Quail are numberless, and rabbits a drug, even in private families. All we need is a good law well enforced. But every one is afraid to prosecute law-breakers, and there is not enough of the right kind of material to form a society for game protection. If any of your friends want to come to such a place as this in the fall I would be pleased to furnish any information. E. W. SCOTT.

ILLINOIS—*Quincy, May* 8.—Blue wing teal are plenty, and there is another flight of Wilson snipe, quite fat and much less wild; am sorry to say that many resident sportsmen (?) are shooting both snipe and teal. The females of both are full of eggs. The other day I took a ride in Mo., saw plenty of quail. A. B. B.

COLORADO—*Boulder, May* 3.—Shooting has been a success here this season, as snipe, ducks and geese have been plentiful. Was down on the Platte a few weeks ago with a party of four, and we bagged in all 107 ducks, the majority, however, being teal. Antelope also are numerous on the Platte and Big Thompson. Would be pleased to give information concerning Colorado to those of your readers who desire it. R. A. MAYOR.

BRANT.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The season for branting at Cape Cod may now be said to be fairly closed. Nor has it been at all satisfactory to those engaged in it. Ordinarily, the brant arrive in such numbers as to afford fair sport by the 18th or 20th of March, but this year, although parties were there awaiting their arrival, none were killed before the 30th of that month. It so happens that some years there are very few young brant. The present is one of those exceptional years. Of the 102 brant killed by the M. B. Club, only three were young ones. The club has for sixteen years had but one season as bad as this. The best shooting always occurs when there is a large proportion of young birds. The old, that from year to year visit this place, become perfectly familiar with boxes, bars, boats, batteries and all other wicked contrivances introduced by skillful gunners for their destruction. They seem to understand exactly what that little pile of sand, with three brant (decoys) sitting on the point, flanked by four dozen wood decoys, means, and of course give it a wide berth; and furthermore, when but few young birds accompany the adults, they are driven off by the latter; whereas, if the young predominate, they will come to the decoys even though they have to separate to do so, and often will draw the old ones after them. It is upon these occasions that the sportsman is rewarded for all his trouble, as he often knocks over twenty or thirty at a shot. Usually the season closes by the 24th of April, but when it is backward there are some brant left in the bay as late as the 1st or 5th of May. They do not, however, decoy well at the very end of the season, as they seem to be awfully impressed with the idea that they are late, and must hurry along, which they do most energetically. H.

Boston, May 6.

ONE-ARMED SHOOTERS.—By a fortunate principle of compensation it often happens that a person deprived of an arm acquires such skill with the remaining one that he is, single-handed, more than a match for other men with the regular number of arms. We once knew a one-armed man who was the unquestioned champion of the village boxers. Two arms would seem to be necessary in the handling of the gun, and yet our readers must remember the extraordinary shooting skill of Mr. Ward, of Canada, some time ago described in this journal. Another instance of this character has just come to our notice. A correspondent, Mr. C. N. Young, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., writes that his brother, who lost his left arm years ago, is, despite his misfortune, an expert with the shot gun, who habitually scores more birds in a day's sport than his companions.

CARD'S NEW MODEL TRAP.—Through the kindness of Mr. Will H. Cruttenden, of Cazenovia, N. Y., who is the general agent for the Card Rotary Traps, we have been enabled to make trial of one of his latest style, which he calls the "New

Model." In noticing these traps in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM when they were first introduced, we spoke of them in high terms, and the judgment of shooters throughout the country has sustained the decision which we then rendered. We have no hesitation in saying that the "New Model" is a very great improvement on the traps earlier made. The spring is strong and admirably tempered by hand, the machinery of the various parts is carefully fitted, and the trap works easily, and without the need of any force in pulling it. By a recent improvement the trap can be made to throw in any and all directions, or can be stopped so that the balls will fly in all directions except that of the person shooting. A man who is unpracticed in glass ball shooting needs to be prompt in deciding and quick of finger if he is to break many of his balls from one of these new traps. We recommend our readers to consult Mr. Cruttenden's advertisement in this week's FOREST AND STREAM.

KAY'S CHIPS AGAIN.—*New York, May 5.—Editor Forest and Stream:* Experiments have satisfied me that your correspondent "Abraham" is right in his estimation and tables of targets made with the Kay chips. They are certainly all that is claimed for them, and are just the thing for pigeon shooting at long distance. Even if the bird is a quick incomer the spread of shot is sufficient to cover any moderate inaccuracy of aim, and if hit with the center of the charge he is not reduced to pulp. The chip is the only article of the kind which can be absolutely depended on for uniformity of distribution, nearly all of my targets appearing at first glance as if made with one charge. Messrs. Kay & Co. can hardly desire a better advertisement than the fact that the new but redoubtable Wagunhas Gun Club have declined a challenge from the Newark Club unless the latter will agree to dispense with the chip in a match at 30 yards rise, one barrel. All the Newarkers are loud in their praises of the chip. Why should we have our guns choked when by using the chip we can make a cylinder choked? SIDE LEVER.

THE AUXILIARY RIFLE.—A Pensacola, Fla., correspondent writes that the Shelton auxiliary barrel is giving the fullest satisfaction wherever it is introduced in that part of the country. It has proved especially adapted to deer hunting.

DEER HUNTING IN TENNESSEE.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

When a meet of Her Majesty's staghounds takes place in the great park at Windsor Castle, with the Earl of Hardwicke as the master of the hounds, with his huntsmen and whippers-in and some thirty couple of the finest bred dogs in the country, and a field of from fifty to one hundred splendidly mounted huntsmen, with their red coats, leather breeches and top boots, it furnishes a sight that is not easily forgotten, and one that would arouse in the breast of any one fond of sport the keenest sense of enjoyment, or else it would indeed be difficult to say what would. A fine stag has been captured from the large herd of deer bred on the royal domain especially for this sport. He is yonder in a large van, having been transported to the place of meeting. When all is ready the door is opened, and out he leaps and away he goes. It may be an old one, who has been out before the hounds more than once; he knows what is coming, and makes the best of his time from the start. At a given signal the hounds are cast off, and away they go, filling the air with that beautiful music peculiar to such animals. Pell-mell come the horsemen, over hedge and ditch, stone walls, up hill and down; now through some park, another moment skirting a country village or hamlet. On and on they go, until at last the stag is brought to bay and the chase is at an end. It is true that great courage is required to follow the hounds closely; the pace is sometimes prodigious, and many of the leaps that come in one's way in a good run would rarely be taken by the pluckiest riders but for the intense excitement. As it is, of the starters, but few ever turn up at the finish. In our country, a chase after a full-grown buck is not only the nearest approach to the above, but to the true sportsman is preferable, on account of its more natural and savage character. For instance: On the estate of Mr. D. Hillman, which consists of 75,000 acres in one tract, such occasions often present themselves. In this large body of land all kinds of country are to be found—hill and dale, forest and prairie, water courses, marshes, gullies, fallen timber; all offering difficulties of no mean kind to be surmounted. Our huntsmen have no red coats or top boots, but, as a rule, are well mounted. Our hounds are not kept in kennels under the supervision of a regular huntsman, but the pack is made up from the neighborhood, each man bringing what he can; as many as thirty or forty is a large pack. Our stag is not in a van, but in some covert, hidden away, full of all the cunning instinct of the absolutely wild deer. It is he who has to be found, started, chased and caught or shot.

Deer in our country have stereotyped habits, by which their whereabouts are easily discovered by the old huntsmen. They have their regular feeding-grounds and watering-places, and near which they can almost always be found, or, if not their feeding time, they generally resort to some place near by to rest. Sometimes, when the whereabouts of game is discovered, the hunters dismount at different places along which signs can be seen, and wait a chance shot, as he may run by after the dogs have started him from his hiding-place; or else they all remain mounted and follow the chase in regular style, always with the difference with English stag-hunting—if any one gets an opportunity they shoot the game. Those best acquainted with woodcraft fare the best generally, as they can from the music of the pack tell pretty nearly the way the deer is running, and thus, by cutting across and about, stand a better chance of a shot. But then a deer is hard to hit from a horse when both are in motion; and then there is always a little nervousness on such occasions, so that the mortality from that score is not very great. Besides, a deer will run a long distance after being wounded, unless hit in some vital part. It facilitates the dogs' catching him, however; and then they often have trouble, for an old buck is a dangerous beast to tackle, oftentimes killing and wounding many dogs with his antlers and hoofs. The favorite breeds of hounds and for deer hunting throughout the South are the black and tan and common hounds. The English stag and foxhounds have been tried, but, as a rule, are too fast, and will not be called off from the chase. Young Mr. Hillman told a friend of mine that he was out lately with his pack of hounds and had a splendid run of several hours, and at last killed the deer in the inclosed grounds around his house. When the season opens next fall I would be glad to hear of some of our Eastern sportsmen making preparations to come out here and hunt that country. I am confident they would have excellent sport, and certainly a hearty welcome.

Nashville, Tenn. J. D. H.

HOW TO LOAD FOR GAME.

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, May 1, 1879

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I shall not attempt to lay down any rules—it would be folly to do so, as no two guns shoot alike with the same load. I write my experience in loading my 12-gauge, 30-inch, 7½lbs. W. & C. Scott premier gun.

though I have owned 10-gauge guns, my experience with them has been limited. I am very much in favor of light guns for all except wild fowl shooting. Even in this shooting, light 12-gauge guns will do much better than one is aware of, unless he has tried it. The trouble lies not in the shooting qualities of the gun, but in the lack of necessary weight to take up the recoil of the heavy charges required. For all upland shooting give me a light 12-gauge gun; it is much pleasanter to carry. To be able to cover a strong, swift-flying bird, that starts most unexpectedly, before he is out of shot, you must be reasonably fresh and elastic—not distressed and dispirited. Your gun must be of such a weight that you can carry it all day without severe fatigue.

A good 12-gauge gun will serve you honestly in all upland shooting, and while not just the thing for wild fowl shooting, will yet suffice if you find occasional opportunity to put it to such work. I use mostly Dittmar powder, and any rule that applies to that will do for black. The majority of sportsmen overload their guns. Men who have been using muzzle-loaders with the best of success, loading with 2½ drams of powder, buy a breech-loader and proceed at once to load with 5 drams. Now, what is the use of it, pray tell? I very seldom load with over 3½ drams of powder and 1 oz. shot. In duck shooting I have been using 4 drams Orange Ducking No. 5 and 1 oz. No. 6 shot, but the powder was very coarse and pleasant to shoot. For snipe, quail and woodcock shooting I find that 3 drams of Dittmar and 1 oz. of 8 or 10 shot does the work nicely. Some men seem to have the best luck with certain sizes of shot. I always use No. 7 for trap shooting; don't seem to have any luck with any other size. For quail I use No. 8; snipe, No. 10; woodcock, No. 10; rabbits, No. 8; squirrels, No. 8; ruffed grouse, No. 6; ducks, Nos. 4 and 6.

My experience has been that the finer the shot used the more powder is wanted back of them. I use two pink edge wads over the powder, and a good plan is to place next the powder a thin waterproof card wad, to prevent the powder from absorbing the grease of the wads. Over the shot I place a black edge wad, except in single bird trap-shooting, when I substitute a card wad, as the lighter the pressure over the shot the better the gun will shoot. This I have proved many times, and on that account never crimp a paper shell. If the wads are a size larger than shell there will be no trouble in the wads starting. I have found on trial at targets that two wads over the powder give a little better penetration, and at least 25 per cent. better pattern. I don't believe in pounding down the wads with a mallet; it makes but a little better penetration and makes the gun scatter badly. Any man who is in doubt how to load his gun should spend a half day trying it at targets with different loads; he can learn in that way what all the books on the subject cannot tell him.

This is for those who are just taking up the gun and are inexperienced, and, little as it is, what I have written has cost me many dollars and much time to learn it.

In reply to "Dexter," I would say the shot I used in targeting my gun were Tatham's soft shot, No. 8, 399 to the oz., making the average pattern of the gun about 90 per cent., using 3½ drams powder, 1⅛ oz. shot. NANIT.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C, April 5, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In your last issue you invite discussions as to how to load for game. I will tell you how I load, have always loaded and ever expect to, yet will not contend that all others should follow my "illustrious example," unless they desire to do so. *Imprimis*, I use a 16-gauge W. & C. Scott breech-loader, 30-inch barrel and 7lbs. weight, and the charges specified below are for this gun. The gun was originally a choke; has, however, been rebored, and is more cylindrical. For quail (we call them partridges) I use 2 drams powder to ⅞ oz. No. 8 shot the season through; for ducks, 2½ drams powder to 1 oz. No. 5 shot; for turkeys, 2½ drams to 1 oz. No. 3 shot, and for deer, 2½ drams powder to 4 chambers buckshot, 12 and 16, the smaller (16) in the red season and the larger (12) in the blue season. T. C. LEAK.

CLEVELAND, O., April 28, 1879.

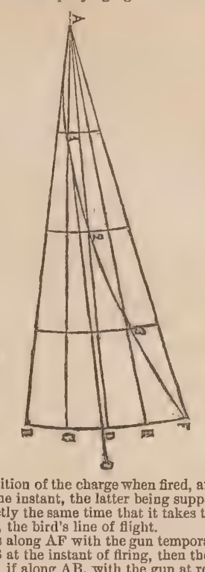
EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have four guns—one, a 10-gauge, 10-lb. 32-inch barrel. In it I use for large shot from No. 1 to No. 4, 4¼ drams powder, No. 2 grain Oriental, and 1¼ oz. shot. This is for long-range shooting at heavy ducks. In my 12-gauge gun I use 3½ drams powder 1⅛ oz. shot. In the field, 3 drams powder and 1 oz. shot, unless birds are wild, when I use 3½ drams powder and 1⅛ oz. shot. In a 16-gauge 6½lbs. gun 28-inch barrels I use, when birds are not wild, 2½ drams powder and same bulk of shot; if wild, 2¾ drams powder with same bulk of shot. This used to be an old rule for field shooting in muzzle-loading times, and is a good one for field shooting, as it gives no recoil and makes an even, pretty pattern and good penetration. These charges are, in my opinion, the best for the uses mentioned. For a field gun for quails, snipe, woodcock, partridges, prairie chickens, etc., the light 16-gauge gun is a beauty. One never tires with its weight; can grasp it so easily and handle it so quickly that he makes up any loss he may expect by not having a heavier gun and larger charge. And then it is a satisfaction to see a bird fall dead—for the 16-bore shoots close and hard when moderately choked—and feel that one has aimed at his bird and not a foot on one side, as he may do when 1¼ oz. of small shot are rained after a bird weighing scarcely more than the charge of shot sent for his destruction. CANVAS-BACK.

AIM AT FLYING GAME.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Some light may be thrown upon the questions of whether to aim at or in front of a bird crossing the shooter by consideration of the accompanying figure and its explanation.



A is the position of the charge when fired, and B that of the bird at the same instant, the latter being supposed to fly from B to F in exactly the same time that it takes the former to go from A to BF, the bird's line of flight.

If the aim is along AF with the gun temporarily at rest, the bird passing B at the instant of firing, then the charge strikes the bird at F; if along AB, with the gun at rest, the bird will reach F as the charge reaches B; if the aim is along AB at the instant of discharge and the gun continues to be held on the bird in its flight toward F, the conditions are those of the question principally requiring consideration.

Suppose now that the line AB represents an indefinitely extended gun barrel, fired in the position AB and swung around with uniform velocity from the instant of discharge, so that when it gets into the position AF the charge reaches the muzzle at F, then when the barrel is in the position AC the charge will be at 1; when in AD, at 2; and when in AE, at 3. The points 1, 2 and 3 are those of the curved line through which the charge has to pass from A to F.

Returning to the original conditions: If A1 represents the length of the gun barrel (held on the bird flying from B toward F after being fired with aim along AB) the charge leaves it at 1 and flies in the straight line 1G, which is the resultant of the forward and angular forces and tangent to the curve at 1, and is therefore outside of the path required to carry it to F. If any other point of the curve A123F is taken as the muzzle of the gun, the breech being at A in all cases, the result shows the charge crossing the bird's line of flight somewhere between B and F at the same instant that the bird reaches F, and palpably chronicles a missing shot behind the bird.

Such successful shots as seem to argue false theory in the foregoing can generally be accounted for without disturbing it: In some cases the scattering of the shot serves to cover the error in aiming, and in others the gun is discharged just as it "catches up with" the bird and while it is moving with a rapid angular velocity unintentionally and accidentally correct. COROHO.

Richmond, Va.

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

PIGEON MATCHES.

RIVERSIDE CLUB—*Topsham, Me., May* 1.—Bogardus trap:

C Goud	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1—9
A Q Goud	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1—13
Stinson	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Bonney	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1—9
York	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Perry	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—5

W. A. S.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Ashland, May* 9.—Ashland Gun Club. Bogardus trap with screen; 18 yards rise:

J G Morrison	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—9
S C Shepard	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—9
E P Warner	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—9
L A Ham	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0—8
A S Clark	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1—8

Ties on nine—21 yds.

Morrison ....1 1 0—2 Shepard ....1 1 1—3

Warner ....1 1 1—3

M.

ASHLAND GUN CLUB—*Ashland, N. H., May* 3.—Bogardus trap with screen; 18 yards rise:

J G Morrison	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
E P Warner	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—7
S C Shepard	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1—6
A S Clark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
C H Heath	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1—5

Ties on ten—21 yards rise.

Morrison ....1 1 0—2 Clark ....0 1 1—2

Second tie.

Morrison ....1 1 0—2 Clark ....1 1 1—3

NEW YORK—*Cazenovia, May* 8.—Cazenovia Gun Club; first fornightly match for a $25 prize medal, to become the property of person winning most times in the season; Card's rotating trap, Bogardus rules, 18 yds.:

Egglestine	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—11
Mather	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0—5
Tillotson	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1—11
Card	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0—7
Smith	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—11
Webber	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—4
Dean	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0—9
Morse	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	[illegible]	1	1	1	1—12
Dwyer	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1—7
Cruttenden	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—12

Ties—21 yds.

Morse ....0 0 0 1 1— Cruttenden ....1 1 1 1 1—5

HAMMERLESS.

NEW YORK—*Franklin, May 7.*—At the regular shooting match of the Onleout Sportsmen's Club for the gold badge, held for the last sixty days by Frank Ingalls, the following score was made; Bogardus rules and trap, Paine's balls:

Lyman Hine	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
D Harris	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—6
F Ingalls	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
L Hitchcock	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—3
J Rutherford	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—6
W Rutherford	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—4
J Buell	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—8
W Hamilton	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—8
R Smith	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—9
C Warner	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9

LONG ISLAND SHOOTING CLUB—*Dexter Park, May 9.*—Monthly shoot for championship badge; 5 traps, 80 yards boundary:

B West, 25 yards	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
Dr Talbot, 25 yards	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
Shields, 27 yards	1 1 0 1 1 1 1—6
Durfee, 25 yards	1 1 1 0 1 1 4—6
Broadway, 25 yards	1 1 1 0 1 1 1—5
Gildersleeve, 25 yards	1 1 1 1 0 1 1—6
Madison, 25 yards	1 1 1 1 0 1 1—6
Miller, 25 yards	1 1 1 1 0 1 1—6
Ackhurst, 23 yards	1 1 1 0 0 1 1—5
Black, 25 yards	0 1 1 0 1 1 1—5
Robinson, 22 yards	1 1 1 0 0 1 1—5
Walker, 21 yards	0 1 1 0 1 0 1—4
Murphy, 23 yards	1 1 0 0 —2
Lamphear, 23 yards	0 1 0 —1
Volkmann, 21 yards	0 1 0 0 —1
Thompson, 21 yards	0 0 —0
Medway, 22 yards	0 —0

Ties shot off, West 36 straight; Talbot, 36 straight.

NEW YORK GUN CLUB—*Bergen Point, N. J., May* 10:

Dr Zellner—1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1. Total, 49; killed, 43; missed, 6.
C Butler—1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0. Total, 48; killed, 40; missed, 8.

NEW JERSEY—*South Orange, April* 25.—Twenty-five ball sweepstakes; Paine's rules and Huber's traps; 18 yards rise:

T Brown	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—20
M W Crowell	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—24
Bishop Freeman	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1—20
Sam Tillon	1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—18
S C Hoffman	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—21
Gen Ball	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—18
D H Condet	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—19

Average, 20.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS GUN CLUB, *May* 3, 1879.—Regular contest for 20-ball badge; three Bogardus trap, Bogardus rules:

A Heritage, 21 yards	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—14
Wm Hughes, 18 yards	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—20
J Hiddon, 18 yards	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—18
A C Lewis, 18 yards	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—19
J A Vangilder, 18 yards	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—13
L Gifford, 18 yards	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1—11
J B Burdett, 18 yards	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 w
P W Levering, 17 yards	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
C H Fowler, 16 yards	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—19

P. W. LEVERING, Sec.

MICHIGAN—*Howell, May 5.*—Second semi-monthly contest for gold badge was contested for at the shooting grounds, May 3; 18 yards rise, Bogardus rules, Card rotary trap; weather clear and pleasant:

R H Rumsey	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
C G Jewett	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
H N Beach	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
C Wilcox	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Mulliken	1 1 1 1 0 w
E Fisher	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—7
F J Sue	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
E G Angell	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0—7
B H Rubert	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
H D Wilber	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 w
W McKam	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
G Wilhelm	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9

Second match, sweepstake:

Jewett	1 1 1 1 1—5	Rumsey	1 0 1 1 1—4
Mulliken	1 0 0 1 0—2	Angel	1 0 0 1 0—2
Lockwood	1 1 0 1 1—4	Beach	1 1 1 1 1—5
Fisher	0 1 1 1 1—4	Wilber	1 1 1 1 1—5
S Fisher	1 1 0 1 0—3	Holt	0 1 1 1 1—4
Wilhelm	1 1 1 1 1—5		

Ties on five.

Jewett	1 0 0—1	Beach	1 0 1—2
Wilhelm	0 1 0—1	Wilber	1 1 1—3

Wilber wins first.

Ties on four.

Lockwood	0 0 1—1	Rumsey	0 1 1—2
E Fisher	1 1 0—2	Holt	1 0 1—2

Second tie.

E Fisher	1 0 1—2	Holt	0 1 1—2
Rumsey	0 0 w		

Fisher and Holt divide.

Third match, sweepstakes:

Jewett	1 0 1 0 1—3	Angell	0 1 1 1 1—4
Mulliken	1 1 1 0 1—4	Beach	0 1 0 1 1—3
Lockwood	1 1 0 1 1—4	Wilber	1 0 1 1 1—4
E Fisher	1 1 0 0 1—3	Holt	0 1 1 1 1—4
S Fisher	0 1 1 0 1—3	McKane	1 0 0 0 1—2
Wilhelm	0 0 0 1 1—2	Rubert	1 1 1 1 1—5
Rumsey	1 1 1 1 1—5		

First money divided.

Ties on four.

Mulliken	1 1 1—3	Wilber	1 1 1—3
Lockwood	1 1 1—3	Holt	1 1 1—3
Angell	1 1 0—2		

Second tie.

Mulliken	0 0 w	Wilber	1 1 0—2
Lockwood	1 1 0—2	Holt	1 0 0—1

Third tie.

Wilber	1 1 1—3	Lockwood	1 1 1—3

Divided.

Ties on three.

Jewett	1 1 1—3	S Fisher	0 1 w
E Fisher	1 1 0—2	Beach	1 1 1—3

Second tie.

Jewett	1 1 0—2	Beach	0 1 1—2

Third tie.

Jewett	1 1 1—3	Beach	0 w

Won by Jewett.

Fourth match, sweepstakes:

Jewett	1 1 1 1 1—5	Lockwood	1 0 1 1 1—4
Rumsey	1 1 0 1 1—4	Mulliken	0 0 1 1 1—3
Angell	1 0 0 0 1—2	Holt	1 1 1 1 1—5
Rubert	1 0 0 1 1—3	Wilhelm	1 1 1 1 1—5
Wilber	1 0 0 1 0—2		

Ties on five.

Jewett	1 1 1—3	Wilhelm	1 1 0—2
Holt	1 1 0—2		

Ties on four divided; ties on three won by Rubert. Fifth match was a sweepstake. Won by Jewett, Rumsey and Holt respectively.

GREGORY.

Neillsville, May 8.—Neillsville Sporting Club; Bogardus trap and rules; 18 yards:

Breed	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Gotes	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
Sawyer	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—11
Archer	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—11
Myres	0 0 0 0 0 0 w
Pullpoit	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 w —6

Double balls thrown at same time and same distance:

Gotes	00 10 11 11 11—7
Sawyer	11 11 11 11 10—9
Archer	01 10 11 10 01—6

WISCONSIN—*Neillsville, May* 3.—Score of the Neillsville Club; second regular practice; Bogardus trap and rules:

Gates	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—6
Sawyer	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—11
Tolford	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—10
French	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—5
Haislett	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1—7

The club have decided to prosecute all infringements on the game laws, and published notices to that effect.

—On the 26th inst. the Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club had their first glass ball shoot of the season; distance, 21 yards, 20 balls per man. The following is the score:

Caldwell	18	Whetstone	11
Disney	16	Bates	15
Topf	10	Epply	11
Koch	15		

The match was for a valuable ring, put up by the club a year ago, and Caldwell, having won it three times, by the terms it becomes his property.

C.

—As the season has now arrived when Rowing, Shooting and Athletic Medals and Badges of all kinds are in demand, all in want of such call on or send to C. B. Wilkinson, 212 Broadway. His designs are the the most elegant, workmanship superior, and prices the lowest of any house in the trade. Although Badges and Medals are his specialty, he manufactures and keeps on hand a full line of Jewelry of all kinds.—[*Adv.*

National Pastimes.

THE WAEFELAER PRIZE CUP.—The sport of flying pigeons is being brought to a very creditable stage of perfection by a number of enthusiastic gentlemen in this country. Chief among those who are active in importing choice strains and in other ways advancing the pastime is Mr. Waefelaer of Hoboken, N. J., who has offered a handsome prize cup for the champion loft of homing pigeons in the coming tournament. The cup is of chaste design; the donor's name being raised upon the rim, and the whole surmounted by a finely-executed pigeon.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.—The most brilliant inter-continental match ever witnessed in the United States came off on the St. Georges Cricket Ground, on the 7th and 8th insts. This match, the fifth of a series of international games, was played between seven of Lord Harris' famous English team, who have been visiting Australia, aided by Mr. Forbes, a late Cambridge graduate, and three English-American professionals, and a selected team of six New York and five Philadelphia cricketers. It is due to Mr. Soutter of the St. Georges Club, that the pilgrims consented to fill the vacancies on their eleven and spare the time from sight-seeing to visit Hoboken and play against a team which was far from being a representative one, and one that could not be expected, after a long winter, to be in practice. On the other hand, the visitors were fresh from a year's constant training, which accounts partly for their wonderful scores and splendid fielding.

The weather was delightful and never did the Hoboken grounds look as well. Giles, the club's professional, deserving great credit for having the turf in such neat order so early in the season. The inclosure, however, is too small to play a match upon against such well known batting, as many balls were hit out of the ground, and both bowlers and fielders worked to disadvantage.

A large number of persons visited the ground on the two days on which the play was spun over; though the actual time of the match occupied only five hours and a half. If the game is to continue in popularity, time must certainly be economized. When a man takes a day's shooting or fishing, he does the best of his work early in the day; and so it should be with cricket. The spring mornings are the most pleasant, to be out of bed bowling and batting in the fresh air with a good long day's sport ahead of one, and we sincerely trust that the patrons of this "noble game" will see the necessity of doing away with an evil which has existed and been quoted long enough.

As the full score is annexed, and our space will not admit of our particularizing each individual play, we will briefly state that Mr. Lucas' 98 is the largest and cleanest hit score on record made in an international match in this country; it was a treat to see, and will long be remembered.

ENGLISH.

First Inning.

Lucas, c. Cross, b. Moeran	98
Penn, c. Cross, e. D Newhall	51
Royle, run out	31
Hornby, thrown out, Kessler	27
Webbe, b. Moeran	20
Hone, c. D Newhall, b. Sprague	10
Schultz, b. Sprague	5
Forbes, b. C Newhall	0
Braithwaite, c. Kessler, b. C Newhall	1
W Brewster, not out	3
Lane, l. b. w., b. Sprague	2
Byes, 3; leg byes, 2	5
Total	253

Fall of wickets.

First inning........33 152 196 229 232 442 243 247 243 252—252

AMERICANS.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
J R Moore, run out	5	b Hornby	3
C Haines, c and b Lucas	0	c Schultz, b Lane	0
C Newhall, b Lucas	2	b Lane	0
R Newhall, st Webbe, b Lane	9	st Webbe, b Lane	23
Cross, run out	17	st Webbe, b Lane	5
F Brewster, b Lane	5	c Hornby, b Lane	5
D Newhall, c Lucas, b Lane	16	c Royle, b Hornby	6
Soutter, c Schultz, b Lucas	5	b Lane	11
Moeran, c Hornby, Lane	3	Run out	0
Kessler, c Royle, b Lucas	12	c Hornby, b Lane	1
Sprague, not out	6	Not out	0
Bye, 1; leg byes, 3	4	No Ball	1
Total	64	Total	55

Fall of wickets.

First inning.................... 3 5 7 35 35 42 49 58 75 84—84
Second inning....................3 8 15 21 33 36 48 52 55 55—55

Umpires—Captain Vernon, U. S. A., and F. Norley.
Captains—Americans, J. T. Soutter; English, A. N. Hornby.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Americans.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
C Newhall	156	84	18	2
Sprague	60	23	5	3
Brewster	24	26	1	0
D Newhall	88	70	5	1
Soutter	23	16	1	0
Moeran	52	23	4	2
English. First Inning.				
Lucas	124	39	10	4
Lane	86	26	6	4
W Brester	24	6	3	0
Schultz	16	6	1	0
Second Inning.				
Hornby	67	19	7	2
Lane	56	33	3	7

—The re-organized Newark Cricket Club, opened its season on the 12th inst., at Newark, N. J. The weather was all that could be desired. Communications should be addressed to John Mills, Secretary.

—On the 3d inst., the Staten Island Cricket and Base Ball Club had its opening at Camp Washington Grounds, S. I. A very large number of ladies and gentlemen members being present, in fact it was by far the best attended meeting ever held in the vicinity of New York. Cricket, base ball and lawn tennis were all well patronized, but particularly cricket, there being a turn out of over thirty players, from which sides were selected. The ground, which is undoubtedly the most picturesque one in the East, looked perfectly lovely. About 4 P. M., Mr. Krebs, Presented the club with a full set of flags of the club colors (red and yellow), as a gift from the "Ladies Club for Out-Door Sports." Mr. K. did the subject justice, and Mr. Stevens responded in a very nice speech, and the new flags, seven in number, were duly unfurled. X.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.—The tenth annual spring games, open to amateurs, will take place at Mott Haven May 30, at 2:15 P. M. Entries close Saturday, May 24. The following games will be contested: 100 yards, 220 yards, 440 yards, half-mile, and one mile runs, 120 yards hurdle race, 10 hurdles 3ft. 6in.; one mile and three mile walks, putting the shot, throwing hammer, throwing 56lb. weight, running high jump, running broad jump, pole leaping three mile bicycle race, heavy weight tug of war, teams of four men, two substitutes; light weight tug of war, teams of six men, 150lbs., and under, two substitutes. Three prizes will be given in each game except in tug of war, for which a prize will be given to each man of winning teams; entrance fee, 50 cents; the entry of any person under the age of 18 years will not be received. Any person not a member of a recognized club must be properly introduced by some well-known person who can vouch for his being an amateur. Tug of war teams must represent some club or association. An amateur is any person who has never competed in any open competition, or for a stake, or for public money, or for gate money, or under a false name, or with a professional for a prize, public money, gate money, or where gate money is charged; nor has ever, at any period of his life, taught or pursued athletic exercises as a means of livelihood.

C. A. MAHONEY, Secretary, P. O. Box 3,101.

THE SIX DAYS' WALK.—Of the sixteen men who started on the heel and toe walking match at Gilmore's Garden, Monday, May 5, six were on the track at the finish. George Guyon, of Chicago, covered 480 miles and two laps, Fred. Krohne being scored with 461 miles. "Old Sport," the red-shirted lunatic, who refuses to sink into obscurity, brought up the rear with a score of 401 miles.

ARCHERY SCORES—*Highland Park, Ill.*—The scores given below were recently made in practice by Mr. W. B. D. Gray, of the Highland Park Archery Team. Mr. Gray did not commence the use of the bow until quite late last season. Sixty yards is the longest range he has yet practiced at. Ninety arrows, 60 yards:

Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.
82	368	81	370	87	399

Mr. Carver, of the Highland Park Archery Team, and Secretary of the National Association, has made with 30 arrows at 100 yards, 10 hits, 86 score.

ARCHERY SCORES—*Titusville, Pa., May* 7.—Some excellent shooting was done at Marsh's Archery Range to-day. Distance, 25 yards; 60 arrows per man. Geo. H. Webber scored 420, J. J. Marsh 428, and last, but not least, O. J. Marsh, 444. We have two clubs in this city, and hope to send you still better scores.

G. H. W.

Watertown, Mass.—First meeting of the Pequossette Archers; weather showery and cold; target, 48 inches; ladies' range, 20 yards; gentlemen, 30 yards:

	Hits.	Scores.		Hits.	Scores.
Miss Walker	10	28	Miss Patten	4	16
Miss L. Magee	12	48	E. R. Dwight	13	39
Miss E. Magee	5	15	S. P. Abbott	10	38
Miss Ingraham	14	54	A. S. Brownell	21	97

ORITANI ARCHERS.—The Oritani Archers held their second annual meeting at the residence of J. McD. Gardiner, Hackensack, N. J. After hearing the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, which showed the club's flourishing condition, they proceeded to elect the following officers: President, W. Holberton; Vice-President, Miss K. E. Poor; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. McD. Gardiner. The club adopted the regulation target and American and Columbian rounds, as laid down in by-laws of the National Association.

BAMBOO BOWS.—Concerning the split bamboo bows manufactured by Messrs. Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, of this city, Mr. W. C. Beecher, who is well known as a skillful archer, writes:

BROOKLYN, April 22, 1879.

MESSRS. CONROY, BISSETT & MALLESON:

Gentlemen—I have been much interested in testing your new bamboo bow, in comparison with a number of the most powerful bows in my collection. Although confident that the bamboo bow would give good shooting, I confess that I was not a little surprised at the remarkable results of my tests. The bow I used was six feet, and about 45 lbs. pull, yet it readily outshot my 60-lb. English bow, which is itself a very strong shooter. The same results followed in comparison with a very powerful lift. South Sea bow, and a Japanese war bow, both of which were strictly business bows. To try its endurance I first shot a number of Japanese 33-in. arrows, driving them to the head, and then, in the hardihood of experiment, put my foot on the grip piece and drew the cord nearly five feet without damage to the bow. That was about as tough a test as one could well put a bow to. With anything like reasonable and proper use, the bamboo bow seems to me to be practically indestructible. It is the only bow that I know of on which the archer can draw the good old-fashioned "cloth yard shaft." Its enduring qualities will be fully appreciated by any one who has experienced the annoyance of having a bow to which he has become accustomed break in his hands. Its pull is so smooth and even that one is at first deceived as to its power. It really seems to require less effort to pull my new 50lb. bamboo bow than a 45lb. lancewood, or yew. Its beauty of finish speaks for itself. For those qualities which especially distinguish a good bow—endurance, power and smoothness of pull—they surpass anything that it has been my good fortune to handle. Having once shot with one no lover of the bow would willingly exchange it for any other.

W. C. BEECHER.

—Mr. W. A. Hayward, of 212 Broadway, has a very extensive assortment of all kinds of badges and medals for societies, prizes, etc. He furnishes designs and estimates, and those dealing with him will find fullest satisfaction.

A TOOTHACHE SAINT.—In the Roman Calendar the patron saint of those afflicted with toothache is found in St. Apollonia. She is specially invoked by racked sufferers, according to Bishop Jewel; and the "Fantasie of Idolatrie," printed in Foxe's "Acts and Monuments," has:

"To Saynt Syth for my purse;
Saynt Loye saue my horse;
For my teth to Saynt Apolyne."

In the Royal Library at Stockholm is preserved a manuscript charm for toothache, consisting of a Latin prayer to this saint. At Bonn-on-the-Rhine a tooth, said to have been one of hers, is shown in a glass case in the church on the saint's day, and is devoutly kissed—*i. e.*, the case containing the tooth, not the precious relic itself—by people of both sexes, as a preventive against toothache. One of the most popular charms against the complaint consists in carrying the following form of words somewhere about the person: "As Sant Petter sat at the geats of Jerusalm cur Blessed Lord and Sevour Jesus Christ pased by and sead, What Eleth thee hec sead Lord my Teeth ecketh hec sead arise ane follow me and thy Teeth shall never Eake Eby moor. Fiat! Fiat! Fiat." This is a transcript of a Lancashire version, and should be worn inside the vest or stays over the left breast. Under slightly differing forms this charm is very common throughout England, Scotland and Ireland. Two copies are preserved in the Edinburgh Museum which were worn as late as 1855 and 1879. Another form of written charm was given up by a young woman at Chelsea to the late Cardinal Weld. It was carefully sealed, the penalty for opening it being a return of the toothache, and consisted of the words:

"Good devil cure her,
And take her for your pains."

A cure the girl would probably dislike at the cost. Bishop Hall, in his character of *Virtues and Vices*, says of the superstitious man: "He wears Paracelsian characters for the toothache.—*All the Year Round.*

"GOING A-FISHING."—The man who invented the fishhook will some day have a monument. It will be a granite column five hundred feet high, built by the boys alone. A boy might possibly get along with marbles, tops, stilts, balls and kites, yet he would feel that there was an aching void somewhere. A kite does well enough as long as it will outsail all other kites and the string doesn't break, and a pair of stilts are good property until after the first fall; but for real solid pleasure the fishhook can never be beaten. A boy will always expect more and get less from it than anything else invented, but he never gets too discouraged to try again.

The Smith boy was observed trying his luck yesterday in a pond on a vacant lot on Alfred street. As far back as last December his mother promised him half a day out of school as soon as the fish began to bite, and yesterday was the glorious day. Where there's water there ought to be fish, according to every boy's reckoning, and this youth "surrounded" that wee little pond-hole with its barrel of muddy water with just as much enthusiasm as a man would throw a line into Lake St. Clair. He had ham, sweetcake, potato, dried beef and boiled egg for bait, and when he had spit on the bait and cast in his hook all the Seth Greens ever born couldn't have convinced him that he would fail of at least one good big bite. For two long hours he fished for sturgeon and pickerel and pike, changing the bait now and then and never forgetting to spit on it, and as he hauled up for the last time he would simply admit that it wasn't just the right sort of day to go fishing. If he had had a little one to carry home his triumph would have been more complete, but yet his eyes were like diamonds as he met two boys on the corner and called out: "Say! I've stayed out of school a whole half-day and been a-fishing! I didn't catch any fish, 'cos they were all on their nests, but you ought to have seen the big frog which tumbled off a stone!"

DOGS.—The *Philadelphia Ledger* says:—A correspondent—who has just come to us from England and who sees many things here to approve and disapprove—has written this timely communication on left-tailed dogs which will evidently be read with pleasure by all who intend patronizing the coming bench show:

Mr. Editor: Upon my arrival here a few weeks since after a pleasant trip from Liverpool in the splendid steamer Ohio, of the American line, I was surprised to find this such a beautiful and great city. Your excellent American oysters, roast beef, poultry and superior shad have, I fear, caused a very provoking attack of gout, which will prevent me from visiting the bench show of dogs to open on Monday next. If the dogs to be exhibited prove to be no better breed than the dogs I have noticed along your streets the exhibition will not prove very creditable. At least ninety in every one hundred dogs I have noticed in this city curl their tails to the left—an evidence of low breed and danger. Dogs that curl their tails to the right are never afflicted with hydrophobia; that fatal disease prevails only among dogs that curl their tails left. No gentleman in London or any city of the Continent will own a dog or allow a dog to follow him that curls its tail to the left. If visitors at the dog show will observe what I here assert they will be convinced of this singular fact. Hoping you may find room for this in your interesting newspaper, I am very respectfully yours,

H. LANDRUM.

St. George's Hotel, Philadelphia, April 18, 1879.

DRINKING ASSAI IN PARA.—Observe these baskets of black berries, like grapes in color and size; they are the fruit of the *Assai* palm, the slender, graceful *Euterpe* that we saw. Here is an alliterative proverb:

"Quem veu para Para paro;
"Quem bebeu Assai bebe;"

which we may translate, as Mrs. Agassiz has done:

"Who came to Para was glad to stay;
"Who drank assai went never away."

It is well, then, for us to learn how this famous *vinho d'assai* is made.

In a dark little shed at the back of the court, two mulatto women are rubbing off the black pulp of the berries in great bowls of water, crushing them vigorously with their bare hands and purpling their arms with the chocolate-like juice. After the first batch has been rubbed out, the liquid is decanted from the hard nuts to another lot of berries; these latter being treated in like manner, the resulting thick soup is strained through a wicker-work sieve and dealt out to the eager customers.

Yes; the *Americanos* will have assai *com assucar;* so the little shirtless son scampers off after sugar; ordinary customers at the stand are of the lower classes, who drink their two cents' worth of assai with only a little mandioca meal by way of seasoning. In the forest, where sugar was scarce and the fruit plenty, I learned to like it quite as well so myself; its brisk, nutty flavor is rather spoiled by the sweetening. However, our new-comers may prefer the civilized side; so the sugar is added, and we take a taste of the rich liquid. Even the squeamish ones empty their bowls, and begin to suggest to themselves the possibility of entertaining another half-pint. Talk no more of sherbet and ginger-beer and soda water; hereafter we abjure them all, if we may but have our purple assai. And observe,—as Mr. Weller has it,—that "it's very fillin'." One can make a respectable lunch of it and nothing else.—*Scribner's.*

WHY FLOWERS TURN TO THE SUN.—Wiesner has presented to the Vienna Academy a monograph upon heliotropism and geotropism in plants. After an historical sketch, the author treats of the influence of light on heliotropism, and shows that with decreasing intensity of light the strength of heliotropic effect increases to a certain point, and beyond this point decreases. The lower limit of light intensity coincides with the lower limit of heliotropic effect for the stoppage of growth in length, while the upper limit does not coincide, or only occasionally coincides, with the upper limit of heliotropic effect for growth in length. In the case of very sensitive heliotropic plants, the upper limit of light intensity for stoppage of growth in length lies higher, and in less sensitive plants lower, than the upper limit for growth in length. He next considers the relation between the refrangibility of rays and their heliotropic effect, and shows that portions of very sensitive heliotropic plants, as Vicia sativa, curve in all lights, even in the ultra-red and ultra-violet, except the yellow. Experiments on the joint action of heliotropism and geotropism are next described, and the author concludes that the phenomenon of heliotropism is due to unequal growth upon unequally lighted sides of the plant.—*Harper's.*

SCOTCHING YELLOW FEVER.—Any efforts on the part of the Government to prevent or mitigate the horrors of another plague of yellow fever, is certainly most laudable, and will be gratefully received by the country; yet it is very questionable whether the recent appropriation of $200,000 to build a steel refrigerating ship, could not be much more effectively spent in draining some the Mississippian swamps. On the theory that the yellow fever germs cannot survive a frost it is proposed to build a steel ship, so arranged that it can be reduced to a very low temperature. By this means it is expected that the cargoes of vessels coming from infected ports can be cooled below the freezing point and so disinfected. Circumstances, however, do not bear the theory out very well. The steamer Plymouth, for instance, came to Boston last Fall, after a cruise in the West Indies, with yellow fever on board. After being thoroughly fumigated and exposed to all the severity of a New England winter, she again started South early in March. According to the cold theory, the germs ought to have been frozen solid long ago, yet before she had arrived at the Bermudas, the fever appeared, and the ship was forced to return. If all the storms and cold of Boston Harbor will not kill the germs, certainly a few hours in a refrigerator will not be of any use.—*Christian Union.*

—Mr. L. Delmonico has been telling the public the best ways of cooking fish. Boiling seems to him the "most legitimate," as well as quickest and most convenient. His direction is to "put them in cold spring water—the less the quantity of water the fish can be boiled in the better—with a handful of salt. Rub a little vinegar on the skin of the fish, to prevent it from cracking, and to make the flesh solid. Ten minutes to the pound should be allowed for a salmon, and three or four minutes for almost any other kind; but a good general rule is that the fish is done when the fins pull out easily." Mr. Delmonico also says that broiled fish should be "carefully split in two from head to tail, dried, seasoned with salt and pepper, greased with a little oil (which is preferable to butter), and broiled to a nice brown color, the gridiron having been previously well greased, too;" that baked fish to be eaten in perfection, should be, "cooked with wine, either white or red, in the baking-dish, besides chopped onion, salt, pepper, and nutmeg, and while cooking this sauce should be spread over it several times;" and that the fish may be "deliciously fried in oil, after dipping in milk and then flour, or in very hot grease, after being breaded with beaten eggs and crumbs."

—A new project for the creation of an inland sea has been advanced by General Fremont. The removal of a barrier ridge, he affirms, would admit the waters of the Gulf of California into an ancient basin, and would create a navigable inland sea 200 miles long, 50 miles broad, and 300 feet deep. This piece of engineering would convert what is now a desert region into a commercial highway, and greatly improve the surrounding country. The region selected for the undertaking is an arid and sandy plain, lying between Arizona and Southern California, and the plan of leading into this depression the waters of the Gulf of California is to cut two canals, one ten and the other fifteen miles long, to be connected by a lake twenty miles long, which exists midway between the head of the Gulf and the basin of the proposed sea. Abundant geological evidence exists to prove that the sea recently filled this same basin. One million dollars is estimated to execute the work, and General Fremont is reported to have visited Washington for the purpose of securing the appointment of a commission of engineers to make the necessary surveys to demonstrate its entire practicability, as a preliminary to presenting the scheme to Congress for an appropriation.

CAT FISHING.—A gentleman who resides on Adams street and has a fountain in the front yard stocked with small fish had been puzzled for some time over the disappearance of the fish from the basin of the fountain. One night last week he and several friends sat up and watched. About 10 o'clock they saw the house cat stealthily approach the rim of the fountain and scratch in the ground. The cat caught a worm, which she moved around in the water for a few minutes, then, when the little fish would rise and bite at the bait, the cat, with the other paw, grabed and ate them. "Puss" was the "lone fisherman" of the place. The above story is authentic, yet it reads as if it was apocryphal. Here is an important fact for scientists who draw a distinction between instinct and reason.—*Memphis Appeal.*

—A dress woven from the webs of the large spiders common in South America has been presented to Queen Victoria by the Empress of Brazil. It exceeds in fineness any manufactured silk known, and is very handsome. Spainards, nearly two hundred years ago, endeavored to make gloves, stockings, and other articles of spiders' webs, but they yielded so little profit, and necessitated so much trouble, that the manufacture was abandoned. In 1710 the calculation was made that the webs of 700,000 spiders would be required for about 40 yards of silk. Such dresses are occasionally seen in South America.

—A correspondent of the *Lancet* writes that, when travelling in the upper Sikkim Himalaya, at elevations above 12,000 feet, he took whiskey in small quantities, to counteract the effects of strong exertion in a cold atmosphere. The consequence was the reverse of what was expected, being drowsiness and lassitude, lasting an hour or more. Cold tea, on the contrary, was found to produce a feeling of exhilaration and capacity for renewed efforts.

—Some years ago a large tract of peat-bog was drained at Grangemouth, Scotland, the loose mud and moss being carried down the drains to the estuary. The consequence was, that the oyster-beds in the estuary were covered over with mud, and the bivalves entirely destroyed. "Nothing," writes Frank Buckland, "is so fatal to oysters as a mud-storm, except it be a sand-storm. The mud and sand accumulate in the oyster's delicate breathing-organs and suffocate it."

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FOR SALE—Liver-color Pointer Dog, partially broken. Sold for want of use. Pedigree. Address J. H. WINSLOW P. O. Box 1,533, Portland, Maine. may8 2t

FOR SALE.—Two brace of red Irish setter puppies, whelped March 29, by champion Echo out of Diffenderffer's Bess she by Saltus' Dash out of Dr. Strachan's imported Belle. The pups are red, with a very little white. Price $30 each. Apply to E. DYER, Milford, Conn. may8 3t

FOR SALE.—Thoroughbred pointer and water Spaniel whelps. 10 pointer pups, sire Yankee, bred by W. O. Howard, Dayton, O., dam Bliz; Bliz by Strong's Pete and Woodbridge's Nell; 3 coal black, white ticked chest, 1 pair liver dog pups. Price, $15 each. Four Irish water spaniel pups, sire Pat, dam Daisy; $10 each. THOS. F. CANTWELL, Brainerd, Minn. apr24 6t

RATTLER—In the Stud.—Blue belton, Llewellin setter, winner of three bench prizes, by champion Rob Roy, winner of five English field trials, out of the pure Laverack bitch, Pickles. Will serve bitches at $20. Litters warranted. Inquire of L. E. WHITMAN, Detroit, Mich. jan2 tf

BEAGLES.—From Webb's Ranger and Lucy, litter sister to Bess, winner of 1st prize at Boston, March, 1-73, two dog pups, black and tan, eight weeks old; $12 each, boxed and delivered at express office. Soused bitches from same litter for sale soon. For pedigree, etc., address N. ELMORE, Granby, Ct. may15 tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for a good breechloader, a ¾ blood Irish Setter, ¾ blood pointer bitch (been spayed), coming three years old in August. Very intelligent, a good worker and handsome as a picture. For particulars inquire of JARVIS W. HAINES, Vincentown, N. J. may15 1t

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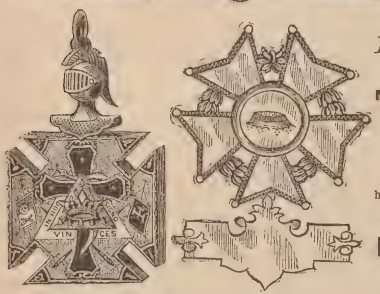

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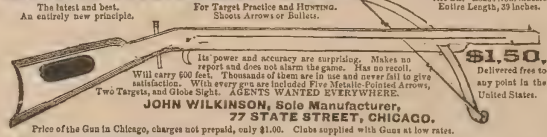

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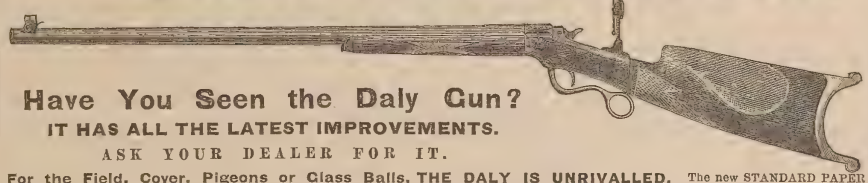

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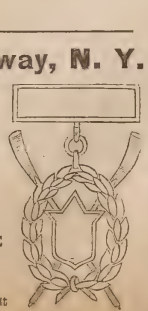

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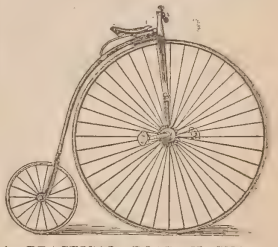

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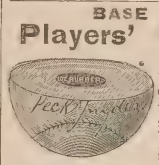

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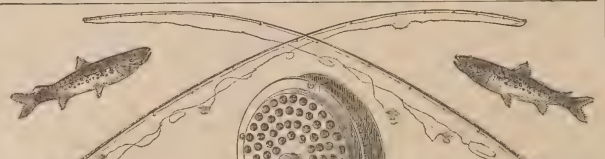

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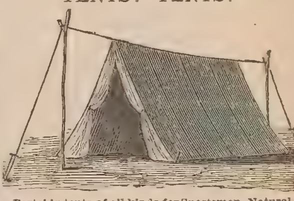

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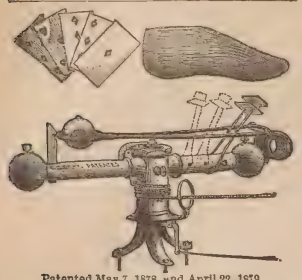

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EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

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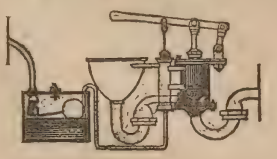

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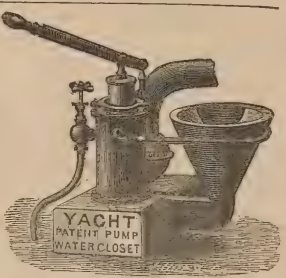

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THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1879.

Volume 12—No. 16.
No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

Selected.

FANNY McKEE MARYE!

There is in Benicia, California, a little monument inscribed, "Fanny McKee Marye, a Noble Greyhound, Died May 25, 1871."

* * * * * * *

A WAY on the straits of Carquinez stands
A plain rock, ivy-entwined,
A simple tribute of loving hands
To a memory there enshrined;
It marks the grave of a noble dog
Who came from over the sea,
The spirit of beauty and grace and love,
Called "Fanny McKee Marye."

Ah! well I remember the horn and cheer
Re-echoing clear and wide,
To summon the boys from afar and near
All over the country side;
They were rough, wild men, but brave and true,
No manlier ever were born,
Who follow'd the hounds with Fanny in lead
At the merry bright sound of the horn.

At dawn the glow on Diablo's brow,
And the purple at ev'ning's gloam,
Are seen in my dreams full often now,
When I visit my sunset home;
And I wake with a sigh from the sunny land
With its carpet of flowers and streams,
And long for the slumber that carries me back
To the boys and old Fanny in dreams.

Then fill up your glasses with glorious wine,
Let us drink to the days gone by,
Their memory e'er is a golden mine
Of pleasure which never can die;
And when we're aroused on the final morn
By the sound of our last reveille,
May we hear the sweet notes of a spirit horn
Calling Fanny McKee Marye!

—*Yoch Keane.*

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

The Agawa.

IT was noon, but not dinner-time, before we could get through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie. We had been ready by breakfast to leave, but the shipping seemed all going down while we wanted to go up; so that in our fishing costume—which is more useful than ornamental—we were compelled to lounge wearily about the docks and wait for steamer or other craft going our way.

At last the good steamer *Winslow*, Captain Wilkins, came, and getting close under her stern, we went through the locks with her. Captain Wilkins is soft-hearted toward fishermen, and, as we passed into the upper level, he threw us a line, with the injunction to cast off when we were ready, and took us in tow.

The day was delightful. There was apparently a light breeze from the northwest, but as we rounded the Point of Pines, and met it full in our faces, it seemed fresh enough; and as Weiska Bay widened out, and we got well past Round Island, the wind became too stiff for comfort. Our boat was good and staunch, but as we went on toward the broad lake the wind increased to almost a gale, and the seas pounded our bows with alarming force. Things began to grow interesting, and between Gros Cap and Iroquois Point Light we concluded we had better cast off the line and trust to our oars before getting too far out in the rising sea. The voyageurs then took manfully to the oars, and for two or three good hours it required strength, courage and skill on their part before we were safely landed on Gros Cap Island. About five o'clock the wind began to die away, and by the time we landed the wind had almost ceased, but the sea was still heavy. We tried the rods, however, and then the spoon—the latter with such success that an eight-pound lake trout graced our table at supper.

We had a delightful night, for the wind had blown most of the mosquitoes off the island, and the air soon became too cool for what were left.

Morning came soon enough, even in the shadow of Gros Cap, for we went to bed tired with the labor and excitement of the day, and sleep was welcome. After breakfast we started, with the lake like a mirror, although the swell broke noisily upon the rocky shores. The wind sprung up soon, however, and after a little flirtation with us, so we were cajoled into hoisting our sails, it settled down squarely dead ahead. Off to the west we could see many a craft crowding all sail to get down to Sault Ste. Marie with their favoring wind.

It was with many hours' hard pulling that we reached Maple Island, a beautiful island just off the mouth of the Bachewana Bay; and the men being pretty well fagged, we made camp there. The shores of the island are strewn with boulders, and there is said to be fine fishing there sometimes. Certainly, the bottom is favorable for trout, but on this only time I ever tried it nothing rose to my fly. I do not doubt that fine trout are taken there. But on this occasion the shore was so strewn with logs, rolling and tossing with every wave, that the fishing may have been affected by it. The year before, during a storm on the lake, a tug, having in tow an immense raft, was caught in so fierce a storm that she had to cut and run. The raft broke up, and the logs went everywhere. They lay so thick along the shores that F., with boyish enthusiasm, went jumping from one to another clear around the island, touching the ground but once at an exposed point. And I may say in passing, that I have seen the logs from that raft (at least, I presumed so) scattered all along the lake shores. I have seen them in Black and Nepigon Bays, at Pays Plat, and from Pic Island to Sault Ste. Marie. Their frayed and rounded ends show their travels and bruises. I have seen them on exposed beaches twelve to fifteen feet above the ordinary lake level. The Indians along the coast say they came from a raft which went to pieces a few years ago.

The smoke of our fire, it must be admitted, helped our slumbers that night. There were some mosquitoes, and the night was not cool enough to still their songs. Yet we slept well. In the morning we found the wind still ahead, but we took some consolation from the assurances of Michel that the next day we should have a change. We went on, however, a few miles, taking several fine lake trout with the spoon as we went, and camped on the shore of Pancake Bay. Off one of the points we took some fine trout, but the sea was almost too rough for pleasant fishing. We took the bare rock for a tent floor, and upon beds of spruce boughs we slept well. We would not venture into the thicket, for we remembered our disastrous engagements with the sand flies on former occasions there.

The morning came, with rather a fresh south wind, and stopping only long enough to breakfast, we soon reached Maimunse Point. We found a party of two boat-loads there. They had taken on the way a good many medium-sized trout—perhaps I ought not to use that term, for it may mean different things to different persons. To a North Shore fisherman it means from one to two pounds; small trout are

FLY FISHING.—HEIGHT OF THE SEASON—CRAFTY MR. SPIDER WEAVES HIS FILMY LINES AND TAKES A HAND IN—NEVER HAD SUCH LUCK BEFORE—NOR BEHIND—AND ALL AROUND.

from a half-pound to a pound; good ones from two to three pounds, and beyond that the designation depends rather upon the command of language the fisherman has than upon any recognized nomenclature.

We stopped at Maimanse Island for dinner, and afterward, although the wind had shifted to the southwest and was freshening up rather rapidly, we started out, expecting to run into Montreal River if the wind should increase much. We bowled along quite rapidly, and the wind came heavier and heavier. The coast between Maimanse and Montreal River is an iron-bound and dangerous one. There are two or three little bays into which with some winds a boat like ours could run, but one must be well acquainted with the coast to risk an attempt to run ashore in a westerly gale. But the wind was gradually drawing to the westward, and getting worse for us, both in direction and force. We had passed the Quebec Mines and were looking anxiously along the coast for some sheltered nook into which we could run, or some stretch of sandy shore where we could beach the boat in comparative safety, when we descried, or fancied we did, a short sandy beach between two jutting points, and we thought it safer to risk a landing than to go further. On running closer in we found the sandy beach was a bouldered one, and while it was at the southern edge partially sheltered from the wind by a huge point of rock, yet the sea broke heavily all along it. But we were "in for it," as we dared not risk putting out to sea again, and we made ready to land. The single sail we had latterly been carrying was quickly dropped, the mast unstepped, one of the men put to the oars to steady the boat, the masts hurriedly converted into poles to fend us off the sharp rocks, and, without regard to getting wet, F. and I jumped out and gathered some poles and logs on the shore, upon which we could rest the bow of the boat. This done, the men brought the boat in, we lifted the bow on the logs, and leaving one man in the stern to fend off, we hurriedly threw out the heavier traps, and making rollers or slides of the masts and oars, we drew the boat high and dry on the steep and bouldered shore. And it was none too soon, for the wind increased and the sea came heavier and heavier. A half-hour later, and while we might have got ashore, it would have been with a stoven boat and a loss of many of our provisions. The chance of some fisherman passing near enough to relieve us would have been all that was left, except a tramp through the wilderness for seventy-five miles to civilization.

The place in which we found ourselves was a gully between two spurs of the mountain. As soon as we had the boat and our traps all secure, F. and I proceeded to examine our surroundings. On each side of the cove the rocks rose sheer and sharp to a hundred feet in height, rising higher and higher as they receded from the shore, until the two spurs joined a quarter of a mile inland. The present beach was steep, but gradual in ascent until it reached about twenty-five feet above the lake surface. At the north end the boulders were from four to eight inches in diameter, and gradually increasing in size to the south end, where there were none less than ten inches. They were like the rocks there, of granite. At the upper edge of the beach there was what seemed to be a wall of boulders, seven or eight feet in height, slightly sloped, and which we found some difficulty in climbing. Once above it we found an ancient beach, sloping back more gradually than the modern one for a hundred yards, and a height of fifteen or eighteen feet (possibly more), with a wall at its rear similar to the first we had climbed, back of which was another beach reaching to the foot of the mountain. These beaches were all of boulders, with little or no vegetation, and corresponded with the heights of other ancient beaches I have noticed in many parts of the lake coast. Without any pretentions to geological knowledge, it struck me as a casual observer that the variations of the lake level shown by the beaches were not gradual, but sudden.

We found upon the beach a piece of the deck of some wrecked vessel, large enough for a floor for our tent, and we improved the occasion. About dark the storm was at its height, and some rain fell. The sea dashed all night upon the rocks within a few feet of our tent, but our slumbers were not disturbed.

We found a clear, still morning when we awoke, without a breath of air stirring, but the swell was coming in heavily. About ten o'clock, by great labor and some risks and duckings, we got the boat loaded and pushed off. So heavy a sea was hard upon the rowers; but by noon we made Montreal River, where we stopped for dinner.

F. and I climbed the rocky heights to get a view of the falls. Below the falls the river runs through a perpendicular cleft in the rock, hardly more than twenty-five feet wide, and nearly a hundred deep. The falls are very fine, but the best view I have ever had of them was from the lake, three or four miles off the mouth of the river. I presume there are trout in the stream, as I took one or two at a ripple just above the mouth of the river. But, so far as I know, the approaches to the stream above the falls are impracticable, and the existence of huge pike in the pool just before the river enters the lake renders it improbable that there should be many trout below the falls. The water is quite dark, and the flow is so great as to color the lake for a considerable distance along the shore. After dinner we had a pleasant sail with a fair breeze to the Agawa, which we reached about four o'clock in the afternoon.

We were at last at the Agawa. It had been thought of for a year or two before opportunity offered for a visit. I had heard much of it. Some of my friends had gone in canoes up to the falls, eight or ten miles from the mouth, and had given glowing accounts of the fishing and the scenery. I found it a cold stream, with clear water, and with trout in every pool and upon every rapid. As we approached it we could see that beyond a mile or so of alluvial formation, there was a mountain chain that gave promise of numerous ripples and falls and pools. The gravel banks and sandy shores of the bay into which the river debouched showed that the stream must be quite long, and at times bring down large quantities of earthy matters to the lake. A big snag or two stuck fast in the sands on the bar, with the roots projecting above the water, were enough to indicate the character of some parts of its banks.

We landed upon the west side of the river, and unloading our boats, F. and I left the men to arrange a camp, and took the boat up the stream to get a mess of trout for supper. We went up a half-mile, and returned in an hour with trout enough for a day for all. I lost two hooked at once, by the leader breaking, and F. brought in the biggest fish, a three-pounder. Just across the river from our camp was a hut or log cabin, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, and in the late winter and early spring occupied by an agent buying furs. This had been taken possession of by a Cleveland party for a camp, and shortly after we came down the river they came down also. We went over to see their spoils. It was indeed a wonderful day's work, as we then thought it. There were trout from a half-pound to three and a half pounds in weight, beautiful fish and immense strings of them. It seemed an unnecessary waste of material to kill so many; but as the party expected to go up the coast for a day or two, the supply was probably none too great. They had been up the river only two miles, they said, and that since noon.

The next morning Captain M., of the Cleveland party, persuaded us to go up the coast with them, and after breakfast, we sailed for Gravel River. We passed slowly along the Agawa Island rocks, saw the paintings upon them, done probably centuries ago—although some of them, judging from the picture of a horse there, must have been painted within two centuries—now, alas! from the action of the elements, obliterated. Last year, when I passed there, I found the frost had scaled great pieces off the rocks, and the best of the pictures are gone forever. There are yet left some of the coarser ones—a caribou, a bear, and some others of animals. We concluded to take dinner at Sand River, where we found some beautiful falls and lots of small trout. I think they were the liveliest trout I have ever seen, and the hardest to catch. Our hooks were too large for trout of that size, but we managed to take quite a number. Sand River is a favorite Indian encampment, and there are always standing there poles with skins of animals, strips of cloth and other things attached thereto, after the manner of the northern Indian tribes. I was told by Mr. Rosseau, an old trapper and guide, and more recently the owner of a lake fishery located at Maimanse Point, that there is a trail running up past the falls of Sand River by which canoes can be carried, and that trout are very abundant and of respectable size up the river. Although I have since then visited there, my stay was each time too short to look for the trail.

We found Grand River a beautiful stream of clear water, but up about the falls, which must be magnificent in flood, the stream was separated into too many small ones to afford fine fishing. There was an abundance of small trout, and in the hour we spent there we captured quite a number. The black fly was in his element. We had hurried up to the falls, leaving gloves, veils, mosquito oil, and every defense against them at camp at the mouth of the river, and were defenseless. They came around our heads like halos around saints in pictures, though some words were probably used not known to saints. We fought them off with branches, as a boy does wasps or bees, and hurried back to camp and smoke.

The next day was Sunday, and we enjoyed the cool breezes from the lake and the extra dinner we had time to prepare. The succeeding morning, before breakfast, our Cleveland friend took a four-pound trout from the pool within twenty feet of our tent, but the water was too clear to fish there later in the day. The wind blew too heavily to permit us to get out of the river in the morning, and we spent the day until five o'clock in the afternoon in wandering about the shore of the little bay and shooting at whatever offered itself for a mark. We fished off the rocks from sheltered places, but without success. We did not try the falls again. We found a fine spring of water coming down the mountain, which by our thermometer showed a temperature of thirty-eight degrees.

At five, although the sea was heavy and the white caps were thick over the lake, we started out. The voyageurs did not like to venture, but as the skies were clear I thought the wind would die away as usual by the time we reached the Agawa—as it did. In fact we had to row for the last three miles, and it was nearly dark when we reached there. We found the west bank of the river occupied by three or four Indian lodges, and we camped on the east bank. Captain M. camped on Agawa Island. Next morning we went up the river. From the first we had good fishing. About half a mile up I saw on the right bank, just at the edge of the water, a small tree-top projecting about two feet into the water so that a little eddy formed below it, upon which there was foam circling about. I carefully cast there from the boat, and two fine fellows struck at once, and were safely landed. We took from there eight fine trout, as fast as we could land them, weighing not less than one and a half pounds each. I have never failed to take several there at each visit, except my last one, although the tree-top has worn down to a bare branch or two. At that last time I learned the secret of my success there. The water was a foot and a half lower than I had ever before seen it; the dead, bare branch stuck out from the bank above the water, and a foot or two from it there poured out a stream of ice-cold water two or three inches in diameter. I had therefore attributed our luck to the little eddy, when in fact it was the cold spring water in which the fish congregated.

The voyageurs poled the boat up the stream. In some places the rapids were so broad and shallow that we had to disembark and walk past them. In others it was inch by inch against the swift water that the boat would be urged up the stream. The skill of the Indians and voyageurs at this work is remarkable. I remember upon one occasion, when a party of four of us were at the river, we had two faithful fellows in one boat, who were good sailors but poor river-men. These two could not take the boat and two passengers up one of the rapids. In spite of them the current would strike the bows so as to swing the boat around and carry us back down the stream, and even after F. and I disembarked, it was with the utmost difficulty they could take the boat up. That night there was considerable chaffing from the others, and a bet was passed that the youngest of them all, a boy of eighteen or nineteen, could alone take the heaviest boat up that rapid. He was a fine specimen of half-breed Chippewa, but we doubted his ability to do what he had undertaken. At the foot of the rapid F. and I and the elder guide, who were in the boat, disembarked. Placing himself in the stern, the young man took his pole and started up the stream. The rapid was about seventy-five yards in length, with a descent of nearly four feet, as we thought. Not once in the ascent did the boat's nose swerve an inch from the true line, and in a few minutes he was in the still water above, and his bet was won. With a light canoe the performance would seem worthy of note to a white man; but with a heavy Mackinac boat, twenty-three feet long, it seemed almost an impossibility until it was done.

Not far above this rapid, at a point where a little stream comes in from the west, is a pool every visitor to the Agawa will remember. It is twenty-five to thirty feet in diameter and twelve to fifteen feet deep. The main current of the river so passes it on the east side as to make an eddy. Here the fisherman always stops, and has some glorious sport. At times, when the fish will not rise to the surface, the expedient of letting the flies sink a few feet and rapidly bringing them to the surface will prove successful. I have seen unhooked trout, following hooked ones to the surface, captured by the landing-net quite frequently. But it must be said that where the trout does not rise to the fly the prime charm of angling is lost. It is the intense watchfulness and the exercise of skill in casting and in striking which is the delight of the true angler. Any other methods of capture may be justified by necessity, but not by any true principles or fine feelings of the sportsman.

Upon this occasion the trout rose freely, but as we wished to go a mile further up, we did not stay long. Disembarking at this fall, we walked up and waited for the boat. We here left the gravel banks of the river and came directly into the mountains. The stream flows close against the mountain, which towers straight up a thousand feet in the air, the stunted evergreens at the top seeming to overhang us as we move up the river. For a quarter of a mile we go near the middle of the stream, casting from side to side, taking many from the deep channel right under the mountain. Up to this time the timber skirting the stream has kept the mountains from view; but from this on the scenery is grand. The cliffs rise on every side, and at every turn of the river new views meet the eye. There are fine fish taken along in these deep pools, but the mountains so absorb the attention that one hardly cares for aught else, until he becomes accustomed to the scenery.

At the foot of the next rapid is an eddy, which never has failed me yet. I cannot tell how many trout I have taken from it, but there are enough left. We go ashore again here, as the rapid is long and rather shallow; and when the boat reaches the next pool we get in and quietly cross the river to a sand-bar on the left bank, just in casting distance from a great water-worn rock. The pool here is large and deep. Just where the bare rock and the wooded bank meet, and the boughs overhang the water so that a cast has to be rather under-handed to put your fly where you want it, are some cold springs, which the big fellows monopolize, even as the big fellows do in human life. Now, be careful! Put your tail fly right in where that tongue of water reaches into the bank! Ah, the dropper caught a leaf—quick! take it off and try again! There, you have him, a fine two-pounder; now bring him out where there is room to play him and I will try my hackle. And so, taking turns and fish one after another until a fly is caught in the brush, and the clearing of the tackle disturbs the brilliant company, we move a little distance off, build a fire, take a hurried but grateful meal, and resume where we left off. We try different parts of the pool from the sand-bar and the boat, and in our excitement take in more than we ought, for we cannot use them all. Then, letting the boat float lazily over the pool, we look down into the water and see hundreds of the most beautiful and gamiest fish, unless it be the salmon, that is known to the sportsman. It is now three o'clock, and just for the scenery we go up the river to the next point, and then turn our faces toward the camp. It does not take long to go, for the current is swift. We make the two miles in half an hour, and are at camp. Looking over our pile we find the largest, taken by F., three and a half pounds. There are enough to last us to the Sault, if we do not take another. Captain M. has taken some off the Agawa rocks, and refuses any. The poor Indians come in from fishing on the bay with a canoe load of lake trout, weighing from eight to sixteen pounds each, and have enough; so we slightly salt some to last us on the return trip, and make up our minds to reach Maimanse Island the next day.

We have but one regret—that is, that we took so many trout that day as to make it a crime to fish the next.

We visited the Indian lodges that evening. Captain M. presented the chief's wife—or rather one of the chief's wives—with a broad plug of "navy," and by daylight the next morning the chief was over to the cabin trying to sell her to the Captain for fifty dollars. He had two more, and was willing to sell one. As the Captain had one waiting for him at the Sault, he declined to invest, and negotiations ceased.

The Indians showed their honesty by scrupulously keeping away from our camp while we were absent. The men were out trolling for lake trout, but the women and children were left in their encampment, and with a little canoe they had they could have crossed the river—about thirty yards—and helped themselves to many things dear to the Indian heart and stomach.

We packed early and loaded our boats. Two or three of the Indians came over to visit us, and I distributed a pint of brandy among them, without any visible effect. Some hard bread, onions and potatoes, produced more signs of gratitude than anything else. A few nails from empty boxes and the boxes themselves were accepted. But they asked for nothing. They were civil as well as honest. One of them, a splendid specimen of physical manhood, nearly six feet high and straight as an arrow, and about nineteen years old, we learned on our next visit had died of consumption the preceding winter. Still, it seems as if life, with all their privations, has charms for them. When they have food, it is a feast; if none, they suffer in silence. They are quiet, peaceful and grateful. Not profuse in thanks, one can see even in their stolid faces that they possess the virtue of gratitude, and I doubt not many of the other virtues upon which the white man claims to hold a monopoly.

We had a fine sail to Maimanse. It was on another occasion that we landed at the Quebec Mines, and the boys, under command of Gen. H., stormed the heights and captured two or three old cannon, which were years ago taken there for defense against the Indians. But in turn the force under the General were driven from the hill in disorder by an assault from the army of flies about the old village. The mines are deserted. The church stands there yet, and some of the other buildings, but they are fast falling to decay. Occasionally an Indian or a fisherman prowls about the hill, but the mines are worthless, and they will never be reopened.

Camping at Maimanse Island, we learned a tug would be up the next day to take the fish down to the Point of Pines for salting and shipping. There were two fisheries in operation there, one at the Island and the other at Rosseau's, near the Point. So we sailed down to Rosseau's, and waited for a tow. There was quite a settlement there, and we inspected the mending of the nets and the people generally. All but one or two were half-breeds. We found some sweet grass, which seems to grow plentifully about clearings. I have found it in great profusion around deserted fishing stations on the extreme North Shore.

An hour or two before dark the tug started with three boats in tow, as follows: First, the fish boat, loaded to the guards with fish; second, Captain M.'s boat, and, lastly, ours. The tug had but two officers—the captain and mate. The mate was also pilot, wheelsman, fireman, engineer and cook. The captain, after supper, took his position in the

fish boat, and was cleaning fish as long as we could see him. I think the pilot went to sleep occasionally from the way the course was changed from time to time, for our boat swung around like the little boy at the tail end in the game of "crack the whip;" but about two in the morning we came up to the Point of Pines dock. Early the next day we rowed to the Sault, descended the rapids, and reported all well to the anxious ones we had left there during our absence.

I ought to say that, in all my experience on the Agawa, flies and mosquitoes have never troubled us much. I felt the sand fly once there when I went up the river before sunrise on a muggy morning, but never before or since.

Fish Culture.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

DO PICKEREL DESTROY TROUT?

IN fancy I can see the derisive smile which will overspread the countenance of every angler who reads the above caption. Do pickerel destroy trout, forsooth! Are they not the scourge of our inland ponds? the sharks of our streams and rivers? And forty years ago did not trout abound in thousands of brooks and ponds where they are now wholly exterminated by these voracious monsters?

Softly, my friends! It has been a little more than forty years since the writer, then a "barefoot boy," drew his first trout (a three-pounder) from the sparkling waters of the Sebois, just where it joins the Piscataquis. And what, O, disciples of split bamboo, braided silk, invisible gut and singing reels, do you suppose was the tackle used on that momentuous occasion? A black alder pole, cut on the spot, to which was attached a discarded band from the busy spinning wheel, which was then found in almost every dwelling in the State. Fastened to this, by a black linen "gange" was a small but coarse-wired and blunt-pointed hook, with a side bend which we called a "curbed" hook, being as near as we could get to "Kirby." I had caught a small chub with this primitive tackle, and with a boy's cruelty was amusing myself by spinning him through the water, when the tempting bait caught the hungry eye of a magnificent trout, which had probably just turned in from the river to begin the ascent of the stream. With a lightning-like rush he gorged both fish and hook, and then commenced the "tug of war." Ye Gods! what a commotion was created in that quiet eddy by the desperate and futile struggles of the noble fish to escape from the cruel hook, and my equally vain and frantic efforts to lift him from his native element. Finding my strength unequal to the task of lifting him with the awkward and unwieldly pole, I adopted the tactics of an older brother who was over-matched by a big eel; and shouldering my pole, marched inland, dragging my prize ingloriously up the sandy beach, the rotten line giving away just as I got him at a safe distance from the water's edge. Since that far away day, I have fished the waters of Maine from the Saco to the St. Croix; from the sea to Allegash Lake;—have taken the "prismatic beauties" from the streams of Canada and New Brunswick; the crystal brooks of the White Hills of New Hampshire the Green Mountains of Vermont; from quiet pools and lovely lakelets of the noble North Woods, and the foaming cascades of the "Golden West";—but the feeling of exultation which filled my breast, as with beating heart I lifted up my glowing prize, has never been excelled. Hurrying home and proudly displaying my trophy, I well remember my father's remark, that twenty years before, such trout were quite common; but the pickerel were destroying them, and in a short time there would be no trout in any of the streams where the pickerel could reach. Of course this statement was gospel to me, and for years I implicitly believed that pickerel were the destruction and bane of trout fishing.

At that time the former fish absolutely swarmed in all waters of the lower Piscataquis and its tributaries. I have taken as many as forty in a single day from a "set net" sixty feet in length, belonging to my father, which I tended for several seasons. When the writer was 13 years of age his parents removed from the above river, settling down within easy reach of one of the most famous pickerel and trout streams in the State. For ten miles it meanders through a natural meadow, and being totally devoid of current, and filled with eel-grass and lily pads, this formed a sort of pickerel's paradise, and from it I have taken eighty in one day's fishing with a single hook and line. The upper portion was almost equally as good for trout, although there was nothing to prevent the pickerel from going the entire length of the stream, and they were found, although in diminished numbers and of smaller size, wherever a piece of dead water occurred, throughout the whole stretch of the trout fishing grounds, from which I have caught sixty trout averaging a quarter of a pound apiece as the result of a single day's fishing. For a dozen years the trout fishing remained almost equally good, the pickerel in the meantime diminishing to less than one-quarter of their original number, owing to the easy accessibility of that portion of the stream by reason of which it was thoroughly fished, especially on wet days during the haying season. During all these years I was not only an enthusiastic trout fisher, but a careful observer of their habits, as well as of those of the pickerel, and my views in regard to the destructiveness of the latter, so far as trout were concerned, had become greatly modified notwithstanding the tenacity with which boyish opinions and prejudices cling to the mind in after life.

The total dissimilarity in their habits and in the character of the waters which they inhabited were among the reasons which contributed to produce this change; but far greater than these was the fact that in all the hundreds, and I might say thousands, of pickerel which I had dressed, not one trout had ever been found. The undigested fish found would be about in proportion of three of their own young to two "chubs" (so called, but really dace). This was a staggerer; for two spring brooks ran directly into the meadow above-mentioned, and at the mouths of these, at rare intervals when all conditions were favorable, splendid catches of trout could be made, ranging all the way from one-quarter to three pounds, and some of the latter weight were even occasionally caught among the lily-pads when trolling for pickerel. I reasoned that if the dace could remain in the very haunts of the pickerel in undiminished numbers, when every mess of the latter which were dressed proved beyond cavil that the former were being swallowed by thousands, why should they exterminate trout, whose agility not only surpassed both so far as to be beyond comparison, but whose home was in the coldest and swiftest parts of the streams, places abhorred by their foes? Doubts as to the truth of the assertion heard on every side that the diminution of trout was due to the presence of pickerel having thus arisen in my mind, I have striven by a course of patient observation, extending over a period of more than twenty years, to solve them. The result has been a settled conviction, that *the destruction of trout in their native streams by pickerel is a myth;* and if they are eaten at all it must be in such insignificant numbers as to be totally discarded from among the causes to which we attribute the lessening numbers of trout in certain localities each succeeding year.

This conclusion has been reached, in spite of all my prejudices being in favor of the latter as against the former. Of course, this does not apply to ponds and artificial breeding-places, where the trout have no room or place of escape; for I must not be understood as holding up the idea that a pickerel would not catch a trout if an opportunity presented itself for doing so. I also firmly believe that the ova of trout are never disturbed by them, under any circumstances; and this for two reasons. One is that the pickerel is not a bottom-feeding fish, and, as far as my observations extend, never noticing anything which has not the appearance of life; and although on very dark, cloudy days it can be caught near the bottom, it is necessary, in order to be successful, to let the bait sink, and then raise it suddenly, the fish seizing it as it ascends. Neither does the pickerel move much at night, as any one who has speared them can testify. The other and stronger reason is the fact that trout always, if possible, select broad and shallow places for their spawning-beds, where the water runs over sand or gravel; and it is no unusual thing to see them depositing their ova in water so shallow that their dorsal fins protrude above the surface. Nothing could be more repugnant to the well known habits of the pickerel than to remain on such places, and I do not believe the person can be found who ever saw one there. Certainly not the writer.

Immediately after being hatched out, the young trout leave the larger streams and retire up the innumerable runs and rivulets, which always abound on all good trout streams, in many instances passing many rods under ground, to reappear in some boiling spring or pool. There they are safe from all enemies, except such as will be hereafter mentioned, and here they remain till they are of a size, which varies according to the character of the water they inhabit. In some little brooks none will be found over four inches in length; in others, which do not appear any larger, they will remain till they are twice that length. Perhaps the greater abundance of food is the cause; at any rate, the facts are as stated.

Having now stated a proposition so much at variance with all preconceived ideas, I wish to fortify it with some facts, to avoid being overwhelmed with the ridicule of unbelievers:

The Little Sebois, to which allusion was made at the beginning of this article, is well known as one of the streams in which the Fish Commissioners have (at two different times, I believe) placed a large supply of young salmon. Twelve miles from its mouth, and three above the place where the salmon were deposited, the stream forks, and at the head of each branch are large lakes. These, as well as the stream throughout its entire length, have been filled with pickerel for over fifty years. On the east branch, eight miles above the forks, is a bog, nearly three miles long. Here the stream is nearly fifty feet in width, and from ten to twenty feet in depth in the driest seasons, when scarcely water enough flows out of it to float an empty canoe. Being eight miles above the nearest settlement (Whitney Ridge), whose inhabitants have plenty of fishing nearer home, the pickerel breed among their favorite lily-pads undisturbed, and there are more of them in that piece of dead water than in any place I ever saw in my life. From the foot of the bog to the forks it is all rapid water, and in the lower portion of this I caught, two years ago last June, with rod and reel, 104 trout, weighing from ¼ to 1¼lb. each! The reason of my great success was undoubtedly due to the fact that a million feet of logs were "hung up" in the stream above, owing to the dry season, and their presence prevented the trout in a measure from ascending; but it shows that the trout were there. They were caught inside of three hours, and from all appearances the catch might have been doubled had one chosen. This stream flows untrammeled by shingle mill or factory. It is too far away for city anglers, and for twenty years the otter and mink have been trapped off it by two of the most skillful trappers in the State. Thus, on this stream, it will be seen, none of the three causes exist, to which alone, in my estimation, we are indebted for the destruction of our trout.

At the foot of the bog above mentioned a dam has been built for driving purposes, the gates of which I found shut on my first arrival at the place, having been left in that condition by the drivers to save water in case of a "June freshet." As this interfered with some lumbering operations which I designed prosecuting in that vicinity, I hoisted the gate, and launching a canoe into the dead waters above, found that there was nearly two feet of water over the entire bog, which in some places is half a mile in width, and the pickerel had deserted the stream and spread out all over the bog.

Paddling up to where, at low water, a little spring brook came in, I jointed up a trunk rod with which I was provided, together with all the necessary adjuncts, and in less than half an hour caught seven trout, whose weight aggregated ten and one-half pounds. Having no landing-net or companion, I was forced to lift them all in over the side of the canoe by the leader, some of them towing me several rods before they gave up the fight. If any one has any doubts as to the difficulty of this kind of fishing—standing alone in the centre of an extremely light and "ticklish" birch—a single trial will suffice to convince them of the contrary. Of course, I thought that I had struck a bonanza, and in a very few days revisited the spot for another mess of trout. The water had fallen a foot below the banks, and at the first five casts I succeeded in losing three flies and landing two pickerel. This was exasperating, and removing my leader I substituted a McHarg bait, and without moving from the place where I had fastened my canoe, I caught fifteen pickerel as fast as I could remove the gang from their mouths and recast—sometimes three or four darting for the glittering bait at once. This state of things lasted through the entire season. Sometimes, just before sunrise, or after sunset, I could catch a few noble trout; but the pickerel soon exhausted my stock of flies, and we had to content ourselves with pickerel, save when I could spare time to visit the stream below the dam, where one was always sure of a fair catch of trout.

Here, then, is a stream which has been filled with pickerel for more than fifty years, and yet the trout fishing in it will compare favorably with any stream that can be named, where pickerel were never known.

But this is far from being the only instance I can name.

Twenty-five years ago I cut a hole through the ice on Madeecunk Lake and caught through it seven trout and five pickerel. The oldest inhabitant could not then remember when there were no pickerel in Madeecunk Lake; and yet at that time, and for ten years subsequently, the trout fishing, from the outlet to the river (about four miles), was simply superb. Now the fishing is best represented by an innumerable row of ciphers. And Bangor anglers excecrate the pickerel! It is singular that their taste for trout was not developed, after over half a century of quiet existence together, until after the completion of the E. & N. R. R., which sent swarms of fishermen from the city each season on to the banks of the stream, it being only about an hour's drive from Mattawamkeag. Both branches of the Penobscot River are filled with pickerel for many miles, the east, as far as Grand Falls, above which they are not found, and the west up to and including the lower lakes. Not only is good trout fishing found in the streams flowing into both these branches below the points named, but it is excellent at proper seasons in the branches themselves.

Now let us examine the condition of some famous trout stream, where these scapegoats are not found. A single example will suffice. This shall be the Big Wilson, flowing into Sebec Lake. This magnificent stream, which in any other State would be called a river, flowing from a noble pond through a succession of wooded hills and mountains, fed by a multitude of sparkling brooks, clear as crystal, seems designed by nature as the very home of the beautiful and agile fish formerly peopled its waters by thousands. Where are they now? Echo answers—where? It is doubtful if there was a stream within the boundaries of the State, thirty years ago, where better trout fishing could be found than in the Big Wilson, and certainly there is none of equal size and capacity, and equally free from mills and settlements, where to-day it is as poor. And why? The answer is easy. Big Wilson Pond is only three miles from the foot of Moosehead Lake, and connected with it by a wagon road. This pond seemed to be the breeding-place of the trout for the entire length of the stream, it being too rough and rocky, apparently, to afford many spawning beds, and all the brooks which flow into it have, owing unfortunately to the mountainous character of the country, falls near their mouths from thirty to eighty feet in height, and above these no trout are found in any of them. Nowhere in that portion of the State were brook trout found so large as in Wilson Pond, and nowhere else were they so capricious in their tastes, so shy and so difficult to catch. Hence a piece of fat pork on a coarse hook had no charms for them, and even the persuasive wriggling of the angleworm failed to lure many of the wary beauties from their liquid home. Even the skilled angler with all his changes and combinations of artificial flies, would frequently fail for days together to evoke a single rise. But a live minnow attached to two hundred feet of line, towed rapidly through the water by a boat or canoe, was always an effective method to take them; and I regret to say that this unsportsmanlike and disgraceful mode of brook trout fishing has been followed by gentlemen who ought to know better, till the trout in the lake are well nigh annihilated; and this, with the fly and bait fishing for five or six miles below the lake, has been sufficient to destroy the trout fishing in this splendid stream, although there is a long stretch below this very little fished. This result has been hastened by the obstruction in the brooks mentioned above, and it would be well could some person be found public-spirited enough to stock them above the falls, most of them being all that could be desired for trout brooks for miles.

But it is not in our own State that the evil effects of over-fishing and unlawful methods of trout taking have reached their full effects, but in the Adirondacks. Take the main road, where it crosses the Indian River, as a central point, and within a circle of ten miles in diameter there are at least thirty ponds, all formerly filled with trout, where now not a single one of these beautiful fish can be found. Some of these have been denuded of their trout for years, and some only recently, but all by the same means—persistent fishing, supplemented by the gill-net of professional fishermen to furnish the tables of fashionable hotels at Saratoga. In all these ponds not one pickerel was ever known, but they are now being slily stocked with these fish—not by the guides, who destroyed the trout, but by lovers of legitimate trout fishing, who are exasperated at the infamous mode of their destruction, and who know the utter futility of attempting to restock them with trout. Perhaps in after years, when pickerel shall have become plenty in these ponds, we shall hear that the trout were exterminated by them!

From what one hears of the threatened destruction of trout by pickerel in the Racquette, one would naturally suppose that their introduction there was a very recent matter; but the writer spent part of the autumn and winter of 1866 on that river, and at that time it was filled with pickerel. The amount of trout that were caught after the lakes froze over was simply astounding; they were literally hauled out by horse loads. This was about the time Murray's articles were being published in the *Atlantic*, I believe. These sent hundreds upon hundreds of anglers and pleasure seekers into those sylvan retreats, and to them and not to the pickerel is due the diminution in the numbers of trout. But the pickerel of Long Lake and the adjacent waters must not be confounded with those of our own State. They are much more nearly related to the muskalonge of Lake Champlain, the St. Francis River, and other St. Lawrence waters.

A gentleman who owned a large farm and also a sawmill, situated on a stream running into Indian River, had on one portion of his land a small pond, about five acres in extent, with a small outlet running into the stream just above the mill. This pond had been totally denuded of trout for some years, and one day, being on a fishing excursion to North River, the thought occurred to him to carry home some pickerel for the purpose of stocking his pond. He therefore took a couple about a foot in length in a large pail with which he happened to be provided, and turned them loose in this pond. By singular good fortune they chanced to be a male and female, and as the outlet where it left the pond was completely choked up by the debris which had fallen into it, they were unable to get out, and in a few years the pond was fully stocked, but owing to some cause, probably the confined space and want of outlet, they utterly refused to bite any and all kinds of bait. At the end of four years, not having caught a single fish, he furnished himself with a spear, and carrying a light boat into the pond after nightfall, placed a torch in the bow, and succeeded in spearing about twenty, one of which, much larger than any of the rest, and undoubtedly one of the original two placed in the pond, tipped the beam at 15 lbs. The following spring a tremendous

freshet swept away the obstructions at the outlet and with them some of the pickerel, one of which he took out of his mill wheel, weighing 16 lbs. This is sufficient proof that they belong to a different species from ours, as I never saw one at home weighing over 5½ lbs., though I believe they have been caught weighing over 7 lbs. They surpass the former in their edible qualities, being whiter, firmer and better tasting. In these respects the pickerel of Maine is superior to all other inland fishes in the State, save, of course, the trout; nine people out of ten preferring them to white perch. The labor of preparing the latter for the table is also much greater and distasteful to most people.

It is no exaggeration to say that the value of the pickerel in the inland waters of the State surpasses that of all the other fishes combined, I mean their commercial value, as food for the people, and for this reason as fast as the country is fully settled the trout disappear from those localities, and to obtain them one has to go to a distance always requiring time, patience and usually money; and their capture is a matter of pastime and healthful recreation rather than a question of food. But pickerel flourish in ponds and still rivers bordered and surrounded by busy villages and smiling fields. Their flesh is palatable and wholesome the year round, no matter how stagnant and warm are the waters and adverse the surroundings. The reason of the almost impossibility of exterminating them, when nets and spearing are not resorted to, is found in the fact that they distribute themselves over the entire area of the waters they inhabit, never collecting in schools nor congregating at certain points. They also become very wary in waters much fished, sometimes utterly refusing to take bait for weeks at a time. Trout, on the contrary, no matter how large a lake or pond they may be in, invariably as the hot season advances, repair to the mouths of the coolest brooks, or to points where springs break out under water. These places are soon discovered by both anglers and poachers; the former take all they can legitimately, the latter catch them by every means in their power; and the extent to which this is carried on cannot even be guessed at by those who only spend a few days or weeks each season in the enjoyment of trout fishing. The writer, on a hot day in July, met two young men staggering under a load of trout suspended from a stout pole carried between them on their shoulders, every one of which had been caught at the mouth of a spring brook by means of a grapnel made by tying four hooks together, and suspending it from a short, stiff pole by a line four feet in length; there could not have been less than 100 pounds of them. And I could fill a volume with like instances which have come under my notice. Next in the order of destruction come the shingle mills. As far as my observation extends an ordinary board mill has no bad effect on trout. The stream alluded to, where trout and pickerel fishing abounded for years, had all the time a mill sawing boards only, situated above the best part of the trout fishing grounds. It did not seem to affect them in the least, and it was no unusual thing for the millmen to catch a mess of trout by putting a perforated board across the foot of the apron before shutting down the gate, leaving the trout floundering helplessly on the floor of the apron as the water drained off through the holes in the board. In the course of time a shingle machine was placed in the mill, and in three seasons the trout fishing below it was almost totally destroyed. And this is the way the thing is brought about: It is well known that in all shingle machines in use at the present day the bolt either descends vertically upon the saw or, if moving horizontally, it is placed on end, so that in either case the saw strikes its side, cutting a chip out the whole length of the bolt. This is technically termed "long sawdust," and being whirled into eddies below the mill, collects into rolls and bunches sometimes as large as a ten gallon keg. As the thirsty sun drinks up the waters, the mill has to be shut down; these bundles become water-logged and sink to the bottom. In October and November when the trout have fairly deposited their ova, the fall rains come on, the masses of sawdust, too heavy to float and too light to remain fixed to the bottom, go rolling down the stream. The greatest ingenuity of man could not devise a more potent engine of destruction. As they sweep over the spawning beds the ova is caught up by a thousand points which bristle in every direction, and carried to the still, deep water below, where it is devoured by swarms of hungry dace, perch and cat-fish (horn pouts).

Lastly in the order of destructive forces come the mink, muskrat and otter, though perhaps if the whole country were taken into consideration their depredations would be found to exceed either of the others. Their evil effects are in inverse proportion to the others, being greatest where the others are least. People who have not actually observed them can form no adequate conception of the havoc a family of otters will work in a trout stream, and above all, in a pond upon a spawning bed. The writer once watched a family of five, which were fishing in a pond between Monson and Moosehead Lake. The rapidity with which they caught and devoured the fish was amazing, and as they were obliged to come to the surface to swallow them I could see each one caught. This infringement on the rights of man made my blood boil, and the arriving of a bullet through the head of one of them, when I succeeded in doing, is still considered one of the most satisfactory performances of my life. On another occasion, when traveling along the bank of a stream in New Brunswick during a prolonged drought when scarcely a drop of water ran in the stream, I discovered in a deep pool, several rods in extent, at least a hundred trout from six inches to a foot and a half in length. The next day on repassing the same place, only three remained, one of these, the very largest, so scarred by the teeth of otter that he must have died. The bank afforded abundant evidence of their destructive visit. Mink confine their depredations chiefly to the smaller brooks and rivulets, where they work almost equal destruction among the small trout.

A pleasant writer in a recent number of the Portland *Transcript* expressed a fear that trout would eventually be annihilated. His fears are undoubtedly only too well founded as far as Moosehead and the Rangeley Lakes are concerned, for where two trout are caught to one hatched it does not require a very brilliant intellect to forecast the ultimate result. But to any one familiar with the vast water resources of Maine, enveloped and surrounded as they are by an almost pathless forest, such a result will appear impossible as long as anything like the present conditions exist. Take for exmple the tract bounded on the east and west by the St. Croix and Penobscot Rivers, and on the north and south by the E. & N. A. R. R. and the old Air Line stage road—a tract about one hundred miles square. Here one might fish for a lifetime, finding no lack of sport, and still one could not be considered as even having entered the outskirts of Maine's vast wilderness.

Let us take a flying trip in imagination into the heart of this almost *terra incognita*, choosing Nicketou, at the junction of the two branches of the Penobscot, as our starting-point, and the east branch as our route. With a good guide and canoe, a week's not over hard work will bring us to Grand Lake, passing on our way the Wissattiquoik, swiftest of streams, tumbling from off Mt. Katahdin from the west, its pellucid waters filled with trout, and its numerous ponds teeming with both brook trout and "lakers." Not far above it, on the eastern side, rolls in the Big Sebois, a noble stream, whose numberless tributaries and magnificent lakes would require a whole season to explore. Just below Grand Lake is the mouth of "Phil. Fish Brook," which, I presume, is the one alluded to by another correspondent of the *Transcript* as "Bill Fish Brook." It was named after a Bangor lumberman; equally well known for his skill in river driving and his reckless habits. Its waters are more nearly transparent than any the writer ever saw. So clear are they that, looking down into them from a canoe, one seems to be suspended in air. At its head are a pair of beautiful twin ponds, from which two well-known Bangor lumbermen once took nearly three hundred trout through the ice one rainy day in March. The dam at the outlet of Grand Lake, just above the brook's mouth, is one of the greatest places for trout in the State being shut down till the last drive arrives at the foot of the lake, no trout are able to get above it, and they swarm in the deep holes at the foot of the aprons by hundreds. The writer has seen a pork barrel nearly filled with those caught by the cook of a crew which had arrived first at the dam and was waiting for the "hind drives." Grand Lake, four miles long, and nearly as broad, is a lovely sheet of water, and was formerly peopled by a singular species of the genus *Salmo*, called togue. It bore not the faintest resemblance to any variety of the trout family, with the exception of having the adipose second dorsal fin. It very nearly resembles a sucker, or mullet, in the squareness and coarseness of its outline, being broadest and deepest just at the base of the gill covers, tapering from thence to the tail, which was narrower and more forked than even a "laker's." Black on its back, dark gray on its sides, grayish-white underneath, with a very few large black spots on each side, just back of the pectoral fins. But its most remarkable characteristic was a large callosity on the end of the lower jaw, perfectly round, and flat in front, being larger across in a full-sized fish than a ten-cent piece. It was a very sluggish fish, without the slightest approach to gameness; its flesh was white, of a muddy and rather disagreeable taste, and smelled so strongly when cooking as to be almost nauseating. When the "cut" was made, connecting the St. John waters with those of the Penobscot, the lakers, almost exactly resembling those of Moosehead and St. Croix Lakes, came down into Grand Lake, and the togue began to slowly disappear. At present I do not believe one can be found in the lake, nor anything like them in the State. They have been caught weighing as high as forty pounds. At the northwestern extremity of Grand Lake, Trout Brook comes in—about twenty-five miles long, with splendid trout fishing throughout its entire length. On this stream and its tributaries there are perhaps twenty ponds, all, I believe, containing trout; and in one of them—not more than four acres in extent, with no inlet, and an outlet not more than a yard wide—a laker was caught weighing sixteen pounds. [By laker is meant the *Salmo confinis*.] A thoroughfare four miles in length connects Grand with Second Lake. In this thoroughfare, for a short time during each season, the trout fishing is superb; and such trout! running from one and a half to four pounds.

Second Lake is three miles long, and a few rods above it is the mouth of Webster Brook, formerly a small tributary of the East Branch; but now, owing to the admission of the Allegash waters through the "cut," three times as large as the main stream. Ten miles of the roughest kind of water up this stream brings us to Webster Lake. Here, one winter, when moose hunting, the writer once caught a mess of trout out of an "air-hole" near the inlet, which is, he thinks, almost unprecedented. At the head of this lake is the "cut," three-fourths of a mile in length, which brings us to what was formerly the head of the Telos Lake, but is now called its foot, its waters being turned back by a massive dam at the foot of Chamberlain Lake. Telos Lake is five miles long, and has at least one magnificent trout stream.

A short thoroughfare brings us to Round Pond, two miles in length, and a favorite spot in winter for the hardy lumbermen to catch lakers through the ice.

Another short thoroughfare, and we are fairly launched on Chamberlain Lake, a noble expanse of water twelve miles in length; or, if reckoned from the extremities of its "arms," eighteen.

We have now reached the heart of the Great Maine Wilderness. Far below us to the southward, blue in the distance, loom up the rugged peaks of old Katahdin; around us, dark, unbroken, almost illimitable, stretches the primeval forest. In its dusky shadows roam the fleet caribou and the lordly moose, the latter, alas! now few and far between. No costly hotels invite the fastidious angler to repose his weary limbs after the fatigues of the day, or tempt his palate with tables covered with all the delicacies of the season. A large lumberman's farm on the eastern shore has one rude dwelling, surrounded by numerous barns, where one is welcome to the rough fare of the lumber camps. But here the trout sport in all their native freedom; and here they will continue to sport long after the fishing at Moosehead and Rangeley Lakes shall be only a pleasant memory to anglers who have laid aside the rod for the cane.

From here three routes are open for our return. We can go to the northern extremity of the lake, and down the Allegash and St. John to Fredericton; or to the west, across Mud Pond Carry into the West Branch, and down that to the point of departure; or up it to the Northwest Carry, and across that to Moosehead Lake. PENOBSCOT.

San Francisco, March 27, 1879.

SHAD IN ARKANSAS.—For the third season, genuine shad have appeared in the Washita River, Ark. The first season few were caught; last year only about thirty or forty were taken to market; but this spring the run has been tremendous, and the river dwellers are in a high state of jubilation over the new supply of brain food. There have been shad and rumors of shad time and again in the Valley of Hot Water, but the fish have invariably turned out to be "gizzard shad;" and a gizzard shad is no more a shad than a catfish is a cat. This addition to the food fishes of Arkansas is one of the many good results of the labors of the United States Fish Commission, upon which Professor Baird and his able corps of assistants are to be congratulated.

SINGULAR DISEASE AMONG LAND-LOCKED SALMON.—Commissioner Webber, of New Hampshire, has informed us of a new and fatal disease which has attacked the newly hatched fry in the State Hatching House at Manchester. It is a dropsical swelling of the umbilical sac. It first appeared on the 8th of May instant. In Feburary 60,000 spawn were put into the hatching house, and hatched perfectly. About the middle of April another lot of 68,000 fully ripe ova were introduced, and almost immediately hatched out. The disease appeared when the fry were about two weeks old. The sac swells to about five times its original size and then bursts, discharging a thick chalky matter which does not dissolve in water, but remains floating in irregular masses. At the culmination of the disease the eyes of the fish protrude and there is every evidence of much suffering. The question is, What sort of nourishment have the parent fish been giving them?

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—At a meeting of the New Hampshire Fish Commissioners, held at Manchester, May 14, it was voted to extend the hatching-house to the capacity of 1,000,000 eggs; to excavate two more storage ponds for young fish; to purchase a 100-feet gill-net, and to distribute 100,000 land-locked salmon, now in the hatching-house, in the following lakes and ponds, viz.: Connecticut Lake, Sunapee Lake, Mascoma Lake, Squam Lake, Winnipesaukee Lake, Massabesic Lake, Ossipee Lake, Silver Lake, in Madison; Walker's Pond, Conway; Echo Lake, Profile House; Merry-meeting Pond; Rocky Pond, Hollis; Tarleton Pond, Piedmont; ponds in Stark and Great East Pond, Wakefield; reserving 10,000 to meet other applications, and to divide the 10,000 Rangeley trout between Sunapee, Squam and some lake in the east of the State, not yet decided upon.

THE CORRY HATCHING HOUSE—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At the State Hatchery Seth Weeks has thirty-four hatching-trays in a very nice, cool and clean building, and seems to be an enthusiast over his work and descants on the peculiarities of his pets at length. He has raised some 500,000 lake and brook trout this season; his yearlings do very well indeed, as do his land-locked salmon. He has a pool of brook trout at the east side of the hatchery, containing some 500 stock fish that will average ten to sixteen inches, and are very deep and richly marked. He has been very successful this season, having lost very few fish, and believes in giving the fry a strong head of water, and also doing away with gravel in the troughs. The water does not vary more than a dram all through the year, and that is one of the secrets of his success. It is remarkably clear and cold. There is a system of springs on the premises that flow away in a stream three feet wide and perhaps six to ten inches deep. He has some six hundred land-locked salmon in two adjoining pools that appear in splendid condition. In a large pool north of the hatchery are lake trout spawners, many of which are two feet long and remarkably vigorous. I stood six feet from the edge, and had water flung in my face from their broad tails as they contended for the meat; and as they would break the surface my pulse would beat a trifle quicker, and I longed to feel one of them testing my seven ounce rod and the virtue of my tackle. There are still a few good streams left along the line of the P. & E. R. R.; one or two I will not give away, but if parties will go to St. Mary's, or almost anywhere in that section, and will strike back a few miles there are some monarchs that need taming. Four miles back of Somersett, Pa., there is a good stream—in fact, two good streams, with plenty of good fish in them. One of the streams runs through Bakersville, and the other is two miles from there. The bass in the Youghegany River are getting dangerous, being of a large size and lots of them. The best place to start for them is from Confluence, on the B. & O. R. R., Egypt, Ohio, Fyle or Stewarton. PROGRESS.

Somerset, Pa., May 11, 1879.

Natural History.

A LIST OF BIRDS TAKEN IN SOUTHERN WYOMING.

BY S. W. WILLISTON.

[With Supplementary Notes by the Natural History Editor.]

THE following list of birds, although only partial, may, perhaps, be worthy of record. My observations were almost wholly made in the immediate vicinity of Como, a watering station upon the Union Pacific Railroad, and extended from the twentieth of April to the first of July. Lake Como, near by, is an alkaline sheet of water, three quarters of a mile in length by half a mile in width. The water is of crystal clearness, five to ten feet in depth, and the bottom thickly covered with aquatic plants. The most noticeable inhabitant of the lake is the well-known larval, *Siredon lichenoides*, that first makes its appearance about the twentieth of June, the adult *Amblystoma mavortium* being common at all seasons in the region near by. In early spring the waters are swarming with two or three species of Amphipod crustacea and small water mites. These, together with very numerous neuropterous larvæ and an occasional gyrinid and hydrophilid water beetle, are the sole inhabitants of the lake. Emptying into the lake is a large fresh-water marsh near by, a favorite nesting and feeding-place for large numbers of water birds. Owing to the almost entire absence of timber, few tree-inhabiting birds were obtained, except such few as frequented the sparse brushy growth along the bottom of Rock Creek near by. Collections were made daily, and every new bird eagerly sought for, so that probably the greater part of the species frequenting the region during that time were obtained. The observations were made during the season 1878.

[NOTE.—As the Editor of this department of FOREST AND STREAM and his brother spent a few days in the vicinity of Como during the first part of September last, it has been thought well, with Mr. Williston's permission, to increase his

list by such additional species as were taken by us at that time. These, though few in number, render the list somewhat more complete than it would otherwise be, and include some species taken during the fall migration. Such additions to the list will be found inclosed in brackets and signed with the initials of the observer. A few additional notes, bearing mainly on the distribution of the various species, have been added to Mr. Williston's observations, and are marked in the same manner.]

1. *Turdus migratorius*, Robin.—First seen May 2. Three afterward seen at Como, and a few at Rawlins. Not common. Nest observed in sage brush. [Abundant during August in the surrounding mountains, where they collected in great flocks, feeding on the red raspberries which grew in great profusion on the rocky hillsides.—G. B. G.]

2. *Oreoscoptes montanus*, Sage Thresher, Mountain Mocking Bird.—This sweet songster was one of the most common and noticeable birds of the region. A pair were shot a day after my arrival (April 20) while yet there was a heavy snow lying upon the ground; within a week they were about Como in numbers. They seem to prefer the heavy patches of sage brush in the valleys and at the foot of the hills. The males, especially toward evening, were commonly seen perched upon the topmost twigs of the sage, pouring forth their pleasing melody, and upon being disturbed, flying to a neighboring bush, immediately to resume it. A nest with two fresh eggs was observed May 17. Several nests were afterward seen, none containing more than four eggs. The latest fresh eggs were observed June 8. The nests were large and rather flat, with a very scant lining of grass; built high up in the bushes, and well concealed.

3. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*, Cat-Bird.—First taken May 30. Common.

4. *Harporhynchus rufus*, Brown Thresher.—First seen May 21. Common with the last on Rock Creek.

5. *Sialia arctica*, Arctic Bluebird.—April 20. Abundant upon the hillsides and about the telegraph wires, and especially noticeable from their habit of hovering in the air. They prefer for their nesting-places banks of the loose cretaceous shale, often in the railroad cuttings. A female was captured May 31, deep in a crevice with her nest, containing three nearly hatched eggs.

[6. *Parus montanus*.—A single specimen observed in the Freeze Out Mountains, some miles north of Como.—G. B. G.]

[7. *Sitta canadensis*.—This species was observed several times in August in the Freeze Out Mountains.—G. B. G.]

8. *Salpinctes obsoleta*, Rock Wren.—Common. These birds made their appearance about the first of May, nearly at the same time that I had first noticed them in Western Kansas. I have frequently disturbed a female with her brood of from six to eight half-fledged young about the chalk cliffs of Kansas, and watched with amusement the scampering of the little fellows, who would hide in any conceivable hole or crevice, while the parent at a distance would be calling for her brood in the utmost distress; the whole scene reminding me very strongly of a motherly quail and her restless brood. Although their ordinary note is somewhat harsh, I have more than once been struck with the not unpleasing song that they sometimes utter.

9. *Telmatodytes palustris*, Long-Billed Marsh Wren.—April 23. Not uncommon on the marsh.

10. *Eremophila alpestris*, Shore Lark.—Abundant at my arrival and through the summer. Nest with three fresh eggs found May 27 in a hollowed spot near a tuft of grass.

11. *Anthus ludovocianus*, Wagtail.—A pair were taken April 23 near the edge of the lake, and nearly a month later two were taken on the marsh.

[12. *Helminthophaga celata*.—A single specimen was taken early in September part way up the ridge back of Como Station. It was feeding among the sage brush when killed.—M. G.]

13. *Dendroica æstiva*, Summer Yellowbird.—May 26. Very soon numerous, confining themselves wholly to the creek brush.

14. *D. striata*, Black Poll Warbler.—One single specimen seen and taken on the bank of the lake May 27.

15. *D. coronata*, Yellow Crowned Warbler.—A small flock seen and two specimens taken, May 2, on Rock Creek. None were observed afterward.

16. *Siurus navius* [? var.], Water Thrush.—A single specimen seen and taken near the water's edge May 10.

[In looking over the birds collected by Mr. Williston, the specimen here referred to at once attracted the writer's attention, on account of two marked peculiarities, namely, the large size of its bill and the unusually dark coloration of the specimen.

In all the more recent descriptions of this species, considerable stress is laid on the length of the bill, which is stated to to be "about one-half inch," "not more than one-half," etc., while the bill of *S. motacilla* is spoken of as over one-half, nearly three-fourths, etc. The shape of the bill in this specimen and its coloration show conclusively that it is to be referred to as belonging to the *navius* type of the genus, notwithstanding the fact that the bill along the calmen measures .62in. Taking the largest specimens of *S. motacilla* and *S. navius* in the writer's collection, and comparing them with the specimen under consideration, we have the measurements of the bill as follows:

S. motacilla, .55in.; *S. navius*, .49in., and *S. navius* (the present specimen) .62in. The relative proportions of the parts, as will be seen below, are in some respects quite different from those of *S. navius*.

The writer being unwilling to trust to his own judgment in the matter, and having but a small series of specimens for comparison, sent on the present specimen to Washington, where it was examined by Dr. Coues, and afterward, through the kindness of Mr. Ridgeway, compared with a series of specimens in the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Ridgway's remarks on the bird are given below. He says:

The *Siurus* which you sent is certainly a very curious bird. Whatever it is, it certainly has nothing to do with *S. motacilla*, being totally unlike that species in coloration. In tints and pattern it is an exaggerated *S. navius*, although there is little that is different in this respect from typical examples of the latter species. The throat is, however, more thickly spotted and the sides more heavily striped than in any of the eight adult examples with which I compared it directly. Selecting from these latter the best developed adult male, and from a series of twelve specimens of *S. motacilla*, the one having *the longest bill*, the measurements are found to compare as follows:

S. navius (Male, Maryland)—Wing, 2.85; tail, 1.95; bill, from nostril, .35, from gonys, .32; greatest depth of bill, .15; tarsus, .82 (!).

S. —— —— (Specimen sent for examination)—Wing, 3.25; tail, 2.50; bill, from nostril, .47, from gonys, .42; greatest depth of bill, .16; tarsus, .82 (!).

S. motacilla (Male adult, Illinois)—Wing, 3.25; tail, 2.30; bill, from nostril .44, from gonys .39; greatest depth of bill, .18; tarsus, .87 (!).

You will thus notice that, while the wing and tail are about the same length as in *motacilla*, the bill is decidedly longer and more slender—quite a different shape, in fact—and the tarsus much shorter or just the same length as in ordinary *navius*!

The specimen in question evidently bears to *S. navius* exactly the same relation that *Geothlypis rostratus* does to *G. trichas*; and if I were called upon to fix the habitat of the specimen, I should, judging merely by analogy in the foregoing and other cases, say it was from some island off the coast.

Yours truly, R. RIDGWAY.

The present case is certainly a very interesting one, and the fact that we have from the central Rocky Mountain region a specimen whose characters lead one of our most practiced and skillful ornithologists to attribute it to a southeastern locality is, to say the least, very surprising and, if the bird in question represents a race or variety, quite at variance with certain laws laid down by some of our best authorities. It is perhaps better, in view of the limited material at present at our command, to regard this specimen merely as an accidental variation; and the writer is unwilling to describe it even varietally until further observation shall have given us additional facts to go upon.—G. B. G.]

(To be continued.)

THE FLESH OF THE SAGE GROUSE.

DENVER, Col., March 18, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I cannot refrain from protesting against the manner in which you dismissed the sage grouse discussion in your issue of the 6th inst. After publishing "Transit's" letter, vouching for the excellence of its flesh, and "Incog's" on the other side, you close the case by what I consider an unfair comparison. You say, "What would our readers say if we should print a number of contributions in favor of, or against, the flavor of onions?" Ergo, the sage grouse has a flavor as pronounced as the onion; further, it is obnoxious. But "Transit," the writer of this, and others, cannot discover, or will not acknowledge, it. This is clearly what your words mean. "Transit's" opinion is certainly entitled to credit. It covers a long period of time and very extensive use of the bird. There are plenty of credible men who will indorse his statements. A discussion of the onion would simply be an avowal by one writer that he likes it, and by another that he does not. All would admit its peculiar fragrance. W. N. B.

We are not quite willing to acknowledge that our comparison was unfair, but admitting that it was, we still think that the discussion of such a question is entirely useless. We do not think that what we said could fairly be construed to mean that the flavor of the sage grouse is as pronounced as that of the onion. That, of course, would not be true.

We have simply expressed our opinion in regard to this matter—an opinion based on an experience of nine seasons spent in a region where this bird was abundant, and where often it was the only fresh meat obtainable. Still, the sentiment is only an opinion, and as such is worth exactly as much as, and no more than, other opinions expressed for and against the excellence of this bird's flesh by other correspondents. What earthly advantage is to be gained by a discussion on such a point?

We wish to apologize to our correspondent for allowing his communication to lie unpublished so long. It was mislaid, and thus overlooked.

RANGE OF THE BLACK-TAIL DEER.

SALT LAKE CITY, March, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In March number of *Scribner*, article four, the author speaks of the mule deer as having one side of the Sierras, and the blacktail the other, as his home. My observation is that the blacktail deer only is found on the Sierras, and the mule deer occupies from near the eastern foothills to the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountain range, and also is the only variety found in the Coast Range in Southern California. How it may be north toward the Oregon line I am not informed. One other matter I mention for the purpose of getting through your paper, from some of your numerous correspondents, some facts, not perhaps generally known, as to the different spicies of wild goat in this country. The large white goat is well-known to naturalists and hunters, but it is believed there is another, found at least in some parts of Arizona, smaller than the common variety, colored, and changing color, like the deer, with the horns curling around the ear and of a dark color, resembling in shape the thin curling horn of a common sheep. The writer found a small band of the above description on a steep, almost inaccessible mountain in Arizona, but was unable to get one. A miner at the same camp did kill one from the same band, and it is from seeing the skin of that the above description is made. Some of your readers can no doubt tell us all about it. No such species is named in Judge Caton's excellent work on the deer family, nor have I found this particular species of goat described elsewhere. It may not be deemed of much consequence, but some are interested possibly so much as to give a few lines to the subject if they are better off than the rest of us. "All truth is precious if not all divine." GEO. H. WYMAN.

There is some evidence to show that the true blacktail (*Cervus columbianus*) occasionally wanders into the Rocky Mountains. Mr. W. H. Reed, a trustworthy witness, has informed us that in an experience of eight years' hunting in Southern Wyoming and Utah, he has killed two or three deer which were undoubtedly blacktails. We should be glad to hear more about the goat mentioned by our correspondent. We assume, of course, that he is familiar with both the male and female of the mountain sheep, and that the animal to which he refers is different from both those and from *Aplocerus*.

THE BIRDS OF MARTINIQUE.—We have received, through the kindness of Mr. Geo. N. Lawrence, his catalogue of the birds collected in Martinique by Mr. Ober, which has been published in the Proceedings of the United States National Museum. The present paper is the result of the author's study of the collection of ninety-one specimens made in this island, and enumerates forty species either taken or seen, of which one—*Mylarchus sclateri*—is new.

Mr. Lawrence's observations on a number of the species which came to hand in this collection are very full and important. The collector's notes, in some cases quite full, add interest to an already valuable paper.

A GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Please find inclosed a head from the smallest bird I ever saw, other than a humming bird, and, to say the truth, it was very little larger than some humming birds I have seen. In color it was very much like what is known in Virginia as the cedar, or cherry bird, only it had no red about it whatever. This little bird was killed by a stone thrown by a little twelve-year-old imp of darkness in the shape of a negro, early in March. Surely this is not a common bird in this part of Virginia, or I should have observed it long since. Be so kind as to name it through FOREST AND STREAM. BIRD SHOT.

Spottsylvania, Va., May 6, 1870.

The head is that of the golden-crowned kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*), a very abundant winter visitant throughout almost the whole United States.

WHAT A TAME RABBIT EATS—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Seeing an article in your issue of the 10th, headed "Are Rabbits Carnivorous?" I wish to say that I think they are to a certain extent. My reasons for saying so are that I have a tame rabbit that has been running loose in my workshop for the last two years. It has become quite a pet with the men, taking the place of the family cat. Every day, when the men get their baskets and sit down to dinner, the rabbit is always on hand, ready for anything that may be given him, showing a decided preference for a piece of meat—beef, pork, etc., no matter what, so it is meat; and then will finish up with a piece of bread and butter, cake or pie, so that I am of the opinion that all rabbits are carnivorous to a certain extent.

69 *Tracey street, Cleveland, O., April* 15, 1876. S. B.

AN UPLAND ALLIGATOR—*Marietta, Ga., May* 17.—Following the lonely track which leads for thirty-three miles through Savannah's sand-hills and pine barrens from New Smyrna, Florida, to the St. John's River, we once came upon an alligator seven feet long, taking his siesta in the middle of the road. The colored boy who drove the wagon turned off the road, jumped down, and, for want of a better weapon, attacked the creature with his whip. Safe in its coat of mail, the alligator at first did not notice the assault; but presently a cut across the eyes waked it up, and opening its huge mouth it hissed defiance, waved its tail on high, and went for the darkey. By this time, however, the boy concluded that his horses claimed his attention, and retreated to the wagon, remarking, "Ef I had my axe along I'd have mashed his head, for true." Many alligators have I seen in Florida lakes and rivers, but never before met one on the high road. Probably the dry weather had driven the reptile from its accustomed haunts in search of water. S. C. C.

BREEDING OF WOODCOCK—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A friend, with whom I have for many years past hunted, and a better shot or more enthusiastic sportsman does not draw trigger, and myself were out on the 31st of March a year ago (our season closes April 1), when we got up, in very thick corn, six woodcock, all of which we brought to bag. Four of them were young ones, but so well grown that it was hard to tell the difference even after having them in hand. We started out after one o'clock P. M., and brought home twenty-three quail and six woodcock. We thought that a good afternoon's bag. J. C. H.

Fayetteville, N. Y., May 10.

ANIMALS RECEIVED AT CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 17.—One white-throated monkey, *Cebus hybolenecus*, presented by Dr. James S. Bailey, Albany; one Bengalese cat, *Felis bengalensis*, hab. India, placed on exhibition; one raccoon, *Procyon lotor*, presented by Mr. Paul Santert, N. Y. city; three young foxes, *Vulpes fulvus*, presented by Mr. J. P. Panchot, Wisconsin; one red squirrel, *Sciurus hudsonius*, presented by Mr. Charles McCann, N. Y. city; one canary bird, *Serinus canaria*, presented by Mr. J. W. Tucker, N. Y. city; six wild geese, *Bernicla canadensis*, bred in the Menagerie; three Toulouse geese, *Anser domesticus*, bred in the Menagerie.

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

—It was a motley throng that gathered in Gilmore's Garden last Saturday evening—the cigar makers of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. There were all kinds of contests and competitions, including an advertised award to the prettiest woman and a most grotesque race between a number of moon-eyed Chinese heathen, who did some tall running.

—The Ravenswood Lacrosse Club defeated the University Lacrosse Club of New York three games out of five at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, last Saturday. There was excellent playing on both sides.

The Kennel.

KING CHARLES AND BLENHEIM SPANIELS.

LONDON, England, May 5, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Taking an interest in all dogs, and especially in King Charles and Blenheim spaniels, and seeing you answered one of your correspondents that you that you did not know a breeder of these dogs in America, I think it would interest your readers to know that an old acquaintance of mine has bred these dogs and lived out of the proceeds for the last thirty years. His name is Joseph Garwood, of No. 3 Brownlow Mews, Henry street, Gray's Inn Road, London; and to hear Joe speak of the swells, lords, ladies and gentlemen who come to see his pets and are his customers, would surprise those who are not "doggy" in their tastes. But then all find their way into any nook and corner if a good thing is to be found—in old China, paintings, etc. But to return to the spaniels. Joe's door has a board across the front—you would fancy he had a family of young children to protect instead of dogs! As you enter the doorway and parlor you see several wooden boxes like rabbit hatches, and on being invited to let out the occupants, out rush six or eight of the handsomest stud dogs one ever saw, all frisking and playing about you.

I will describe the *elite* of the society, and first take Dandy, a beauty—such ears! He is a red King Charles, took first prize at the Alexandra Palace—last December, I think—and second at Agricultural Hall about two years ago. Prince ranks next, a black and tan; first prize Crystal Palace, 1878, and second at the Alexandra Palace. Next we must look at Prince's father, Bertie, a handsome black and tan, but never shown. For those who admire black, white and tan dogs, as seen in many old paintings, there is Charlie, a very well bred and handsome fellow. In Blenheims, a red and white dog named Young Duke is a beauty; took second prize at the Agricultural Hall.

I missed two of my favorites. They have gone the way of all flesh, and as Joe values his stud dogs at good prices, I know they had every care, but old age will creep on! Well, Iky, a splendid black and tan King Charles, the best, I think, that one could see, and old Duke, father of Young Duke, are no more! I think Joe refused £50 for Iky, but these dogs are a source of income for stud purposes alone. If any of your readers want pups I do not think they can do better than apply to Joe, or could order through you. Joe has just sent out six spaniels to Madras, and some years ago an American gentleman called on him and bought, so, somewhere or other in America, you no doubt have the descendants of his famous breed.

I hope in what I have written I have not trodden unintentionally on the toes of any exhibitors in making wrong statements about the prizes, etc. If I have, I must excuse myself by saying that I merely jotted down, over a pipe, the conversation I had with old Joe on a recent visit to his abode. I am fond of dogs, but am no dealer or exhibitor; still, for old acquaintance sake, I hope this letter will do Joe good, if your readers are intending buyers. G. W.

THE LITTLE DEARS.—The fair dames who take the little dogs around to shop have found a new thing in the spring openings. It is nothing else than a little oblong wicker dog basket, cushioned and lined with silk, and covered with half canopies. These sweet little jewel boxes are attached to the traveling-bag, or may be carried in the hand. Aristocratic dogdom is delighted.

ANTIDOTE FOR STRYCHNINE.—In Australia salad oil is commonly used as an antidote for strychnine poisoning, and is found to work very satisfactorily. A good dose—half a bottle—if administered even one or two hours after the poison has been swallowed, proves an effectual cure.

—In man the weight of the brain amounts, on the average, to one-thirtieth part of the body. In the Newfoundland dog it does not amount to one-sixtieth part; in the poodle not to one one-hundreth part, and in the bull dog to not one-three hundreth part.

GLADSTONE AND JO, JR.—*Nashville, Tenn., May* 14.—We have had uninterruptedly fine weather, which has caused all the rivers and creeks to decline and become so clear that fish will not take any kind of bait, and as there is no game in season the sportsmen all are without employment. A great deal of interest is manifested in the coming match between Mr. Bryan's Gladstone (Llewellin) and Mr. Dew's Joe Jr. (native), announced to take place in the fall. It is encouraging to see the number of gentlemen among us who are giving their attention to the breeding of dogs. I have no doubt that the entries for the Field Trials next December will astonish many by the large number of Tennessee dogs that will run.
J. D. H.

GOOD POINTER BLOOD.—The following letter apropos of late English Field Trials at Chester, appears in the last issue of *Bell's Life:*

SIR—Seeing that you do not mention Vrous's pedigree, the dam of the winner at Chester last week, knowing also that you are a stickler for gencalogy, and also that our American imitators will be pleased to hear of the fact, Snapshot having been sold some time ago across the Atlantic, I beg leave to supply it. I bred her, by Snapshot out of Juno, a very excellent black and white pointer bitch. I gave her to Major Starkie, and had a very high opinion of her powers. Nimble Ninepence, the "Rhcbe" of pointers, is dead; even Mr. Hunting, with all his skill, who was specially summoned from town to Wales, having failed to arrest the progress of severe internal abscesses. Her stock have been especially valuable, including, as they do, Sixpence, Yellow Drake, Irrepressible Drake, Gipsy Drake, Dandy Drake, the new aspirant Tick, and several other good ones given away. She was a better brood bitch than even Belle, and nicked especially well to Old Drake. Before her death she had been put to one of his best sons, my Beau, his first essay, and an unfortunate one. Yours, etc., R. J. LL. PRICE.
Boodles Club.

—John Goodrich's constant companion, in Hartford, was a fine setter dog, and the attachment between them was very strong. They went hunting for muskrats a few weeks ago, and toward night the dog returned alone. He was wet and muddy, and acted in a strangely excited manner, running to and fro, as though to attract attention. He led the way to a creek, where Goodrich's body was found. The master had fallen into the water in a fit, and the dog, after trying in vain to pull him out, had run home for assistance. The dog would eat nothing after the burial of his master, from whose hands alone he had been accustomed to receive food, and for whom his grief was apparently excessive. He died, finally, of starvation.

—The first field trial ever held in Germany took place at Hanover on the 10th of April, when several English bred dogs ran. The puppy stakes had twenty runners, and was won by a pointer, the second being a pure Laverack, called Pearl, belonging to Mr. Marais, by Tam O'Shanter out of Lerna, by Lort's Jock, and bred by Mr. G. Earl, of Banstead. This puppy, being only eight months old, has created quite a *furore* in Germany for Leveracks.—*Bell's Life.*

—Mr. L. F. Whitman's (Detroit) English setter bitch Moll (Jack-Spot) has been bred to same owner's Rattler (Rob-Roy-Pickles).

—Mr. J. H. Kraft's (New Albany, Ind.) English setter bitch Bessie Lee (Rake-Fannie) has been bred to Mr. Whitman's Rattler.

—Mr. J. Hopkins Smith's red Irish setter Meg (imp. Milo-imp. Bridget) has been bred to champion Elcho.

—The black pointer bitch Princess (Gillespie's Fan-Dilling's Ranger), winner of first at Boston and second at New York, the property of G. G. Barker, Esq., of Boston, has whelped nine puppies, sired by Strong's Pete.

—On May 14 Capt. W. H. Littleton's Pat (a new name for a bitch) whelped (so our Detroit correspondent writes) seven puppies, sired by L. F. Whitman's Rattler.

—Mr. Geo. E. Brown, of Dedham, Mass., claims the name of Glen, Jr., for his Gordon puppy by Dr. Aten's Glen out of Mr. Jos. Fisher's Border Lily.

—The imported setter bitch Rhoda, owned by Jesse Starr, Jr., of Camden, N. J., whelped, on the 12th inst., eight puppies—four dogs and four bitches—sired by Mr. Raymond's Young Laverack. Four of them will be sold.

—John E. I. Grainger, of this city, claims the name of Lady Gay for his foxterrier bitch, by Paulo out of Nettle; bred by James Lawrence, Esq., of Boston; was whelped about December 4, 1878.

—Mr. A. Elmore, of Granby, Conn., claims the name Gay for his liver and white-ticked pointer dog pup, seven months old, from Snapshot and Fanny II. Also the name of Grace for lemon and white bitch pup, same age, from Sensation and imported Juno.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN MAY.

Trout, *Salmo fontinalis.*
Salmon, *Salmo Salar.*
Grayling, *Thymnallus tricolor.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*
Shad, *Alosa.*
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo gloveri.*

FLIES IN SEASON IN MAY.

BLACK MAY, NO. 10.—Body, black; feet, black; wings, grayish hyaline

COW DUNG, NOS. 10 AND 11.—Body and feet, brownish yellow; wings, yellow gray.

GREAT DUN, NOS. 9 AND 8.—Body, purple brown; feet, gray brown; wings, dark gray hyaline; setæ, dark brown, annulated with gray.

RED SPINNER, NOS. 10 AND 9.—Body, bright claret, ribbed with gold tinsel; feet, brick color; wings, gray hyal; setæ, paleine brick color

YELLOW MAY, NO. 10.—Body and feet, pale yellow; wings, pale yellow, mottled with brown; setæ, yellow.

COACHMAN.—Body, peacock herl; feet, dark red hackle; wings, white.

KING OF THE WATER.—Same as queen of the water, with scarlet body instead of orange.

GOLD SPINNER.—Body, orange, ribbed with gold tinsel; feet, pale red hackle; wings, bright gray.

CAPTAIN.—Body, posterior half, peacock herl, anterior half, gray; white feet; red hackle; wings gray; setæ, scarlet green and wood-duck feathers mixed.

SOLDIER.—Body, crimson; feet, red hackle; wings, gray.

KINGDOM.—Body, white, ringed with green; feet, peacock herl, and red hackle; wings, gray, mottled with brown.

Black Palmer, Brown Palmer, Red Palmer and *Gray Palmer* are made respectively of the colored hackles that distinguish them.

FISH IN MARKET—RETAIL PRICES.—Bass, 18 cents; bluefish, 12½; salmon, 70; mackerel, 10; shad, per pound, 8; weafish, 12; white perch, 12; Spanish mackerel, 75; green turtle, 15; halbut, 18; haddock, 6; kingfish, 10; codfish, 6; blackfish, 10; flounders, 8; porgies, 8; sea bass, 15; eels, 18; lobsters, 8; sheepshead, 18; soft clams, 30 to 75; whitefish, 15; pickerel, 15; salmon trout, 15; brook trout, Long Island, $1; whitebait, per pound, $1; smoked halibut, 10; smoked salmon, 15; soft crabs, per doz., $1.25.

"WEAKFISH."—Now that this delicious game fish is once more running, as the season for fishing comes round, the following description and instructions from Hallock's Sportsman's Gazetteer will prove opportune:

This fish is marked by gorgeous spots upon a ground of blue and silver, and by red and yellowfins, which are characteristic of the fresh water trout, and have undoubtedly given to it the name of "trout" in some sections. Ordinarily it is caught by hand-lines fished from a boat. These weakfish come in with the tide in immense shoals, following the small fry upon which they and their congeners feed, and are caught by the boat-load at half-flood within a few feet of the surface. Bait with a shrimp or shedder, and keep the line constantly in motion, and half the time you will "jig" them in the belly, tail or side, as the finny mass moves over the hook. Down at the "Narrows" of New York Bay, near Fort Richmond is a favorite place. In New Haven harbor, and other harbors of the Sound, and especially in the vicinity of Montauk Point, Long Island, they are taken in great numbers. However, no one but market-fishermen and novices take weakfish in this way. Anglers prefer to fish with rods and diner tackle in deeper water along the edges of channels and tide-races, where the rock or shifting sands form shelves and ledges to which the small fry gather for safety, and where bits of organic matter are drifted by the tide and deposited. A light bluefish squid kept just clear of the bottom is used. Here the weakfish run singly and much larger in size—four times the weight of those "schooling"—coming along under the still water of the ledges where their prey is huddled, and gulping down large masses at a mouthful. These big fellows are designated as "tide-runners." They weigh about four pounds, and pull well in a five-knot current.

But there is another mode, still, of taking weakfish, of which, verily, many an old fisherman wotteth not. Attention, all! Take a "cat-rigged" boat, a craft with a mainsail only and mast stepped well forward, one that works quickly, for quick work is required, and go to Fire Island Inlet at half ebb. At half ebb, or when the tide is running out like a mill-tail, is the only time to take them. Should you attempt the experiment on the flood, you would lose your boat and your life. Let there be a stiff quartering breeze, and now with a steady helm and a good rap full, bear right down on the beach, mounting the crest of the waves that in ten seconds more will break into shivers on the sand. Keep a quick eye, a steady nerve, and a ready hand. You will take the edge of the swift current where it pours out of the inlet. Fear not the mounting "combers" or the breaking foam, the tide will bear you back and keep you off the shingle. Right here at the mouth of the inlet the action of the tide is constantly washing out the sand, and as it is borne down on the current, it presently sinks by its own specific gravity, and gradually piles up until it forms a little ledge a foot high or more, just as the driving snow in winter is borne over the crest of a drift until it forms a counter-scarp, with an apron hanging over the abrupt and perpendicular verge. Right under the edge of this ledge the small fry congregate, and the "tide-runners" forage for food. Here throw your "squid." Just now is the critical instant. In two seconds you will either be pounding on the beach or surging down on the impetuous current of the strong ebb tide. The breeze is blowing fresh. Up mounts your boat on the glassy billow, whose crest is foaming just two rods in front. A false move now is ruinous. Ready about, hard down your helm! *Now!* while she shakes, toss in your "squid" into the deep green brine. There, you have him. Keep her away and haul in lively. Hurrah! a four-pounder. Lift him over the rail easy; belay your sheet there—steady! Whish! away we go, with wind and tide fair, and a seven-knot current, and in a jiffy are swept many rods off from the land, and ready to repeat the manœuvre again. Clear away your line, come about, and charge up to the beach once more. What can be more exciting? Here we have all the attractions and excitement of yachting and fishing combined, with every sense on the alert, and every nerve tautened to fullest tension. Who will dare turn up his nose in contempt of weakfishing?

The weakfish is also taken with squid in the surf at Montauk, Newport and elsewhere, and affords the most exciting sport—the angler often standing waist deep in the breakers, throwing his squid to incredible distances by practice, and dragging the fish by main strength to *terra firma* when he has struck. The best season for angling is from the middle of June until the first of September.

SPRING TIME BY THE BLUE RIDGE TROUT STREAMS.

APRIL, when she is kind, has many charms for us Southern trout fishers. We sally forth with new life and full of high hopes for the coming season, and plans, alas! too often not to be realized. The burning suns of June have faded from our recollection, and as we wet our lines in the swirling streams and well-filled pools, we are too apt to forget the miserable trickle that so many of our favorite spots will be reduced to ere the summer days have ceased to lengthen.

The large fish, too, are now on the feed, and the audacious minnow has not yet begun to play havoc with our bait (for I am sorry to add that the nobler art is denied one on the brooks in this immediate neighborhood, so small and encumbered with brush are they). We can now move boldly forward, regardless of the still slumbering "moccasin," and lastly we are not forced to discuss our breakfasts at unchristian hours, and race in the morning sun.

April, however, this year has not so far been particularly gracious. Dry and cold east winds have swept over the parching lands, and the garish light of many moons has glared over red and thirsty uplands, where the feeble wheat is struggling to make itself seen. The mountains stand out bare and brown into the hard blue sky, and their rocky ridges shine through the still leafless woods. Rocks and snags raise their unwelcome heads above the surface of the streams that usually do not have the impudence to emerge till June, and the pink blush of the peach orchards alone reminds us anglers of "the April of our loves."

There are some very excellent trout rivers in parts of the "Blue Ridge," by whose waters I hope shortly to put up the long discarded fly rod. For the past few years I have been restricted to plying my art within the radius of a day's ride from home, and have been, from the nature of the streams, confined, bitterly against my inclinations, to the use of the wriggling worm. Not by any any means that I wish to decry clear water worm-fishing for trout; for I say emphatically—not as a partisan, but as an old, experienced and devoted fly fisherman—that the former requires as much experience, more patience and, in some ways, as much skill in the face of such natural obstacles as we have here, as fly-fishing for brook trout does. Pitching a long line up stream—which I hold to be the only sporting method of worm fishing—guiding the bait through the countless sunken obstructions that are waiting for it; detecting the slight waver in the line and the tremulous pluck of the biting trout, and, above all, knowing the exact moment to strike, are not learned in a day. A practiced fly fisher will soon acquire it, but a tyro will take years where trout are shy and obstacles numerous.

The obscure streams that leap down the rugged sides of what may fairly be called the grandest portion of the range, are paid the most assiduous attention to by our local genii. The trouting fraternity are, most fortunately, numerically weak; but, on the other hand, they are, without any exception, the most persistently enthusiastic of any class of anglers that in a somewhat varied experience it has been my lot to meet. About four of them fish every day during the season, taking our three streams, with a trouting length of three miles, alternately, and have done so within the memory of—I was going to quote that inevitable "oldest inhabitant," but that would be a little too strong perhaps—say twenty-five years; it would be under the mark.

Then there are some half-dozen others—mostly low country farmers, but more attentive to their business than the first-named gentry—who only put in an appearance in wet weather. On holidays the entire population of the country, black and white, turn out in force for a general onslaught on the finny race—the result in this case is usually harmless—while occasionally during the summer months merchants, doctors and lawyers from the distant towns come along in Jersey waggons, and with much tackle and more whiskey astonish the weak minds of the grim and sallow beings who commune with nature from beneath mud chinked hovels and force ragged crops out of rugged mountain sides among the clouds. Spectral looking individuals are these same unhappy beings, as bending beneath sacks of corn they plod their slow way downward to the mill, unsympathized with and uncared for, squalid and ignorant, a miserable outgrowth of the unfortunate "institution" that has left a great part of a noble country a blighted wilderness. Enough, however, of moralizing and hackneyed truisms.

The "boss" fisherman of this district is a terrible man on trout. He sends the writer a challenge every spring to fish for a new hat. I at once, however, throw up the sponge, and have never presumed to contest with him his "wormy" laurels. This worthy sportsman is by way of being a farmer, at least he has a farm and lives upon it and by it. How the cultivation of said plantation is carried on I never learnt. If I were an Ethiopian I should like to hire to that very easy going individual. If he happens to have gone up stream before you (which will certainly be the case unless you have breakfasted the night before) the water side population look as much amazed as they are capable of looking anything, that you do not at once go home, as his mere presence, his very shadow passing up the water is supposed to leave a paralyzing influence behind him on the trout.

Most of the local fishermen are what are here called "dodgers," *i. e.*, they try to keep unseen and ahead of any one they find on the creek before them, for there is a curious belief among them that it is useless fishing the same water as another even hours after him.

When, therefore, you catch sight of some shadowy form gliding through the forest behind you with a fifteen-foot sapling in his hand and half a pound of tobacco in his mouth, bear in mind that that apparition's object is to keep in front of you at all hazards, so resign yourself calmly to the situation. Make a feint of moving rapidly up stream as long as the vision may be supposed to be in sight, and then return quietly to your former position. If you, like most true anglers, indulge in the soothing weed, charge your briar and give him plenty of time to get on. He will be sure to go a long way ahead of you, and will then fish rapidly and carelessly, continually expecting to see you making a rush behind him, and in fact will generally have a bad time of it.

If you meet your friend in the course of a few days and allude to the number of fish basketed by yourself, he will promptly double and possibly even treble your bag and fairly stun you with pounders and three-quarter pounders, though they are in fact woefully scarce. This is all, however, an understood figure of speech, and serves only to amuse the initiated. The best way is to commit the "aborgine" to a statement of his own performance and then pile it on regardless to your own account.

Seriously speaking though, why are the angling fraternity on both sides of the Atlantic, and for aught I know all the world over, so gloriously inaccurate? Sober minded, sober judging men—men of unexceptional character, famous for truth, integrity, uprightness and every other virtue under the sun, seem powerless to resist the failing, and when they get to the size of a salmon or the weight of a bass as often as not lie away most jovially.

More license I think is indulged as regards weight than numbers. Naturally so, perhaps, as there is more scope for it. I have ever noticed that the brook trout seems to offer more special temptations to the unconscious romancer. A quarter of a pound one would almost suppose from listening to many sportsmen casually conversing, is the minimun size a trout can possibly exist at. Now a brook trout of a quarter of a pound is by no means to be despised, and in many famous, I might almost say historic, trouting rivers in Scotland, Wales and the West of England, your bag if it be a large one will never average 4 oz. per trout. The White Adder (the largest tributary of the Tweed) is considered one of the finest trouting streams on the border. It is open to the public and sixty fish would be a good basket, the total would weigh from ten to twelve pounds. Again, as another instance, with an apology for the digression, the passage in "Marmion" may linger in the recollection of some of my readers, where, after riding from Tantallon Castle, he

> "Looks down upon the Tyne,
> And far beneath where slow they creep
> From pool to eddy still and deep,
> Where alders moist and willows weep,
> He hears her streams repine."

This of course is not the Tyne of coal and rowing celebrity, but a modest river that waters the fertile plains of East Lothian, and falls into the Firth of Forth near the "Bass Rock." It is closely preserved and most highly estimated by anglers, while the peculiarity about it is that not only your basket averages invariably four ounces to the fish, but that a majority of the individual trout turn the scale exactly at that weight, which is a very unusual regularity all the world over for that style of fishing.

Turning again to "half-pounders," that weight will, I think, be found to do duty in numberless instances with novices and "big talkers," for fish that weigh about three ounces. A genuine half-pound brook trout will very often, if you are fishing with as fine tackle as you ought to be in a brushy place, give some trouble, and would under those circumstances most assuredly break a great many of the ignorami who verbally make light of him, while a *bona fide* pounder from a mountain brook is a noble fellow and not to be despised by all the salmon fishers that ever swung a rod.

The "merry month" will soon be with us, when the surroundings of our streams will burst forth in all their splendor. The summer breezes will ripple in our faces over billowy seas of leafy green. The calmia and the rhododendron will blaze resplendent on every side. The poplar, the chesnut and the oak will wave their leaves above our heads and throw dark shadows over the glistening waterfalls; great yellow butterflies will sail dreamily over the sunless pools, and many colored lizards scuttle over the rocks; long-legged water spiders will congregate in the back eddies, and as it to complete the picture as we find ourselves year after year treading the same well-known paths, we shall unconsciously mutter with Britain's laureate the familiar lines:

> "And here will sigh thine alder tree,
> And here thine aspen quiver,
> And here by thee will hum the bee
> For ever and for ever."

Charlemont, Va. RINGWOOD

RANGE OF THE STRIPED BASS (*Roccuslineatus*).—Our very observing correspondent at Beaufort, S. C., "S. C. C.," states that he was told of the capture of a number of these fish in March in Bull's River, with rod and reel, which ran up to 15 pounds. In April one of 20 pounds was caught in Black Creek, Florida, and was seen by his informant, a Northern gentleman, well acquainted with the species. As they are known to occur as far north as the Bay of Chalheads, their range must be greater than almost any of our coast fishes.

ABBEY & IMBRIE'S SALMON REELS.—This firm informs us that they have more orders for salmon reels than they can furnish for several weeks to come, notwithstanding the very high prices charged, viz., $25 and $30. We have added two of their latest patterns to our own collection, and hope to prove them on Canadian waters next month. One of them is of German silver, and the other of German silver and rubber combined. They are beautiful specimens of workmanship.

USEFUL TO AMATEURS AND EXPERTS.—In Mills & Son's new catalogue of fishing tackle, which of itself contains much valuable information for anglers, there is a list of outfits for trout and black bass fishing, so graduated in quality and price as to suit the purse and skill of all persons from the clumsy tyro to the veteran expert who "knows it all." This list must be of great service to non-residents of this city, as having full confidence in this long established house (successors to Bates & Co., 7 Warren st.,) they can order their outfits as advertised without any trouble to themselves or preliminary inquiry. For instance, they can furnish a 3-piece trout rod, lancewood tip, brass click reel, 25 yards braided oiled silk line, one dozen hooks on gut, one dozen flies and fly case, for the amazingly low price of $5, or a superior outfit, including all essentials save landing net, for $30. Their bass outfits are $6.75 and $16. The Leonard reels are justly celebrated, as we know from personal use of them, while the Leonard bamboo rods have a wide reputation. We handled one of these the other day which has just been built for service in English waters, where the fish are shy, and the streams exposed, and rises only reward a long reach. It was 21 feet long and weighed 3 lbs. 2½ ozs. We are glad that there are Englishmen over there brawny enough to swing it.

GOODYEAR RUBBER GOODS.—It is enough to delight the angler's eye to examine the wading pants and other waterproof goods exhibited by the Goodyear Rubber Company at their large warehouse, corner of Broadway and Broome streets. There are wading stockings of mackintosh, soft and pliable, and wholly impervious to water, which fit the feet like a glove, and over which wading shoes are to be worn. These reach to the hips. Then there are wading pants which cover one to the neck, like a Boyton swimming suit, some made with boots attached and some with stockings merely. The soles of the boots are made of a mixture of rubber and cork so as to prevent slipping on the river bottoms. The pants can be worn next to the skin if desired, or put on over an ordinary suit of clothing. Those whose limbs have stiffened in the ice-cold water of streams which they have waded in ordinary trowsers, will appreciate the comfort of these protectors from wet, cold, and rheumatism.

The assortment of other rubber clothing, such as coats, capes, ponchos, blankets, etc., which the Goodyear Company exhibits, is really astonishing to those who have never observed what an infinite variety of articles can be made from rubber. Sportsmen should use rubber more than they have done. By so doing they will not only add to their own personal comfort, but strengthen their health and lengthen their days. There never was an excursion made when rubber clothing of some sort did not come into service. Rubber blankets should always be used underneath, and over, in camping at night, if one is sleeping *al fresco* in the open air, to protect from dampness below and the dew above. They should always be spread under one sitting at a blind in a meadow, sink box, or boat.

The Goodyear Company has a down town store at the corner of Fulton and Broadway. At either place one can supply himself with a most complete outfit of all sorts of articles, and when he has gotten all together, pack them in a rubber knapsack or bag, to be had at low prices.

AN ANGLER'S FISH STORY.—Here is a little episode of an angler's life which ought to be put in *brackets*. The narrator is himself the hero of the adventure.

It seems that one day last year, while Walter M. Brackett, the noted painter of fish portraits was angling for salmon in the river Marguerite, in Canada, he was seated in one end of the boat, his paddle and gaffer in the other, and his wife amidships. Walter was trolling artistically, gently drawing in the fly preparatory to swinging for another cast, when, just as he lifted the line clear of the water, a huge salmon came lunging after it with that fierce rush which his species are apt to make when they see the long-time dallying prize suddenly lift itself from the surface and dart away. So great was the upward impetus of the fish that he leaped clear of the water and describing a graceful circumambient arc, landed in John, the guide's lap, grazing his arm with a heavy weight as he fell. After flopping awhile in the bottom of the boat he was stunned by a blow on the head and made quiet.

Then, if ever, salmo *salar* the "leaper" earned the fame of his sobriquet. It was truly a "leap in the dark," as Tom Paine described the exit from life unto death. It was worthy of immortality on canvas; and Mr. Brackett should thus apotheosize it. But it came near bringing dire disaster. Had the salmon struck Walter on the head, or knocked the paddle out of John's grip, or disordered Mrs. B.'s coiffure, or thumped the boat on the port gunwale, or slid off the stern-post on its ear, the boat would probably have been capsized in very deep water, and Walter would never have survived to paint the finest salmon picture which ever decorated an easel. At all events, the fish would have got away and escaped an ignominious death by a thump on the head.

Those pictures which we saw a fortnight ago in Mr. Brackett's studio, are studies of salmon and sea trout, and are thought to surpass his celebrated quartette series of the "Rise," "Leap," "Struggle," and "Landed," which he sold to England for $4,000 or $5,000 some five years ago, and which he afterwards duplicated by permission of the owner.

Walter talks of removing his studio from Boston to New York. The latter place being the farthest from the river Marguerite, there will be less danger of his being struck on the head by a vaulting salmon; though some sturgeon in the bay may some day take a header for him.

MAINE—*Foxcroft, May* 19.—Immediately after the ice was out of Sebec Lake Wilson stream was besieged by anglers, all anxious to get there for the first run of the wary land-locked salmon. Mr. E. W. Bailey, a noted angler of this place, retired with thirty very fine trout, the largest weighing 4lbs. Evaster generally succeeds in bringing them to the landing-net. Charley Dana, an Indian, returned from Sebec Lake on Friday. He brought back with him twenty-eight muskrats, which he shot and trapped in one night. The skins are twenty cents each. The ice in Mooschead Lake has not entirely left yet, but probably before this reaches you the lake will be quite free from ice. H.

MASSACHUSETTS—*New Bedford, May* 15.—The numbers of marine fish in our market constantly increase. The principal feature of the market this week are the salmon taken in the "fish traps," the largest yet; came from Menimpsha, Martha's Vineyard, yesterday, weighing 23 pounds. Our trout fishermen have been having fine sport, Mr. A. E. Lucas being high hook with sixteen fish, weighing 21½ lbs. CONCHA.

—The fishermen who frequent Coney Island Creek to catch the first run of striped bass have recently taken some very fine fish, ranging from half a pound to a couple of pounds.

—The fishermen of Long Island are having extraordinary luck with the menhaden just now. The factory at Deep Hole, near Sag Harbor, has received 1,935,450 fish within four days, equal to 225 barrels of oil and 200 tons of scrap. The factory has five steamers and several sailboats engaged in fishing, and the works are so arranged that two steamers can be discharged at once of about 90,000 fish an hour. At the Promised Land factory of George Tuthill, near Amagansett, 2,000,000 fish were used within a week, making 300 barrels of oil. On Wednesday sixty vessels were cruising off East Hampton, twenty of them steamers, and one steamer sent ashore the news that it has taken 900,000 fish in twelve hours.—*Eagle.*

NEW JERSEY—*Kinzey's Ashley House, Barnegat Inlet, May* 17.—No bluefish of any account up to date. Blackfish, sea bass and flounders very plenty; from 25 to 50 per boat taken daily on slack water. Sea bass run unusually large. B.

VIRGINIA—*Leesburg, May* 14.—To-morrow close season for bass begins. A good many good catches have been made of good-sized fish. Rev. Dr. Elliott, from Washington, with Mr. Murray, took 30lbs. in a few hours on Goose Creek.

FLORIDA FISHING NOTES.—*Editor Forest and Stream: April* 16—Wind southwest. Thermometer at noon, 80 deg. Fished three hours in deep channel under the bluff; got six cavalli, *Trachynotus carolinus*, from 2 to 4 pounds in weight, one of the most active and vigorous of fishes, game to the last, but not valuable as food; also four blackfish, *Centropristes atrarius*. In these waters they seldom exceed one pound in weight, but are well flavored and delicious on the table; taken in deep water on rocky bottoms; and one mangrove snapper, of 2 pounds weight.

April 19—Wind northwest. Thermometer at noon, 75 deg. Same ground as before; fished two hours this afternoon and got three cavalli of 2 pounds each, six sailor's choice or sonp, *Hamulon quadrilineatum*; one snapper of 3 pounds weight, *Serranus erythogaster*. This is a shy and wary fish, and, although numerous in these waters, few are taken with the hook compared with other species; therefore we consider a large snapper—say of 5 or 6 pounds—something of a prize; a hard fighter when hooked, and good eating. The river is now full of catfish; one species, of 1 or 2 pounds weight, much resembles the catfish of fresh water; the other, the sea cat, grows large, sometimes weighing 10 pounds, and is a handsome and active fish. Neither is eaten here.

April 21—Wind southeast. Thermometer at noon, 76 deg. Went to the Inlet and fished four hours in a shallow cove; got nine bass, from 4 to 10 pounds in weight, *Sciænops ocellatus*, called redfish on the Gulf, red drum in Virginia. This is our favorite game fish. It is abundant, grows to a large size—say 50 pounds—and is a fair fighter, like the striped bass, making long runs and affording excellent sport for the rod fisher. Got one salt water trout of 4 pounds, *Cynocion regalis*, a very handsome fish, much resembling the lake trout of the Adirondacks in form, color and marking; except for the absence of the adipose fin, one would take it for one of the salmons; is allied to the weakfish or squetege, but is better eating. Got also one cavalli of 3 pounds.

April 24—Wind southeast. Thermometer at noon, 76 deg. Crossed the Inlet into the Hillsboro River, and fished at Massacre Bluff; got a few whiting and pigfish, also a ladyfish of about 2 pounds weight, *Scomberesox*, a very active creature, leaping three or four times out of the water when hooked, like a grilse, which it somewhat resembles in form and color, though not in edible quality, being bony and tasteless. After this, two or three sheepshead, which at this season often take cut mullet bait, but as it is the spawning time with them we turn them back to the water. Then I hooked three sharks, one of which, about 3 feet long, was brought to gaff; the other two, being large, took away the hooks and escaped. After this a stingray of some 50 pounds, which, after some fifteen minutes play, went off with hook and sinker. Then to the Cove, where in shallow water I got two 6lb bass.

Halifax Inlet, April 16. S. C. C.

MICHIGAN—*Detroit, May* 17.—George F. Robinson, clerk of the Superior Court, caught thirty-two bass in half a day's fishing at Sandwich, Thursday; and on the same day W. C. Colburn caught twenty-seven bass at Point Moyeaux, the resort of the "Big Eight" Sporting Club.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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To Correspondents.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Friday, May 23.—Trotting: Ambler Park; Coldwater, Mich. Base Ball: Springfield vs. Capital City, at Albany.

Saturday, May 24.—Boston Union Athletic Club Spring Meeting; Staten Island Athletic Club Spring Meeting; Harvard University Athletic Club Spring Meeting. Base Ball: Springfield vs. Capital City, at Albany; New Bedford vs. Manchester, at Manchester; Holyoke vs. Worcester, at Worcester.

Monday, May 26.—Troy Athletic Club Meeting. Base Ball: Springfield vs. Albany, at Albany; Holyoke vs. Manchester, at Manchester; Worcester vs. New Bedford, at New Bedford; Capital City vs. Utica, at Utica.

Tuesday, May 27.—Trotting: Lynchburg, Va.; Belmont Park, Phila. Troy Club Meeting, as above.

Wednesday, May 28.—Base Ball: Springfield vs. Albany, at Albany; Utica vs. Holyoke, at Holyoke. Trotting as above.

Thursday, May 29.—Trotting as above. Base Ball: Holyoke vs. Springfield, at Springfield; Worcester vs. New Bedford, at New Bedford.

COURTESIES APPRECIATED.—We owe thanks to our gracious turf contemporaries, *Spirit of the Times, Turf, Field and Farm* and *Clipper*, for their very cordial endorsement and recommendation of Hallock's "Sportsman's Gazetteer," the Fifth Edition of which appeared in May. It has now attained a bulk of 921 pages, and is daily consulted by thousands of persons who are interested in shooting, fishing, taxidermy, boating, woodcraft and the like. It has several fine maps, a glossary, and a directory to 4,000 of the principal game resorts of the United States.

BUTLER UNIVERSITY SUMMER TRAMP.—The summer excursions of the Butler University (Irvington, Ind.,) students have been very successful in years past. This season a party will go to Europe, sailing from this city for Bremen, June 21. From Bremen they will go to Cologne, then up the Rhine to Bingen, and *via* Strassburg or Heidelberg, to Heiden in Switzerland. Through Switzerland a journey of 304 miles will be undertaken on foot. A visit will be made to Venice, and after leaving Switzerland, a visit to Paris, a walk through Normandy and a visit to Oxford and London. The party will be limited to fifteen—half ladies; and the total expences, about $300. The excursion will be under the management of Prof. D. S. Jordan, well known to our readers as the author of a manual of the Vertebrates, and a recognized authority on American fishes. We can imagine no better way for young people to improve their summer vacation.

DO PICKEREL DESTROY TROUT?

AFTER our readers have finished their perusal of the very long but most interesting article with this caption in the Department of Fish Culture this week they will entertain a higher opinion of the much maligned pickerel, and a better appreciation of his game qualities, which have been systematically belittled by comparison with other more favored and popular game fish.

There is no doubt that the pickerel (applying the term generically,) is a more toothsome fish, and capable of affording more sport to the angler than the popular notion gives him credit for. It has always been fashionable in this country to disparage the pickerel, and any person who may have ventured at any time to say aught in his praise or to palliate some of his questionable traits, either has been voted an ignoramus, or silenced at once by the hue and cry of the popular voice. The boldness of our correspondent, therefore, in appearing in his defence, is something really worthy of admiration. In England the character of the pickerel as a game and food fish stands much higher. All the books on angling devote a large share to the habits of the jack, the pike, and the pickerel, and the various devices employed in their culture. Even that highest modern authority, Francis Francis, Esq., of the London *Field*, gives the pike a prominent place and a full-length portrait in his "Sporting Sketches," lately issued, while ancient writers have always extolled his sport-giving attributes and sung his praises at high festivals and royal feasts. But a pike is not a pickerel, any more than he is a muscalunge, though many intelligent anglers class the smaller pike as large pickerel, and are only able to determine the distinction between the two when the capture of an over-sized pickerel warrants them in deciding that he is a pike. Without comparing here the specific characteristics of these two species of the Esocidæ (they are fully designated in "Hallock's Sportsman's Gazetteer,") it is necessary to state that there are several varieties of pickerel, which range in size from the little pond fish, scarcely ever exceeding seven inches in length, to the big pickerel of the lakes which sometimes reach weights of five to seven pounds, though they more frequently average two and a half or three.

In discussing the relations of pickerel to trout, where both kinds of fish occupy the same water, these varieties of pickerel have to be separately considered. The most common of the lot are the little pond pickerel which thrive in the shallow warm-water mill ponds, canals, lagoons and streams of most of the Eastern and Southern States, and the larger variety so generally found in the larger lakes of the North and West that it may be almost regarded as lacustrine. Now, trout cannot live in the water inhabited by the former; so that, it matters little to the trout, so far as the first are concerned, whether pickerel destroy them or not, for they would die anyhow. Besides being warm and shallow, the ponds are usually covered with deep mud and deposits of silt in which weeds and lily pads thrive, affording lurking places for the stealthy pickerel as well as shelter for shoals of minnows, and small fry, upon which the pickerel almost wholly subsist. Trout would never deposit spawn in such places. If they did, the ova would not fructify; and if the ova hatched out, the fry would of course share the same fate with the little minnows and other fingerlings; and such as escaped would soon die naturally. A pickerel pond is no place for trout.

Sometimes diminutive trout are found in the little cool-water feeders of mill ponds, but they are soon exterminated by urchins with pin hooks as well as by venturing upon the original domain of the pickerel—not because the pickerel intrude into the clear and rapid waters of the brooks. Wherever the pickerel are known to occupy streams which were previously the domain of trout, they will be found only in those parts which are sluggish, warm, weedy, and muddy; that is, if the character of the brooks has not been changed. Generally it will be found, as in the case of the Raquette River in the Adirondacks, that the water has been set back by dams and devoided of its current.

As for the pickerel of the large clear-water lakes, with bold shores and rocky bottoms, investigation will prove that they invariably hang around the shallow bights and flats where the rushes and *yellow* lily pads grow; while if there be trout in the same water, on the other hand they will seek and occupy the cold and deeper portions where the pickerel seldom venture. Occasionally, it is true, the pickerel strike out on a sort of foraging expedition and are taken several rods away from the shoals; but the experienced angler will never troll or still-fish in the middle waters, if he wishes to fill his basket, while the pot-fisherman who puts out his set lines, always stretches them from the shore of some sequestered bay, and the fish which are taken fasten to the hooks near either shore, and hardly ever to the middle ones. In fact, there is no more danger of the pickerel going into the colder water of the trout's peculiar belonging than there is of the trout seeking the tepid lounging places where the pickerel hide. Where trout naturally spawn, pickerel never come. There is a remarkable exemplification of this in the great river Nepigon whose main channel is very deep and rocky, and its water clear and cold and filled with trout, while all its tributaries are warm and turbid, swarming with pike and muscalunge. The demarcating line is never crossed by either. As reasonably might we expect to find the angel fish of Bermuda in the Polar Sea, or walruses in the tropics.

With these views, fully matured from personal experience, we are prepared to warmly endorse the conclusions of our observant correspondent, and we hope those who have hitherto looked upon the pickerel as a "pirate" and fresh water shark' will regard him more leniently. With a growing admiration of the corruscating green and gold of his lakeside livery, will accrue an increasing relish for his delicious flesh. Eaters will praise the flavor, while they tolerate the bones. It should be remembered that fish in confinement will inevitably prey upon each other, even if fed to repletion, when they would not do so if each variety had ample room and conditions favorable to his natural life and growth. In planting fish in preserves, physical conditions should first be carefully considered before a choice is made of the kind of fish to be introduced.

POSITION IN RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE question of position in shooting on the ranges has been brought very prominently before the rifle world by the recent circular from the National Rifle Association, asking the opinions of experts on the subject. The inquiry was a restricted one, being intended only to cover the suggested modification of the rules which would give to those using military rifles the option of "any position" at ranges over 200 yards. It was, in short, the choice of back or prone position at the mid and long ranges for soldiers.

The question has drawn opinion from many quarters. From the East and West, riflemen of skill before the butts, of undoubted theoretic ability, and whose experience has been long and varied, have given their views. Capt. J. H. Burns, President of the California Rifle Association, was of opinion that the present requirement of a prone position should remain in force. J. N. Frye, the President of what is beyond doubt to-day the leading rifle organization of the country—that having its grounds at Walnut Hill—with W. H. Jackson, Captain of the present existing American team, was of opinion that a go-as-you-please policy was the best. Mr. John Johnstone, President of the Milwaukee Rifle Club, agreed to this, as did Sheldon I. Kellogg, Jr., of the Oakland (Cal.) Club. Capt. James E. Stetson, of New Haven, very sensibly remarked that the full measure of success in the present style of marksmanship had not been reached, and until this was the fact attention should be given rather to improving in our present style than in searching up new methods of endeavor. Col. Wingate offered the change, and preached vigorously for the retention of the styles of shooting as laid down in the tactics and in his manuel of practice. There were many other opinions and variations of views, some proposing partial modifications of the rules now in vogue, while others were in favor of a new departure; and the Committee of the N. R. A. may well be excused for their delay at making a report, if all these diverse treatments are to be amalgamated. Many of the writers set out with the assumed premise that the sole object of rifle practice is the raising up of a body of soldiers, and that the way to make the average citizen into a proper defender of his country by force of arms is to drill him in soldier's duty; and then at once comes a new element to the problem in determining what a soldier's duty actually may be. Very naturally the easiest opinion under these circumstances is to fall back into "any position," leaving it to the individual rifleman on the range to make the answer.

This ready mode is, after all, a postponement of the issue, which must be met, and should be disposed of in such a way that future as well as present emergencies may be overcome. It seems to us very simple, when once the standard to be gained is reached. It is not true that the object of the range is to make soldiers directly. It is rather to so familiarize the average citizen with the use of arms that when he is called upon to use them he will not be worse than useless in their manipulation. A man cannot, for instance, shoot exclusively at long range without becoming thereby a far better marksman at short range than the man who never fires a rifle. It is idle to argue whether soldiers in action do a majority of their work in ball firing from this, that or the other position. Granted that any position is the rule—and, no doubt, it is very near the fact—it is no reason why the rules of the rifle range should be thus guided by the actual practice of the battle-field. There is a vast range of general drill and preparation going to secure the broad ground-work of proficiency, upon which a satisfactory soldiery only can be fixed. A frequenter of the firing points, who has been compelled to do his work under certain severe restrictions, is not going to become any the more incapable when these restrictions are removed. Now, for the convenience of record, for the better gauging of progress, and for the assured stability which such uniformity of practice gives to any sport or pursuit, the advocates and promoters of rifle practice have agreed upon certain broad, simple rules, which are now known in all parts and under which much headway has been made. These it is now proposed to set aside in favor of greater freedom, for reason that such liberty will allow better results. The reasoning is specious, since, if mere excellence of record was aimed at, it could be got in a dozen different ways.

Were all the members, say of the New York State Guard, frequenting Creedmoor, thoroughly familiar with their weapons, then some such experiments as those hinted at might be tried; but there is yet a great deal of work to be done in bringing the men up to a fair degree of proficiency. The country as a whole has yet to receive its first lesson on this important subject, and the rules which have held thus far, and under which such excellent progress has been made, are good enough for much further use. There is danger in disturbing well fixed principles and practices, and the rifle practice as now carried on is well calculated to give to those en-

gaging in it that excellence in a general way which will enable them to make any special application of it at a moment's notice. We do a vast amount of work in our gymnasiums which seems to have little relevancy to the work of actual every-day life, yet no one would think of abolishing these useful institutions because each sort of work or practice was conducted under strict rule. There is an indirect preparation and a direct work. Rifle shooting is of this former class, and to judge it by the rules or practices of the work toward which it is tending is entirely unfair and illogical. There is much that is artificial about it. The target is an arbitrary arrangement; the rule of shoulder shooting up to 200 yards is not the practice of the battle-field, and in other ways it would be manifestly improper to make the free and easy method of men before the enemy the rule for the conduct of formal tests on the range. Be the rules as they may, they bear uniformly, and are just or unjust to all alike, and until it is shown that a rule is decidedly prejudicial, that its tendency is bad, or that it is entirely an obstruction, it is wiser and safer to keep it. The old rule of position in military shooting has not been shown as yet to be of this character.

PERSONAL.—Dr. J. FitzMathew, late H. M. 72d Regiment, an English sportsman wide and favorably known in America, has gone to Nova Scotia and Cape Breton in quest of salmon.

Col. W. E. Burr, of St. Louis, favored us with a call last week. He is a frequenter of the Lake Superior country.

The Princess Louise, who delighted the Canadian heart last winter by indulging in the wild sport of the toboggan, has added new laurels to her fame by "running the slides" of the Grand River.

We are glad to see Dr. Frank Clerk back again from Europe, where he has been for two years painting landscapes and punishing salmon. He has now laid aside his rod, sold out his river in Canada, and is devoting himself more to husbandry, as it were, in connection with his wife and fine little boy. He says salmon fishing is too fatiguing for him. He will spend the coming summer among the hills of New Hampshire sketching and trout fishing. He looks as hearty as ever.

A SCHOOL OF SILK CULTURE.—There has been established at the Permanent Industrial Exhibition in Philadelphia, a school of silk culture. The season opened last Thursday, and will be continued about eight weeks from that date. Dr. S. Chamberlain, who is an experienced and skillful silk culturist, has charge of the school, and the students will have the benefit of his long study of the subject. Silk culture is an undeveloped industry which, from its nature, it is very desirable should be cultivated. It is profitable, is especially adapted to the family, and may be engaged in by all who can raise a few mulberry trees or simply procure the leaves. When the cocoons are produced, they can either be sold or an added value put upon them by reeling the silk, or they can be used to raise eggs again for sale. The climate even as far north as Connecticut, and perhaps further north, favors this industry. Our readers may further inform themselves by personally inspecting the methods exhibited by Dr. Chamberlain, in the Philadelphia school, or by correspondence with Mr. Horace T. Smith, Permanent International Exhibition, Philadelphia, Pa.

MUSIC AND LUNATICS.—The much mal-treated expression concerning the soothing influences of music had a novel illustration in New York the other day. A portion of the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum which contained ninety of the most refractory female patients was discovered to be on fire one evening last week. With great difficulty the lunatics were guided from the building and marshalled into the large amusement hall. Here they cowered in abject terror, evincing the greatest suffering from their apprehension of danger. Suddenly one of the attendents began playing the liviest airs on the piano; the effect was instantaneous. The poor creatures forgot their fear, their countenances lighted up with mad mirth, and the whole company plunged into the giddy mazes of a most extraordinary dance. The music kept up its strains and the legs and arms flew wildly until the flames were subdued and the old quarters were made ready again for the reception of the Balamites.

CARVER EN GRAND TENUE.—We have received from England some elegant photographs of Dr. Carver in costume, as he appeared before H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham, on April 15th, 1879. One of these shows the Doctor in his velvet shooting jacket, ornate with trophies and medals, as he appears at the glass ball trap; and another in full panoply of beads and buckskin, embroidered leggings and wide spreading sombrero, in his character of vaquero, ranger, and plainsman, roping victims with his lariat, shooting arrows Indian-fashion, and hitting glass balls with a rifle from his saddle, with his horse on full jump. The English sporting papers admit that all this sort of thing is quite new to them, and altogether marvelous in its way; at the same time the feats of skill divide their attention with the remarkable weapons which he uses. The London *Field* explains that it is the Winchester Magazine rifle, with its sixteen cartridges discharging in five seconds which make these apparently incredible feats possible. This rifle does not seem to be known in England, though it has probably been heard of in Turkey and Russia; several millions having been shipped there from time to time. Dr. Carver has taken an excellent method to introduce it to notice.

SABBATH MISHAPS.—Last Sunday afternoon a party of excursionists in a tiny steam launch were capsized in Little Hell Gate, in the East River, New York, and three of them were drowned. This is one of a number of similar Sunday accidents, which some people regard as special dispensations of Providence for the punishment of Sabbath-breaking. This leads us to say that those reasoning thus should remember that persons who seek their enjoyment only on this day are of necessity little experienced in the ways of these pastimes. They do not find sufficient opportunity for perfecting themselves in the use of the oar or trimming the sail, or handling the gun or holding the ribbons. This lack of skill gives opportunity for frequent mishaps, and the wonder is for this reason that so few Sabbath pleasure-seekers come to grief.

TAXING ANGLERS.—In England the York Fishery Board have imposed a rod license of 2s. 6d. (62½ cents) per head for the privilege of angling in the waters of that district. This would seem a very severe exaction to us here in America; but how much more so the license of 10s. ($2.50) which is demanded in the Teign, the Dart, the Taw, the Torridge, and the Tamar Fishery Districts! As all of these districts adjoin, the imposition amounts to a tax of $10 upon persons wishing to angle over an area of a comparatively few miles. Of course many protests are raised, and much remonstrance against a system of class legislation which in effect gives only those who can afford it a monopoly of the sport. The pretext, of course, is to preserve the fish and secure better fishing; but most persons would prefer a total prohibition of all fishing whatever rather than a discrimination which becomes prohibitive as respects poor men. It is one of the inevitable results, however, of civilization and crowding settlements. It is exemplified on our own Long Island, where a tax of 50c. to $1 per pound on all trout taken amounts to a burden really more onerous than some of the exactions of the English rod license system. Little complaint is heard so long as free streams in the wilderness are comparatively accessible; but as population becomes more dense, the trout will disappear unless preserved; and those persons who may then pay to preserve and propagate the trout, will in turn ask pay from those who propose to catch them. There will be no more free fishing.

It is just so, to a measurable extent, with our game. When our country was a wilderness, and the game creatures were really "*feræ naturæ*," men had common rights to kill and capture; but when the increase of settlements came to divide the territory, and subdivide it again and again into large and small farms, the owners of those tracts and parcels acquired rights upon which outsiders could not intrude. This is the secret of the continual wrangle between the resident farmer and the nomadic sportsman, and the cause of trespass notices. A visible trespass notice implies game within the forbidden inclosure; the owner of the land is presumably the protector of the game on his own territory, and either he must exercise his rights respecting trespass, or the law must intervene and put a tax on guns, just as it has done in England on both rods and guns.

—The Dartmouth College boys have figured in the newspapers as rebelling against the Faculty. Of course the rebellion was settled as it invariably is, by the students coming to terms and apologizing. When will American college students learn the folly of attempting to defy the authority of their professors? In the Dartmouth trouble some young heathens revived the old barbarism of the water-treatment, and held their comrades under the pump nozzle. The injured men threaten to go to law for redress. That is what they should do. Put the odium of a criminal offense upon what is a criminal offense.

GAME PROTECTION.

—We wonder that Michigan permits fishing for black bass during the month of May. It is just as proper to fish for trout in October.

MIGRATORY QUAIL.—The quail imported by the Lakeville (Conn.) Club last year have returned from their winter migration.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The first conviction under the new Massachusetts game law was a case in Wakefield, one John McJague being convicted of killing and having in possession a partridge contrary to law, and fined $25 and costs, amounting in all to $30.80. It was a pretty dear partridge. The Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, who were the prosecution in this case, mean to make it expensive work to kill birds out of season.

A BAD LAW AND A CORRUPT LAW-MAKER.—If the facts as related below by a Seneca Falls correspondent are without palliating circumstances, the condition of things as pictured is not creditable to the Senatorial District concerned. Politicians are unhappily nowadays not severely scrupulous as to the ways and means employed to seat themselves in the State or National Capitol, and there is consequently no cause for surprise in the fact that a prospective law-maker should "make his calling and election sure" by deferring to the demands of greedy and unscrupulous fish-mongers. Possibly the communities which sanction and encourage the capture of gravid fish may not realize what the certain result of such destruction must be; but the game protecting clubs mentioned by the writer should certainly possess sufficient gumption to understand the case and enough spunk to remedy the abuse. Our correspondent writes:

"The north end of Cayuga Lake, two miles from Seneca Falls, is (from the configuration of the lakes and the shoalness of the water) the breeding-ground of the entire lake. This Senatorial District is, politically, a close one. An ex-Senator secured his election by pledging himself to a clique of pot-fishermen that he would cause the passage of a law repealing all State enactments relative to fishing for a space of four miles from the north end of Cayuga Lake. As a result, this portion of the beautiful body of water is, except when winter prevents, almost festooned with fykes and other implements of fish butchery, which rapidly deplete the finny tribe and render fair fishing worthless. As an example, I met one of these piscatorial pirates to-day with over fifty fine black bass, ranging from two to four pounds each, gravid with spawn, which exuded from them at every jolt of his wagon. He coolly informed me that "about one hundred men were netting them," that they had "the right kind of Assemblymen and law here," and that "they could 'torpedo' them if they wanted to." This sort of thing has been going on openly since the ice was out of the lake, and has been the practice for years past. There is no attempt at concealment, and the fish are openly shipped off by express to distant points, and are daily peddled around in this place, Waterloo, Geneva and surrounding villages, all in different counties from where the fish were trapped. There are two flourishing "Sportsmen's Clubs," but I cannot, after diligent inquiry, find that there has been an arrest for infraction of game or fish laws in five years.

There is no similar local exemption in any other section of the State, that I can ascertain, and it certainly seems that even if such an ill-begotten edict must encumber our statute book, yet the right should not extend to selling the fish all over different counties in this part of the State with impunity, and virtually reduce the fishing laws to a farce—more especially when such strenuous efforts are being made at Syracuse, Rochester and elsewhere to restock the lakes and streams and to punish all violations."

SUPERVISORS AND GAME LAWS.—*Bath, N. Y., May* 10.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A short time since we stocked the river running through this place with black bass, and as we wished to protect them until they have time to propagate, we petitioned our Assemblyman to have an act passed to prohibit fishing for two years, and he informed us that it would be difficult to get such an act passed as the Supervisors were delegated the power to pass such. I wish to ask if the resolutions, etc., of the Supervisors to such an effect would be perfectly legal and binding. I had heretofore supposed, of course, they were, until two young attorneys, who take delight in fighting any and every measure we take to protect both game and fish, said that they will undertake to clear any one who breaks said law, and that it has been done.

E. N. H.

We are at a loss to account for the widely prevalent misconception regarding the authority of Supervisors to alter or amend existing game laws. The clause in the Game Bill defining this authority reads: "It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervisors of any county to make regulations touching other birds, fish or game than those mentioned in this act, and such ordinance shall be published, etc.," and we have before insisted that this is such plain English that it cannot be rewritten in a more unmistakable form. Authority to legislate respecting *other birds, game or fish than those mentioned in the act*, surely cannot by any legal contortion be construed into authority to make laws regarding what *are mentioned in the act*. Here, for instance, in the case now propounded, black bass are included in the State law; the Supervisors of no county therefore have any authority to fix other close or open seasons for these fish than those assigned by the legislators at Albany. The question is not whether the newly planted fish should be protected or not; the question is of the proper persons to secure the protection. The Assemblyman by consulting his handbook will see that he is mistaken in supposing this is not his business, and having convinced him of his mistake our Bath correspondent will doubtless thereby induce him to work for the needed legislation. Our young legal friends, we may remark, are correct in their decision; but the spirit of hostility to game protection not only displays their lack of public spirit, but is discreditable to the profession. There are never lacking such legal sticklers for the letter of the law who bring to the defense of poachers and pirates the quips and quibbles of the statute; and it is by such defense that the illegal pot-hunter is encouraged to pursue his calling. And on the contrary, the most efficient friends of game protection and the most intelligent laborers in the cause are found in the legal profession.

The Rifle.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Walnut Hill.*—The two days spent in rifle work at the range by the Massachusetts Rifle Association members were both marked by very good work. Wednesday the 14th was long range day. The light was good, and the wind, marking from "8 to 9 o'clock," quite manageable until the men had moved back to 1,000 yards, when it exhibited an uncontrollable disposition. Several of the marksmen made excellent range scores. Following is the result:

W H Jackson.

800	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—72
900	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5—70
1,000	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—69—211

J S Sumner.

800	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—72
900	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—70
1,000	5	3	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	3—5—67—209

Wm Gerrish.

800	5	5	3	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—74
900	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—69
1,000	4	4	4	5	5	5	3	5	3	3	5	5	5—5—65—208

J F Brown.

800	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—73
900	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5—70
1,000	5	4	5	5	2	3	4	5	4	4	5	2—5	4 4—62—205

Salem Wilder.

500	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	3	5	5—69
900	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	0	5	—64
1,000	5	5	4	4	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	R	4	4	0—88—191

On Saturday the 17th the range was crowded again and one of the most charming of spring days blessed the marksmen. The wind-dial indicated 9 to 10 o'clock upon its face, light fleecy clouds obstructed the sun just enough to present a capital light and prevent any mirage from troubling the happy riflemen. At 12 o'clock the Winchester match was called with forty-seven entries, and the best scores were:

Capt W H Jackson	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—69
E F Richardson	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4—69
W Charles	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—68
E F Brooks	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—67
L L Hubbard	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—67
O M Jewell	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—66
J S Sumner	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—66
J B Osborn	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5—65
H Davis	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—64
E Whitbier	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	5	5—64
E B Soutter	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—64
E W Law	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—61
C R Gilling	2	6	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	2	5	3	4	4	5—60

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston, Mammoth Rifle Gallery.*—The regular monthly prize shoot is progressing finely, and excellent shooting has been done, many members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association practicing daily. Sergeant Geo. W. Barry, of the Slocum Light Guards of Providence, R. I., visited the gallery this last week and made a capital 38. Sergeant Barry was in the R. I. team which shot at Creedmoor last fall, and his 38 was made with an open-sight rifle. The following is the standing of the several competitors, 150 feet, possible 40:

Frank Hollis	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—33
Wm Bradford	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5—33
George Lamb	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—33
Geo W Barry	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—31
H W Eager	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4—33

BELLEVUE RANGE—*Medford, May* 14.—The second meeting in the May series took place this P. M.; distance 200 yds., open to all comers:

W Charles	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—46					
W Charles (re-entry)	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—45					
C H Russell	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5—45					
C H Russell (re-entry)	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—43					
H H D Cushing	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—44					
H S Harris	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—45					
R Sayer	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—44					
R Sawyer (re entry)	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4—43					
E Wyman	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5—43					
J H Eames	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—43					
J H Eames (re-entry)	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4—43					
C D Harrison	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—43					
C D Harrison (re-entry)	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—43					
W Gerry	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42					

A feature of this day's sport was the shooting of a telegraphic match with the Denver Rifle Club of Colorado. The challenge had been received early in the month from the Denver boys.

The conditions of this match called for ten men to shoot ten rounds at 200 yards and 500 yards, off hand at 200, and any position at 500 yards, the five best scores at both ranges to be given. Mr. Vining of the Medford Club acted as umpire for the Denver men. The weather conditions at the time of opening were capital, but for some reason the men did not shoot up to their standard; in fact, better shooting is done on all match days. At the 200 yards firing point, Captain Jackson, however, was shooting in good form and scored a capital 47 out of a possible 50. At 500 yards the riflemen experienced a shifting wind, going from 9 o'clock to 5, and becoming "fish tail" and blowing down the range; light and shadows affected elevations, keeping the men busy. All retired with 49 each out of a possible 50. Below is the scores at both ranges:

200 yards.										
Capta'n W H Jackson	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—47
L L Hubbard	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4—44
J S Sumner	5	5	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	5—44
E W Law	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—43
William Gerrish	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	5—42—220
500 yards.										
E W Law	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49
William Gerrish	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—49
H S Harris	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—49
J S Sumner	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—49
O M Jewell	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—49—245

The riflemen here are all expectancy over the spring meeting on the 21st and 22d insts. There will be 5 matches, including the Director's match. The other four are all-comers contests, being at 200 yards, any rifle, for an aggregate prize list of $205; at 200 yards military rifle with a $60 prize list at 600 yards carton with $86 in prizes, and at 900 yards, carton, with 10 prizes aggregating $101 in value. It is expected that there will be a large attendance, both of riflemen and spectators, ample arrangements having been made for their comfort and pleasure. Targets will be opened for bull's-eye practice each day at 8:30. All the competitions to continue both days. And no competitor will be allowed to enter in any match after 5:30 P. M. on either day.

The Denver Club telegraphed on a total of 464 points, giving the victory to Walnut Hill by one point.

CONNECTICUT—*Collinsville, May* 15.—Canton Rod and Gun Club, Riverside Range. Regular weekly shoot, 200 yards, off-hand, 3lbs. pull, 10 shots:

	Mass.	Creed.		Mass.	Creed.
Hull	101	46	Lanbenstein	93	42
Bidwell	98	42	Moore	91	42
Lewis	93	42	Andrews	90	42

CONNECTICUT RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—*Willowbrook.*—The three long-ranges of Willowbrook Range, Berlin, will be ready for practice shooting this week, and members of the Connecticut Rifle Association are invited to meet at the range Saturday afternoon next, for practice.

NEW YORK—*Garnerville, May* 14.—the return match between Mr. W. Broas, of the Garnerville Rifle Club, and Mr. E. J. Peck, of the Samsondale R. C., took place this afternoon on the Samsondale's range. The day was very clear and bright, but the wind blew hard and was very flawy. Mr. Broas again won, with scores as follows—15 shots, 200 yards:

W Broas	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	2—62
E J Peck	4	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	2	4	3	5	5	4	5—54

ROCKMOOR.

SEPPENFELDT RIFLE CLUB.—The weekly Score, Thursday, May 15. Reduced Creedmoor 200 yards target; possible, 50:

Fr Holtzmann	50	Th Brossard	41
A H Anderson	49	John Chambers	43
Wm Seppenfeldt	48	Chas Lang	43
Alt Keller	48	O Fitzpatrick	43
John Keenan	48	E T Mander	43
J W Adams	47	M Kern	42
H Jachne	47	O Decker	42
P Brennan	47	Chas J D Colen	38
John Maher	47	J Hoagland	37
John Rehn	46	G Magurk	36
G C Walters	45		

G. C. WALTERS, Sec'y.

—C. E. Blydenburgh, who has been East on a visit for some weeks past, left for his Colorado home on Tuesday evening last, accompanied by his brother. He will push into the mountains on an important surveying commission. Each of the young men carries a Winchester repeater, and Charley says if any Indian wants his hair he is welcome to it, but he must first take the bullets separate.

CREEDMOOR.—The Spring Meeting will be held June 3 and 4, with Capt. Chas. F. Robbins, of the 7th Regt., as Executive Officer.

—At Creedmoor, on Saturday last, the skirmisher's match was had at distances between 200 and 500 yards. F. C. Mc-Lewer won with 38 in possible 50, other scores standing: C. H. Eagle, 36; J. L. Paulding, 32; J. L. Price, 29; W. C. Reddy, 25.

NEW JERSEY—*Stockton.*—The new Stockton Range, a mile and a half west of Camden, N. J., was formally thrown open to the public on Monday, 12th inst. The first match was the "Remington Match," for a Creedmoor Remington Rifle, valued at $100, open to all comers, 200 yards, 10 shots, any rifle except muzzle-loader. The leading scores stood:

Ed Leopold	40	W H Roberts	39
C M Stimis	40	Henry Reed	37
J B Burrouzhs	39	Lieut J R Denman	35
Capt Wm Wood	39	Wm Stine, Jr	33
Lieut L H Green	39	Wm Struthers	31

The second match was the Inter-State Military, open to teams of six from the National Guard or Militia of any State, or of the Regular Army or Navy of the United States; 200 and 500 yards; 7 shots at each distance. The entries were all from N. J., the summary showing in the possible 420:

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Ninth Regt Team	159	141	300
Co A Team	142	91	233
Co C Team	139	64	203

On the second day the Stockton Range Trophy was competed for at 200, 500 and 600 yards. The leaders standing, 7 shots each range:

	200.	500.	600.	Total.
W P Wood	29	23	23	80
C M Stimis	30	24	18	72
L H Greene	28	24	16	68
T R Denman	27	16	12	55
J Price	24	11	15	50

Capt. D. Loder won the Perrine Match at 100, 200 and 500 yards, with 62 in the possible 75.

The Schuyler & Hartley Match, at 200 yards, brought out some good shooting, Sommer, of the Keystone Club, winning with 42. The scores stood:

Lewis J Sommer	42	Capt Sandenauz	37
B Tomer	42	W G Greeby	37
M M Bowers	40	A Milnette	35
J Price	40	J J Girard	35
Wm Stine, Jr	39	M H Roberts	35
D Loder	39	W Palmer	34
W George	38	E Y Stone	32
J M Burroughs	38	E H Lee	31
Wm Porter	38	J H Jones	28
Dr Dudley	38	Wm Struthers	26
M Price	37	R Kerswell	21

The contest for the life membership badge was the last shot and competed, at 200 yards, 10 shots. W. A. Ranche, President of the Pennsylvania State Rifle Association, winning with 43 points.

NEW JERSEY—*Brinton, May* 17.—Two interesting matches were shot to-day. The first of these was the second of the series of competition for the Sharps military rifles at 200 yards. Mr. W. A. Mulford, Jr., took the prize with 43 out of a possible 50 points. The competitors who came nearest to him scored as follows: F. H. Holton, 43; J. W. Martin, 42; J. M. Dart, 42; H. W. Gourley, 40; A. Hubbell, 40; F. L. Sheldon, 40; B. A. Vail, 40; L. H. Greve, 39; P. Bonnett, 38; I. T. Denman, 37; E. M. Squier, 36; G. W. Townsend, 36; A. H. Cobb, 35; C. H. Houghton, 35.

On the conclusion of the above match the "Association" match was shot; very similar conditions. In this the score ran as follows: W. M. Farrow, 46; B. A. Vail, 45; F. H. Holton, 45; F. C. Sheldon, 45; D. F. Davids, 44; C. H. Houghton, 44; J. W. Todd, 43; E. M. Squier, 43; H. Fisher, 43; J. M. Dent, 43; A. Hubbell, 43; H. W. Gourley, 41; L. H. Denman, 40; J. L. Miller, 40.

BRINTON RANGE—*May* 13.—First of a series of twelve competitions for a Ballard mid-range rifle was shot this afternoon on Brinton Range, with beautiful weather. Open to all comers; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; weapon, any breech-loading rifle; rounds, ten without cleaning; the best three scores of all competitors to be considered in the award of the prize, the highest aggregate winning. The best scores made ran as follows:

J W Todd	43	A Anderson	39
J F Hill	43	C E Overbaugh	37
J M Dart	41	C E Houghton	35
D F Davids	41	P Bonnett	32
W A Mulford	40		

Newark, May 14.—The Amateur Rifle Club here to-day scores as follows in their regular weekly shoot, off-hand:

Wm Hayes	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—47
T Felsburg	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	4—45
W P McLeod	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	6—44
G L Freche	3	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	6—44
W Hesse, Jr	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—43
J Bayer	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	5	4—43
J F Hill	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	5	6—41

STOCKTON RIFLE RANGE—*Philadelphia, May* 13.—Contest for the Stockton range medal, open to all comers, and firing from 200, 500 and 600 yards, with any military rifle; one sighting and seven scoring shots at each range. The following is the score:

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Total.
Capt Wm P Wood	29	23	23	80
E Milton Stimes	30	24	18	72
Lieut L H Greene	28	24	16	68
J R Denman	27	16	12	55
J Price	24	11	15	50
M Price	24	17	7	48
Samuel Fouracre	20	10	7	37
W Rawson	20	9	—	29
M Gillespie	11	2	6	25
H D Massimere	19	—	2	21
M H Roberts	14	3	—	17

Best possible score, 105.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans, May* 11.—The new Lilienthal cup had its first contest to-day, with beautiful weather and at 11 o'clock many competitors and spectators were gathered at Frogmoor. The conditions provide for an individual match, under military rules, with military rifles, distance 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range, with two sighting shots. Three winnings entitle the winner to possession of the prize.

The contest for this cup will be repeated on the fourth Sundays of the coming months.

	200 yards.				500 yards.				
Bercegeay	5	3	4	4	4—20	5	4	5	5	2—21—41
Selph	4	5	4	4	3—20	4	3	5	5	5—20—40
Glynn	4	4	4	4	4—20	3	5	3	3	4—18—38
Bradford	4	3	4	4	3—18	5	2	4	5	4—20—38
Mayronne	2	4	4	4	3—17	5	5	0	5	4—19—36
Arms	3	4	4	3	5—20	4	0	3	4	4—15—35
Charlton	4	4	4	2	3—17	2	5	5	4	2—18—35
Renaud	5	5	4	5	3—22	3	3	2	4	0—12—34
Weiss	4	5	4	4	4—21	0	3	2	5	2—12—33
Tim	4	5	4	3	4—20	2	3	3	0	5—13—33
Micael	3	4	4	3	3—17	0	0	2	4	2—8—25
Colron	3	3	0	4	3—13	0	0	0	0	0—0—13
Ward	3	2	2	3	0—10	0	0	0	0	0—0—10

The second contest for the Mobile cup was held under the new conditions, which require five winnings to entitle to possession. Distances, 200 and 500 yards, seven shots at each range, with military rifles:

Louisiana Field Artillery.

Name.	200.	500.	Tl.	Name.	200.	500.	Tl.
Weis	28	30	58	Guerin	27	23	50
Gerhwind	27	28	55	Durel	27	21	48
Bercegeay	24	25	53	Thompson	28	16	44
Glynn	31	20	51	Verlander	21	16	37
Grand Total							396

Continental Guards.

Pierce	27	22	54	McGaulthy	25	41	46
Gerhwind	23	23	51	Thiel	27	17	44
Rosenberg	26	23	47	Cathalongne	28	10	38
Maltby	29	20	49	True	23	10	35
Grand Total							368

Washington Artillery.

Bradford	23	23	49	Charlton	25	20	45
Dupre	26	23	49	Michel	17	17	36
Selph	29	19	48	Sporl	25	10	35
Arms	23	25	48	Henderson	25	6	31
Grand Total							341

The contest for this cup is to be repeated Sunday week, and thereafter on each succeeding second and fourth Sunday of the month.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago.*—During the prevalence of the mania for house-cleaning, the prudent man "goes a fishing." I deem this a sufficient excuse for not sending the scores of our rifle club for the last two weeks. Below find them for May 3 and 10. George H. Thomas Rifle Club—200 yards, off hand, May 3:

Tyrrell	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—45
Austin	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—45
Borcherdt	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—44
Guerney	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5—43
Hobbs	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	5	5—43
Freeman	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41

May 10:

Chenoweth	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—43
Tyrrell	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	5—43
Drury	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	4—42
Borcherdt	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—42
Goodrich	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41

LIL.

LAKE VIEW—*May* 17.—Score of the Lake View Rifle Club at practice, 200 yds.; weather clear:

H C Bradley	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—45
J E Tilt	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—43
Fred Henrotin	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—42
John Macauley	5	5	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	5—42
A Colehour	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
Wm Burns	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	2	5	4—40
E P Chatfield	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3—37
Visitors.										
L W Parke	5	4	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	2—38
Dr E W bawyer	3	4	4	2	5	3	4	4	3	4—36

The competition for the prize cup presented by Mr. J. E. Tilt, will take place on Saturday next, May 24. There are some 20 entries already, and some good scores are anticipated, as a number of the Geo. K. Thomas Post Club have entered, comprizing their best shots. BRAD.

Lake View.—The following is the score of the Lake View Rifle Club at practice May 10—200 yards, off-hand. Weather clear and warm; wind at one o'clock light:

Chas Catlin	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	—46
J A Colehour	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—43
H C Bradley	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—43
F Henrotin	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	4—41
John Macauley	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—42
John McConnell	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	4	5	4—40

BRAD.

MICHIGAN—*East Saginaw, May* 17.—The following is the score made by the East Saginaw Amateur Rifle Club at their regular weekly practice, 200 yards target reduced, possible, 50:

W J Shaw	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—46
C C Yawkey	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—45
R F Corbyn	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4—45
J H Howey	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—43
H G Hamilton	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—43
F R Osborn	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4—41

On the 24th the club will begin to shoot over their 200-yard range. J. H. H., Sec'y.

Chicago, May 17.—The following score was made by the George H. Thomas Post Rifle Club on its 200-yard range today:

Tyrrell	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—43
Austin	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—43
Freeman	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—42
Drury	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—42
Goodrich	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	4—41
Hobbs	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—41
Chenoweth	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—38

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee, May* 16.—The members of the Milwaukee Rifle Club held their first long-range shoot of the season to-day. Mr. Hill, at 900 yards, fired at the wrong target, scoring a 4 and 5, but which, under the rules, did not add to his score. Mr. Markham reached the grounds too late to shoot at the distance of 1,000 yards, and Mr. Robertson lacked shells enough to stand at the same range. An accident to the rifle of Mr. Berry also prevented him from shooting at that distance. The scores stood:

	900 yards.										1,000 yards.										
Johnston	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	—47	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	—47	—94
Trakel	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	—46	5	5	4	4	6	4	5	4	5	4	—46—92
Bangs	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	—45	5	3	4	5	2	3	4	5	5	5	4—43—88
Weiss	3	5	0	5	3	5	5	4	4	—38	5	5	4	4	5	5	6	4	5	—46—84	
Yale	3	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	—46	5	5	4	5	3	4	3	3	5	5	—42—88
Meumer	3	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	—42	3	4	0	4	5	5	4	3	3	4	—35—77
D Hill	4	5	5	3	0	3	5	0	2	5	—32	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	—46—78
Berry	4	4	2	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	—43										—43
Markham	4	0	4	0	4	5	2	3	4	5	—31	3	5	3	3	2	5	3	5	4	4—40—71
Robertson																					—31

NEVADA—*Gold Hill, May* 7.—We have several fine military companies here. I hope to be able to forward you some fine scores the coming summer when the season opens and the many annual prizes are contested for. Under the direction of Thomas Gallagher, captain of the Sarsfield team, at their target to-day, the following scores with military rifles, 200 yards, off-hand, were made:

T Gallagher	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	4—46
Gwen Byrne	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—43
W D Gibson	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	4—41
Wm S Haskins	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4—41
Amos Merritt	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4—40

Although the above is not an extraordinary score, yet before the season closes we will show some better ones. In Gold Hill we have a boy wonder in regard to shooting. He is but sixteen years of age, and a slight built little fellow. On April 30 he made the following score, military rifle, 200 yards, off-hand:

Patsy Field	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—46

Do you not consider this excellent for a boy of his age?

BELL.

—In the recent match between Denver and Milwaukee Denver was ahead 9 points at 200 yards and Milwaukee ahead 8 points at 500 yards. The result being so close, the Milwaukee Club has challenged the Denver Club to a match at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

THE PLEVNA "LEAD RAIN."—*New York, May* 16.—Your "Arailia" correspondent is, I think, in error as to the so-called Peabody-Martini being a copy of the English Martini-Henry, I am almost certain that the Peabody is the earlier patent. As to the slaughter at Plevna, it is to be doubted whether much of it was due to the repeaters, which were bought for cavalry use. Each Turkish infantry man during the defense of Plevna was supplied with a box containing 500 cartridges, which he fired away as fast as possible *without* aim, literally showering lead all over the approaches to the works up to a distance of a mile, *vide*, Lt. F. V. Greene's article on the Russo-Turkish war in last month's *North American*. G. M.

PROFESSIONAL RIFLEMEN.—*Richmond, Va., May* 8.—I have received a circular from the National Rifle Association inviting correspondence on the subject of professional riflemen, and the advisability of handicapping them, also the definition of the term "professional rifleman." When in your city some months since I had a talk with Mr. Farrow on this subject, and he agreed with me that himself and Mr. Hyde were really the only professionals in New York, as we could think of no others who were paid regular salaries to shoot rifles, though I am at a loss to understand why "professionals" should be handicapped and no other, I have always thought a rifleman should have a record as well as a horse, and that a man who had made in a match say 47, should be handicapped regardless of his being a professional. We will suppose a prize put up to be shot for by those who have never made better than 42 (200 yds.), according to this arrangement the man with his 47 should be handicapped five points, a 44 man two points, and so on, in order to induce the military to take part in more of the matches. It might be well to make some allowance for the difference in the military and regular target rifles (peep and globe sights and wind gauge). I think it a bad idea to attempt to bar the few professionals, as I am sure they have done and will continue to do a great deal toward getting new men into the fraternity, establishing new clubs through the country and a great many other things, for which they deserve credit. I know that in all matches they are called upon for all sorts of information, and, as far as my observations go, give it cheerfully. As I have very little time to devote to this subject I hope some of the riflemen of your city will take hold of the plan I suggest and put it in proper shape to be sent to the N. R. A. HANDICAP.

☞ FOREST AND STREAM will be sent for six months for $2; for three months for $1. To clubs of five or more, $3 per year.

Yachting and Boating.

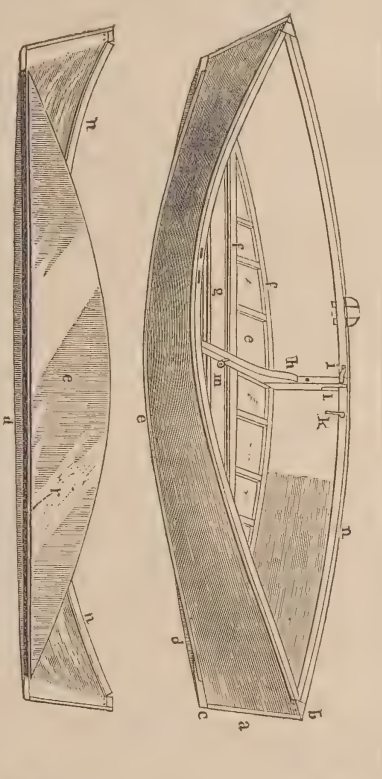
HIGH WATER FOR THE WEEK.

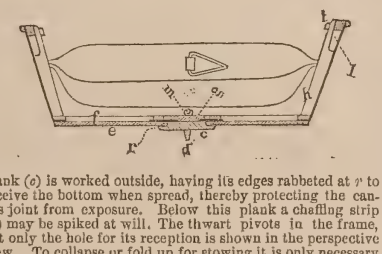
Date.	*Boston.*		*New York.*		*Charleston*	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
May 22	Morn.		9	24	8	37
May 23	0	38	10	04	8	17
May 24	1	18	10	48	10	01
May 25	2	02	11	34	10	47
May 26	2	48	Morn.		11	32
May 27	3	33	0	19	Morn.	
May 28	4	22	1	08	0	21

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—In order that the record of yacht races for 1879 may be as thorough and complete as possible, we desire to call the attention of correspondents to several points. In sending in accounts of matches sailed, be particular to state as far as possible the following: Date of race; list of entries; measurement; owners; classification; course; time allowance; prizes sailed for in each class; actual and corrected time made; winners of prizes; state of wind, tide and weather. In open matches, or union regattas, mention the clubs to which the entries belong, and make note of special prizes as distinct from regular club prizes. Omit reference to irrelevant matter. Elaborate on points of seamanship, navigation, model or rig, as the case actually calls for.

A NEW "COLLAPSABLE."

YACHTSMEN generally, and the owners of craft of moderate tonnage especially, are aware of the troubles caused by towing a dingey, or tender, astern, as well as of the positive nuisance they are when stowed upon deck during heavy weather. With so much disfavor are boats regarded that many prefer cruising without any such encumbrances, and will take their chances upon the probabilities of hailing a boat when one is wanted, or of running alongside a pier for water and provisions. At times this will leave one in a most pitiful plight, unable to leave ship just when wanted. It is needless to add that this practice of sailing without a tender is both dangerous and unsailor-like, and it is certain that any solution of the trouble will be welcomed by all who object to dragging a punt half filled with water in their wake, or to stumbling over her when stowed bottom up in the weather gangway and when gear has to be manned in a hurry. Last year a remark in these columns to the effect that a suitable collapsable boat was a *sine qua non* to a well-fitted yacht drew the attention of Messrs. Coughtry, of New York, to this missing link to the yachtsman's perfect happiness, and they set about and deliberately invented a style of boat which, we think, supplies this much-felt need in a more satisfactory manner than anything of the kind yet brought to light. With the accompanying illustrations, the working of their patented collapsable boat will be readily understood. The boat consists essentially of a light wooden bottom (*e*), secured to a hardwood frame (*f*) and a central flat keelson plank (*g*). From the latter the stems (*b*) rise at each end, being secured at their heels by light knees, and having false stems outside to protect the fastenings of the canvas. The sides are of canvas, the hardwood gunwales (*n*) being jointed or hinged to the head of the stems. The shape of the boat is maintained by one or more frames (as *h*), which hook to a swivel eye-bolt in the kelson, and are held in their place by small kleets on the gunwale at *i*, and prevented from slueing fore and aft by turning up a little metal lock (*k*). In order to stretch the canvas of the sides up taut, a cam lever (*l*) is pinned to the faying surface of the frame and hove up under the gunwale raising and keeping the latter at the required height. The bottom is divided into halves longitudinally and hinged to the keelson plank by canvas strips. The canvas is shown by the dark lines in the cross section. To protect this hinge on the bottom and to give longitudinal strength a keel





plank (*o*) is worked outside, having its edges rabbeted at *r* to receive the bottom when spread, thereby protecting the canvas joint from exposure. Below this plank a chaffing strip (*d*) may be spiked at will. The thwart pivots in the frame, but only the hole for its reception is shown in the perspective view. To collapse or fold up for stowing it is only necessary to turn the thwarts "up and down" as shown in the cut of the cross section, where the brace has also been folded to the thwart, turn down the cam levers (*b*), sue the frames fore and aft, unhook from the keelson at *m* and lift them out. The gunwales are then allowed to drop till they strike each other in the middle line of the boat and the halved bottom is next turned up on each side as shown in the cut in which the rabbet *r* has been shaded for sake of distinctness. The canvas of the sides falls into snug folds, and the frames may be shoved away in the middle. In this condition the boat is only about 4in. thick and can be stowed wherever most convenient, on the house, alongside of it, or handed below, slung overhead, strapped along the centre-board well, shoved under transome cushions or simply laid on the floor. The boat can be spread and rigged in less than a minute. Its advantages are the possession of a superior model—in fact almost any form may be given to the frames—solid bottom with no canvas to chafe and scrape in beaching, protected joints, simplicity, unsinkable parts, nothing to loose, lightness, cheapness and beauty. A bevelled or rockered bottom may be adopted if desired. We think this boat undoubtedly the best of the kind, being in many respects superior to the "Berthon" and the "McDonald" boats of England. The inventors are about making arrangements for its manufacture and will adopt such patterns as to weight, size and finish as the public demand seems to require. For yachts' dingeys the boat should meet with much favor, while its extension to other uses will develop with time. They will run mainly from 9ft. to 14ft., and from 40 to 70 lbs.

YACHTING NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO MODEL YACHT CLUB.—This club is a new institution of San Francisco, and will sail its first match in midsummer. A cutter model, 48x9in., will take part, and with the schooners and yawls will give variety enough to lead to valuable conclusions.

BEVERLY YACHT CLUB.—In addition to the matches announced, it has been decided to hold a special regatta at Nahant, June 14. An invitation will be extended to the Dorchester Y. C. to participate, but the Beverly sailing regulations will be in force. The special match of the club will be held at Cotuit, probably July 3.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.—The Commodore, S. N. Kane, Esq., has announced that the *Restless* will not be commissioned this year as he contemplates a trip abroad, and he therefore tendered his resignation as Commodore of the club. The club thereupon requested him to reconsider his decision, at the same time expressing their regret at the prospect of the loss of so valuable and efficient a flag officer. The following members have been added to the club; Messrs. R. H. Huntley, sloop *Niantic;* Frank Dexter, sloop *Egeria*, and Edmond Yard, sloop *America*.

THE ADDIE V.—This well-known sloop left this port May 6, for Boston, with her owner, Mr. Studley, and Com. P. Grant, Jr., on board. She put in at the Vineyard May 14. The *Addie* is one of the nblest sloops that hailed from the Metropolis, and her acquisition by Boston adds another fine craft to the rapidly growing fleet from "the other side of the Cape."

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.—The club will so amend its constitution as to place the election of flag officers in the hands of yacht owners only. Mr. Sam. McIlroy was elected a member of the Board of Trustees vice Mr. P. W. Ostrander, resigned; and Mr. S. L. Blood was elected to fill a vacancy on the Regatta Committee. Mr. Edmund Yard, sloop *America*, was elected a member. All yacht owners are requested to be present at the next meeting on the second Wednesday in June, as important business is to be transacted. The club's quarters are now at 371 and 373 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

PAVONIA YACHT CLUB.—The following officers have been elected for the year: Com., J. G. Northrup; Vice-Com., William Taylor; Rear-Com., Charles Wild; President, A. L. Kreymeyer; Secretary, A. W. Murray; Treasurer, H. Holmes; Sailing Master, D. Murphy; Measurer, W. Murphy; Steward, James Dainty. A committee is to confer with the Jersey City Yacht Club to arrange a union regatta for some date in July next.

BALTIMORE REGATTA.—The Baltimore Yacht Club will hold a regatta June 1. Course, from Point Breeze to White Rocks and return. Prizes, $25, $20, $15 and a silver pitcher. Com. J. Laake has charge of the matter.

BLOCK ISLAND BREAKWATER.—After nine years of work the breakwater at Block Island has been completed. Cost, $885,000.

A NEW STEAM YACHT.—The steam yacht which D. J. Lawlor has been building for Com. Frank H. Peabody, of Boston, is 54ft. long, 10ft. beam and 5ft. hold; white oak timbers and yellow pine plank, copper fastened; engine of the double inverted type; cylinders, 7in. diam.; vertical steel boiler, 6ft. 8in. high, 4ft. diam., with 126 two-inch tubes; pressure, about 150lbs.; propeller, 42in. diam. She will receive full schooner rig. Tanks hold 400 gal. water, and her bunker capacity is large, as she is intended for distant cruising.

BAY OF QUINTE YACHT CLUB.—At the annual meeting, held in Belleville, Ont., May 8, the following officers were elected: Com., D. B. Robertson, *Dauntless;* Vice-Com., W. H. Campbell, *Katie Gray;* Capt., R. M. Roy, *Gracie;* Sec'y, R. S. Bell, *Katie Gray;* Treas., Morgan Jellett, *Dauntless;* and Measurer, S. T. Greene, *Zephyr*. Executive Com.: Jas. Clarke, Chairman; A. Robertson, Mayor; D. Pitceathly, Jas. H. Starling, Thos. Kelso, W. M. Pike, R. J. Bell, A. M. Foster and Prof. Dawson. Regatta Com.: Morgan Jellett, Chairman; Hon. G. Sherwood, A. Robertson (Mayor), Thos. Kelso, S. S. Lazier, A. E. Dennison, E. Force, J. H. Starling, D. Pitceathly and C. W. Bell. The whole board of officers were re-elected from last year. The club numbers 65 members and has 16 yachts on its books, as follows, the numbers annexed being their respective tonnage: *Dauntless*, 24; *Madcap*, 16; *Gracie, Katie Gray, Kathleen, Enid, Sylvia, Surprise, Emma*, 10; *Zephyr, Merlin*, 7; *Alice Craig, Wideawake, Mabel*, 5; *Minnie A.*, 4½; *Amorette*, 3. The *Emma* and *Merlin* hail from Kingston and the *Surprise* from Trenton; the rest all from Belleville. This club has taken the lead of all others on the lakes, the Royal Canadian of Toronto being an excessively sleepy affair and unknown outside of its home port; and the organizations on the American shore are still in their infancy. Mr. Cole, of Ottawa, has offered a fine club design to be sailed for by second and third class yachts, and it is proposed to organize systematic cruising in squadron this year. The commodore will present at the annual regatta in September a cup to the first second-class yacht home, and the treasurer offers a prize to the second one home. The commodore also offers a piece of plate to the winner in the second class in the June matches. The first regular regatta was fixed for June 13, over the usual course, on Big Bay. As Mr. F. C. Sumichrast, of Halifax, proposes hoisting the Bay of Quinte burgee at the masthead of *Mystery* this summer, the club presented him with the club colors for that purpose.

MONTREAL YACHT CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Montreal Yacht Club was held in Longueil, May 9. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand, and also that the sum required for the building of a club house had been subscribed, and the work would be proceeded with immediately. The new officers are: Com., Dr. Brewster, re-elected; Vice-Com., Angus McIntosh, re-elected; Sec., A. A. Tracy; Treas., Henry McIntosh; Meas., R. McGregor, re-elected; Committee, Messrs. Roy, J. Lesperance and D. Lewis. With the above officers there is no doubt but that the season of 1879 will be the best yet, with a large increase in the number of yachts and members. There will be several squadron cruises held during the year.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB.—The Lighthouse Board has replied to the committee of the Eastern Yacht Club that its suggestions concerning the better distinguishing of buoys by night will be entertained.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.—The annual cruise will commence July 26. Rendezvous at Whitestone, L. I. The regular annual regatta has been fixed for Saturday, June 7, and entries should be made at an early date. Prizes will be on exhibition one week before the race.

PACIFIC YACHT BUILDING.—The new schooner which White & Farnham are building at San Francisco is about planked up. She is 62ft. on deck, 56ft. waterline, 18ft. 8in. beam, and 4ft. 3in. hold.

TRUE TO LIFE.—Mr. A. Carey Smith, marine artist, has on his easel at the Studio Building a very handsome oil painting of the *Comet* under full sail. The point of view chosen shows the schooner nearly broadside on, and the likeness of the craft is life-like. The sea, sky and distance have an air so true to nature that one can well fancy himself aboard her decks taking the drift as it flies aft from her fore-chains. As anatomy is necessary to the figure artist, so is a knowledge of model and naval design an absolute requisite to the marine painter, and few possess greater or more varied proficiency in this direction that Mr. Smith. Hardly a celebrated yacht in American waters but whose beauty and grace of outline has been transferred to canvas by the skilled hand and unerring eye of this artist, who takes rank as one of America's foremost marine painters. No sooner is one task completed than another canvas is stretched to meet the demand upon his talent, and what with the designing of yachts and orders for paintings far ahead of the capacity of one man's brush, Mr. Smith finds few moments to spare; but these he devotes among his many friends to the discussion of that all-absorbing theme—naval architecture—a field in which he has rendered as prominent services as in the guiding of the brush and the harmonizing of forms and colors upon the mimic scenes of yachting life.

COHILL-BARR MATCH.—This match, sailed on the Delaware, May 12, course 40 miles, resulted in a tedious drift, owing to light airs and calms. The *Barr* crossed the line two minutes ahead.

THE MURIEL.—This cutter is to receive a larger rig upon her return from Chesapeake waters. It is to be a big one, and will bring out what speed she possesses.

THE NORNA.—Mr. Contoit's beautiful schooner has been on the screw-docks for a cleaning and painting last week, preparatory to some extended cruising. Very favorable accounts of her performances reach us.

YACHTSMAN AND COASTERS' GUIDE.—The second edition of Capt. Pratt's valuable little work on coast navigation from Cape Hatteras to St. John's, N, B., has been received. The first edition sold "like hot cakes," and the many useful and succinct additions made to the new edition will insure to it an equal amount of popular favor. The volume gives the courses and distances with relative bearings of the light-houses and ships along the coast, with sailing directions for 75 harbors and ports; a list of buoys, beacons, etc., of the Sound, especially for the use of yachtsmen; the Hudson River, some receipts and seaman's proverbs, and much other matter of interest to all who go down to the sea in ships. It is a short compendium of the more elaborate and expensive works of similar character issued by the U. S. Coast Survey. Printed in clear type and bound in waterproof cover. To be had of Capt. Wm. A. Pratt, of Deep River, Conn.

EMMA D. vs. UNKNOWN.—A match was sailed May 19 between these two 20ft. cat-boats, over the Harlem course. Sail five times over, distance 22 miles; stakes, $100 a boat and set of colors. Wind light from SE., but freshening; tide, flood. Won after a close match by *Emma D.* (John McDuff) in 2h. 28m. 51s.; *Unknown* (Albert Simms), 2h. 33m. 5s. McManus had the helm of the latter and Jac. Varian tooled the former. Both yachts belong to the Empire Yacht Club.

THE PHANTOM.—This fast schooner, 133 tons, has been sold to Mr. Honey, of Boston.

NEW CRUISING SCHOONER.—At Loring's yard, East Boston, there has been built for Mr. John M. Ward a cruising schooner on a pilot-boat model. Length, 53ft. 6in., 47ft. Keel, 16ft. beam, depth of hold, 5ft. 6in.; masts, 52 and 50ft; maintopmast, 15ft.; bowsprit from knightheads, 16ft.; bulwarks, 12in. high; cabin trunk, 23ft. long; cockpit, 8 and 9ft., and 16in. deep; main cabin, 13x8ft., with 6ft. 2in. clear; head-room under house; one stateroom, pantry, galley, etc., and 12ft. forecastle. She was built by Capt. Lincoln Simpson; joinerwork, by James McIntyre; rigger, Francis Lord; sail-maker, George W. Roberts, and iron work by Fitz & Joy.

JOHNSON-RILEY RACE.—Articles have been signed for a single scull race between Frenchy Johnson and James H. Riley for $500 a side, over the Ensenore course at Owasco, mile and a half and return. To take place May 15.

THE DAUNTLESS.—This schooner, long the property of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, has been sold to Mr. R. Waller, and a movement is on foot to have him elected Commodore of the New York Y. C.

THE PALMER.—This schooner will not be changed to a keel, as at first intended, but will only receive an overhauling preparatory to her cruise on the lakes.

A NEW SLOOP.—Mr. Henry Steers is building at Greenpoint a 30ft. yacht for his own use. She is distinguished as being built exceedingly strong and of picked stuff. Report says she is to be cat-rigged, but we hope not.

SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB.—The annual regatta of this club takes place May 26. The club has the remarkable number of 450 members, with $3,232 in the treasury. Times must be good in the Pelican State.

THE YAWL'S SUPERIORITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In your issue of April 24 your correspondent "Lubber" seems to have been greatly troubled with that double reef in his sloop's mainsail, and no wonder Of all the nautical nuisances in a blow that of reefing a sloop's mainsail is the very meanest, and "Lubber" may console himself with the fact that many a blue-water sailor has been almost equally nonplussed; not so much from the want of knowledge as to how the reef should be put in as at the possibility of putting it in at all, without imminent danger to the boat and the crew. To put a reef into a sloop's mainsail it is almost necessary to let go the jib halliard and partly haul it down, to prevent the boat from "paying off" into the trough of the sea, and thus endangering her spars, or something worse. At the very best it is an awkward, uncomfortable and unsatisfactory job, and, if on a race, the time lost is a most serious item. Your recommendation to change her rig into a yawl is the true solution of the difficulty, for difficulty and danger will always be an incident of a sloop rig in heavy weather. On the other hand, a yawl rig is the most delightful in all weathers. There is no other rig for a yacht within fifty to sixty feet over all that can, for a moment, compare with it, either in speed, facility in handling, or safety in any wind and sea. I refer more particularly to the style of yawl in use here, as, in my estimation, the English yawl rig does not so well answer the requirements of a centre-board boat as does our 'Frisco rig. The difference is not so much in the general principle as in the details and handiness. The English yawl is a cutter, with a short mainboom and "jigger" mast, and small jigger sail aft; a ring traveler for the jib in the bowsprit and a forestaysail to the knight-heads. This brings the mainmast much further aft than in our rig, and to that extent reduces the size of the mainsail and the power and speed of the boat by dividing the canvas that we carry in one good size mainsail, between the mainsail and forestaysail of the English rig.

The advantages of our rig over the English yawl are, more speed, greater celerity and ease in handling, and more cabin room in a centre-board boat, even of the same beam, owing to the centreboard being placed further forward. Indeed you could scarcely design a well-balanced English yawl rig on one of our centre-board boats; but our 'Frisco rig is just the thing for changing a centre-board sloop to the best rig out. If well considered by a good designer (a man may know how to sail a yawl well and yet know next to nothing of how best to change and balance her rig,) the change is sure to give satisfaction. The *Startled Fawn*, *Emerald and Sappho*, all sloops from thirty-seven to forty-one feet on water line, have been changed to yawls, as described, and handle and sail better than before. No owner would change back. The material points in our yawls are, the single jib as in a sloop, the large mainsail, all "inboard," and the large driver, or jigger, as compared with the affair of the English rig.

The advantages we claim for our rig are all well proven in the above boats and also in the *Frolic*, Com. Harrison's yawl, forty-three feet on the water line, and in several smaller boats, *Ariel*, *Mist*, *Enid* and others. We find in practice in our rough water in the bay that when we have occasion to shorten sail the best way is to lower the mainsail (the peak only, if in a squall) and reef; a double reef is a rare thing. The boom is all inboard and the reef can be put in at your leisure. If short handed you can haul your jib and driver sheets to windward, put the helm down and leave her lying-to, like a duck, her sails perfectly balanced, and reef at your ease, or leave the sail in the brails and jog on under easy canvas (the driver and jib).

Com. Harrison in the *Frolic*, in taking out parties—and he is very generous in this way—frequently sets driver and jib alone, if blowing at all fresh, and the boat moves along at a five or six mile rate as steady as a church; indeed, she could stand a strong gale under this sail, and the steadiness and ease of the boat under this sail is remarkable. Much more so than a boat would be under a single sheet of canvas in the centre of the vessel, as the two pieces of canvas at the extreme ends keep her wonderfully easy and buoyant, and she is always under instant control, either to stay or wear, as the jib or driver sheets give her quick and certain motion if required. If "Lubber" will have his thirty-four feet sloop changed into a yawl, on our 'Frisco plan, he will be a happy man, and he can handle her easily with himself and one man, or a stout boy, as "crew," FRISCO.

We do not think that any sailor will for a moment question the superior handiness of the yawl, as set forth by our correspondent above. The exact size of yacht for which this rig is best fitted depends upon circumstances. When the sloop's boom becomes of such length and weight, and the mainsail of such size, as to be difficult to manage and troublesome to handle with the crew carried, then the yawl rig will offer the best substitute. It secures greater speed than the schooner and is more economical in cost and maintenance. In short, it is a rig halfway between the sloop and schooner, possessing to a large degree the advantages of both, without the chief objections made to either. From this it is to be gathered that no fixed tonnage can be assigned as the limit to which the sloop rig should be carried, but each individual owner must be governed by the conditions under which his sailing is done and, finding the sloop no longer meeting his requirements for cruising purposes, the yawl will be his next best choice. In accord with this we find this handy rig on craft of all sizes, ranging from McGreggor's diminutive yawl *Rob Roy*, of 21ft., up to the imposing *Lufra*, of 200 tons. It is a rig that only requires to be introduced to recommend itself.

Game Bag and Gun.

MAY IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

—The new gas concentrator and foul protector, devised by Mr. Shelton as an auxiliary of the auxiliary rifle barrel, materially auxiliarates the effectiveness of the arm.

—The editor of the Tionesta (Pa.) *Forest National* has three young otters, and the family cat is suckling them with great satisfaction to all concerned. The editor dug 'em out of a hole, and carried them home in his pocket. Editors will carry anything home in their pockets.

—Mr. H. C. Squires, No. 1 Cortlandt street, has on exhibition the elegant gun presented to Mr. Charles Hallock, Editor of FOREST AND STREAM, by Dr. H. Struve, of Dresden, Saxony. The arm is of the most elaborate and costly finish, and a curiosity in its way. It is used for hunting chamois and other large game among the mountains. Connoiseurs of fine gun workmanship will be well repaid by giving it an examination.

THE SPORTSMAN'S WATCH CHAIN.—Mr. M. N. Shepard, 150 Fulton street, New York, has invented and manufactured a gold watch chain, especially adapted to the tastes of sportsmen. It consists of a gun or rifle for the bar, and glass balls, cartridges, balls and bullets for the chain proper. A cut of it will be found in our advertising columns. As a prize for shooting contests this is a peculiarly appropriate article, combining with the ornament of a badge something that is useful as well.

THE NEW SMOKE BALLS FOR TRAP-SHOOTING.—Our sympathies are decidedly with the Titusville Target Ball Company of Pennsylvania for the distress to which they have been put by the delinquency of the parties to whom they had intrusted the manufacture of their new explosive balls. Depending upon the pledges of the parties with whom they had contracted they advertised prematurely in our paper early last spring, and not having been able to fill the orders with which they have been overwhelmed, have very naturally incurred censure and reproach which they did not deserve. We have had many inquiries as to their reliability and purpose, and are now happy to be abie to publish the subjoined card in explanation of their present situation:

TITUSVILLE, Pa., May 13, 1879.

Dear Sir:—On the 7th of last February we made a contract with the "Unexcelled Fire Works Co., of New York, to manufacture our explosive balls. It was not with them an experiment, as they had made a quantity of perfect balls for us last fall. They took the contract with a thorough understanding of what they had to do. We provided them at our own expense with the machinery required. There was no embarrassment or risk as to payment, because we were prepared and offered to deposit the money in advance.

Our balls are a complete success in every way. In proof of which we enclose some copies of letters. We, and all who have seen them, are convinced they must greatly diminish the trade in glass balls. The above named company have failed to comply with our orders and have put us off from time to time with excuses by no means satisfactory. You can draw your own inference as to the cause of their delay.

We have now concluded arrangements with another house to supply us as rapidly as possible, and are about consumating arrangements with still a third firm.

We will soon be able to demonstrate to you and to the world that ours is beyond question the best and most convenient ball ever invented for the purpose.

We now have orders for an immense number. Until these are filled we cannot expect to respond to new ones with the promptitude we would wish.

Trusting you will appreciate the difficulty under which we are laboring, and indulge us with some patience, we remain, respectfully yours, C. V. BOUGHTON, Manager, Target Ball Co.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., May 1, 1879.

C. V. BOUGHTON, Manager Target Ball Co.:

Kind Sir—Yesterday our club used the sample box of your explosive balls, and all unite in saying that they are most perfect and give the best satisfaction of anything of the kind in the market.

Most respectfully, WILL H. CRUTTENDEN,
Gen. Agent for Card's Trap.

NEW JERSEY—*Barnegat Inlet, May* 14.—Bay birds of all descriptions are very plenty; scarcely an hour to-day but you could count from ten to twenty flocks; wind southward.
B.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Salem, Forsyth Co.*—The prospect for next fall and winter's quail and turkey here never was better. I am surprised that more Northern men do not find their way here. C. G. P.

VIRGINIA.—Chincoteague Island sport is reported to be "booming," as the politicians say. The marshes are swarming with birds, and gunners who are so fortunate as to visit the Island find their lines cast in pleasant places.

OREGON—*Eugene, May* 5.—The spring shooting has been as good as usual; have killed a number of mountain grouse, and also bagged a considerable number of geese. A friend killed, in a part of forenoon, ten geese, as they were on their northward journey. The pigeons have just made their appearance, and thousands are on the late-sown grain fields. Such an abundance of finer game here, that pigeons are not noticed much. J. G. S.

SHOT GUN TESTS.

MAYSVILLE, Ark., May 7, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I will venture a few remarks, not with a desire to lay down any rules, but simply to give some of your readers an experience of several years with the shotgun on small game. A charge that will be effective at long ranges is sure to be so at shorter ones; so always load for a long shot. My first hunting was done with a muzzle-loader, 13-gauge, 41-inch barrels, 11½lbs., and I yet have the first complaint to make of it, as regards killing powers, with any kind of shot larger that 8's, provided sufficient powder was used; but from later experience with shorter and lighter guns, I find just as good results can be obtained with the same charge of powder and one, or even two, sizes smaller shot, and with so much less fatigue when hunting on foot. Hence, I should generally recommend a light gun. I will confess to a slight personal leaning toward larger shot and heavy charges of powder for large game. The general tendency, I think, is to overcharge with shot. The harder a shot strikes the worse wound it will make; consequently we want heavy charges of powder to give high velocity, but stopping when the recoil becomes unpleasant. (My experience does not extend to chilled shot.) The following approximates nearly, I think, to the standard for a 12-gauge, 30-inch, 8lbs. choke-bore gun.

	Powder.	Shot.
Deer	4 drs.	12 No. 2 buck.
Turkeys	4 "	1oz. No. 2 or 3
Ducks and old grouse	4	1 to 1¼ No. 4
Partridge, Squirrel and Rabbits	3½	1oz. No. 6 or 7
Young Grouse, Quail, Woodcock, Snipe, etc.	3½	1oz. 8 to 10

For a cylinder bore or muzzle-loader from ⅛ to ¼ oz. more shot, and from ¼ to ½ dram less for very quick or strong powder. For 10-gauge ¼ dram more. E. W. SCOTT.

TEXAS, May 5, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In response to your invitation of April 24, I wish to lay some facts for your readers on the gun question. The editor of the London *Field* during the latter part of last year conducted some very exhaustive experiments upon the loading of guns, and as a final satisfactory result, obtained the following, which I transcribe literally from *Field* Nov. 18, 1878, under the head of "Shooting Notes:"

"Nov. 18, 1878.—Mr. Maleham's 12-bore, shot with 3 drs. Curtis & Harvey No. 6 powder and 1⅛ oz. chilled shot; wads

the same gauge, used with Schultz powder, as reported on Nov. 9, but slightly smaller by selection :

Left Barrel.					Right Barrel.				
No.	Pat.	10-in.	Penet.	Recoil	No.	Pat.	10-in.	Penet.	Recoil
1	187	40	1.70	75	1	224	63	2.17	74
2	195	40	1.59	74	2	225	74	1.94	74
3	222	62	1.84	75	3	202	67	2.03	76
4	171	49	1.58	76	4	178	40	1.65	76
5	201	45	1.70	76	5	236	64	1.98	72
6	210	61	1.95	74	6	188	38	1.58	75
7	175	30	1.56	75	7	203	50	1.56	75
8	226	64	1.83	75	8	209	45	1.73	75
9	215	52	1.77	75	9	225	68	1.94	75
10	195	46	1.65	77	10	218	54	2.01	75
11	202	55	1.94	75	11	207	53	1.70	76
12	191	42	1.52	76	12	210	69	2.07	75
13	199	44	1.89	76	13	....	....	....	....

Average penetration force........................ 179.16
Average pattern........................204.56
Difference in pattern........................ 33.56
Average recoil above 50lbs........................ 25.08 } 63.64
Difference in recoil........................ 5.00

Figure of merit........................115.52

In the great trial of guns in May, conducted under the auspices of the *Field*, this same gun of Mr. Maleham's shows up as follows. I give the summary only, so as not to extend this paper unduly :

"May Trial.—Same gun, with C & H. powder No. 6, 3¼ drams :

SUMMARY.

Average penetration........................ 142.56
Average pattern........................197.48
Difference in pattern........................141.48
Average recoil above 50lbs........................ 37.72 } 185.20
Difference in recoil........................ 6.00

Figure of merit........................*Minus* 42.64

Now, this extraordinary gain in the power of this gun was obtained nearly altogether from the use of the following wads. I transcribe again almost literally from *Field*, Nov. 9, embodied into a fly sheet of a little later date, giving directions for the loading of guns :

"No. 1. A thick wad of fine felt, pink on one side and grease proof black on the other, 11¼ to 11½ gauge slightly greased. No. 2. A greased felt wad, carefully cut to an 11¼-gauge, and ⅜ to ½-inch in length. No. 3. A thin card board wad, 12-gauge, so as to just fit case. No. 1 goes first over powder then No. 2 gently seated on No. 1, then No. 3 on top No. 2, then the shot, and a final No. 3 on top of shot."

In further elucidation of this result I have to remark that the gun as shown was the same, the powder the same make and grade, only a smaller quantity, the shot the same, and only the wads different; in the May trial being the usual 12 G. black grease proof and felt generally used, with cardboard over shot, whereas in Nov. 18 trial are as described above of 11¼ and 11½ gauge; the whole secret of the transaction, as the *Field* editor very fully explains, being first, in having a cartridge case of the exact length of chamber of gun; second, in having wads of such a size and combining together such a length as will, upon discharge of gun, a little more than fill the cone at the end of chamber and so prevent any possible chance of gas from powder getting in front and mixing with the shot. I regret to say that I have been unable to test this system of loading practically as I have completely failed to procure the wads specified in this country. I am told that they are not in this market and that I will have to import them. These wads were arrived at and the result gained only after every imaginable kind and size of wad had been tried ; doubtless we have not obtained the most out of our guns yet, but this seems to have been the greatest step in advance within the last six months. The size of shot as in all English trials was No. 6. MATABAN.

We shall print next week a report of the London *Field* gun trial of 1879.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 6, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM :

I have sold a number of Parker's plain twist guns, and have made targets with each of them, and notice but little difference in the shooting qualities. All shoot well. I own a 12-bore, 30 inch gun, such as they sell for $55, which shoots as well as any gun I ever saw. I loaded two shells, each with 4 drs. No. 3 Oriental powder and 1⅛ ounces No. 7 Tatham's chilled shot. My papers would only admit of 16in. circles being made on them. I shot at 35 yards, and with sight barrel put 200 pellets in the 16-in. circle, 128 in 12-in. circle, and 60 pellets in the 6-in. circle. This is the only time I ever used chilled shot. I have frequently put 40 pellets No. 7 soft shot in 6-in. circle. I used Dixon's measures in loading. Two felt wads on powder and a light one on the shot. In that way I get good penetration. JAY.

RUSHVILLE, Ill., May 6, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM :

Mr. Reese Knapp, of Browning, of this county, the best duck shooter I am acquainted with, and in my opinion as good, if not the best, in the State, uses a single-barrel muzzle-loader, No. 5 (1 inch) bore, 40 inch barrel, and 16 lbs. weight, choke bored. This gun, with proper charge, he claims is nearly certain on a single duck 75 yards if properly aimed. Charge, if ducks are flying low, 4 drs. powder and 1¼ oz. shot ; if flying high, 6 to 8 drs. powder and 1¼ to 1½ oz. shot, No. 3 or 4 St. Louis size. It will be observed that his charges of shot are not much heavier than most sportsmen use in a 10 or 12 bore, also not much more powder. Yet he says it kills much cleaner than a short, light gun, and if he does not kill a duck dead he never goes after it. His shooting is not flock-shooting, but mostly at single birds over high timber, where he can make a good bag when ordinary sized guns will not reach them. This spring he has killed about 1,200 ducks, shooting only when prices were good and the weather cold enough to ship. During the mild winter of 1877-78 he killed 3,000. One day in the spring of 1872 he killed 106 ducks, the following day 66 geese, the next 143 mallards, and the next afternoon 86 ducks and 8 geese. Other noted duck-shots who hunt on the Sangamon bottom use heavy single-barrel muzzle-loaders, among whom may be mentioned Fred. Kimble, of Peoria, Ill. While on the subject of single-barreled guns I wish to advance a theory of my own in regard to what may be a superiority of single guns over double. Double-barreled guns, especially breech-loaders, are thick at breech and light at muzzle, thus causing the barrels to incline inward, causing the right barrel to shoot to the left, and *vice versa*, and the top rib is elevated at breech, causing it to shoot high. With a single barrel these difficulties do not occur. I know that my Remington double gun shoots considerably to the right and left and above. I think a double gun should be so fitted together and the rib elevated at muzzle in such a manner that it will throw the centre of its charge where it is aimed as accurately as a rifle, and I have been surprised that gunmakers have not given it some attention. ARROW.

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

PIGEON MATCHES.

GLASS BALL CHALLENGE.—*Jersey City, May 17.—Editor Forest and Stream:* The Jersey City Heights Gun Club will shoot a friendly match (for honor and glory) at glass balls, with any regularly organized gun Club in the United States. Teams of from ten to fifteen men on each side ; twenty balls each man, thrown from three Bogardus traps, and Bogardus Rules to govern. Said match to be shot at the Jersey City Heights Gun Club Grounds, Marion, N. J., at such time as shall hereafter be decided upon. P. W. LEVERING, Sec'y.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE—*Chicago, May 17—Editor Forest and Stream:* I will shoot from twenty to twenty-five men, *bona fide* residents of the State of Illinois, against the same number of men of any other State in the United States, who must, at the date of this challenge, be *bona fide* residents of the State accepting the challenge, for twenty-five hundred dollars or more a side, the birds to go with the match, at fifty single wild birds each man, twenty-five yards rise, plunge traps, Forrester Club, of Chicago, rules to govern (1⅛ oz. shot). The acceptors of this challenge will be allowed $400 for expenses. The match to be shot in Chicago the latter part of July or first part of August, or within a reasonable length of time after acceptance of challenge. One-half the amount to be deposited in the hands of the Editor of the FOREST AND STREAM at the time the challenge is accepted, and the remaining half to be deposited the day before the match is shot. If not accepted by any State in America, it is open for acceptance by any country in the world. Notification of acceptance of challenge, accompanied by deposit, to be made to the Editor of the FOREST AND STREAM, which will be promptly covered by a similar amount by me. S. H. TURRILL.

P. S.—If the above stake is too large, any State desiring to make a match will please state how much willing to shoot for, which will receive my consideration.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Ashland, May* 17.—Ashland Gun Club ; Bogardus trap and rules, 18 yards rise :

C H Heath........1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3
A S Clark........1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1—5
J G Morrison........1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—8
L A Ham........0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
E P Warner........0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—6
S C Shepard........1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—9

Ties on nine—21 yards.

Ham........1 1 0—2 Shepard........1 0 1—2

Second tie.

Ham........0 0 w Shepard........1 1—2

M.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Somerville, May* 15.—Mystic Glass Ball Club ; Card's rotary trap, 10 balls each, 18 yards rise, Bogardus rules ; strong westerly wind :

Ellsworth........8 Clark........7
Mullay........8 Morse........6
Johnson........8 Mills........5
Folsom........8 Woodbridge........5

Messrs. Ellsworth and Mullay then shot a match of 25 balls for $25 a side, losing party to pay for balls :

Ellsworth........17 Mullay........19

L. E. J.

BROOKLYN GUN CLUB—*Cypress Hills, L. I., May* 13.—Monthly contest for double bird trophy, shot for at pairs each from H and T plunge traps, 80 yards boundary, club rules :

Barker, 18 yards........11 11 11 01 11 10 11—12
Gillett, 21 yards........00 11 11 11 11 11 11—12
Robinson, 19 yards........10 10 11 11 11 10 11—11
Durfee, 21 yards........00 11 11 11 11 10 11—11
Livingstone, 20 yards........11 11 10 01 11 11 01—11
Atkinson, 19 yards........01 10 10 11 11 11 11—11
Broadway, 21 yards........10 10 11 01 01 11 11—10
Creed, 18 yards........10 10 11 11 10 10 11—10
Shields, 21 yards........01 10 11 11 10 11 11—10
Willard, 21 yards........00 11 11 01 11 00 11— 9
Farrell, 18 yards........11 10 10 10 11 10 10— 9
Dr Steele, 19 yards........00 11 00 00 10 11 11— 7
Herrick, 21 yards........00 11 11 00 10 10 10— 7

Ties on twelve.

Barker........01 11 11 11 11—11 Gillett........11 01 11 00 w

NEW YORK GUN CLUB—*Bergen Point, N. J., May* 17.—Handicap matches of the New York Gun Club, Hurlingham rules. There was a heavy mist in the afternoon, and the smoke of the powder, settling heavily down, seriously interfered with the shooting :

Zelner, 30 yds........1 1 1 0 1—4 Templeton, 30 yds........0 1 1 1 1—4
Butler, 30 yds........1 0 0 0 0—1 Reblin, 25 yds........1 1 1 1 0—4
Lee, 28 yds........1 1 1 1 1—5 Manning, 29 yds........0 1 1 1 1—4

Zelner took second.

Sweepstakes at pigeons :

Butler, 30 yds........1 0 0 1 1—3 Templeton, 30 yds........1 1 1 0 1—4
Zelner, 30 yds........1 1 1 1 0—4 Manning, 20 yds........0 1 0 1 1—3
Lee, 29 yds........0 1 0 0 1—2 Reblin, 25 yds........1 1 0 0 1—3

In shoot off Templeton won first, Butler second.

Sweepstakes at pigeons :

Butler, 30 yds........1 1 1—3 Zelner, 30 yds........0 0 1—1
Reblin, 25 yds........1 1 1—3 Lee, 29 yds........0 0 1—1
Templeton, 30 yds........0 1 1—2 Salmon, 27 yds........0 0 1—1
Manning, 29 yds........1 0 1—2

Butler won first and Templeton second.

Glass balls, 25 yards rise :

Butler........0 1 0 1 0 2 Reblin........1 0 0 1 0—2
Zelner........1 1 1 1 1—5 Salmon........0 0 1 0 1—2
Templeton........0 1 1 1 1—4 Dexter........1 0 1 0 1—3
Lee........1 1 0 1 1—4

Templeton won second.

Sweepstakes at birds:

Zelner, 31 yds........1 1 1—3 Dexter, 29 yds........1 1 0—2
Butler, 30 yds........0 1 1—2 Dunleavy, 25 yds........0 1 1—2
Templeton, 31 yds........0 0 1—1 Warner, 25 yds........1 1 1—3
Reblin, 25 yds........0 1 1—2 Manning, 29 yds........1 1 1—3
Salmon, 27 yds........1 1 0—2 Lee, 29 yds........1 1 1—3

Manning won first money, Dunleavy and Butler divided second, and Templeton took third.

Sweepstakes at birds :

Zelner, 31 yds........1 0 0—1 Warner, 25 yds........0 1 1—2
Butler, 30 yds........1 1 1—3 Manning, 29 yds........1 1 0—2
Templeton, 31 yds........1 1 0—2 Lee, 29 yds........1 1 1—3
Reblin, 25 yds........0 0 1—1 Armstrong, 29 yds........1 1 1—3
Salmon, 27 yds........0 1 0—1 Stone, 25 yds........0 1 0—1
Dexter, 27 yds........0 1 1—2 Fox, 25 yds........1 0 1—2
Dunleavy, 25 yds........1 1 1—3

Butler first, Dunleavy second.

Sweepstakes at birds :

Zelner, 31 yds........1 1 1—3 Warner, 25 yds........0 1 1—2
Butler, 31 yds........1 1 1—3 Manning, 30 yds........1 1 0—2
Templeton, 31 yds........1 1 1—3 Lee, 29 yds........1 0 1—2
Reblin, 25 yds........1 1 1—3 Armstrong, 29 yds........0 1 1—2
Salmon, 27 yds........1 1 1—3 Stone, 25 yds........1 1 1—3
Dexter, 29 yds........1 1 1—3 Fox, 25 yds........1 0 1—2
Dunleavy, 25 yds........1 1 1—3 James, 25 yds........0 1 1—2
Walters, 28 yds........1 1 1—3

Zelner, Butler, Dexter and Templeton divided first money, and second and third moneys were divided between Armstrong and James.

The eighth and closing match was at three birds each, miss and go out, the stakes to be awarded to those killing all.

Zelner, 31 yds........1 1 1—3 Stone, 25 yds........1 0 w
Butler, 31 yds........1 1 1—3 Salmon, 27 yds........1 0 w
Templeton, 31 yds........1 1 1—3 Walters, 28 yds........0 w
Dexter, 29 yds........0 1 1—3 Reblin, 25 yds........0 w
Armstrong, 29 yds........1 1 1—3 Manning, 30 yds........0 w
James, 25 yds........1 1 1—3 Lee, 29 yds........0 w
Warren, 25 yds........1 1 0—2 Fox, 25 yds........0 w
Dunleavy, 25 yds........1 0 w

NEW YORK—*Cazenovia, May* 15.—Second shoot of Cazenovia Gun Club for $25 gold medal, at Frogmoor. Hereafter matches will occur fortnightly. This shoot was put in to make up the number to fill the bill until Nov. 1. Card's trap, Bogardus rules, 18 yards rise ; a very high wind blowing :

Morse........0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1— 9
Card........1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—10
Dean........0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1— 8
Tillotson........1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—11
Egglestone........0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1— 6
Mather........0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0— 9
Dwyer........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0— 1
Wells........0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0— 6
Webber........1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1— 7
Cruttenden........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—13
Curtiss........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0

HAMMERLESS.

EXCELSIOR GUN CLUB.—Regular monthly contest for champion badge, Brooklyn, E. D., May 13. Mr. Otto Huber, who won the badge last month was handicapped at 25 yards rise. It was an exciting contest between H. Hedeman and H. Altenbrand, and resulted in each grassing nine out of the ten birds. In shooting off the tie Mr. Altenbrand killed his three birds straight, and Mr. Hedemman missed one. The badge was thereupon handed over to Mr. Altenbrand, who has won it on one or two previous occasions.

H Altenbrand........12 E Behringer........6
H Hedeman........11 Otto Huber........7
B N Waltz........7 P McGill........7
W Kampfmuller........6

NEW YORK VS. MARYLAND—*Pimlico, May* 19.—Match at pigeons between teams of four members each from the Maryland Gun Club, of Baltimore, and the New York Gun Club ; 25 birds each ; 30 yards rise ; 12-bore guns, 1⅛ oz. shot. Won by the New Yorkers, with a score of 73 to 69 :

New York Club.

Colonel Butler........0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 9 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—19
A B Dexter........1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—14
E G Murphy........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—22
Dr Zellner........1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—18

Total........73

Maryland Gun Club.

J F Sloan........1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—21
C Gambrill........0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—12
F Tydings........1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0— 8
Donald Swan........0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1—18

Total........69

Match for Strangers' Cup, presented by Maryland Gun Club, 28 yds., 2 misses out :

E G Murphy........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
D Swan........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
C B Moore........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0— 9
Colonel Butler........0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 — 7
J F Sloan........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 — 7
A B Dexter........1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 — 7
C E Easter........1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 — 6
H Ridgeley........1 1 1 1 1 0 0 — 5
W M Orem........1 1 1 1 1 0 0 — 5
S Armstrong........1 0 1 1 1 1 0 — 5
G Gambrill........1 1 1 1 0 0 — 4
A McComas........1 1 0 1 1 0 — 4
Dr Zellner........1 1 0 0 — 2
Dr Barlow........0 1 1 0 — 2
T Tydings........1 0 0 — 1

Ties on ten.

E G Murphy........1 1 1 1—4 D Swan........1 1 1 0—3

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS GUN CLUB, *May* 7.—Second contest for a gun ; 20 balls, from three Bogardus traps ; Bogardus rules :

T H Hill, 18 yards........1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
P W Levering, 17 yards........1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
J Vangilder, 18 yards........0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—14
A C Fowler, 16 yards........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 w
J Cole, 18 yards........1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1—12
J Hadon 21 yards........0 1 1 * 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—18
W Hughes, 18 yards........1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—19
F C Thompson, 18 yards........1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—17
J B Burdett, 18 yards........1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0—14
C Leroy, 18 yards........1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—17

May 7—15 ball badge, three traps:

J Hadon, 18 yards........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—14
A C Fowler, 16 yards........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—14
Wm Hughes, 18 yards........1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—13
T H Hill, 18 yards........1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1—10
J Cole, 18 yards........0 1 1 0 w
J Vangilder, 18 yards........0 1 0 w
F W Smith, 21 yards........0 1 1 1 1 0 w
A Heritage, 18 yards........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 w
J B Burdett, 18 yards........1 1 0 0 w
P W Levering, 18 yards........1 1 1 0 0 w

Ties on fourteen won by A. C. Fowler.

May 17.—Regular contest for 10-ball badge, from three Bogardus traps, Bogardus rules :

A Heritage........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
J B Burdett........1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1— 9
J Cole........1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
P W Levering........1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
C H H Fowler........1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1— 9
Wm Hughes........1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1— 8

May 17.—For 20-ball badge ; three Bogardus traps, Bogardus rules :

A Heritage........1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
C H Fowler........0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—18
P W Levering........1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—17
J B Burdett........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—17
J Cole........1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
J Vangilder........1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—16
Wm Hughes........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—15

Ties on 18—21 yards.

A Heritage........1 1 1 1 1—5 C H Fowler........0 1 1 1 1—4

P. W. LEVERING, Sec.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Greensburg.*—Last match of the Greensburg Gun Club for silver cup :

A Kiehl........0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—20
C Ehalt........0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—22
D Shaner........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—21
S Henry........1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—20
J Butler........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—19
C Cross........0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—19
J Gessler........1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—21
H Thomas........1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—22
J Hirsch........1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—10
E W Trauger........1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—18
A Immell........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—21
R Trauger........0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—22

Ties on twenty-two.

Ehalt........1 1 0 0 1—3 Trauger........1 1 1 1 1—5
Thomas........1 1 1 1 1—5

Second tie.

Trauger........1 1 0 0 1—3 Thomas........1 1 1 1 1—5

AN OHIO CLUB.—*Youngstown, Ohio. May 12.—Editor Forest and Stream:* Ten young gentlemen of this city held a meeting last Saturday and organized as the "Buckeye Ball Breakers." A prominent young attorney of this city was elected President, but he immediately resigned; they then proceeded to elect another President, and as he did not resign, they then elected a Secretary and Treasurer. This done they then went into a committee of the whole and passed a bill appropriating $15 for current expenses. The bill having received the unanimous vote of the committee, the president thought he had better not veto it, as several members of the club are red hot Democrats and go in for lavish appropriations, no matter where the shad scales come from. The bill now being a law the treasurer was instructed to buy a barrel of glass balls and have them ready for the first monthly contest of the club. The question was then put before the committee; What make of a trap to purchase. A Greenback member from the South Side made a motion that the treasurer be instructed to buy the cheapest trap that he could find for sale; he said he was a Greenbacker and

went in for economy and retrenchment. This motion brought several Democratic members to their feet, and they proceded in no measured terms to tell the G. B. that this club is not going to be run on the narrow principles of the Greenback party. The loud noise made by the knocking of the president's gravel (an empty powder can) on the table reminded the Democrats that they were out of order, they immediately subsided. The president then announced that the Greenbacker's motion was lost. A Republican from the Fourth Ward made a motion that the committee should consult the advertising columns of the FOREST AND STREAM for information concerning traps, and this motion being carried a copy of the paper was fished out of the bottom drawer of the attorney's desk. After a thororgh examination and a general discussion of the merits and demerits of the many traps advertised therein, the committee, with the exception of the G. B., voted to buy the $10 trap as advertised, with a full hand and solid foot. The most important business of the club having been done; the Greenbacker made a motion to adjourn; the motion being seconded and carried, he started off muttering as he went, time is money, and that he was not going to waste it. All the other members remained and had a sociable time, whileing away many an hour telling of passed exploits and future expectations. BUCKEYE BOY.

LOUISVILLE GUN CLUB.—A closely contested pigeon match was shot by the Louisville (Ky.) Gun Club, May 13, for the President's Medal, a handsome piece of workmanship. The shooting cone was excellent, and the progress of the match watched with the keenest interest by a large number of spectators:

	Single.					Double.				
J M Barbour	1	1	1	0	1—4	11	11	10	11	11— 9—13
S Hutchings	1	1	1	1	1—5	10	11	11	00	11— 7—12
J H Bedford	1	1	1	1	0—4	11	10	11	11	11— 9—13
Jos Griffiths	1	1	1	1	1—5	11	11	10	11	11— 9—14
R P Bonnie	1	1	1	1	0—4	11	11	11	11	00— 8—12
J Val Cowing, Jr	1	1	1	1	1—5	11	11	11	11	11—10—15
W W Watson	0	1	1	1	1—4	10	11	10	11	10— 7—11
C W Moore	1	0	1	1	1—4	10	00	00	11	10— 4— 8
T W Thompson	0	0	1	1	1—3	01	10	00	11	11— 6— 9
John F Green	0	1	0	0	1—2	10	10	11	10	10— 6— 8
Isaac Tyler	1	1	0	1	1—4	withdrawn.				
J O Barbour	1	1	0	1	1—4	00	01	11	10	10— 5— 9
M S Fishback	1	1	1	1	1—5	10	10	00	10	10— 4— 9
J H Hastings	0	1	1	0	0—2	withdrawn.				
C F Grainger	0	1	1	1	0—3	00	10	11	10	11— 6— 9
W R Fox	0	1	0	0	1—2	11	11	11	10	10— 8—10
Henry Israel	0	1	0	0	1—2	00	00	11	00	00— 2— 4
R E Hill	0	1	0	1	1—3	11	11	11	11	11—10—13
E Y Peake	1	1	1	1	1—5	11	00	01	11	11— 7—12
W Booker	1	1	0	1	1—4	11	01	00	11	11— 6—10
W I Watkins	1	1	1	1	1—5	11	00	11	11	00— 6—11
J A Haldeman	0	0	1	1	1—3	11	11	11	01	11— 9—12
Phil S Campbell	1	1	0	1	1—4	10	01	10	10	01— 5— 9
J W Gaulbert	1	1	1	1	0—5	11	11	11	10	11— 9—13
E R Palmer	0	1	0	1	1—3	11	10	10	00	01— 5— 8
P F Green	0	1	1	0	0—2	withdrawn.				
A W Holman	1	1	0	1	1—4	11	11	11	11	10— 9—13
E H Cary	1	0	1	0	0—2	10	11	10	01	00— 5— 7
Thos Randall	1	0	1	0	0—2	01	00	11	01	01— 5— 7
J C Ireland	0	1	0	1	0—2	withdrawn.				
C B Chapman	1	1	1	0	1—4	11	11	00	11	10— 7—11
R H Harding	0	1	0	0	0—1	withdrawn.				

National Pastimes.

—The "Maurice Thompson arrow" is manufactured by E. I. Horsman, of this city. Its advantages, as the inventor claims, are that it gives a lower trajectory and a more rapid rotary motion than any other arrow, and is consequently less affected by the wind.

INSIDIOUS ARCHERY.—The interest in archery grows apace and at all the sportsmen's emporiums gaudy displays of butts and implements are exposed to view. Messrs. J. B. Crook and Messrs. Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, both of Fulton street, report much activity in sales, and new archery clubs constantly forming. We are delighted to observe the increasing interest in this most delightful pastime. The bamboo bows sold by Conroy, Bissett & Malleson are said to be superior to anything imported.

THE BICYCLE TOURNAMENT.—The seventy-two-hours bicycle race at the Rink, this city, concluded last Saturday evening, was contested by eight riders, who were all experienced men and alleged "champions," or "ex-champions." The best three scores made at the end of each twelve hours were as follows: W. De Noielle, 127, 217, 275, 378, 435, 500; C. De Noielle, 113, 205, 269, 458, 417, 500; Rutland, 109, 180, 255, 325, 394, 476. There was supposed crookedness about the scoring. The records do not compare favorably with those of the English tournament. In the Agricultural Hall contest, six days, eighteen hours each day, the winner, Cann, covered 1,060 miles, and the second man, Edlin, 1,025 miles. A comparison of the American bicycling and pedestrian records shows that although the bicyclists made much greater speed, the pedestrians gradually lessened the difference between them.

BOSTON BICYCLE CLUB.—There will be club meets each Saturday at 2:30 P. M., opposite Trinity Church, until further notice, except when a special circular calls the club elsewhere.

SCOTTISH-AMERICAN CLUB.—Handicap games, May 17, on club grounds: Quarter-mile hurdle race, won by J. E. Haigh, 1m. 8⅘s.; one-mile run, M. Ellis, Jr., 5m. 4⅕s.; three-miles walk, F. L. Lackmacher, 24m. 41s.

CRICKET.

STATEN ISLAND 2D VS. ST. GEORGES 2D.—The first match of the season, between New York clubs, was played at Hoboken, on the 15th inst., the contestants being second elevens of the Staten Island and St. Georges Clubs, the former winning by 29 runs. The game was one of the most interesting second eleven matches that we have seen for a long time, and from start to finish everything was on the bounce and everyone on the bound. For Staten Island, Mr. Dodge scored an excellent 40, and Mr. Davidge 21; Mr. James Eyre 13, and taking 10 wickets for 28 runs. For St. Georges, Mr. Campbell's 13 was top score for his side; Messrs. Ropes and Holland contributing 12 each. The score was as follows:

	1st Inning.	2d Inning.	Total.
Staten Island 2d	65	70	135
St. Georges 2d	62	44	106

FIXTURES.

May 22—Staten Island.—Staten Island 2d vs. Columbia.
May 24—Nicetown, Pa.—Germontown vs. Merion.
May 24—West Phils.—Belmont vs. Philadelphia.
May 24—Havreford, Pa.—Belmont vs. Chestnut Hill.

On May 10 the Young America met the Merion at Ardmore, on the Penn. R. R. As it was a one day's match only two innings were played—Merion, 124; Young America, 93. This is the second defeat the Young America has met with this season, but when the club gets settled on its new ground we expect to see them win as of yore. In looking over Philadelphia scores we miss the name of Mr. John Sarge, who, in our opinion, was for many seasons the safest bat that Philadelphia ever turned out. If gentle persuasion will not induce this gentleman to take the field, the other thing should be tried, for we will not feel satisfied until we see another generation trotting after his hits.

STATEN ISLAND 2D VS. COLUMBIA.—*Staten Island, May 22d.*—An interesting feature of this match will be that the Island club intend placing an entirely different eleven in the field from that which played against the St. Georges. The management of the Staten Island Club should be congratulated upon having such a large list of active members.

STATEN ISAND VS. ST. GEORGE.—On Saturday last, 17th inst., the first eleven of these clubs met on the Camp Washington Grounds, S. I., when the home club, as was the case on the 15th, again vanquished the redoubtable "dragon-slayers," this time, however, by five wickets. The day was dark, and in the afternoon a dense fog came rolling up, checking large scoring. Play began at half-past twelve, with the St. Georges at the bat, and when the ten were out—for Capt. Soutter played one man short—the tins showed only 36; of this total Bance had contributed a good 18. The Islanders began their first venture with delightful confidence, which, however, was somewhat nipped in the bud when the scorebook showed five men out for 13. Kessler then came to the fore, and by good cricket, assisted by the absence of a wicket-keeper, hit an excellent 25, not out, in which was a fine strong drive for 6. Roberts added a useful 12, when he was well caught by Mostyn at cover-point; and with 2 extras the inning closed for 57. During the intermission between the innings, the outward bound steamer *Britanic*, having Lord Harris' English cricketers on board, faced the grounds. The club's blazing colors (red and yellow) on the flag-staff were "officially" dipped, the *Britanic* answering with a full-flag salute and a fog-horn accompaniment. There was not an American on the ground who would not have shouted "Good-by, Lucas!" if he could have been heard.

At the beginning of the Georges' second inning, Giles and Bance put together 20 before the latter was finely caught by Lane off his own bowling. This same bowling, by the way, is remarkably good, and we believe it would be doubly effective had it the support of a good wicket-keeper. But alas! a wicket-keeper is a *rara avis* in these parts. Giles played in fine form, and had 27 to his credit before he was caught by Stevens. Moeran scored 12 rapidly, and with all out the telegraph stood 66.

The Island club had now only 46 runs to make to win. These were procured at the expense of 5 wickets Moore, 17, in his usual style; Kessler, 12, and again not out; and Roberts, 7, not out, being the principal scorers. The fielding throughout was unexceptionally good, particularly that of the home team, no extras being scored against it. Several gentlemen tried their hand at umpiring, and, of course, the customary number of errors was the result. The following are the totals:

	1st Inn'gs.	2d Inn'gs.	Total
Staten Island	57	46 (5 wkts)	103
St Georges	36	66	102

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

G. M. D., Columbus, Ga.—For birds' eggs send to Wallace, taxidermist, North William st., New York.

W. T. W., Philadelphia.—See our advertising column for bicycle, also something about the machines in another column.

L. U. L., McPherson, Kansas.—Where can I get designs for stage scenery? Ans. Address Dramatic Agency, 14 Union Square.

DOMINO, Flushing.—Seth Green's New book, entitled "Fish Culture and Fish Catching" can be obtained from George H. Meyers, 76 Chambers st., New York.

A. E. W., New York.—For second-hand four-oared barge insert an advertisement in this paper and if there is such a thing in American waters you will surely hear of it.

J. B. S., Lock Haven.—Where and at what price can I purchase a spike collar? Ans. Of M. P. Von Culin, Delaware City, Del., or at most any sportman's out-fitting store.

NEUROP, Delhi, N. Y.—Where can I get those peculiar pins used for bug specimens, to pin them to a card? Ans. Address James W. Queen & Co., Opticians, 924 Chestnut st., Phila. They are known as Entomological Pins.

W. J. S., Princeton.—Can you let me know whether one John Maccubbin still keeps a shooting resort at Nottingham, Prince George Co., Md.? Ans. Now, you've got us. Inquire of Chas. E. Coffin, Muirkirk Furnace, Prince George Co.

TRIX.—Berthon's recipe for rendering canvas boats waterproof is as follows: To 6 oz. hard yellow soap add 1½ pt. water, and when boiling add ½ lb. patent driers, 5 lbs. boiled linseed oil and 5 lbs. ground spruce ochre. Also, see last week's answers.

E. W. J., Tenants Harbor, Me.—I notice in your last paper that you have a copy of a book on Washington Ter., price $1. Can I get one from your office, or will I have to send to the Ter. for it? Ans. Send to M. Choix, Seattle, Washington, Territory.

E. G. F., Concord, N. H.—There are a number of journals devoted to poultry, some of which give more or less attention to the care of rabbits, white mice, birds, aad other such fry. Try the *Poultry World*, Hartford, Conn. A new chicken paper is started about every month.

T. W., Leesburg, Va.—What is the most convenient way of carrying an extra tip? Ans. Fasten it to a narrow planed lath or batten, seizing it (as sailors would say,) with cord at each end and the middle. If you have two or more tips, it would be better to carry them in a bamboo cane.

MALLARD, Ottawa.—On page 469, No. 24 vol. 10, FOREST AND STREAM, you state that "Dr. Carver took an occasional draft of coca elixir." Will you be kind enough to inform me if I can get the coca elixir in Canada? If not, where, the price and if it can be sent by mail? Ans. Coca pills, mailable, of Lyman & Sons, Montreal, $1.50 per 100 wholesale.

DICKSON, Baltimore.—What are Spratt's dog cakes worth, and in what quantities are they sold? What is considered a feed for a dog, in and out of work? Ans. At retail, 10 cents per pound. To be had from H. C. Squires, No. 1 Courtland st., in quantities of one pound and upward. About three per day would be sufficient for an average sized dog out of work, with two more when working.

PUGESEN, Wyoming.—Can you tell me if there is good fishing and hunting in the season in northern Georgia? Ans. Upper Georgia is picturesque and healthy, but it has no lakes or rivers that afford fishing, and game is scarce. There are a few trout streams in the mountains, and some black bass in the rivers. Ruffed grouse and squirrels are the principal game.

W. S. L., New York.—1. Are the Chesapeake Bay ducking dogs to be purchased in this city? 2. Would they be good dogs for tule shooting in California? 3. Is there an agency for George Paterson decoys in this city? Ans. 1. We do not know of any for sale here. You might get one of G. G. Hammond, New London, Conn. 2. Yes, excellent. 3. Do not know of any.

SUBSCRIBER, Norfolk, Va.—My setter dog 6 years old has a severe cough. After a severe fit of coughing he will throw up a small quantity of white flem which seems to relieve him for a short time. Ans. Give your dog the following: Friar's balsam, 15 drops; syrup of poppies, 1 dram; diluted sulphric acid, 5 drops; mucilage, ½oz.; water, ½oz; mix and give two or three times a day.

T. R. G., Dover, N. H.—Do raisers of dogs place so high an estimate upon buttermilk as an article of food as does Dr. Gordon Stables? In his "Practical Kennel Guide" he says, "Buttermilk is invaluable * * there is nothing like it. I swear by it." Ans. We do not know how many breerers of dogs have tried it, but, without being as enthusiastic as Dr. Stables, we believe it to be excellent.

C. H. W., Amesbury, Mass.—My pointer dog has a very bad cough, does not appear to be sick and I think it is caused by the bone in the throat. Is there any form of distemper that commences in this manner? Ans. The cough is probably caused by cold. Distemper sometimes commences in that way, but would be but a short time in developing. Give your dog one grain opium and one grain ipecac night and morning and it will probably relieve him.

P., Salem, N. C.—We are about to organize a sportsmen's club here. Will you be kind enough to tell us where we can get a copy of the rules, forms, etc., used in those organizations? Will you tell me the mame of the best and most practical work on sheep, the price and where I can get it? Ans. 1. Have sent you copy of Am. Club List containing Rules for organization. 2. Send your order for sheep book to Orange Judd Co., 245 Broadway, this city.

R. E. B., Pittsfield, Mass.—Please inform me the average growth of our common brook trout for months or year? Ans. The common brook trout usually attain a length of six inches at the end of two years, and subsequently increase in weight with varying growth. There is no fixed rule. They are in their prime at 10 years. A 10-year trout may weigh ten pounds, or only two pounds. Carp and pike live to very great ages—200 to 300 yers; the good trout die young. Twelve years is the average.

G. H. W., Red Bank.—Can you give me any information regarding black bass fishing at Clayton, N. Y., on the St. Lawrence River? Can I get accommodation for wife and two children? Will 8 oz. split bamboo fly rod answer for black bass fly fishing? Will the 15th of June be about the proper time to visit Clayton? Ans. Good hotel; good accommodation, good fishing; everything very good. We used an eight ounce bamboo trout rod for black bass in the Chippewa and Mississippi last year. The time you mention is the best.

D. M. Y., Morristown.—My setter dog is very lean, coat rough, eyes running, breath very offensive at times; eats very little, and at times ravenously; is greatly troubled with thirst, and drinks inordinately, often literally gorging himself with water and then throwing it up; does not digest his food; is very nervous, and when on a point trembles violently and soon becomes exhausted. Ans. Your dog has worms. Give him areca nut in the proportion of two grains for each pound of his weight, on an empty stomach; four hours after give him 1 oz. castor oil.

A. VAN B., Hackensack, N. J.—About two weeks ago my setter pup, eight months old, was attacked with a cough and running at the eyes. I gave him a dose of oil and bathed his eyes with a solution of zinc. The cough soon ceased, but the eyes still run. A few days ago a slight cough returned, and a sore not unlike a sty appeared on each eye. Appetite and spirits excellent. Ans. Give your dog one grain powdered opium and one grain ipecac twice a day. Bathe the eyes with lukewarm water. If the dog is not losing flesh, and his appetite is good, he will probably come out all right without any medicine.

L. S., Salem, O.—Where can I find the cheapest and best book on fish culture? State price. Ans. There is no American work on general fish culture, if we except the joint production of the Hon. Robt. B. Roosevelt and Seth Green, Esq., a small volume of 150 pages, which although it advertises itself to contain all that can be said on the subject of Fish Culture, is nevertheless to our view, meagre and imperfect. The price is $1, we believe, to be obtained of Geo. H. Meyers, 76 Chambers st. Livingston Stone's book entitled "Domesticated Trout," treats very thoroughly and intelligently of that branch of the subject. Price $1.75.

H. H., McKeesport.—1. My puppies 9 weeks old puff up and seem in great pain after eating. Not able to walk, the fore legs seeming useless, any more than being able to stand up, when they stick their noses on the ground and try to stand on their heads. They then sit down and bite at the rectum. In the course of half an hour they are all right again. Feed them on bread and milk warmed. Stools regular and healthy. I thought they had worms, but after using areca nut and castor oil, I could not find any trace of them. 2 Are the migratory quail expected from Europe this month? Ans. 1. We should certainly say that worms were the cause of the trouble. Unless the areca nut was given when they were fasting it would not be likely to have any effect. Try one grain of santonine for several consecutive days. It is better for very young puppies than areca nut. 2. Yes, but they have not yet arrived.

F. W. H., Silver City, Idaho.—Where can I get information about the taking of eggs from fish, to be sent to other places so they will keep for a short time and hatch. We wish to transfer some of the celebrated "red fish" caught in the Mountain Lake of Idaho. Ans. You can get a double transportation can from J. C. Hitchcock, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, or you might easily make one yourself out of tin or wood. Our own plan, which Commissioner Webber of New Hampshire, approves, is to fasten a perforated wooden bowl to the bottom of a barrel, and set the barrel into a tub of water, so that the space between the tub and barrel will not be more than three inches. The swashing of the water in the course of transportaion aerates it, and keeps the fish alive. This is caused by the rocking of the barrel as well as the jolting of the car or wagon. The barrel should be perforated too.

W. E. F., Cambridge.—Would I find good shooting in Labrador during the months of July and August? Could I reach it by sailing vessel from Boston? What would the average expense be for such a trip for four months? Is it a close season for fishing and shooting during those months? How is the climate, temperate or cold? Ans. For passage to Labrador address M. M. Caick, 113 Franklin st., Boston. Fare $100. There are always many vessels sailing out of Newburyport and Gloucester about this time, in which you might secure passage; also from Yarmouth and Halifax, Nova Scotia, St. John, N. B., and Quebec. There is no close season for game in Labrador. Climate temperate but changeful from middle of June to first of September. Curlew arrive first of August. There should be no shooting before then. Better consult Mr. Hallock's article in *Harper's* magazine for April and May, 1861

BUNGEY.—Sir John Harington the translator of Ariosto had a famous dog "Bungey" concerning whom he wrote in 1608 to Henry Prince of Wales, eldest son James I, as follows. Let those of our readers who have followed Harington through the adventures of *Orlando Furioso* read this letter and remember it is the work of a poet:

May it please Your Highnesse to accept in as good sort what I now offer as it hath done aforetyme; and I may saye "*i pede fausto*," —but having good reason to thinke your Highnesse had goode will to likenye to reade what others have tolde of my rare dogge I will even give a brief historie of his goode deedes and straunge feats; and herein will I not plaie the curr myselfe but in goode sooth re'a'e what is no more nor lesse than bare verity. Although I mean not to disparage the deedes of Alexander's horse, I will match my dogge against him for a goode carriage, for if he did not a great Prince on his back, I am bolde to saie he did often bear the sweet wordes of a greater Princesse on his necke. He went from my house at the Bathe to Greenwhiche Palace and did deliver up to the courte there such matters as were entrusted to his care. This he hathe often done and came safe to Bathe or my house here at Kelstone, with goodlie returnes from such nobilitie as were pleased to emploie him; nor was it ever told our Ladie Queene that this messenger did ever blab ought concerninge his highe truste as others have done in more special matters. Neither must it be forgotten as how he once was sente with two charges of sack wine from the Bathe to my house by my man Combe; and on his way the cordage did slackene, but my trustie bearer did now beare himselfe so wisely as to covertly hide one flasket in the rushes and take the other in his teethe to the howse, after whiche he wente forthe and returnede with the other parte of his burden to dinner. Hereat Your Highnesse may perchance marvele and doubte, but we have living testimonie of those who wrought in the fieldes and espiede his worke, and now live to tell that they did muche longe to plaie the dogge and give storage to the wine themselves, but they did refraine and watchede the passinge of the whole business—I could dwell more on this matter, but "*jubes renovare dolorem.*" I will not saie in what manner he died. As we traveld towards the Bathe he leaped on my horse's necke and was more earnest in courtinge my notice than what I had observed for time backe; and after my chidinge his disturbinge my passing forwardes he gave me some glances of such affection as moved me to cajole him; but alas, he crept suddenly into a thorny brake and died in a short time. Having saide so much of him in prose, I will say something too in verse, as you will find hereafter at the close of this historie. Now let Ulysses praise his dogge Argus or Tobite be led by that doggy whose name doth not appear, yet coud I say such things of my Bungey (for so he was styled) as might shame them both. JOHN HARINGTON.

P. S.—The verses above spoken of are in my book of Epigrams in praise of my dogge Bungey to Momus, and I have an excellente picture curiously limned to remain in my posteritye.

ABOUT ANTS.—The larvæ of ants, like those of bees and wasps, are small, white, legless grubs, somewhat conical in form, being narrower toward the head. They are carefully tended and fed, bging carried about from chamber to chamber by the workers, probably in order to secure the most suitable amount of warmth and moisture. I have observed also that they are very often sorted according to age. It is sometimes very curious in my nests to see them divided into groups according to size, so that they remind one of a school divided into five or six classes. When full grown they turn into pupæ, sometimes naked, sometimes covered with a silken cocoon, constituting tho so-called "ant-effgs." After remaining some days in this state, they emerge as perfect insects. In many cases, however, they would perish in the attempt, if they were not assisted, and it is very pretty to see the older ants helping them to extricate themselves, carefully unfolding their legs and smoothing out the wings, with truly feminine tenderness and delicacy.

Under ordinary circumstances, an ants' nest, like a beehive, consists of three kinds of individuals: workers, or imperfect females (which constitute the great majority), males, and perfect females. There are, however, often several females in an ants' nest, while, as we all know, there is never more than one queen in a hive. The queens have wings, but after a single flight they tear off their own wings, and do not again quit the nest. In addition to the ordinary workers, there is in some species a second, or rather a third, form of female. In almost any ants' nest we may see that the workers differ more or less in size. The amount of difference, however, depends upon the species. In *Lasius niger*, the small brown garden ant, the workers are, for instance, much more uniform than in the little yellow meadow ant, or in *Atta barbara*, where some of them are more than twice as large as others. But in certain ants there are differences still more remarkable. Thus, in a Mexican species, besides the common workers, which have the form of ordinary neuter ants, there are certain others in which the abdomen is swollen into an immense sub-diaphanous sphere. These individuals are very inactive, and principally occupied in making a kind of honey—*Lubbock.*

EGGS AND EGG CULTURE.—The traffic in eggs in this country is estimated, by competent authorities, to equal $150,000,000 per annum. New York receives in a single year 530,000 barrels of eggs, valued at $9,000,000. In 1877 there were exported from this country 5,202,205 dozen eggs, valued at $668,701. It is claimed that Philadelphia consumes daily 80,000 dozen eggs. The approximate receipts of eggs in Boston for the year 1878 have been as follows: 107,627 cases, containing 49 each; 43,000 boxes, containing 100 dozen each, and 17,783 barrels, containing 79 dozen each. These figures give, as a result, 168,410 packages, containing 5,516,652 dozen eggs, or 78,187,836 single eggs. It is estimated that fully 95 per centum of all receipts are consumed in Massachusetts, and that 80 per centum are consumed in and near Boston. In nearly all small towns and villages enough eggs are raised to supply the local demand. The number of eggs consumed in this State, when computed, is found to be an average of 52 eggs per year to every inhabitant, or one egg per week. All these eggs come to Boston from various sections, in about the following proportions: Eastern eggs, mostly from Maine by boat and rail, at all seasons of the year, 24 per centum of total receipts; northern eggs from Northern New York and Canada, 37 per centum; P. E. I. eggs from Prince Edward's Island, between the months of April and November, 17 per centum; western eggs, 19 per centum; and southern eggs, from Virginia during a few weeks in the spring, 3 per centum. Of the northern eggs the greater part comes from Canada, and this trade is constantly increasing. A single Boston firm, the largest receiver of eggs in this market, handled nearly 600,000 dozen eggs last year.—*Boston Cultivator.*

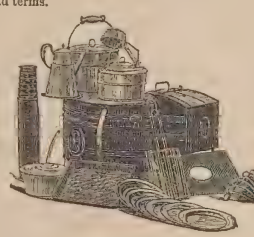
A SOFT MONEY RAT.—In the office of the Osborne House, at Auburn, N. Y., is the stuffed effigy of a rat. Some time ago the proprietor was much perplexed and annoyed by the frequent disappearance of cash from the money draw. A strict watch was instituted but where the money went and how it went was as much of a mystery as ever. Finally everything was explained by the discovery of a rat making off with a greenback. The rodent's savings bank was ferreted out and a snug deposit of sixty-nine dollars found neatly disposed in its sleeping coach. The Chinese live on rats, we could live on rats' nests like this.

Miscellaneous.

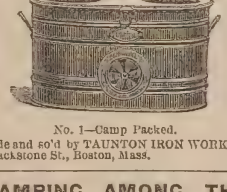
H. L. DUNCKLEE'S PATENT

Camping and Mining Stove.

Just the thing for people camping out for a short or long time. FOUR SIZES; PRICES REASONABLE. Send for descriptive circulars, with prices and terms.



No. 1—Camp Unpacked.



No. 1—Camp Packed.

Made and sold by TAUNTON IRON WORKS CO., 87 Blackstone St., Boston, Mass.

CAMPING AMONG THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

An expedition, under the management of the undersigned, will start from Kansas City, Mo., about June 15, proceeding thence through Kansas and Colorado for a Four Months' Camping Tour Among the Rocky Mountains. The Parks and Trout Streams of Colorado, the Mining Towns and the Wonderful Natural Scenery of the Region are included in the Programme. Complete Traveling and Camping Outfits, food, attendants, etc., etc., provided by the Manager. Each man allowed 40lbs of baggage. Terms: For round trip, $300; one-half to be deposited with Kansas City Savings Association, subject to my order, by May 25; balance deposited before starting. Address, for further particulars, MAHLON GORE, Box 1,091, Kansas City, Mo.

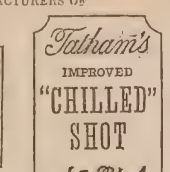
Miscellaneous.

TATHAM & BROS.

New York,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Blue Label.



Red Label.

AND

Compressed Buck-shot

First premium Centennial Exhibition. Report.—"Exact uniformity of size, truly spherical form, high degree of finish and general excellence."

POINTERS, Setters (Laverack and Gordon) Wolfhounds, Great Danes, Bull Dogs and Bull terriers, bred from field trial and bench show winners. Drafts of the above breeds can be obtained from Mr. FRANK ADCOCK'S Kennels, Shevington Hall, W. Wigan, England.

Grand Official Opening

OF THE

Schuetzen Park, at Union Hill, N. J.

MAY 29 AND 30, 1879.

A grand prize shooting will be connected with the above festival. The targets are open to all comers under conditions of the shooting programme.

Come one and all!

H. D. BUSCH, Pres.
H. D. GERDTS, Sec'y. may15 2t

The Kennel.

Dr. Gordon Stables, R. N.

TWYFORD, BERKS, ENGLAND,

AUTHOR OF THE

"Practical Kennel Guide," &c.

begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen in America that he purchases and sends out dogs of any desired breed, fit for the highest competition.

N. B.—A bad dog never left the Doctor's Kennels dec9 tf

Irish Water Spaniels.

For Sale, four dog and three bitch pups, by Bob, out of imported Bridget. Also orders received for coming litters by Bob, out of Duck, and by Sneider out of Queen; full pedigree. Price at 8 weeks old: dogs, $20; bitches, $15. J. H. WHITMAN, 103 So. Clark st., Chicago. apr17 7t

COCKER SPANIEL

Breeding Kennel

OF

M. P. McKOON, Franklin, Del. Co., N. Y.

I keep only cockers of the finest strains. Sell only young stock. I guarantee satisfaction and safe delivery to every customer. These beautiful and intelligent dogs cannot be beaten for ruffed grouse and woodcock shooting and retrieving. Correspondents inclosing stamp will get printed pedigrees, circular, testimonials, etc. j10 tf

Imperial Kennel.

Setters and Pointers thoroughly Field Broken.

Young Dogs handled with skill and judgment.

Dogs have daily access to salt water.

N. B.—Setter and pointer puppies, also broken dogs, for sale; full pedigrees.

Address H. C. GLOVER, TOMS RIVER, N. J. apr24 tf

Stud Spaniel.

TRIMBUSH (pure Clumber), imported direct from the kennels of the Duke of Newcastle. For nose the clumbers are unrivalled, and Trimbush is a capital dog to breed cockers or small-sized setter bitches to. Fee $20. Address H. C. GLOVER, Toms River, N. J. jan16 tf

E. S. Wanmaker,

COOL SPRING, IREDELL, CO., N. C.

Field Trainer of purely bred Setters and Pointers. Prices, $15 and $100.

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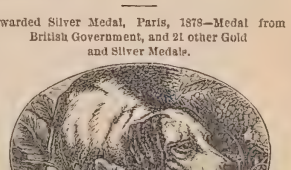

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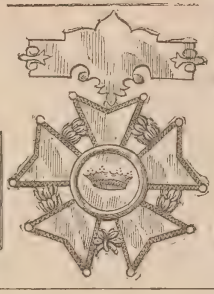

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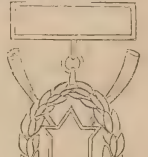

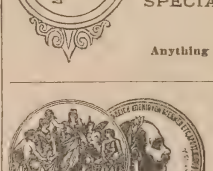

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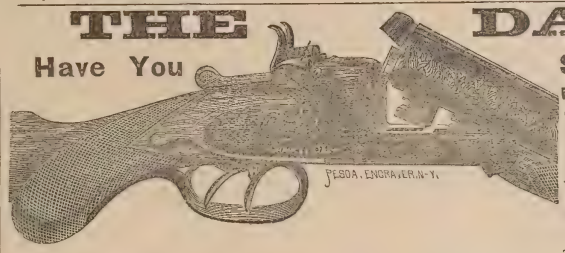

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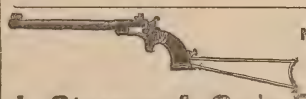

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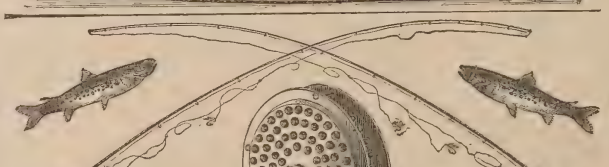

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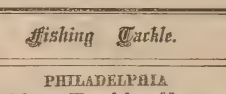

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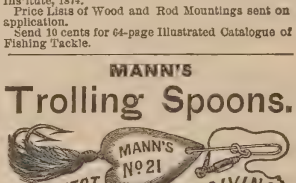

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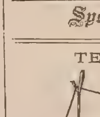

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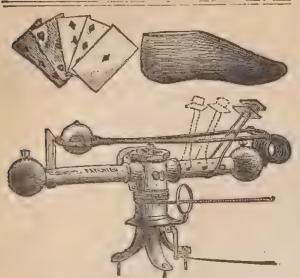

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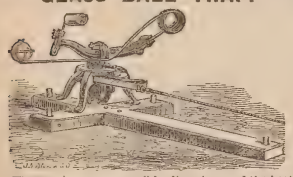

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EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

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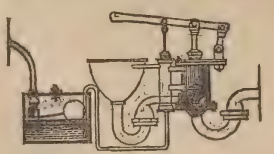

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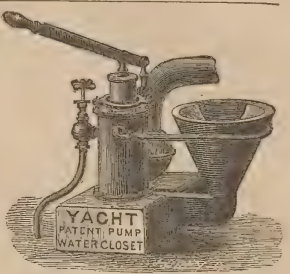

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BIRDS AT PLAY—A FOREST IDYL.

[Translated from the Swedish for FOREST AND STREAM by A. T. LINDHOLM.]

SHOULDER thy rifle, thou hunter so bold,
And stealth'ly descend down the path through the wold;
For now is the time, while from glimmering height
The dim, fading stars yet are shedding their light,
And Earth's slumbering still, under Night's balmy wing,
On the flower-decked bosom of Spring.

Be careful the bird, like the lover, is shy;
And watchful is he; never closes his eye.
Now, quietly, 'pon tip-toe, proceed on thy way,
For soon shall the birds commence play.
Lo! the shades of the night begin fading away
For the quickening light of the dawning of day;
And with a red glare the mountain tops glow,
Yet 'tis dark in the valleys below.
See'st thou yon hillock with forest trees crowned,
Where like cloudlets the shattered mists flit around,
And the tree-tops are tinged by the glittering spray?
Ah! there are the birds now at play!

Hark! now their love notes, saluting the day,
Awaken the fair ones to innocent play.
How tender those notes, full of longing so sweet,
With which the fond singer his bride doth greet!
Now courting the coy one, who's pretending to know
But little, if aught, of his grief and his woe.
List! in how sad and how mournful a strain:
He telleth the harsh's oft-told legend again;
Of desires immortal, of undying faith,
And an untiring hope that abideth to death!
Oh! bard of the forest, who can thee disdain,
While Nature thou speak'st in thy wild, gushing strain?
Love! oh, thou mystic, unquenchable flame,
Though constantly changing, yet ever the same!
Life's creative word! Nature's e'erbeating heart!
Ah! the highest of rapture and pain thou art
On earth as in heaven. Sing happy and free,
No art in thy measures can imitate thee!
But—all of a sudden the singer's notes grow
Agitating and wild;—he's encountered a foe!
And this rival he threatens to deadly assail;
He must drive him away over hillock and dale.
And who can his violent wrath put to rest?
For of war song and battle now heaveth his breast!
Same battle's to be fought, as at Troja of old,
As an Iliad of the forest now here might be told:

Menelaus shall fight against Paris—a bride
Is the prize to contend for;—the crowd draws aside—
Fair Helena is seated, though not on the wall,
But high from a fir-tree, majestic and tall,
Looks down on the fight;—for a mate she must seek,
Howe'er the battle may turn, between Trojan and Greek.
With deafening war-cries ascending the sky,
Now, breast against breast, and with fire-flashing eye,
The warriors meet, and, with thundering might,
Their death-dealing weapons employ in the fight.
Fierce rageth the combat, and reeking in blood
It spreads consternation and dread through the wood.
Yet the contest is short, and the battle doth cease,
When, dismayed, overpowered, Paris he flees.
But ah! a Pandarus bends treacherous bow,
And the loud, boasting Achean victor lieth low!

Now, victorious shouts through the forest resound;
With many accounts of brave deeds they abound!
And the fair and the loved one is hailed with rejoice,
Though still there is wrath in the brave singer's voice.
But it cannot abide in a fond lover's breast,
And soon, by degrees, it is soothed to rest;
And in softened cadences floweth the lay
Till, in faint uttered sighs, it is melting away.
Now, hunter, be quick, follow swiftly thy trail!
The moment is near when th' bird's vision shall fail;
When ceased has his long, dying note—hold thy breath!
Stoop down—and be still as the stillness of death!
What matters it thee if the hillock is steep,
And the water, beneath in the fen, it is deep?
Make thy steady advance, and the precious game
In a moment is thine. Therefore, ready, take aim!
Fire! Ah! the ball pierced the singer's brave heart,
Yet victorious in death:—for he fell free from smart.
But the love song is hushed! Ah! yet happy was he,
For he sang and he died in love's sweet ecstacy!

The beautiful poem, "The Birds at Play" (*Fogel-Leken*), of which the above is an excellent translation, is from the pen of the late Bishop Esaias Tegner, the world-renowned author of "*Frithiof's Saga.*" The bird to which reference is made in the poem is the Capercailzie or Cock-of-the-Woods (*Tetrao uro gallus*). This most noble game bird, by far the largest member of the grouse family—the male bird often reaching a weight of twenty pounds—inhabits the pine and spruce forests of northern Europe—Scandinavia, Finland, Russia, Bohemia. In former times—in fact, already so long ago that there are records of bows and arrows being used for the purpose—this bird was mostly hunted and shot when at play in springtime. The song or play which he performs from his night-perch, mostly one of the lower limbs of some large pine or spruce tree, commences at the first break of day, and consists of three widely different notes: First, a loud, snapping tune, repeated a number of times in quick succession, and expressed by the word "pellopp." This is wound up by a single guttural sound, somewhat like that when the cork is drawn from an empty bottle, and is by the hunters called the "gulp" (klunk, Sw.), and immediately followed by a lower, hissing cadence. While omitting the first of these notes the bird is wide awake and on a sharp lookout for any approaching danger, but after the second and during the continuance of the third he is perfectly deaf and blind. The hunter takes advantage of this. Entering the forest where these birds are known to resort, just before early dawn, he proceeds slowly and cautiously until he hears the first note, then remains perfectly still while it lasts and until the "gulp" is heard, which is the signal for the hunter to make three or four rapid strides forward, after which he again stands as still as a statue until, a few minutes later, his time for moving again comes on. In this way the hunter can gradually approach within easy shooting distance of the bird. But this mode of hunting the Capercailzie is now a thing of the past, at least on the Scandinavian peninsula; no "treacherous Pandarus," or any other pot-hunter, will be likely hereafter to disturb his spring frolic, for according to a most stringent game law of those countries, the close season, as well for the bird in question as all his congeners, extends from Jan. 1 to Aug. 15. But a sportsman, hunting in the wild pine forests of northern Europe in proper season, may have the grand opportunity—as has been the good fortune of the writer—to behold a dozen of these birds, as big as turkeys, rise simultaneously, and with the din of a thunder clap, before his pointing dog, within twenty yards from the muzzle of his gun, and offer an easy mark, provided our sportsman is cool enough to keep back the buck-ague.

Not very social or gregarious in his habits at any time, the Capercailzie is particularly anxious during play-time to have all to himself a wide range, including all the fair ladies of his acquaintance within reach, for he is as much of a polygamist as any "Latter Days' Saint," and as jealous of his harem as a Turk. If two bold champions happen to be within each other's hearing while their love making concerts are going on, a desperate fight is sure to fellow, as described so graphically in the poem. J. S.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

Down the Big River—No. 5.

(Continued from our issue of May 8th.)

AFTER packing our portables, having partially dried them after their week's drenching, we started down for Hickman, Kentucky, at which place we mailed postal cards home and spent our last dime for molasses. We had the misfortune, two weeks previously to drop nearly all our money overboard out of our pocket while bathing in the river, and have been short ever since. Expect to find funds at Memphis. We got but a pint of molasses for our money, which the shop boy said was at the rate of fifty cents a gallon, and we took his word for it. Hickman is quite a pretty place perched on a hill overlooking the river, but seemed dead so far as business was concerned. They were playing chess in the freight office, and clerks and proprietors were lounging idly in front of nearly all the stores. Saloons seemed to preponderate.

We camped a few miles below the town, and by the time we had got things arranged it was quite dark. We had slapjacks for supper because we could get nothing else. We were beginning to tire of this fare which had grown monotonous. Besides, our flour had begun to smell bad from being constantly damp, and cooking did not altogether remove the taint. Still, to hungry palates it was tolerable, and thus far we had not grumbled. I took some of the slapjacks on my tin plate, and poured upon them some of the ten-cent molasses of Hickman. It smelled good, and promised to give a relish to the cakes; but alas! for the short-lived hopes of man. Along with the syrup, a large number of small dark objects gurgled out of the bottle and settled down on the cakes. I thought at first they were chrystallizations of sugar, but was soon undeceived. They were flies—dead flies. There were fifteen, more or less, to each cake, and on looking through the bottle at the camp-fire we were forcibly reminded of the Moodyite hymn, "Still, there's more to follow." Without supper, but with a mournful heart, I crept into my hammock and went to sleep.

Tuesday—Before we got up several hogs came prowling around, and it was the noise made by their nosing among our dishes that awakened us. We got up, and strained the flies out of our molasses, and spread our flour out in the sun to dry, but the bad smell still clung to it. We had half a sack of corn-meal left, and of this I proposed to make a hoe-cake, but found on examination that it smelled worse than the flour did, so we threw it overboard. We breakfasted on strong-smelling pancakes, sweetened with fly molasses. We ate them, but did not enjoy them. If any reader of FOREST AND STREAM resides in Hickman he will do the writer a favor by castigating the boy who sold me that molasses. He was in the first boat warehouse as you go up from the wharf. About noon we embarked again. The river slowly widens, much more slowly than I had expected. To my eye it is about one-third wider than at Davenport, but when we have to pull across it it seems twice as wide. Until lately we have not seen its full width save at intervals, owing to the continuous string of islands which overlap each other. They are getting less numerous now, but larger. There are many little creeks running into the river, but it is rarely we see their mouths, or, seeing a dark indentation in the line of cotton-woods opposite, do not recognize it as the mouth of a stream. The distinguishing characteristic of our camp to-night is mosquitoes.

Wednesday Morning—My last entry last night was to the effect that there were mosquitoes here. I can substantiate the statement now. Not a wink of sleep did I get last night. They came around in countless hordes and took the camp by storm. I rubbed my skin with essence of pennyroyal till it was raw, but it only seemed to tickle the mosquitoes. After trying in vain to sleep, I got up and built a roaring fire and lay down in the smoke, and thus managed to live through the night.

The banks are becoming more thinly settled now, the towns being farther apart and the "deadenings" much less numerous. The banks are wooded, and from the opposite side present the appearance of an impassable wall of trunks and leaves.

We came to-day upon an interesting phenomenon—that is, it was interesting to us. We got into a small indentation in a channel cut across the sandbar of a bend, and as the current did not reach it, the mud had settled and left the water with the clear hue of the *alta* Mississippi. It was a welcome sight to us, for we were terribly hot and thirsty; but alas! the water was hot, too—hotter than we were. We saved a pailful of it, however, for our coffee to-night.

Between Madrid Bend and Morris Landing we saw on the shore a band of men who were bent on lynching somebody if they could only catch him. There were about one hundred and fifty of the "Regulators," armed to the teeteth.

Thursday—An uneventful day, making just four weeks since we left home. We made pretty fair time, considering that we have had no sleep for two nights. We are camped just below the mouth of the Obion River. Hale's Point is just above us, and Wright's Point on the opposite side. They are what I call twenty-five cent towns. They look as big as a city on the map, but it is quite possible to sail close by them and not be aware of their proximity. They consist of eight or ten houses, generally so scattered as to be easily mistaken for single clearings with the usual outbuildings. White houses are rare in these towns.

I shot at a mud-hen to-day, but missed. On a strip of sandy beach we saw a spot where a number of turtle eggs had been dug up and emptied. The four-toed tracks in the sand suggested a 'coon as the probable robber.

Got completely disgusted with our flour this morning, and threw it—about thirty pounds—overboard. No more grub in the larder.

Saturday—A glorious morning, after a miserable night. Indeed, all nights are miserable now, only varying in intensity. Away up north of here, a man told us that when we got below St. Genevieve we would be eaten up by mosquitoes; but, ye gods! who could have imagined it would be like this! I have not slept for nights on account of them.

Last night we encamped at the base of a chalky bluff, where nothing but a few willows grew, and a stream, as if a spring came, tumbling down a cleft it had cut for itself in the clay bluff. It was not a spring branch, however, but only the waste water from an irrigating ditch cut through a farm on top of the hill. At the bottom of the bluff, clay slate cropped out in places, and numberless small stones lying around were encrusted with the hardened sediment of the spray of the water washed down from above. We were not troubled much by mosquitoes here, but sand-flies, or chigas, or something of like character, kept at us all night, making our bodies smart and prickle almost unendurably. We were nearly upset while trying to land here. The current was very swift, and carried the boat sideways against a small tree growing out of the water. The cover, which was down and lying loosely across the boat, was pushed to one side till it overbalanced, and we began dipping water. As quickly as possible I sprang up and stood on the down-stream gunwale of the boat, to force it down to a level, and then, by hard pushing and pulling, we managed to get clear.

This morning, when we got all ready to start, we found that our rudder was missing. It had hung loosely in the stern, and the swell of a passing steamer had unshipped it and sent it adrift. This was by no means a small loss, for

our boat is keelless, and where there are so many currents and counter-currents as there are along here, it is not easy to keep a straight course. With a board torn from the lining of the boat, and the branch of a young pine (by the way, the first evergreen I remember seeing so far), we rigged up a temporary arrangement, which answers our purpose, though not remarkably well.

The day has been terribly hot, and we much feel the want of some cooling drink. We rarely see springs, and nearly as rarely do we pass a house that can boast of a well. Even cistern water is not often to be had. I don't know whether it is laziness or indifference that causes it, but the people here seem to think cool, clear water a very unessential luxury, not worth the trouble of digging after. Cistern water is the usual source of supply with those who have energy enough to dig a shallow hole and board it up and run a trough to it from the eaves of the house; and this water, stored up and stagnated for months, sometimes, has often a disagreeable taste and smell, reminding you of rotten wood. Even in towns we have inquired in vain for a glass of cold water. The river water, when allowed to settle, makes tolerable lemonade; but we have no lemons.

The clay bluffs under which we camped last night extend southward for several miles on this, the Tennessee, side. The sub-stratum is a whitish clay, and the later deposit a reddish sand or loam, or both. They rise almost perpendicularly from five to forty feet above the water's edge.

One by one we meet with signs that we are approaching a Southern country. We passed several to-day, such as we had not noticed before. Close by the bank would be clumped a number of low, one-story, apparently single-roomed dwellings, whose coat of whitewash could not conceal their age, nor metamorphose into modern houses the "negro quarters" of *ante bellum* times. Beyond them would appear the large girdled clearing, the "deadening," and away off in the trees could be seen the "Big House," where of old the planters used to enjoy the pleasures of their peculiar, *insouciant* existence. There is a halo of romance around these places which, despite all sentimental notions about the glory of the Union and the degradation of slavery, makes one regret instinctively that the old *regime* has been done away with.

About noon to-day we tried to camp long enough to cook coffee at a place which looked inviting, but we found that the apparently dry beach was soft as mush, and about three feet deep. Caywood tried to walk ashore on a dead tree, and, on taking a false step, found out exactly how deep the mud was. It reached above his knees.

This afternoon we shot a woodpecker, the only living thing seen to-day, and in lieu of something better to eat, we made a soup of it by boiling it in about two quarts of water. It had a very transparent character, but we have not had a morsel of anything for three days, and woodpecker soup is better—a very little better—than nothing. We have half a pint of beans, which we are saving for to-morrow—Sunday.

Sunday Night—A terribly hot day. Too hot to stir out, but we have to stir, nevertheless. It rained last night for the fourth time this week. Rainy nights and scorching days are the principal climatic characteristics of this river. We started without breakfast, and went on without dinner, and have decided to go to bed without supper, saving our beans till to-morrow morning. We floated nearly all day. We do not wish to get to Memphis before to-morrow noon, to give time for our remittances to get there first. If I don't make victuals suffer then, I'll know the reason why. I am terribly hungry, and so is Caywood; but I don't feel it so much to-day as I did yesterday. Around our camp to-night are our first cypresses: huge things, with the proverbial ugly excrescences on their trunks, which, it is said, Yankee speculators of ye olden time used to sell for hams, the lime-washed covering concealing the cheat. We are about twenty-five miles from Memphis, according to the map. A man going by in a skiff tells us it is about twenty miles if we go through the "shute of forty," but a little farther if we go around. We shall not go around. The same man tells us that there is a brackish pond out in the woods where deer often come to drink. He has given me the directions for finding it, and to-night I am going to try a watch for them. A haunch of venison would be very desirable just now. Fish are jumping all around, but on our trying to catch one our only luck is to catch a snag, and break our pole. Ten dollars gone, and "ne'er a catfish."

Geologically speaking, there is very little of interest to be seen along the southern Mississippi. With the exception of a few bluffy points, the voyageur meets nothing but mud, mud, mud, sometimes of a sandy nature, but more often the pure, sticky, unadulterated article. For twelve hundred miles I remember only three patches of gravelly beach. In places the banks are shelving, but more often they are from one to ten feet perpendicular. The shelving banks are bare of weeds, and generally lined with cottonwood trees. The high banks have a sort of weedy verdure. Up in the bluffy country, above Dubuque, it is of course different; but, excepting the columned bluffs of Grafton, Ill., and the clay hillsides of Chalk Bluffs, Ky., there is nothing of especial geological interest below the rocky cañons of Northern Iowa. True, the knowledge that these muddy banks are the creation of the mighty river that flows between them might give them a brief interest; but a night's camp on a beach would rob the spot of every scintilla of the charm given it by scientific knowledge.

Below Cairo the river begins to show its crookedness. It bends and twists like a wounded snake, and the crookedest of crooked whisky was never half as sinuous. With the exception of a single stretch of about twenty-five miles, just above the mouth of the Arkansas River, there are not five miles between Cairo and New Orleans without its bend, sometimes east, sometimes west, and by no means rarely due north. These bends have long sandbars stretching out nearly to the opposite shore, producing a very miserable feeling in the mind of the voyageur who has pulled twenty-five miles since dinner, and has to get around the point before he can find a suitable camping place. Sometimes, however, there are "shutes" running across these points, by which the day's journey can be considerably shortened.

We encamped on an island in Northern Mississippi, which thirty years ago was part of the State of Arkansas, and is still claimed by that commonwealth, though the river now runs between them. The trees which line the banks are all deciduous; the cottonwoods predominating in the south, oaks and maples and willows more abundant in the north. Of undergrowth there is an abundance, but it is of a very disagreeable nature. I saw but one vegetable curiosity (to me), and that was the draped trees, first noticed above Chester, Ill. They are quite common farther south, sometimes standing alone, but more often appearing in clumps. I have seen whole acres of the tall, slender cottonwoods, in which, with the exception of two or three feet at their bases, not a square inch of trunk or branch was visible, the rest being closely matted with a trailing parasite. The appearance of a forest thus draped, especially when the red trumpet vines are mingled with the common trailer, is strikingly picturesque.

As we get farther south the vegetation assumes in places a character more interesting to the Northerner. Besides the ever-present cottonwoods, the cypress is occasionally seen, with the pseudo-acacia and others of lesser note. The woods in places become a tangled brake, half-regular undergrowth and half-creeping plants. These trailers are of three kinds—the poison ivy, the red trumpet vine and, less common, the wild grape. The first of these forms the principal drapery of the enrobed forests. In those woods where the trees stand farther apart the trailers drop from the branches in graceful festoons, forming pictures worthy the portfolio of a first-class artist. In these spots nothing disagreeable meets the eye. The brown of the tree-trunks is wholly concealed by the green of the vines, and this color forms a pleasing contrast with the red of the trumpet blossom.

The cottonwood does not flourish far from water. It is a splendid tree for a grove when planted far enough apart to allow the branches to spread, but when planted near together will soon grow to resemble a grove of bean-poles, so tall and slender will be the trunks. The tree is a valuable one for travelers, but is not worth much for anything else. Its market price in Mississippi, we were told, is one dollar per cord.

Kingfishers, two species of woodpeckers, a few ducks, one goose, one mud-hen, numbers of starks, crows and turkey-buzzards innumerable, quail and snipe in the northern parts, one bald eagle, two owls, whippoorwills and nighthawks, with a few singing birds, are all the birds I find noted in my journal. No; there was one other, a bird more interesting to me than all the rest. It was a kind of gull, or tern, first noticed above Cairo, but becoming more and more numerous as we proceeded southward. In Tennessee and Mississippi the sandbars and floating driftwoods are fairly alive with them. They are about the size of a turtle dove, but with a longer, though proportionately narrower, spread of wing, the pinions being so long in proportion to the size of the body that at every flap when flying it seems as though the wings acted like a pair of levers to lift the bird spasmodically upward, causing its flight to resemble a series of impulsive leaps through the air. They fly fast, and this jerky movement gives them the appearance of being always in a hurry. When they alight, whether on sandbar or drifting log, they bring up so suddenly they have to hold their wings poised straight above their backs for a moment, as if to preserve their equilibrium and keep them from pitching forward on their heads. When poising in the air, watching for fish, they keep their wings going in such a manner they remind one of a huge butterfly, and for such I often mistook them at a distance. They have sharp, querulous voices, and are continually using them, whether at rest or on the wing. Their notes give the hearer the impression that they are of a snarling and spiteful disposition. Their color is a light cream underneath, darker on the back, with a black spot on the head, yellow bills and legs, webbed feet and four toes, one of which is set away back from the other three. When fishing they circle about for awhile, then pause and turn head-downward, and drop, rather than dive, into the water, usually going completely under. When they come up, if successful, they fly to the log or sandbar where their mate is sitting, and alighting a foot or two distant, begin to chatter away as if in congratulation over the prospect of a square meal. When they have chatted to their hearts' content, they waltz coquettishly up to each other and divide the luckless minnow between them. They lay their eggs, two in number, on floating *debris* or naked sandbar, without making the slightest attempt at a nest. The eggs are about as large as a whippoorwill's, lightish in color, with one end slightly blotched.

The entomologist alone would find a "surfeit of sweets" in such a voyage. Even I, who know little or nothing of bugology, am interested. True, most, if not all, of the bugs to be met with are already well-known to scientists, and "that horrible sense of the *deja connu*" robs the pests of much of their charm, scientifically; but socially they make themselves known to each voyageur with all the charming freshness and originality of new acquaintance. First on the list is the mosquito. He is very numerous in places, and the places are also numerous. He is always the same lively, singing, tormenting little "cuss," so famous in books of out-door life. I mention him first because, though other bugs are very abundant, there is more mosquito to the square inch along this river than of all other bugs combined. Then there are spiders of every variety—water spiders, and tree spiders, and ground spiders; spiders that dart on their prey, and spiders who catch their fish in nets; black spiders and gray, and red and spotted and striped ones. Flying things there are of every description and of every degree of disagreeableness. Beetles innumerable, and ants by the million, and little gnats by the cart-load. I believe I saw more bugs during this six weeks of river life than I ever saw before, and I have seen a few bugs, too, I reckon.

GUY RIVERS.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

GOOSE AND DUCK SHOOTING IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana, April 5, 1879.

The past winter was an unusually long one, but at last, with the first spring days, came geese and ducks in fair numbers, though the flight was by no means a heavy one.

On the 14th of March I received the following brief, gratifying dispatch: "Geese are here. The first flock came in last night."

Then there was "hurrying in hot haste," and on the 17th, in company with Mr. Ed. G. Harendeen, a true sportsman and fair shot, I started for what is known here as the Madison Island. An island would give one the idea that the place mentioned was dry land surrounded by water, as our geography used to tell us; but such is not the case with our island. It is rather a low, marshy tract, many thousands of acres in extent, gullied with sloughs and pits, surrounded by high ranges of mountains, and formed by the overflow of the Madison River, which here divides up into five separate and distinct channels before it enters a narrow canyon, making just such a resort as geese and ducks do most admire. This locality has been my favorite hunting-ground, both spring and fall, for several years.

A drive of seventeen miles, over a snowy range, brought us to our destination about three o'clock P. M., giving us ample time to pitch our tent, arrange camp, and do a little reconnoitering. We found game fairly plentiful, and brought a few birds to bag before dark. About an hour and a half after the sun slipped out of sight behind the high mountains to the west of us, we heard ducks whistling over camp, and they seemed to be settling in a pond a couple of hundred yards to the northward. I asked the boys (Ed. and the teamster) if they had ever shot ducks by moonlight, to which they replied with a smile that they had "heard of such things—just heard of them, that's all." I drew my gun out, and then they laughed audibly. Then I saw it was either ducks or disgrace, and I started for the pond, which I soon reached, and found that my surmise as to the ducks alighting in it was correct, but I could not approach near enough to them to get a shot on the water. They took to wing with a mighty rush, from which I concluded they were in considerable numbers. Soon a dozen or more came whirling back from the west, giving me the advantage of the still lingering twilight. On they came, and when near enough I "turned loose," and dropped two—one for each barrel. I had barely time to reload, and Dick to retrieve the two ducks I had killed, when another flock was in range, and I repeated, with the same result. This night cannonade made them shy, and after a round or two more, at long range, I went to camp with my two pairs of ducks, and a saved reputation. The next morning I picked up another pair, and a few days after Ed. found another duck that I had killed. They were all widgeons.

I might give a detailed account of our hunt, but let it suffice to say that it was a most enjoyable one, barring the stormy weather, and that our success was all that reasonable mortals could wish for. Our score included twenty-five geese and ducks, mostly mallards and widgeon; not lean in flesh, like the Cleveland Doctor's, but in fine condition. I never have seen fatter at this season of the year. K.

Fish Culture.

DO ALL CALIFORNIA SALMON DIE AFTER SPAWNING?

PROF. BAIRD of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington has kindly sent us the annexed correspondence, relating to the California salmon, which contains some facts of much importance:

SAN FRANCISCO, California, May 8, 1879.

PROFESSOR BAIRD:

I send a letter with this which, if you deem advisable, you may publish. It is conclusive that Sacramento salmon do not all die after spawning.

Being addressed to you and published by your authority, it may do much to correct the widely prevalent erroneous impression that other laws govern the habits and characteristics of this fish from those which control the Atlantic salmon.

Yours, (Signed) B. B. REDDING.

SAN FRANCISCO, California, May 5, 1879.

PROF. SPENCER F. BAIRD, U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington D. C.:

Dear Sir:—It gives me pleasure to add some facts confirmatory of the opinions expressed by you in your letter to the German Fish Commission. Such vast numbers of the Sacramento salmon (*Quinnat*) die on the spawning grounds of the upper waters of the Pacific Coast rivers that it is not surprising that our early scientific observers partake of the belief of the early settlers, and conclude that all of this species died after performing the act of reproduction. As you state in your letter, if these fish all die after spawning there is no explanation of the fact that we find on the spawning-grounds salmon evidently of all ages from two to five years or more. If they all were to die after spawning then the further anomaly would have to be conceded that, when hatched, and after going to the ocean, the eggs and milt of some are matured in two years, others only in three years, others again only in four or five years, and that they remain continuously in the ocean two, three, four or five years before returning to the river.

The salmon fishermen of Sacramento have always denied that all the salmon of that river die after spawning. They assert that from five to ten per cent. of all the salmon caught by them in October and November are spent fish, on their return from the spawning grounds.

To-day I received positive information on the subject from Mr. R. D. Hume, who for many years was at the head of the largest canning establishment on the Columbia River. The facts reported by Mr. Hume outweigh all the theories yet advanced on the subject. Having become satisfied that without resort to artificial propagation the Columbia would in a few years fall off in its yield of salmon, and failing to induce others in the business to join him in vigorous efforts toward keeping up the supply in that river, Mr. Hume sold his establishment and erected another on Rogue River. This river is in Oregon, near the boundary between that State and California. Before constructing his buildings to be used for canning, Mr. Hume prepared ponds and erected a structure for the hatching of salmon eggs, as he had determined to test his theories that the supply of salmon would be inexhaustible in a river if, in addition to the natural supply, two artificially hatched young fish were placed in the stream for each one fully mature that was taking out. The artificial hatching of the eggs was placed under the superintendence of Mr. Kirby Pratt who had been educated in the business under Mr. Livingston Stone at the U. S. Fishery on the McCloud River. As the fish were caught in seines the sexes were separated and placed in different ponds to remain until mature. When stripped of the eggs and milt one hundred of each sex, that had not been injured in the process, were marked by cutting off close to the body about one third of the rays of the dorsal fin. As the knife was passed from the rear forward this left a triangular notch cut from the dorsal fin of each fish. These marked fish were then returned to the river to die or find their way to the ocean. In the following year (1878) the men who clean the fish for canning were instructed to save for examination any fish that was found having this mark. Of the two hundred thus marked and turned into the river in 1877, ten were caught in 1878—five of each sex—fat, healthy, and with another supply of maturing eggs and milt. This is positive evidence that five per cent. of the Sacramento salmon do not die the year they reproduce, and it is safe to estimate that another five per cent. of marked fish escape the nets of the fishermen. A record will be kept of any fish marked in 1877, that may be caught this year. Mr. Hume caused the adipose fin to be removed from the young fish hatched in 1877, so that it might be ascertained how rapidly they increased in weight in the ocean, and also by additional marking to learn how many years in succession they can be caught and used for purposes of artificial reproduction. Mr. Hume has the only salmon canning establishment on Rogue River and practically controls the fish of that stream. As he has had the enterprise to make his business permanent by keeping up the supply in the river through artificial hatching and as he takes great interest in all that relates to fish culture, his experiments and observations will, without doubt, settle many other disputed points in the natural history of the Sacramento salmon.

Yours, (Signed) B. B. REDDING.

It seems that much of the impression which has obtained regarding the mortality of the salmon has been gathered from alleged statements of Mr. Stone, who was long attached to the U. S. Fishery Commission in California. Such statements must have been made early in his study of these fish.

Great progress has been made in the past six years in general fish culture in this country, and probably no student has had better opportunities to investigate the habits of the *Salmonidæ* and contribute more to the general information than Mr. Stone has done. Much of that however which was accepted as fact in 1873, has been controverted under the new light since obtained; and it is more than probable that the information which Mr. Stone has gained in the meantime has so impressed itself upon his mind as to drive from his memory the recollection of having, in his rudimentary researches, made statements which results have proved to have been wholly erroneous. We are sorry if Mr. Stone committed himself to such positive assertions as were conveyed to us in his note of May 15th, to which Mr. Brackett indignantly refers in the following letter. Mr. Brackett is one of the most efficient of the whole body of Fish Commissioners; and having taken up the matter in hand seriously in his Massachusetts Fish Reports, feels impelled to support his statements therein made; which he seems to have done effectually. We were not aware of the exact attitude of the case when we commented upon Mr. Stone's note, or we would not have written what Mr. Brackett has chosen to apply to himself as "uncomplimentary." We certainly did not intend to include him among the class of men who "talk much and do nothing:"

WINCHESTER, Mass., May 19, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In your paper of May 15 is a disclaimer by Livingston Stone, accompanied by some editorial remarks not very complimentary to some of the State Commissioners on Fisheries. Mr. Stone says that "in several newspaper articles and State reports he has been quoted as saying that *all* California salmon die after spawning," etc. I have italicized the word *all*, as possibly Mr. Stone may take issue on this word; and yet I presume that no one knows better than he that the California salmon or the Sacramento and its tributaries are the fish that have interested the State Commissioners as well as the public, and whatever criticisms or remarks have been made in the State reports have reference to these salmon and to no other. It is hardly to be supposed that any of the State Commissioners would intentionally misrepresent Mr. Stone. As one of the commissioners I plead guilty to having quoted him, and to have taken exceptions to some of his statements. I did it not from personal feeling, but from a sincere desire to get at the truth. I have taken a warm interest in the distribution of these salmon, and felt, in common with many others, that if Mr. Stone's views were correct it was a serious objection to their introduction into our rivers. My authority for the statements made in the Massachusetts Report is the United States Commissioner's Report, 1872-3, where in reply to a question by Prof. Baird Mr. Stone says: "Their eyes get more or less injured; they often become blind; swarms of parasites gather in their gills and stick to their fins; their bodies reach the extreme point of attenuation, and as soon as the spawning is accomplished they die." Page 191, question 44; Ans. "It is certain, however, that the salmon of the McCloud and Little Sacramento do not spawn but once in those rivers, for they all die after spawning." Ques. 45; Ans. "Whatever the effect of the spawning may be, it is certain, however, that the salmon of the McCloud and Little Sacramento do not spawn but once in those rivers, for they all die after spawning." Ques. 45; Ans. "Whatever the effect of the spawning may be it is certain that the spawning fish die as soon as it is over." Again, 192, Ques. 61, Prof. Baird asks, "Do the parent fish, either or both, watch over the young after they are hatched?" Ans. by Stone, "The parents are dead long before the young are hatched." Some doubts having been expressed as to the correctness of these statements in Prof. Baird's Report for 1873-4-5, page 446, Mr. Stone devotes more than half the page to prove that he was right.

In the spring of 1878 you published in your paper a very able and exhaustive article written by B. B. Redding, Commissioner for California, furnished to you by Prof. Baird, the aim of which was to prove that Mr. Stone was mistaken in making these statements. He says, "I am certain that Mr. Stone is in error in reporting that California salmon die after having spawned."

And now, Mr. Editor, in view of the above facts the editorial remarks accompanying Mr. Stone's card must be a surprise to your readers. E. A. BRACKETT.

Commissioner of Inland Fisheries.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT.—It affords us much gratification to record the appointment of Mr. Eugene G. Blackford, of this city, as a fourth member of the New York State Fish Commission. Mr. Blackford's active interest in fish culture has made him well known to our readers, and they will join us in the opinion that his selection for the position to which he has been appointed is in many ways most happy. His stand in Fulton Market has long been recognized by fishermen as the depot for all marine discoveries; and from here the Smithsonian Institution has been enriched with numerous valuable ichthyological specimens. While Mr. Blackford's location on the sea shore affords a rare opportunity for work in both salt and fresh waters, the counties of Kings, Queen and Suffolk, or those comprising Long Island, will be under his immediate supervision, and here it is proposed to erect a State hatching-house. We shall look for a new impetus to fish culture, and presage valuable results to the fishing industry from this addition to the State fish cultural corps.

NEW YORK.—*Delaware County Notes.*—Mr. John Griffin, alias "Ancient California," of Hobart, in this county, a man of wealth, taste and a genuine sportsman, has put 30,000 young trout into the streams in his vicinity this spring..... John Bennett, Esq., has put 30,000 young fry, also from Seth Green's hatchery, into the streams near Stamford, all falling into the west branch of the Delaware. The latter gentleman has the finest private trout ponds in this section, with 4,000 or 5,000 trout in them, averaging from three-fourths of a pound downward to one-fourth. Mr. Bennett, before he retired from business, kept the best drug store ever set up in this vicinity. One day a scar-visaged old woman, who originally hailed from the Emerald Isle, and whose partiality for whisky was noted and brought her into many a row, came into the store. She had a most forlorn look, a pair of black eyes, a swollen nose and other proofs that she and her "Old Man" had been having a set-to. "Mister Bennett, surr!" she cried, "have you ever a cure for the headache. Sure I've one that's jist killin' me entirely." John looked wise—a way he has—took down a two-gallon jar of double concentrated spirits of ammonia. He shook it up well, uncorked it, and told the old beldame to "smell of that!" She took one fearful sniff, it choked her all up, and with one horrible gasping yell she fell flat on her back on the floor. There she lay a few seconds, then she scrambled to her feet and rushed for the door. She never crossed Bennett's threshold again. The Doctor is the best man we have in this town in all good works, and there is no humbug about him. He takes the FOREST AND STREAM too, and I expect an overhauling for saying as much as I have, but I'm tough and can stand it.....A fishing party of eight is making up for the Beaverkill next week, and you shall hear from them—*offishally*. N. B.

TENNESSEE—*Nashville, May* 22.—We have had rain in the last two weeks, which has put the different streams about here in excellent condition, and some good takes have been made. It is refreshing to know that the partial protection laws passed by the last Legislature are going to be enforced. A number of persons will be indicted to-day for seining Mill Creek within the last two days, and it is thought they will be made examples of by fining them $100 each—the full extent of the law. This is as it should be. Men who are selfish enough to destroy the pleasure of hundreds to gratify their own greed should be made suffer. Professor Spencer F. Baird wrote to Col. Akens, the Fish Commissioner here, that it was too late this season, but the coming one he would see to the establishment of the proposed hatching-houses in Middle Tennessee or North Alabama. Shad have not made their appearance this season in any numbers, although I was told by a gentleman the other day that while fishing in the Cumberland River with hook and line he took a fine one. Judge Ferriss has a pond near this city, in which he has a large number of bass and perch raised from fry taken in some of the streams about here. He says they are increasing, and is hopeful that his venture will prove a success. J. D. H.

WISCONSIN—*Madison, May* 17—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The following report will show that there has been considerable work done at the State Fish Hatchery near this city; in fact, more fish have been hatched and distributed since the first hatch in 1876-77 than by any other State Commission. Cheering reports are frequently received of the successful planting and good results attained by the distribution from this hatchery. Mackinaw and speckled trout of the first distribution have been especially successful. The whitefish planted on the shores of Lake Michigan have done remarkably well, millions appearing upon the spawning-beds of these shores. A large breeding-pond has been finished at the hatchery, capable of keeping 300,000 trout. There has been hatched and distributed the past spring 10,000,000 Lake Michigan whitefish. In the inland lakes there have been planted some 4,000,000 Mackinaw trout. Nearly 500,000 Lake Mendota whitefish have been distributed in the larger lakes of Eastern Wisconsin. The demand for this fish is very large. There are now 50,000 Mackinaw trout at the hatchery for distribution to private parties for breeders.

ROVER.

Natural History.

A LIST OF BIRDS TAKEN IN SOUTHERN WYOMING.

BY S. W. WILLISTON.

[With Supplementary Notes by the Natural History Editor.]

(*Continued.*)

[17. *Pyranga ludoviciana*, Louisiana Tanager.—Quite abundant in the Freeze Out Mountains, where it was often seen feeding on the red raspberries with the robins, woodpeckers and various finches.—G. B. G.]

18. *Hirundo horreorum*, Barn Swallow.—A very few were seen May 6-8, but in a few days they had arrived in numbers, together with the cliff swallows flying over the marsh and lake. In the progress of these birds westward over the Kansas plains, I have frequently during May been surprised by their appearance on the open unsettled prairies, many miles from any human habitation, and continuing to follow the team for hours, darting about in their graceful flights, seldom a hundred yards from the wagon. In one instance a pair followed me thus closely for twenty-five miles, but finally left me at a cattle ranche, where several other pairs had already taken up their residence.

[19. *Tachycineta thalassina*, Violet-Green Swallow.—Very abundant in the mountains, but rarely seen at Como, but one specimen having been taken there. This specimen was shot while hawking over the lake in company with *H. horreorum* and *P. lunifrons*.—G. B. G.]

20. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*, Cliff Swallow.—Abundant. They made their appearance at about the same time as the barn swallows, and for several weeks thousands were constantly flying about the marsh. Among the chalk cliffs of Kansas I have often been amazed at the assiduity these birds show in building their nests. Always apparently choosing their nesting sites near water, they would sometimes, before their dwellings were completed, find the source from which they drew their building material dried up, when they would bravely seek more distant places, sometimes a mile or more farther off. Many of the nests had little if any neck, so that the young might often be seen from without. They would rarely build within reach of hands, although the cliffs were very low. I watched, near the middle of July, 1877, for several hours with the greatest amusement, a colony of young fledglings in their attempts to fly. Perceiving an unwonted commotion among the older birds near a cañon of perhaps twenty-five feet in depth, and suspecting the cause, I went cautiously to the bank and looked down, and there beheld a perfect babel of bird commotion. Along the sandy bottom were hundreds of the young, chirping and attempting their feeble flights, while the restless parent birds overhead were loudly twittering their encouragement. On the opposite bank numerous timid fledglings sat chirping at the doors of their homes, afraid to venture out, till at last, responding to the eager tones of the encircling parents, some one would be encouraged to try his feeble wings, descending in safety to the bottom of some neighboring crevice; others, with more tender pinions, would be injured in the fall. Each year the birds, old and young, had wended their way southward before the last week in July, and none were ever seen later.

[21. *Cotyle riparia*, Bank Swallow.—Several times seen over lake.—G. B. G.]

22. *Myiadestes townsendi*, Townsend's Flycatching Thrush.—Two specimens taken near Rock Creek, April 30 and May 3.

[23. *Vireo bellii*, Bell's Vireo.—Quite abundant late in August among the timber and low brush on streams flowing out of the Freeze Out Mountains, where the writer took specimens.—G. B. G.]

24. *Collurio ludovicianus excubitoroides*, White-Rumped Shrike.—Abundant. First seen April 23. Almost any observer is struck, both upon the plains and in the mountains, by the fondness which this bird shows for the vicinity of the railroad and telegraph wires, where so many perch in watch for insects and small birds. A nest was found May 5, with four fresh eggs, in thick brush. It was well made, and deeply lined with hair. A week later I quietly watched within a few feet of a nest while a female was sitting without much fear at my proximity. A male, perched near by, would occasionally burst forth in his not unpleasing notes, and as often, another, also keeping watch over his sitting mate, would pounce upon him, and a most vigorous battle would be the result. These nests contained but two or three eggs, freshly laid. June 12 another nest was seen with seven eggs, slightly incubated.

[25. *Carpodacus cassinii*, Cassin's Purple Finch.—Quite abundant in the Medicine Bow Mountains, twenty miles southwest of Como, where a number of specimens were taken.—G. B. G.]

[26. *Chrysomitris pinus*, Pine Linnet.—Abundant while migrating, late in August in the Medicine Bow Mountains.—G. B. G.]

27. *Passerculus savanna*, Savanna Sparrow.—Quite abundant about Como, and generally in the open country.

28. *Poœcetes gramineus confinis*, Bay-Winged Sparrow.—Abundant. Nests seen near foot of Como Ridge.

29. *Melospiza melodia* (var. *fallax*), Not uncommon about Como.

30. *Junco hyemalis*, Snow Bird.—A single one taken Apri 22.

31. *J. oregonus*, Oregon Snow Bird.—Somewhat abundant as late as May 1. [A single nest of this species was found August 16, high up on the Freeze Out Range. The writer's attention was attracted by seeing one of these birds with an insect in its mouth uttering cries of uneasiness at his presence. After withdrawing to a little distance, the bird was seen to disappear between two old logs, and then to come out again without the food. A brief search showed the nest at the foot of a little spruce not more than two feet high. The nest was deeply sunk in the ground, and was quite a bulky structure. Externally it was formed of coarse grass and weed stems, and its lining, neatly arranged, was of finer grass. It contained four young, about a week old. Both parents exhibited great distress during the examination of the nest.—G. B. G.]

32. *J. cinereus caniceps*.—One specimen from above snow line on Elk Mountain, June 15.

33. *Spizella pallida*, Clay-colored Sparrow.—First seen May 12, and afterward constantly observed sitting upon the sage bushes trilling their monotonous notes.

34. *Zonotrichia leucophrys Gambelli*, Gambell's Sparrow.—A pair were taken May 2 flying about the bush on Rock Creek. During the following week three or four more were seen, and by the middle of the month they had become very abundant among the sage brush on the sides of the hill, rarely going on to the lower ground. [Abundant in August in the neighboring mountains.]

35. *Calomospiza bicolor*, Lark Bunting.—A single pair were observed near the station May 5, and a week afterward large flocks were common. [Not a single individual in the many large flocks seen in the early part of September wore the dark dress of the spring male.]

[36. *Pipilo chlorurus*, Green-Tailed Finch.—This species was not very common about Como, although a few specimens were taken on the Ridge back of the station in September. In the mountains, however, as well as along the wooded streams which flow from them, these birds were extremely numerous in August, and no doubt had bred there. Several specimens among those taken by the writer had apparently but just left the nest.—G. B. G.]

37. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, Bobolink.—A single specimen seen near the marsh May 20.

38. *Molothrus pecoris*, Cow Bird.—A pair first seen among the numerous Brewer's black birds, May 12, but I did not find them at all common afterwards.

Notwithstanding the bad repute which these birds have for thrusting their parental duties off upon others, I have always held them in the highest favor, as indeed any one must who has spent much time upon the dreary plains. Often in the summer when the scorched and withered prairies presented not a single object to relieve the weary monotony, their profound stillness unbroken by the faintest sound, one of these birds would quietly make its appearance, flying about the

horses in search of relief from the hot rays of the sun; or, if at meal time, gathering up the crumbs with a confident, self-satisfied air. If undisturbed the bird's boldness becomes amusing, and it ventures nearer and nearer, with occasional halts to see if the danger is imminent, or to pick some stray crumb, till at last she—for I do not remember to have observed the male so bold—would be actually feeding from one's plate. Several times I have thus caught them with my bare hands, and even when caught they showed less fear than anger at such unwarrantable liberties.

While spending the winter of 1872-3, an exceptionally cold one, in southern Kansas I observed a female who had taken up her winter quarters in a stable, where she remained perched upon a horse's back. Being somewhat of a nuisance she was several times gently driven away, but always persisted in returning to her warm roost upon the same animal's back. When the horse was fed she would fly to another, to return and feed upon the scattered grain. Each day the animals were driven a half mile to water, when she invariably accompanied them, making a careful toilet while they were drinking, and again returning to the stable. She probably remained till spring, but I last saw her near the first of February.

39. *Agelæus phœniceus*, Red-Winged Blackbird.—A single female taken the first week in May, and a pair June 20, evidently nesting on the marsh. None others were seen, and they could hardly have escaped observation had they been there. [In early fall this species was frequently observed.—G. B. G.]

40. *Xanthocephalus icterocephalus*, Yellow-Headed Blackbird.—A single male made his appearance with a flock of Brewer's blackbirds, May 26. Very soon, however, a considerable colony had become domiciled among the tall reeds of the marsh, where their noisy and very laborious notes were continuously heard. In the latter part of June their neatly woven nests were not infrequently found.

41. *Sturnella magna neglecta*, Western Field Lark.—Common.

42. *Scolecophagus cyanocephalus*, Brewer's Blackbird.—A large flock made its appearance May 26, and afterward these birds were very abundant and noisy about the station and marsh. They were very bold, venturing to the doors of the station, but warily taking flight at the least alarm, only to return immediately. They would occasionally have a trifling dispute with the shore larks, in which the latter held their own.

43. *Corvus corax*, Raven.—Numerous flocks of these birds were seen the previous December flying about Como Ridge, but were not very common in summer.

44. *Corvus americanus*, Crow.—Not common.

[45. *Picicorous columbianus*, Clark's Crow.—Very abundant both in the Frecze Out and Medicine Bow mountains, and everywhere cautious and wary. If one had a shot-gun they were not to be approached, but when one was carrying a rifle they would sit unconcernedly in the tops of the pines while you passed beneath the tree.—G. B. G.]

46. *Pica melanoleuca hudsonica*, Magpie.—Though more abundant further West, but one was observed at Como.

47. *Tyrannus carolinensis*, Kingbird.—May 27; not uncommon.

(To be continued.)

AN EXTRACT FROM OLD HEARNE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I own an old book, which I think is rare The title is, "A Journey from Prince of Wales Fort, in Hudson's Bay, to the Northern Ocean, by Order of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the Discovery of Copper Mines; a Northwest Passage, in the Years 1769, '70, '71 and '72. By Sam'l Hearne. Published in Dublin in the Year 1796." It contains an account of the natives, climate, soil, minerals, rivers, lakes, trees, grasses, and fishes; and in an interesting way describes all the birds and animals that inhabit those regions. I will give you part of Chap. X. It is as follows:

In order to rectify a mistake, which, from wrong information, has crept into Mr. Pennant's "Arctic Zoology," in page 21 of that elegant work, he classes the moose with the we-was-kish, though it certainly has not any affinity to it. The we-was-kish, or as some (though improperly) call it the was-keesse, is quite a different animal from the moose, being by no means so large in size. The horns of the we-was kish are something similar to those of the common deer, but are not palmated in any part. They stand more upright, have fewer branches, and want the brow antler. The head of this animal s so far from being like that of the moose, that the nose is sharp, like the nose of a sheep; indeed, the whole external appearance of the head is not very unlike that of an ass. The hair is usually of a sandy red; and they are frequently called by the English who visit the interior parts of the country, red deer. The flesh is tolerable eating; but the fat is as hard as tallow, and if eaten as hot as possible, will yet chill in so short a time that it clogs the teeth, and sticks to the roof of the mouth in such a manner as to render it very disagreeable. In the spring of 1775 I had thirteen sledge-loads of this meat brought to Cumberland House in one day, and also two of the heads of this animal unskinned But the horns were chopped off, a proof of their wearing them all winter. They are the most stupid of all the deer kind, and frequently make a shrill whistling and quivering noise, not very unlike the braying of an ass, which directs the hunter to the very spot where they are. They generally keep in large herds, and when they find plenty of pasture remain a long time in one place. Those deer are seldom an object of chase with the Indians bordering on Basquiau, except when moose and other game fail. Their skins, when dressed, very much resemble that of the moose, though they are much thinner, and have this peculiar quality: that they will wash as well as shamoy leather; whereas all the other leathers and pelts dressed by the Indians, if they get wet, turn quite hard, unless great care be taken to keep constantly rubbing them while drying.

A full account is also given of quite a number of birds, including the ruffed grouse, pheasant, wood partridge, willow partridge and rock partridge; also ten kinds of geese.

C. T. JONES, JR.

This very interesting old work is not very common, but you will find it quoted in all works on North American birds and mammals.

THE QUAIL AND WOODCOCK OF FRANCE.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1879.

Having just returned from a visit to France, I thought your readers might possibly like to hear a little about how the brethren of the sporting fraternity amuse themselves across the water.

The hunting season in France opens some time during the last two weeks in August, the exact day varying in the different departments, and being fixed by law from year to year. The prevailing opinion, I regret to say, seems to be that a Frenchman cannot shoot unless gaudily attired in a complete costume, from a pair of patent leather topped boots and corduroy knee-breeches, to a velveteen coat and a cut-away cap. I confess I had some such idea as this myself before experience taught me better; but I soon learned that, while from their superior advantages in the quantity of game, the average American was by far the best shot. Yet the sportsman who could kill his red legged partridge in the midst of a mountain forest might compete with and hold his own against anybody, from whatever country he hails.

The first bird of the season, and the first one I tried my hand at, was the "caille," which I suppose to be the same bird as the Messina quail, but may be mistaken, never having the opportunity of seeing the latter. I did not find them very abundant, for, after the first week's shooting, they disappeared, migrating during September. If this little quail corresponds—and I think it does—to the recently imported birds from Messina, I must say that for my part I want to keep my dogs aloof from it. In the first place, they are inveterate runners, and many a time I have followed one up and down the whole length of a corn-field only to have him get up at perhaps the very spot where the dog first struck the scent. If this tends to increase the steadiness of a dog, I am mistaken. Again, being most easily found and shot, nine-tenths of all the dogs in France are brought up on it, and with a few exceptions French bird dogs are the worst set of curs it has ever been my lot to be obliged to endure.

A little later in the season I found agreeable recreation in hunting the red and gray partridge, "perdrix rouge" and "perdrix grise." The former is always found in the thickest woods on the tops of mountains, and when once disturbed and shot at will fly great distances, and it is barely possible to find them again. The latter resemble more in their habits our quail, being found in weed and stubble fields, always near some cover.

During the latter part of October and throughout November the woodcock begin to come on, and, whew! what woodcock! Although aware that the English woodcock was much larger than our American bird, I shall never forget my astonishment on the occasion of my first experience with it.

"How would you like a day after 'becasses'?" my particular chum and friend said to me one morning shortly after the opening of the season. My answer must have been satisfactory, for five P. M. that same evening found us on board a train bound for Isère, a part of southern France well and deservedly known for its game. Next morning found us bright and early on the grounds. Accustomed as I was to shooting American woodcock in the fall, I naturally kept my gun in a ready position, expecting each moment to hear a whistling noise and see a brown body traveling "en grande vitesse" through the bushes; but what was my astonishment when the dog flushed within ten feet of my nose a bird which flopped off in a hawk-like manner and was killed by my companion, falling dead less than fifteen yards from the muzzle of his gun. On picking it up I could not believe my eyes. Here was a bird with all the appearance of, and being without doubt, a woodcock, and yet rising like a chicken-hawk and flying off as leisurely as if he did not know the effect of an ounce of lead propelled by three drams of powder. In short, after a hard day's tramp, with the usual number of hits and misses, I came to the conclusion that to be able to kill American woodcock does not necessarily imply one's ability to kill some birds in France; but he who can cut down one of our fall birds would find the magnified bird of the same appellation an easy victim to his prowess.

One bad habit I did discover in France and Germany, and it is one imported into this country by the mass of pot-hunters who throng all available places within fifty miles of New York, shooting anything, from the farmers' chickens to the little singing bird, and accompanied by dogs whose appearance beggars description. They will do this at home, and what a ridiculous sight it is to see a full-fledged Dutch sport, followed by a small terrier, crawling carefully along in order to slay some poor little creature, who, trusting in the miserable fellow, allows himself to be approached and murdered. Any one living in New Jersey will fully appreciate the truth of this remark, if he has ever been out on the opening day.

W. D.

THE BIRDS OF GUADELOUPE.—The results of Mr. Ober's investigations in the Lesser Antilles have already furnished a very considerable amount of material for scientific study, and we have already called attention to the interesting ornithological results of his explorations. Mr. Lawrence, whose interesting papers on the various collections have been noticed from time to time in these columns as they have appeared, has recently published a list of the Birds reported from Guadeloupe in the Proceeding of the United States National Museum. The specimens upon which the present paper is based number 132, and the observer's notes refer to 45 species, either taken or observed. A very interesting and instructive list of the birds observed in these islands (Guadeloupe and Grande Terre) by Dr. L'Hermionier, between the years 1827 and 1844, appears here for the first time, and contains the names of 135 species.

Some interesting announcements with regard to the proper systematic positions of several species are made in this notably with regard to *Euphonia flavifrons*. Mr. Ober brought with him from these islands three specimens of *Geotrygon mystacea* alive, and two of them are now to be seen in the Central Park menagerie.

The present paper is the last of the series upon the ornithology of the Lesser Antilles. The results of Mr. Lawrence's study of the birds of these islands are very valuable and have added much to our knowledge of their ornithology. It is a matter of general congratulation that the examination of these collections was intrusted to one so admirably qualified to do the subject justice.

CHESAPEAKE ZOOLOGICAL LABRATORY.—The second session of this new school of study of the products of the sea will be opened at Crisfield, Maryland, on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, about June 20, and will be conducted by the John Hopkins University, with the co-operation of the Maryland and U. S. Fish Commissions. One of the barges of the Maryland Fish Commission, with a building upon it fifty feet long by nineteen wide, will be fitted up as a laboratory, with tables, aquaria, etc., for ten persons, and another barge, with state-rooms, will be used as a dormitory. The Assistant U. S. Fish Commissioner, T. B. Ferguson, will accompany the party with a small steamboat, and will take charge of the dredging and collecting. The barges will be at Crisfield from June 20 to July 11, thus affording an opportunity for the study of the fauna of the large and important oyster beds of Tangier Sound. About July 11 the laboratory will be moved to some point not yet selected, near the mouth of the bay, either within or outside the Capes. On account of limited accommodations, none but those who are already acquainted with the methods of zoological work can be accepted as members of the party, and no formal instruction will be given. Tables, microscopes, aquaria, boats, collecting nets and a small library will be provided, and a fee of ten dollars will be charged by the university for the use of the laboratory outfit during the season. It would be well to send a model of barges, tenders and apparatus to the coming Fish Exhibition at Berlin, Prussia.

—We have received from an irascible correspondent a peppery letter, finding all sorts of fault with a writer, J. C. H., for saying that he killed near Fayetteville, N. Y., four young woodcock in thick corn the 31st of March. The fact is that the note complained of came from Fayetteville, N. C. (which, being interpreted, means North Carolina), quite a different latitude.

DOMESTICATED RUFFED GROUSE.—M. W. Clark, of Danville Junction, Maine, writes us:

"I have three—one cock and two hens—grouse, and the two hens have just made their nests, and to-day one nest shows two and the other one egg—a pretty and interesting sight. I have a circular coop ten feet in diameter and six feet high, built on the ground, without a floor, and small evergreen trees set about in it, making nice sheltered nooks for hiding and for their nests. I have just obtained ten eggs from a wild nest in the woods and set them under a hen, and shall try what I can do with them in raising any young grouse. Surely shall not have enough to spare this season. Now, can you tell me what food to feed to the little chicks when they first come out?"

ANS. Our correspondent probably knows as well as we do, that the natural food of the grown ruffed grouse is buckwheat, corn, beans, grapes, strawberries and all other berries, buds, and in winter acorns and sometimes laurel. The young chicks doubtless eat such food as the woods provide at the season of the year when they hatch; and this food must consist largely of larvæ, grubs, worms, and tender shoots of plants. In the absence of such food, a small proportion of oatmeal, with cracked corn partly soaked, would suggest themselves. Bread, unless very dry, is unsuitable for any birds.

A BACKWOODS ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—Mr. M. W. Clark is the proprietor of a summer resort and chalybeate springs near Danville Junction, Maine. He also has a very pretty collection of wild creatures which he pets, and which attract the interest of his guests. Writing from Danville Junction, he says:

My mineral springs are about 1½ mile from here, and near them I have built three small but nice trout ponds—two of them with stone and cement, and the larger one of stone, not cemented. In these I have fifty or more splendid trout, some of them from the celebrated Rangeley and Richardson lakes. How they will jump from the water when I throw them their bits of liver! And I have also, a few rods away, a nice pond for water fowl, which is now inhabited by one pair wild geese, one pair wood ducks, one pair black ducks and two and a half pairs domestic ducks ("pekins"), and they make a happy and interesting family. I have also near that a paddock of peacocks and wild turkeys and another of rabbits, and on some high posts near by, a rustic pigeon-house inhabited by fan-tails. I have also four deer and three ruffed grouse.

A SNOW WHITE SEAL.—A young seal was caught on the coast of Maine, at Cape Elizabeth, a week or two ago, as white as snow; but he died of too much handling, before he could be taken proper care of.

ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN FROM MAY 4 TO MAY 21.—Six alligators, *Alligator mississippiensis;* two Virginia deer, *Cervus virginianus;* two fallow deer, *Dama vulgaris*, from England; one black bear cub, *Ursus americanus;* one hog-nosed snake, *Heterodon platyrhinos;* one pine snake, *Pituophus melanoleucus;* six garter snakes, *Eutenia sirtalis;* one fence lizard, *Sceloporus undulatus;* one bullfrog, *Rana catesbiana;* four red foxes, *Vulpes fulvus;* one little black-headed duck, *Fuligula affinis;* all presented One red kangaroo, *Macropus rufus*, and one Virginia deer, *Cervus virginianus*, both born in garden. Two European badgers, *Meles taxus;* one gray ichneumon, *Herpestes griseus;* three Anubis baboons, *Cynocephalus anubis;* one emu, *Dromœus novæ-hollandiæ;* one scarlet ibis, *Ibis ru-*

bra; three bar-headed geese, *Anser indicus;* two Sebastopol geese, domestic; one secretary vulture, *Gypogeranus serpentarius;* four ring-necked pheasants, *Phasianus torquatus;* two great blue herons, *Ardea herodias;* one darter, *Plotus anhinga;* all purchased.

ANIMALS RECEIVED AT CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 24.—One king vulture, *Gyparchus papa,* presented by MR. GARRET ROACH, N. Y. city; one bald eagle, *Haliœtus leucocephalus,* presented by H. P. Kingsland, N. Y. city; two foxes, *Vulpes fulvus,* presented by Mr. Hermann Clausen, N. Y. city; one small alligator, *Alligator mississippiensis,* presented by Master Romeyn S. Stafford, N. Y. city; one bonnet monkey, *Macacus radiatus,* purchased; five prairie wolves, *Canis latrans,* born in the Menagerie.

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

The Kennel.

THE MASTIFF.

WE have wondered why this dog has not become more popular in this country, particularly since the splendid display made at the first bench show in this city, when a number of crack dogs from England were exhibited. We can only account for it on the ground of a popular misapprehension regarding his disposition and traits of character. The mastiff is essentially a domestic dog, a dog of the family, and in England is a popular companion for ladies and children, as any one who has noticed Mr. Du Marrier's sketches in *Punch* will have observed. But like all dogs, if kept on the chain too constantly when young his manners change and he develops into the guard dog alone, with perhaps a sour and uncertain disposition. For both purposes his magnificent proportions eminently adapt him, although we question whether he has the intelligence of either the Newfoundland or St. Bernard. Of the great antiquity of the mastiff there appears to be but little doubt. "Idstone" says that he was known to the Greeks as the *Molossus,* taking its name from Molossis, a part of Epirus, opposite Corfu, whence at that early period the best sorts were obtained. Probably the breed was imported subsequently from Middle Asia until it became distributed throughout Europe. In unsettled times in the British Islands it was used as a terror to the thief, whence its name, "mase theefe" or "master theefe."

In 1871 sixty-three mastiffs were exhibited at the Crystal Palace Dog Show, which shows the popularity to which the breed had reached in that country; and it is said that there was not a bad specimen in all that number. One of the most successful breeders has been a lady, Miss Aglionby, recently, we believe, deceased. Some ten years ago Miss Aglionby bred five dogs from one litter, all of which became great celebrities. One of them, Turk, was sold for £450, probably the largest price ever paid for a dog unless it was a public greyhound. We think there is little doubt that the best mastiff seen at dog shows in this country is King Olaf, imported and owned by Mr. Wm. Forbes Morgan, of this city. King Olaf was known in England as Young Sultan, and was by Dr. Hunt's Sultan out of his Countess. He took second prize at the first show held in this city, Mr. Brown's (of Liverpool) dog, Vandal, being first. At the second show he was entered for exhibition only, but being brought into the ring by mistake was immediately selected by Mr. Lort as the winner. This year he took first, and also achieved the same honor in Philadelphia. The Shah, whose portrait we print (and which originally appeared in our English contemporary, *The Country*), is a well known English champion, having won first prize at all the principal English shows. He is a fawn dog, standing a little over 32 inches at the shoulder and weighing 180 pounds.

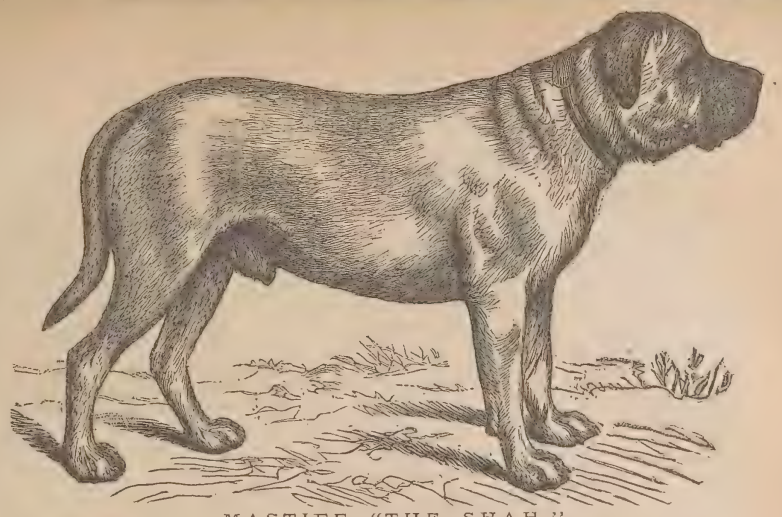
Everybody has heard of the Lyme Hall breed. Mr. Hugh Dalziel, in an article contributed some time ago to an English contemporary, writes of them as follows:

"Of our present dogs, the strain for which the greatest, or rather absolute, purity is claimed is the Lyme Hall mastiff, which has been in the Legh family since the beginning of the fifteenth century, if not from a still earlier date; but whether the existing dogs of this strain have been kept pure by absolute in-and-in breeding, or with such merely occasional cross with some closely-allied strain as may have been found necessary to prevent deterioration, so that we may rely on it as representing the original type, I have no means of knowing; but as it is held as a pure representative of the old English mastiff by the noble family who have so long had it in their possession, I can have no doubt that good reasons for that belief exist, and that the strain is at least approximately pure and best represents the old breed; and I am not aware that any other breeders claim anything approaching to such a long descent for their dogs, although a strain so noted as the Lyme Hall must long have been would be sure to spread and leave its mark on such other kennels as were most likely to be preserved with some degree of purity."

The same authority writes as follows:

"In general appearance the mastiff is noble and dignified; his strength is shown in his immense bone, large, square and well-knit frame, while the majesty of his carriage, his noble head and the magnanimous expression of his countenance bespeak consciousness of power governed by a noble and courageous nature. There are mastiffs with sinister and scowling faces, exhibiting the ferocity of the coward and bully, but these will rarely be found to possess the grandeur of form that distinguishes the breed, and are often cross-bred; but instances of a surly and dangerous disposition will show itself in otherwise good and pure dogs, and, when it does, they become a positive danger even to their owners and a terror and a nuisance to the neighborhood in which they may be kept; but the natural disposition is gentle, with an intuitive desire to afford protection, so that a well-trained mastiff is at once the best of companions—not given to quarrel, solicitous of notice from those he serves—and proves, with his intelligence and high metal, the best of guards for person and property. These good qualities characterize the modern mastiff, and show the power of man in taming down the fierce nature of the fighting dogs of Britain, for in this, as in outward form, it is impossible to doubt he has been greatly modified and improved since he was mainly kept in order to display his prowess in the bull ring and the bear garden.

"I have mentioned the faults of temper in dealing with the general character. I will now point out the faults in outward appearance most often met with. These are, first, I think, the ungainliness of motion caused by weak legs, particularly shown in the knee joints and the development of cow hocks; with this there is generally flat, lean, wasted hams, and sometimes light, weak loins, and all these or the cow hocks only give a shambling gait that is most objectionable. These defects are often caused by bad rearing, inferior or insufficient food, want of room or dampness in the kennel. The faults alluded to are very common, and it should be the endeavor of breeders and also of judges to get rid of them—the latter by refusing prizes to all dogs that show the faults, and the former by judicious selection and careful rearing."



MASTIFF "THE SHAH."

The points for judging the mastiff, as given by "Stonehenge," are as follows:

	Value.		Value.
Head	20	Legs	5
Eyes	5	Feet	5
Ears	5	Color	5
Muzzle	5	Coat	5
Neck	5	Symmetry	10
Shoulders	5	Stern	5
Loin	8	Size	5
Chest	7		
Total			100

The Head should be massive with a broad and flat forehead, ears small and wholly pendant, lying close to the cheek, though set on further back than in the hound, pointer and setter.

Eyes small, but mild and intelligent in expression.

Face short, with a square muzzle, not tapering toward the point of the nose; teeth level, but sometimes there is a slight projection of the lower jaw; flews deep.

The Neck should be muscular, with the head well set into it, showing a slight prominence at the upper point of juncture; body very large, with deep and wide chest, well ribbed up and a powerful loin.

The Legs should be straight, with great bone (this point is not generally well displayed, owing to confinement, as is also the next).

Feet round and close.

The Coat should be short, and the tail fine, but with a very slight indication of roughness; it should be carried high when the dog is excited.

The Color most desired is fallow (fawn), with black muzzle, and the richer the black the better; next to this comes brindle, then red with black muzzle, or black; sometimes there is a considerable mixture of white, but this is not desirable.

Height from 29 to 31 inches in the dog, and even more if a fine symmetry can be combined. A dog standing 29 inches ought to weigh, in good condition, not far from 120 to 130 pounds.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

AFTER THE BRUSH.

THE 14th of April found me in the saddle again, and in proper mood for my old red. The lesion of the muscles of my back was soon repaired by a sturdy nature, and the remedy of "Pious Jeems" was not more efficacious or speedy. This reminds me of my first and last tilt from early manhood to the present. It occurred at the University of Virginia, and in the lecture-room of that learned linguist, Dr. Blasterman, Professor in that institution of modern languages. I was a member of his class, together with R. M. T. Hunter and Alex. H. H. Stuart. I was the smallest youth in the University, weighing only seventy-six pounds when challenged as an athlete by my instructor. Dr. Blasterman was quite corpulent, had a mouth like a catfish and could spurt out broken English in German accent with marked volubility. His face was a perfect full moon, with two blue half-curved caverns in it, twinkling with good humor, but indicating a want of culture and a want of dignity. For some cause he was strongly prejudiced against me, and never let an occasion pass when a thrust could be made at me. One morning in the Spanish class a noise was made by Jno. Taylor, of Caroline Co., Va., who occupied a seat on my immediate front. Quick as thought Dr. Blasterman turned toward it, looking me fiercely in the face, with the admonition that a repetition would result in the expulsion from the lecture-room of the offender. He then turned off and Taylor repeated the noise, and I was ordered out as the offender. I took up my books and put on my hat, smiling but making no reply. I had to pass by him, and I soon discovered that my manhood was to be tested. When in his reach he knocked off my hat, and I flew into his face like an angry hornet, striking with violence his plethoric nose, which deluged us both in its crimson. I stuck to it with great perternacity until Alex. H. H. Stuart, afterward Sec'y of the Interior during President Fillmore's administration, interposed. The Faculty was speedily summoned. Expulsion seemed inevitable. I was invited to attend. The whole college soon became tumultuous and its dissolution in jeopardy if a proper trial and judgment was not rendered in my case. I had a fair one, and the Faculty, in a spirit of justice and propriety waived a decision and referred it to the visitors. My case went before the most honored tribunal that ever sat upon such an occasion. Ex-President James Madison, ex-President James Monroe, Hon. Wm. C. Rives, Gen. John A. Cocke and Joseph C. Caleb composed that tribunal. I was tried and acquitted.

Excuse this digression, which I have alluded to only to recall to my fellow-classmates pleasant though trying reminiscences of the long past. Boys, let us meet at the next gathering of the alumni at the University of Virginia.

The 14th of April seemed ordered specially for the occasion I designed to spend it. The clouds hung low, rocks all moist, wind barely perceptible but from the south. I made every preparation usual for a vigorous red fox race, and the same as on the morning of the 25th of March, an account of which is in your issue of the 24th of April, with the exception of my using the young horse in the first dash and holding Lord Elgin in reserve. To secure a close start—for the old red has become so wily as to move off at the first note of a hound—I made a detour to the north of his hunting ground and entirely above it, so as to hunt down the Roanoke and face the wind. The move was a judicious one and adroitly executed. But unluckily the whole forest seemed alive with rabbits, and the greater part of the pack became terribly demoralized. Comet Logan, Monitor, Storm, Pallas, Red Bird and Molly alone escaped it. I struck the trail in my plantation, cold at first but gradually improving. In an hour I was upon him. Those seven dogs pressed earnestly, and like arrows passed close to my residence, and there was a recruit of the demoralized dogs of the early morning. They got in just right, and such a rip after fox or deer was never before witnessed. The fox ran up the Roanoke before the wind to the limit of his usual haunt, then detoured much as I had done in the morning. I soon discovered that death was his fate without some providential interposition. This was afforded by a hole on the banks of the Roanoke, and in a spirit of generous chivalry I would not dig him out. So the old red is still alive, and this fall I hope will be in proper condition for just such another tilt.

Gaston, N. C. T. G. T.

NEBRASKA DOG SHOW.

OMAHA, May 15, 1879.

The second annual bench show of Nebraska was held at this city May 13, 14 and 15. The sporting dogs, *i. e.*, setters and pointers, were well represented. The Irish setter predominating as to numbers and representing such strains as Grouse-Gipsey, Plunkett-Ruby, Beirbower's Khalif, etc. The English setters were also well represented by the progeny of Leicester, Victress, Blue Dasie II., Joe, Jr., etc. The liver and liver and white pointers were also well represented—ten entries, all well bred.

The State Association resolved to hold a bench show with each annual meeting of the association, also resolved to hold a field trial of dogs in September next, open to the world. Below I send you a list of the winning dogs. Non-sporting dogs were not represented, although this city alone can produce hundreds of Dalmatians, collies, terriers, greyhounds, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, etc., etc.

LIST OF PREMIUMS AWARDED.

IRISH CLASSES.

Champion Irish Setters—Dogs—1st, Gen'l R R Livingston's Brian, Grouse-Gypsie. Bitches—1st, Wm Preston's Lucy, by Beirbower's Khalif.

Imported Irish Setters—1st, D S Banigor's Bronze, Plunkett-Ruby.

Native Irish Setters—Dogs—1st, silver cup, Saml Long's Dash, by Brian-.....; 2d, medal, C L Baums' Snyder. Bitches—1st, silver cup, B E B Kennepy's Nora, Brian-Mona; 2d, medal, J C McBride's Topsy, by Brian-..... Puppies—1st, medal, C P Matthewson's Mack, Brian-Mona; V h c, J D Jones' Tim.

ENGLISH CLASSES.

Native English Setters—1st, silver cup, H B Sackett's Joe; 2d, medal, S B Hathaway's Spat; 3d, medal, J A Hammon's Sweepstakes, Joe Jr Blue Dasie II, 3 mos; V h c, J A Hammon's Doxie, by Leicester-Victress.

Gordon (black and tan) Setters—1st, silver cup, Z Taylor's Rex 2d medal, J A Hammon's .....

Pointers—1st, silver cup, D M Welty's Belle; 2d, medal, Wm Mack's Toney.

THE FIELD TRIAL DERBY.

THIS, one of the most interesting of English canine events, was decided during the second week in May. The list of entries was the largest of any of the five years during which the stake has been run, numbering twenty-nine. The judges were Mr. Geo. Brewis and Maj. Le Gendre Starkie. The following is a list of the entries and winners:

FIFTH FIELD TRIAL DERBY, for pointer and setter puppies bred in 1878; the winner received £50, the second £25, third and fourth £5 each, and the best of the opposite breed £5.

R Lloyd Price's lem w d Luck of Eden Hall, by Drake—Sall, 14 mos (pointer), 1st.

Barclay Field's liv w b Sall, by Riot—Reine, 14 mos (pointer), 2d.

R Purcell Llewellin's lem w b Countess Rose, by Count Windem—Norna, 10 mos (setter), 3d.

E Armstrong's rd b Antrim, by Charlie—Jane, 15 mos (setter).

H Lowe's bk w b Countess Kate, by Tam O'Shanter—Meg, 12 mos (setter).

G Pilkington's liv w b Keswick, by Faust—Faith, 13 mos (pointer).

A P Heywood Lonsdale's bk w t b Janette, by Count Dan—Belle (setter).

Elias Bishop's bk w d Duke, by Count Dan—Belle, 12 mos (setter).

Prince Albert Solm's liv w b Firefly, by Joker—Fly, 11 mos (pointer).

Sir T B Lennard's liv w b Melissa, by Mallard—Belle, 14 mos (pointer).

G de Landre Macdona's bk w d Ranger Rab, by Champion Ranger—Moll, 14 mos (setter).

S E Shirley's w lem flk b Scarlet, by Tam O'Shanter—Troll, 11 mos (setter).

Viscount Downe's liv w d Speck, by Dot—Snake, 13 mos (point'r)

R Lloyd Price's liv w b Belle Faust, by Faust—Belle, 15 mos (pointer).

R Purcell Llewellin's bk w b Countess Nellie, by Count Windem—Novel, 11 mos (setter).

W Allison's bk t b Belle, by Ronald—Ruth, 14 mos (setter).

T Iseard's liv w d Claret, by Naso—Mite, 14 mos (pointer).

J C Macdona's liv w d Crotch (late Sefton), by Y Bang—Jane, 15 mos (pointer).

C P Fauntleroy's rd w b Pun, by Pam—Prue, 13 mos (setter).

J H Salter's bd liv w b Faucy, by Mike—Romp, 14 mos (pointer)

W Arkwright's liv w b Tinkle, by Champion Bang—Belle, 15 mos (pointer).

E Bishop's lem w d Frank, by Ranger—Lady, 13 mos (setter).

S E Shirley's w flk b Silken, by Tam O'Shanter—Troll, 11 mos (setter).

S Price's liv w d Guy, by Champion Bang—Juno, 12 mos (pointer).

Staple Browne's bk w b Flirt, by Tam O'Shanter—Fussy, 13 mos (setter).

A P Heywood Lonsdale's bk w t b Juno, by Count Dan—Belle, 12 mos (setter).

R Lloyd Price's liv w b Tick (late Tick Louse), by Drake—Nimble Ninepence, 12 mos (pointer).

Sir T B Lennard's liv w d Magnet, by Mallard—Belle, 14 mos (pointer)

J H Salters' liv w b Lily, by Mike—Romp, 14 mos (pointer).

Our space will not permit us to give details of the running, which, for youngsters, appears to have been very fair. *Bell's Life* says: "As I prophesied last week, the pointers beat the setters, and Mr. Lloyd Price could have won with two in his kennel, as Tick has always been better than the dog; but Mr. price took 50 to 1 about Luck of Eden Hall for this event when he was a small puppy, so preferred winning with him. Both the first and second are descendants of Old Drake, the winner, who will make a very grand performer, being a son of the old champion, and Sall is a grand-daughter, and also a grand-daughter of Price's champion Bang. We warmly congratulate Mr. Price on his success, which is a big feather, considering the number of the competitors and the quality of the field." The next stake run was

THE ALL-AGED STAKES (Sweepstakes) of £6 10s. each, for 16 all-aged pointers or setters, dogs and bitches; £60 for the winner, £20 for the second, and the third and fourth £10 each; if the stake does not fill, the prizes to be given in proportion to the number of entries; all dogs or bitches competing must be the bona fide property of the persons entering them.

Whitehouse's Rapid (pointer) beat Lloyd Price's Bow Bells.

Llewellin's Count Windem (setter) beat Macdona's Ranger (setter).

Lord Downe's Sam (setter) beat Platt's Rhyl (setter).

Barclay Field's Riot (pointer) beat Sir T. Lennard's Priam (pointer).

E Armstrong's Dan (setter) beat East's Viscount (setter).

G Pilkington's Garnet (pointer) beat Arkwright's Don Jose (pointer).

Major Platt's Darkie (setter) beat Fauntleroy's Phillo (setter).

R Lloyd Price's Dismal Jimmy (pointer) beat T Bower's Blue Belle (setter).

Ties—Rapid beat Count Windem; Riot beat Dan; Garnet beat Sam; Darkie beat Dismal Jimmy.

Second Ties—Rapid beat Riot; Darkie beat Garnet.

Major Platt's setter Darkie, by Rhyl (son of Ranger)—Dolly, beat Whitehouse's pointer Rapid, by Chang—Romp, and won.

The last event was the Kennel Club Challenge Cup, which had been won for two years by Mr. Macdona's Ranger, and had he won it this year it would have remained at Hilbre House, but the old dog was compelled to succumb to one of his grandsons. The following is the detail of the running:

THE KENNEL CLUB CHALLENGE CUP, value £90, for all-aged pointers and setters; the cup (held by G de Landre Macdona) to be won three years to become absolute property, added to an optional sweepstake.

Barclay Field's Riot (pointer) beat Sir Thomas Lennard's Priam (pointer)

Major Platt's Darkie (setter) beat G de Landre Macdona's Ranger.

G Pilkington's Keswick (pointer) beat J Platt's Rhyl (setter).

Lloyd Price's liv w pointer Tick beat Whitehouse's Rapid (pointer).

Ties—Darkie beat Riot; Tick beat Rapid; Darkie beat Keswick.

Second Ties—Major Platt's Darkie, by Rhyl—Dolly, beat Lloyd Price's pointer Tick, and won.

The scent throughout the day was very bad, and the extraordinary nose exhibited by the setter Darkie exactly suited the state of flairs, and pulled him through these two big stakes. Major Platt becoming holder of the Cup.

A GOOD ALL ROUND DOG.—*Mr. Editor:* A friend of mine that I can vouch for as to truthfulness, tells me that he has a well-bred black setter that is first rate in the field, pointing his birds staunchly, and retrieving them nicely, and doing well all that is required of him. He will also follow a fox with the hounds all day, and bark every jump, and shows extraordinary sagacity in picking up an old trail when the hounds are at fault. How is this for high? H.

Springfield, Mass.

COCKER SPANIELS IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In your issue of May 15 I notice an article with the above heading signed by one John Hammon, of Clifton, Canada, which casts reflections upon Mr. J. B. Harrington, of this city, and his dogs, which in my opinion is really unjust. I have known Mr. H. for some time, and have seen his cocker spaniels, and so far as I am competent to judge I should pronounce them fine, well bred dogs. Mr. H. is manager of the American District Telegraph Co. here, and has his office located at No. 20 East Seneca st., and has been with the same company in that capacity ever since its organization. Last winter I was so unfortunate as to have a fine little spaniel stolen from me. Mr. Harrington having heard of the fact (and who by the way has held a special police commission for the past five years) traced the dog to a bootblack and recovered him. Mr. H. did this out of pure love for a good dog, as I had offered no reward nor held out any inducement for his recovery. Hoping you will give this a place in your valuable columns in justice to Mr. H., I remain yours, E. B. J.

BUFFALO, N. Y. May 20, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Dear Sir—I was very much surprised on taking up your issue of May 15 to find such a letter as the one you published from J. Hammon, of Clifton, Ont., about "Cockers in Buffalo." In the first place he couldn't have made much inquiry for J. B. H. at 20 E. Seneca st., as he is there every day till 7 P. M., and is well-known. As to his dogs being half water spaniel, that is ridiculous; one of them does show a slight trace of a water spaniel cross, but his liver and white Floss is a fine thoroughbred cocker from as good stock as can be found in the States or Canadas. In regard to the J. Neill spoken of, he is not "the largest owner of sporting dogs in the East" (although he deals in them), not very much. In the estimation of sportsmen in this vicinity who know him—and some of them know him to their sorrow—he is not the owner of any sporting dogs. I think Mr. Hammon's letter entirely uncalled for, especially as the tone of it is such as to reflect wrongfully on J. B. H., whom I know to be a conscientious gentleman, and always ready to further the interest of the canine race, especially the sporting class. I am sure if G. M. D., when he is in the city, would see the black cocker J. B. H. speaks of he will find it all that he says it is. C. B.

BUFFALO, May 16, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In your last issue, May 15th, I find an article signed by one "John Hammon" and headed "Cocker Spaniels in Buffalo," which casts a slur on my dogs and also places me somewhat in a bad light. I inclose you with this letter, one also from Mr. S. A. Roberts, Proprietor of "Rod and Gun," which in justice to myself and dogs I hope you will publish with this. In your issue of April 24, I thoughtlessly wrote an article in answer to one signed "G. M. D." of Toronto, Ont. I did not intend it as an advertisement, as I have no dogs for sale, nor do I breed dogs for a living, but inasmuch as the article in question did prove an advertisement, having received about three packs of letters from parties all over the States (which goes to show plainly that your journal is a valuable advertising medium); and some of said parties have in second letters shown confidence enough in me and my dogs to engage pups in coming litters. I deem it no more than fair to remunerate you, which I intended to do at the proper time. Mr. Hamon claims he could not find me at 20 E. Seneca st.; well, your valuable journal finds me there every week regularly, and has for a long time. Last Wednesday I was called out of town on business, and upon my return my assistants informed me that a gent had called to see me in reference to some spaniels and they told him to call to-morrow and he would find me. In regard to Mr. J. Neill, the greatest dog owner in the East, I will merely say that he never saw one of my dogs, to my knowledge, in his life, and I pray the good Lord he never may, unless I am with them, for I have a great desire to keep them for my own use. Several times I have been tempted to give your readers a description of this man's "Dog Factory," but have refrained from fear he would out of revenge poison my dogs. But I will relate one little story told me to-day by "our esteemed friend and sportsman," S. A. Roberts, and who gives his consent to publish it. To give an idea as to what kind of a man this "great dog owner of the East" is, the story is this: A prominent merchant here lost a valuable and much loved setter, and after repeated trials to regain it without success, was told by a "knowing one" to get a detective and visit Joe Neill's "Dog Factory" and see what luck he would have. The merchant did so, *and there found his setter on a chain*, but did not let Neill discover it. The merchant admired that dog above all others, and asked his pedigree. He was bred by the Duke of Newcastle and imported direct from his kennels. The merchant asked Neill to let him loose to observe his actions. As soon as the poor dog was unchained he showed his gratitude by fairly jumping all over his master, and it was some time before he could be quieted to allow an explanation. Joe finally "weakened" and owned up; the officer stepped in to do his duty, but the merchant took pity on Neill's family and "let up" on him. This can be corroborated if necessary over the *bona fide* signature of the merchant himself; and friend Roberts offers to wager a bottl h's best" that no genuine sportsman in Buffalo would buy a dog from Neill at any price. So much for the "greatest dog owner of the East." My dogs are good enough to perfectly satisfy me, and some of them are far better specimens than some I have seen on different show benches, and I fancy Mr. C. W. Nash, of Ont., who owns the famous stud cocker Rake, the sire of my Floss and ten other well-bred cockers, will not fancy the slurs Mr. Hammon sees fit to throw out against the breeding of my cockers. The "curly spaniel" that Mr. Roberts refers to belongs to a lady of my household, and is not claimed to be a "cocker," although a fine dog. I had supposed this Mr. Hammon to be a gentleman, as I have a letter in my possession from Mr. Chas. Lincoln, Supt., giving me an introduction to him in case I wished to call on him. If I can find leisure I may use it yet, and should I di cover a fine dog among his kennel with a curl or two on his back, I will not publish through the FOREST AND STREAM that he is not a cocker until I at least learn whether he claims him to be a cocker. I think if Mr. Hammon had paid less attention to the "greatest dog thief in the East," and more to the truthful sayings of honest "Steve" Roberts, he would have had no occasion to have written his article on "Cocker Spaniels in Buffalo." The cocker dog Roy, whom I bred my Floss to last April, is as fine a specimen as can be found anywhere in this vicinity. He is solid liver (dark), with a magnificent wavy coat without a curly hair in it. Bitches have been sent to him from all parts, and one from New York City.

Yours truly, J. B. HARRINGTON, 20 E. Seneca st.

BUFFALO, May 16, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I notice in your issue of May 15 an article headed "Cockers in Buffalo," signed by one John Hammon, of Clifton, Ont., and in said article I am reported as giving my opinion that Mr. J. B Harrington's cockers were not cockers at all, but half water spaniels, being curly coated. Mr. Hammon, by the way a perfect stranger to me, called at my place with a mutual friend and asked me about Mr. H.'s cockers. I told him Mr. H. had some fine ones, but one indicated a cross with the water spaniel, as his coat was somewhat curly, and this one Mr. H. does not claim to be a thorough-bred cocker but a slight cross with water. I have seen Mr. H.'s cocker bitch Floss to-day, and in my opinion pronounce her a fine specimen, with a beautiful coat, soft, silky and wavy; no curls, but a beauty.

S. A. ROBERTS, Pro. Rod and Gun.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 18, 1879.

MR. J. B. HARRINGTON:

Dear Sir—On reading my FOREST AND STREAM of this week, my eye lit, almost the first thing, on an answer to your late communication to F. & S. concerning cockers. I write you in regard to this to offer you my sympathy as a lover of a good dog. I have seen your two cockers, and have especially admired your liver and white Norfolk, and to be dragged in the mire before the public as Hammon has dragged you I consider deplorable. Judging from the manner in which he speaks of Neill, I think he must be a particular friend of his, and, if "birds of a feather, etc." I have no doubt Hammon is fully as bad as his friend Neill, who I presume you know has the reputation of being the largest dog thief in the East, as H. has it. He has been convicted of stealing valuable dogs from sportsmen in this vicinity more than once, and many a lost setter and pointer have been traced through his hands to parties in Canada. I am sorry FOREST AND STREAM's columns should be contaminated by such stuff.

Yours truly, CHARLES BATTEY, 382 Mich st.

—The imported red Irish setter bitch Stella, owned by Mr. Chas Denison, of Hartford, Conn., whelped on Saturday week 14 puppies, sired by Champion Elcho.

—The setter Perl V., owned by Mr. Wm. Vie, of St. Louis, whelped on the 6th inst. six puppies—4 dogs and 2 bitches—sired by the Topeka Kennel Club's Brussell (Leicester–Dart).

—Mr. W. M. Tileston's Gordon setter bitch Lou whelped, on the 20th inst., eight puppies—five dogs and three bitches—all black and tan, without white; sired by Young Jock, by Jock out of Mr. Emerson Foote's Mab, she by Jerome's Shot out of Dutchess. Four of these puppies will be sold.

—Mr. Leonard, of Boston, has bred his bitch Florrie (Copeland's Pete–Bassett's Bess) to Mr. Geo. A. Thayer's Daniel Webster. Florrie is own sister to Mr. Lathrop's Dick, and her owner says she cannot be made to flush a bird.

—Mr. E. C. La Montagne, of this city, has had the misfortune to lose his promising setter puppy Cremorne (Promise–Abbey), and his pointer puppy Mac (Sensation–Juno). Cause in each instance, distemper.

—John E. Long, Esq., of Detroit, has sold his justly valuable dog to Mr. Fay, of Boston, for the great price of $600. Such sums are seldom realized on either side of the Atlantic.

Rational Pastimes.

RUINOUS ATHLETICS.—We extend our thanks to the Journeymen Plumber's B. P. Society for their courtesy in sending us an invitation to their Tenth Annual Afternoon and Evening Picnic and Athletic Games, at Harlem, next Wednesday. We must confess, however, that we are somewhat startled by the announcement on the programme of two or three contests in these games. For instance, gold and silver medals are offered for the first and second men in "a grand three-hours' contest ('Go as you please')." Do not the promotors of this enterprise see that such a race is directly subversive of the plumber's trade? A plumber trying to go a long distance in a short time! The idea is simply ridiculous, nay, more than this, such mad efforts should be discountenanced by every intelligent member of the craft. It means ruin. Nowhere could the pedestrian craze be attended with such dire results. As plumbers go, it is not the plumber who hesitates that is lost, it is he who makes haste most slowly that comes in ahead—in the bill. The only sensible way for our friends to indulge in competitive trials of walking and running is to see who can consume the most time in going the shortest distance.

—Messrs. Peck & Snyder, 124 Nassau st., publish a series of handy 25-cent manuals of Lacrosse, Lawn Tennis, Archery, Pedestrianism and Gymnastics. The books will be found very complete and convenient.

RIFLED ARROWS.—The question of rifled arrows has already been quite fully discussed. To show that the idea was not novel, we add this note from a Fayetteville (N. C.) correspondent:

When I was a boy, alas! these many years bygone, we used to make very choice arrows of what we call the "sour wood," which grows very straight and without a knot. We would make a hole in the arrows about five inches from the part fitted to the string, and another about four or five inches higher up, then take a feather and split it lengthwise, leaving only the feathers on one half. Insert the end in the lower hole, and then wrap it around the arrow to the upper one, and insert. Here you have a rifled arrow, and they shoot with greater accuracy. Put a little peg to fasten the feathers in.

HARVARD ATHLETICS.—The winners in the first annual spring games of the Harvard Athletic Club, last Thursday, were as follows:

One Mile Walk—Five entries—Hindekoper, '80, 7m 59½s.
Quarter-mile Run—Four entries—Simons, '80, 55 1-5s.
Running Broad Jump—Thompson, '82, 17ft 4in.
One Mile Dash—Six entries—Bell, '81, 4m 56s.
Throwing the Hammer—Brandegee, 50ft 8in.
Hurdle Race, 120 yards—Cowdin, '79, 18 1-5s.
Half-mile Run—Simons, '80, 2m 8 2-3s.
Two Hundred and Twenty Yards—Wendell, '82, 25 3-5s.
Three-mile Run—James, '79, 18m 53s.

DARTMOUTH ATHLETICS—The winners of the contests in the Dartmouth College athletic games, at Hanover, N. H., May 21 and 22, were as follows:

Throwing Heavy Hammer, 17 pounds—E H Lines, New York City, 65ft 9½in.

Best Three Jumps—F G Humiston, Groton, Mass, 25ft 8¾in.

One-hundred-yard Dash—C S Sloane, Washington, 11⅛s, and E B Condon, New York City, 12s.

Standing High Jump—Thomas Flint, Jr, San Juan, Cal, and G A Underhill, Nashua, tie, 4ft 2in.

Putting Shot, 7 pounds—J F Merriam, Derry, N H, 27ft 6in.

Half-mile Run—C H Cogswell, North Easton, Mass, 2m 7¼s, being five seconds better than his victory at Mott Haven on May 9.

One-hundred-yard Dash, backward—E B Condon, New York City, 17¾s.

One Mile Walk—J H King, Malone, N Y, 8m 42¼s, and W G Poor, Andover, Mass, 8m 42 3-8s.

Hurdle Race, 120 Yards—W P Quimby, Hanover, and G E Thompson, Dover, tie, 20s.

Three-mile Run—H H Parker, Hanover, 17m 37½s.

Pole Vaulting—C S Sloane, Washington, 8ft 7in.

Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard Dash—W P Snow, Roxbury, Vt, 26s.

Three Hours Go-as-you-please Match—G B Teames, of Thomaston, Conn, who ran 16 miles without stopping, and made 20 9-10 miles altogether. C H Smith, of West Brattleboro, Vt, made 20 2-5 miles and 100ft.

The Running Long Jump was won by N D Cram, of Chicago, who covered 17ft 4½in, and the standing long jump by J F Merriam, of Derry, who made 9½ft.

The Quarter-Mile Run was won by C H Cogswell, of North Easton, Mass, in 54s, 4-5 of a second better than his time at Mott Haven.

The Running High Jump was won by Thomas Flint, Jr, of San Juan, Cal, who covered 5ft 4in.

The Hundred-yard Sack Race was won by C B Little, of Pembroke, in 29¾s.

The Three-legged Race, same distance, was won by Condon and Quimby in 17½s.

The Three-winged Base-ball was thrown 318ft 11in by N D Cram.

The Potato Race—Fifteen potatoes, fifteen feet apart, returning with one potato at a time—Won by H P Snow, of Roxbury, Vt, in 4m 40 3-8s.

C H Cogswell won the 220-yard dash in 24 1-8s.

The tie hurdle race of Wednesday between Thompson and Quimby was won by the former in 19½s.

N D Cram won the hop, skip and jump, covering 38⅛ft.

The Two-mile Walk was won by J H King, Malone, N Y, in 19m 3 5-8s.

Mile Run—H H Parker, Hanover, 5m 2½s.

One-hundred-yard Dash—Final heat—C S Sloane, Washington, 11s.

Hurdle Race—Final heat—G E Thompson, Dover, 19½s.

Consolation Race—Quarter of a mile—S B Merrill, Stratford, 1m 3⅛s.

The base-ball game between the Independent, of Proctorsville, Vt, and the university nine was won by the university by 21 to 2.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.—The annual field sports of the Syracuse (N. Y.) University were held last Friday afternoon. The winning contestants were as follows:

Pole jump, Howe, '79, 7ft 2in; 100 yards dash, Goodwin, '81, 12¼s; base ball throwing, Goodwin's, 309ft; half-mile run, Burroughs, Medic., 2m 30¾s; standing long jump, Richmond, Medic., 10ft 3½in; tug of war—Medic. vs Liberal Arts—won by Liberal Arts, but given to Medics. by the judges, on account of alleged fraud; foot-ball kicking, Dawson, '80, 120ft 3in; three-legged race, 100 yards, Goodwin and Haven, 15¼s; wheelbarrow race, 100 yards, each contestant to wheel the other 50 yards, Dawson and Tyler, 21s; hurdle race, 100 yards 12 hurdles, Dawson, 19s; running long jump, Oberlander, Medic., 17ft 1in; under and over race—prize, *Syracusan* for 1880—Dawson, 20¾s; tug of war—'80 vs '82—won by '82; hammer throwing, 10 lbs, Myers, '79, 74ft; boxing match—Tyler vs Goodwin—5 hits for Tyler, none for Goodwin; running horse race, ½-mile—Gott vs Alvord—won by Frank Gott in 1m 9⅛s.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The spring games of the University of Pennsylvania, May 24, were won by the following contestants:

Two-hour-race won by S T Pemberton, making 16 miles, time 1h 57m 35s; one mile walk won by J B Townsend in 8m 45s; running high jump won by W T Robinson, 5ft 4½in; quarter-mile run won by F M Dick in 55s; putting 16-pound shot won by H H Lee, 30ft 7½in; 100-yard dash for championship cup won by H H Lee in 16 1-8s; running broad jump won by Thayer, 20ft 3in; half-mile run won by E A White in 2m 22¾s; graduates' 100-yards won by Geylin in 11s; graduates' mile walk won by McIlvaine in 8m 31s; pole vaulting won by G L Heins, walk-over; 220-yard dash won by H H Lee, 30 1-6s; throwing hammer won by D Milne, distance 63ft 8½in; two-mile walk won by D C Tilghman in 19m 16s; hurdle race won by W T Robinson in 22 7-8s; one mile run, walk-over for E A White; strangers' 100-yard run won by H H Lee in 10½s; tug of war between sophomores and freshmen won by freshmen, 1m 39s.

CRICKET.

FIXTURES.

May 30—West Philadelphia, Belmont vs Chestnut Hill.
May 30—Paterson, N J, Manhattan vs Paterson.
May 30—Ardmore, Merion Veterans vs Commercial Exchange.
May 30—Staten Island, Club Match. 1st eleven vs next 22.
May 30—Hoboken, St Georges Club Match.
May 30—Newark, Newark Club Match.
May 30-31—Nicetown, Young America vs Germantown.
May 31—Haverford, Philadelphia vs Dorian.
May 31—West Philadelphia, Germantown 2d vs Belmont 2d.
May 31—Ardmore, Young America 2d vs Merion 2d.

—The 30th—Decoration Day—being a holiday, the organizations in the vicinity of New York have decided not to play inter-club matches on that day. By this excellent arrangement, no one eleven can monopolize the ground to the exclusion of the rest of its club's members, many of whom have no other opportunity of playing except on a public holiday.

STATEN ISLAND 2d VS. COLUMBIA.—On Thursday last, 22d inst., the latter organization, hailing from Hoboken, visited the Island club on their grounds at Camp Washington, and by careful play landed a victory by 7 wickets. The Columbias are an active lot of young players, and have improved in their style since last season. Although we are never sorry to see young clubs triumph over senior organizations—which, as a rule, are too apt to under-rate younger opponents—yet we believe that beginners can derive greater benefit from playing against good, sound cricket; and it would seem the duty of the stronger club, if only in compliment to the youngsters, to at least place good elevens in the field. By neglecting to do this, many would be good matches are ruined, and one-sided, unsatisfactory games the result. Of the play, Hole 10 and Outerbridge 15 (not out) batted well for Staten Island, while for the Columbia, Cuddihy distinguished himself with 8 and 20, not out, and Payton and Gregory 10 each. Subjoined are the totals:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Columbia	52	32 (3 wkts)	84
Staten Island 2d	45	37	82

GERMANTOWN VS. MERION.—The first match of the season between these crack clubs was played at Nicetown on Saturday, the 24th inst. Both teams were representative, but the bowling of Caldwell and T. Hargreaves (G. C. C.) proved too much for the gentlemen from Ardmore, who lost the match by 46 runs, on the first innings. The Merion Club is stronger this season than we have ever seen it, and the Germantown did well to christen their new colors (red and blue) in a victory against such opponents. Saturday is "Susan's Sunday out" for cricket in Philadelphia, and no less than four matches (in which eight clubs took part) were played on the 24th, but on account of beginning late in the day only one of these games was played out, the others being decided on the one day's rule—*i. e.*, first inning. One inning games are unsatisfactory, as they rob the matches of all interest when only half gone through with. Often the most exciting part of a match is toward the finish when the game is close, as it is then we see our best cricket. In this contest, though, the play did not begin until 11 o'clock and ended at 6 sharp, yet three innings were played, the home club scoring 107 1st innings and only 79 2d innings, a total of 186. The Merion played but one inning for 61, leaving them to score 125 to tie. Here was a chance for a good up-hill game, and when it is remembered that with the same eleven, barring one man, it scored 124 (1st inning) against the Young America in their first match of the season, we believe this game would have been a close one. For the Germantown John Hargreaves scored 33 and 19; Joe Hargreaves, 9 and 10; Brown, 0 and 15; Morgan, 14 and 2; Hoffman, 13 and 2; C. Caldwell, 0 and 12, and N. Caldwell 11 and 0. In bowling N. Caldwell got 5 wickets for 17 runs, three in one over, and T. Hargreaves 3 for 14. For Merion, Thayer (not out), 20; Law, 13. Fox got 10 wickets for 63 runs, and Law 5 for 61. The following are the totals:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g	Total.
Germantown	107	79	186
Merion	61	..	61

BELMONT VS. PHILADELPHIA—*Belmont's Grounds.*—At West Philadelphia, on the 24th inst., the home club scored a victory by 7 runs over the veteran club of the Quaker City. Three innings were played, the youngsters going twice to the bat. In their second inning; though their seventh wicket fell for the small score of 29, the eighth showed 83 and the ninth 127! For B. C. C., Yarnall scored 0 and 47; North, 8 and 30; Townsend, 8 and (not out) 25, and West, 23 and 3. For the visitors, White contributed 13; V. Satori, 13; Haines, 11, and Clay, 10. Annexed are the totals:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total
Belmont	88	138	226
Philadelphia	81	..	81

DORIAN VS. CHESTNUT HILL.—This match was played on the grounds of the former club, at Haverford College, on the 24th. Mason for the home club scored a well hit 71:

	1st Inn'g.	Total.
Dorian	180	180
Chestnut Hill	33	33

BELMONT, JR., VS. CHESTNUT HILL, JR.—These young gentlemen played a match on the 24th inst., at West Philadelphia, when the home club won by one inning and 75 runs. In 1857, '58 and '59 there were hundreds of matches played in Philadelphia between school-boys, and we are glad to see them at it again, for we were inclined to believe there were no boys left anywhere:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Belmont	126	..	125
Chestnut Hill, Jr	10	41	51

LONGUEUIL CRICKET CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Longueuil Cricket Club, of Montreal, took place at Bourdou's, May 17. The club played nine matches last season, winning seven, losing one, the other being a draw. The following were elected officers for this season: Pres., W. J. M. Jones; Vice-Pres., J. F. Walker; Sec'y and Treas., J. Thos. Ostell. Committee: Duncan McIntyre, F. Langlands, J. M. Ingersoll, W. C. Trotter.

☞ FOREST AND STREAM will be sent for six months for $2; for three months for $1. To clubs of five or more, $3 per year.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

G. LAICK, Tarrytown.—Seth Green's address is 15 Mortimer street Rochester, N. York.

J. N. S.—"Oars and Sculls" is the best book for your purpose. Send to Peck & Snyder, 124 Nassau st., N. Y.

A. P. L., Dunellen, N. J.—For New Jersey game laws write to the West Jersey Game Protective Association, Camden, N. J.

H. D. M., New York.—For portrait of Dr. Carver send to Chas. Zimmerman, Photographer, St. Paul, Minn. Those mentioned by us last week were English.

B. S. K. O., F. W., R. B. G., G. C., G. Q., W. W. P., T. G. and G. C., Phœnixville, Pa.—The season for black bass in Pennsylvania opens June 1. Do you all go at once?

B. P., Boston.—Give the pedigrees of Dr. Polhemus' imported Duke and Farrar's Nell. Ans. Do not know Duke's pedigree. Nell is by Jobling's Tom out of Jessie, by Kent out of Old Moll.

G. D. N., Toronto.—Five-ton cutter yacht complete costs from $500 to $1,000, according to finish. For Lake cruising would decidedly prefer such a boat to the shingle bottom centreboard sloop.

COMPTON.—We will shortly review the second edition of Lloyd's "Yacht Register," and you can then see what it contains. See this week's reviews relating to "Coast Survey Book," Boston to New York.

H. R.—The entrance fee of $2 in the coming canoe regatta will cover all races of the day or any one of them. The liberal sailing rules were adopted to bring all classes of canoeists together, very wisely, we think.

S. C. P., Easton, Pa.—The dog most probably has worms and should be treated for them. Give him, fasting, areca nut to the extent of about 2 grs. to every pound he weighs; four hours afterward give him one oz. of castor oil.

M. DE R., Marseilles.—There is no other recognized authority on yachting in America outside of FOREST AND STREAM that we know of. *Le Yacht* is published at 50 Rue St. Lazare, Paris, and is very ably edited; 20fr. per year.

W. A. B., Norfolk, Va.—Is Dittmar powder as safe as black, and what charge would you advise for a No. 12 breech-loader? Ans. We did not suppose there was a sportsman in the wilds of the Dismal Swamp even who did not by this time know all about the Dittmar powder question. If there be such a one it is simply because he has failed to read this paper.

W. W., Phila.—For paper boats address Waters & Son, Troy, N.Y, the only manufacturers. Cedar shells you can best get at some of the boat-houses on the Schuylkill. Apply to Ellis Ward, in the Park, who will put you on the track of what you want.

C. O. B., Toledo.—Numerous friends and patrons of your paper will be pleased to have you print that exquisite poem entitled the "Old Canoe." Ans. Our correspondent will find the poem printed in our first volume, and we think in a subsequent issue.

C. H., Easthampton.—In a game the other day between our club and the Amhersts one of our men hit a ball which struck in front of the home and bounded back and hit him. The umpire called it out. Was it out? Ans. As you state it the man was not out.

S. M. L., Belleville, Canada.—When does the American Goldfinch breed in this part of Canada? Ans. This species is very irregular in its time of breeding. We should look for the nests in June and later. See article on this subject in FOREST AND STREAM vol. x, p. 442.

C. H. B., Fort Wayne.—I feed my dog on table scraps. He seems to be in good health, but his nose is always hot and dry. Will you please tell me the cause and what to do for him. Ans. Some dogs are habitually so. If he is in good health we would not try to improve it.

W. D. W., Savannah, Tenn.—Has the "Persian insect powder," so highly recommended in your columns, ever been tested with insects on plants? Would it be likely to injure the plant? What is the price of the Osgood folding boat? Ans. It is very efficacious, and will not hurt the plant. The folding boat costs $35 for 12 feet and $45 for fifteen feet.

X. R. O.—What kind of a worm is this? My dog has got one. I have tried areca nut, but it does not do any good. Ans. Your drawing looks something like the head of a tapeworm. If you give the areca nut after fasting your dog for twenty-four hours, it will probably take effect.

W. B. R., Welland, Ontario.—On what shall I feed young mud turtles kept in an aquarium? Ans. Mud turtles will eat almost anything if they are hungry enough. Raw meat is good food, a little at a time. We recently knew of two young painted turtles which devoured a small frog at a meal.

P. H., Bloomsburg, Pa.—The wax for fly tying may be prepared as follows; One oz. clear light rosin, one dr. gutta percha, one teaspoonfull crude linseed oil; heat; thoroughly amalgamate and pour into a bowl of cold water. When cool enough to handle, "pull" it as you used to pull molasses candy when you were a boy.

T., Georgia.—Has any one ever tried the experiment of making fishing rods of hard rubber or gutta percha? Do you think it worth trying? Ans. Experiments have probably been tried, as the attempted use of rubber has been applied to most everything. We are not aware, however, that they have. There are better materials for rods.

H. W. J., Kintnersville, Pa.—You can use the Express bullet in the Shelton Auxiliary rifle barrel if of the right calibre. Trapping around Moosehead Lake, Maine, used to be good. We presume much of the country there now is used up. Michigan pays a bounty on wolves, we believe. For traps address S. Newhouse & Co., Oneida Community, N. Y.

ASA, Staunton, Va.—A setter dog is afflicted with a most distressing cough. Generally it is a dry, hacking one, but sometimes he gets up a little phlegm. He coughs particularly when he is excited—as when he meets a canine playmate or is noticed by his master. His appetite, general health, etc., are good; no sign of disease save the cough. What is to be done? Ans. For remedy see answer to "Subscriber" in last issue.

W. A. M., Jacksonport, Ala.—Gov. Yell and Judge Marx, of Arkansas, desire to submit the following for your decision: Two gentlemen play cribbage. No. 1 leads with a tray; No. 2 plays a six; 1 plays a deuce; 2 plays a four, making 15, and pegs 2; 1 plays a five, and claims a run of five. No. 2 disallows the claim because the last three cards were not in sequence. Which was right? Ans. The cards not being in true sequence no run can be claimed.

J. J., Remington, Wood Co., Wis.—I sent you by express, on the 12th, a small bird that I shot here among a flock of blackbirds. I have some curiosity to know what it is, as I do not remember to have seen one like it before. Please let me know through your paper what it is. If it is in a well enough preserved condition to be mounted I should like to have it sent to Mr. Conway for that purpose. Ans. The bird was duly received. It is a yellow-headed blackbird (*Xanthocephalus icterocephalus*), a species common in Illinois, and from there westward. The specimen was too old when received to be stuffed.

VIDI, Boston.—1. The teeth of my setter pup are somewhat discolored, and look as if they were decaying. What can I do for her teeth? 2. At what age does a setter bitch come in heat for the first time, and how may I know of the approach of the heat, so as to confine her in season? Ans. It is an accumulation of tartar, which results in canker. The dog must have plenty of bones, and the tartar removed by scraping or with a dentist's file. Over-feeding or access to the fermented contents of the swill tub is probably the cause, although hot food will do it. 2. By a swelling and bleeding of the parts.

A. F. H., Coatesville, Pa.—The Pennsylvania law relating to seines reads as follows: *Section* 23—It shall not be lawful, at any time, to catch fish by means of the drawing of a seine or seines in any of the waters of this State, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each offence; Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not extend to shad fishing; Provided also, That the meshes of such seines, used for the catching of shad, shall not be less than three inches; And provided further, That no seine shall be drawn within one-fourth of a mile any dam across any river of this Commonwealth, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every offence.

M. J. B.—You are right in claiming that the English racing yawl is little else than a cutter. This arises from the fact that the Y. R. A. rule allows yawls to carry main booms two-fifths abaft the end of the load line, thereby reducing the mizzen on the arch board to a mere rag. Naturally such a rig has the unhandiness of the large cutter mainsail with the uselessness of a sail too small to be of service. Cut off the boom, give your boat a large mizzen, and all we have said in favor of the yawl holds good. Do not be alarmed by adverse criticism from the sloop men. It proceeds from ignorance and inexperience. Watch a large sloop's helpleseness in lumpy water, and it will convince you that something is wrong somewhere.

M. B., Saybrook, Ill., and C. B. G., New Haven, Conn.—For taxidermy consult any one of the following books: Coues' "Manual of Ornithology," a manual of taxidermy and field work, price $2.50, published by Government Printing Office; C. J. Maynard's "Naturalist's Guide," price $2, Naturalist's Agency, Salem, Mass.; Brown's "Taxidermist's Manual," price $1, Orange Judd & Co., New York "Taxidermist's Manual," published by Jesse Hanley & Co., 119 Nassau st., N. Y.; J. B. Davies' "Naturalist's Guide" and R. Avis' Bird Preserving" are English books, and can be obtained of Sabin & Sons Nassau st., N. Y. In addition to these works especially devoted to the subject, Hallock's "Sportsman's Gazetteer" has several pages of practical instruction. "Wrinkles and Receipts," published by Munn & Co., N. Y., also treats of the subject. Cut this out.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous communications will be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of the mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Friday, May 30.—New York Athletic Club Spring Meeting, at Mott Haven; Bedell Club Games, Manhattan Grounds; Orion Rowing Club, at Mott Haven. Base Ball: Capital City vs. Albany, at Albany; Manchester vs. Utica, at Utica. Trotting: Belmont Park, Phila.; Elkhart, Ind.

Saturday, May 31.—Short Hills Athletic Club Meeting. Base Ball: Springfield vs. Holyoke, at Holyoke; Utica vs. Manchester, at Manchester; New Bedford vs. Worcester, at Worcester; Chicago vs. Boston, at Boston; Buffalo vs. Providence, at Providence; Cincinnati vs. Troy, at Troy; Cleveland vs. Star, at Syracuse.

Monday, June 2.—Newark Shooting Society Annual Meeting.

Tuesday, June 3.—Trotting: Mystic Park, Boston; Urichsville, O.; Point Breeze Park, Phila.; Meadville, Pa.; Batavia, N. Y.. Newark Shooting Society, as above.

Wednesday, June 4.—Trotting at Battle Creek, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.

IN QUEST OF SALMON.—Our chief editor Mr. Hallock makes his summer trip this year to the Lower St. Lawrence by invitation of that well known veteran sportsman, Allan Gilmour, Esq., of Ottawa, Canada, and will leave for Prescott, Montreal, Quebec, and the Godbout River on June 2d. Mr. Gilmour's private steam yacht "Cruiser," a vessel of 80 tons, will run the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and taking up her outfit at the two cities named, proceed to the Godbout, a noted salmon river leased, or owned, by Mr. Gilmour. The river is 290 miles below Quebec. Birch canoes and Indians will be taken along for use in the river when required; for, although casting is done from the shore, the anglers are sometimes obliged to follow their fish, or lose them; and as these chances occur only when the fish get into broken water, the adventure is always exciting, and sometimes bespeaks a Boyton suit. But all these little details Mr. Hallock is expected to recount in his letters to the FOREST AND STREAM; and as the art and practice of salmon catching is seldom written up by one who is competent to talk by the card, these letters will no doubt be scanned with interest. Mr. Hallock will be gone a month, and on his return attend the quarter-centennial anniversary of his class graduation at Amherst College, Mass., on July 3d.

—We have not been asked by Mr. Chick to recommend his Labrador trip, and his circular refers to the editor of this paper without permission. We know that Mr. Chick's vessel on two previous trips was not seaworthy, and of his present craft we know nothing: neither have we any personal acquaintance with Mr. Chick.

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERY EXHIBITION AT BERLIN.

MANY readers of FOREST AND STREAM who visited the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, will remember the section of the Goverment Building appropriated to an exhibit of modern, primitive and aboriginal fishing implements, boats, and miscellaneous appliances; for valued contributions to which this paper received a bronze medal. Some such an exhibit is to be made next April, 1880, at Berlin, Germany, under the auspices of the German Fischerei-Vereins, or Fishery Society, only that the Berlin affair is to embrace many new features and additions which ought to make it altogether complete. It should be a compendium of all there is known at present on the comprehensive subjects of Fish, Fishing, and Fish Culture. Under different groups and classes the Exhibition will comprise: Objects from all parts of the world referring to sea and Inland-Fisheries, and more particularly aquatic animals of all kinds, alive or stuffed, preserved in alcohol or represented in pictures; products of aquatic animals; fishing gear of every kind, or models thereof; fishing craft of all nations in models or representations; fishing tackle and netting in different stages of preparation; machinery and implements used for working up the raw material; piscicultural apparatus of all kinds including incubators, models or drawings of well-known fish-breeding establishments, and contrivances for protecting or improving the breeds of aquatic animals. Aquaria; appliances in use for keeping and conveying freshly-caught aquatic animals; and for the preparation and preservation of the produce of fisheries. Models of fishermen's dwellings and costumes; matters and objects referring to the scientific investigation of different waters in connection with the fish inhabiting them; objects and works referring to the history of fishing; the literature of fishing and fish-culture, and statistics of fisheries; also maps showing the geographical distribution of fish.

The society invites contributions from all parts of the globe, offering to defray all expenses from the Berlin termini to the Exhibition building, and to return them to exhibitors free of charge. Applications for space from abroad are such as to justify the belief that the Exhibition will be of a truly International character. In most instances the governments of the different foreign countries have promised to give the enterprise their hearty support, and we hope that America will unite also. Illustrative of the fisheries of all quarters of the globe it is hoped the exhibition will be the means of stimulating inquiry and introducing improvements in the various departments represented; and more especially that it will tend to increase the interest taken in the preservation and replenishment (by a rational system of pisiculture, etc.) of waters suitable for fish.

The Committee hopes to find it possible to offer pecuniary awards for notable achievements in connection with fishing—the recipients to be exclusively professional fishermen. All communications respecting the Exhibition should be addressed to the "Ausstellungs-Commission des Deutschen Fischerei-Vereins," No. 9 Leipziger Platz, Berlin, W.

"WASTE NOT, WANT NOT."—In certain localities, notably on Michigan streams, nearly all the fishing skiffs have a transverse section formed by parallel bulkheads amidships, with auger holes through the bottom, and a cover, which forms a seat for the angler or oarsman. In this device, which A. B. Turner, the editor of the Grand Rapids *Eagle*, has been chiefly instrumental in introducing so very generally, the fish are placed as soon as caught, and are thus not only kept fresh for use, but alive and well, to be returned again to the river if not wanted. The angler of course has all the pleasure of catching his fish, without any subsequent reproaches of conscience for needlessly destroying life and depleting the streams. It is astonishing what results follow this system of economy. Last year the party to which the writer belonged, while taking grayling on the Au Sable, returned to the stream 700 fish under ten inches in length within four days, those that were larger alone being kept for present use and to carry home. At the same time another party whose boat was not provided with a well, or fish box, confessed to have thrown away five hundred dead spoiled fish.

Of course, it is not only present life which is saved by so returning superfluous fish to the rivers, but the progeny which keeps the streams populous. It is catching the small fry, as well as the big fish, which impoverishes; and this is why conservators of our fish and fish food demand the use of seines and nets with large meshes. Average fish life is of short duration, and many varieties, including trout, begin to propagate at the age of two years, while still quite under size, and not more than six inches in length. What a sin it is then to catch these little seedlings, and what a slander upon the name and art of angling!

In view of the fact that the majority of trout anglers carry baskets, all small trout must be immediately turned back to the stream as soon as they are unhooked, or they will die. But as trout run small in many streams, the angler with indifferent luck dislikes to give up what few he has taken for fear he will not aggregate a mess, and is therefore to an extent excusable in keeping them. But, as a measure of economy, all anglers, as soon as they have taken enough fish, large or small, to insure a mess, should thereafter keep none but the largest which the stream affords. There is, however, a good deal of fishing done from boats, and to those who use boats, when those boats are their own, there is NO excuse for not providing them with wells; much less is there for men who let boats for angling; they are morally bound to fit them out in this way. This well we have found to be a most convenient wash basin and tub when empty; or if tightly plugged with corks, it makes a most convenient locker for portables, or for game in the shooting season. We trust all conscientious anglers will heed these injunctions, and waste no fish. Let them catch legitimately but not inordinately; or, if the maximum of catching will not surfeit them, let them catch to their heart's content, until their arms and shoulders tire and ache, if so be they return to the water alive all the surplus above their wants. Let not a fin be sacrificed to greed, wantonness, or vain-glory. Great strings of fingerlings are not trophies of skill or of manly prowess.

If it is inexpedient to fit a boat with a well, fish of all kinds can be kept in a suitable crate or can towed over the side or the stern of the angler's skiff; or even a basket large enough will answer well.

"DOWN THE BIG RIVER."—Under this caption we print this week a continuation of the series of papers from our issue of May 8th describing a skiff-journey down the Mississippi. It is an honest matter-of-fact statement, and conveys more plainly than a more carefully studied recital would do, an idea of what is to be seen along the channel of that mighty stream. More than this, it proves that it is quite possible for two careless and verdant navigators to pull through without adequate outfit, or even the bare necessaries of life, or the knowledge requisite to procure comforts, avoid distresses or avert disasters. An inanimate waif on the vexed currents of this turbid stream, without aim or direction, would probably fare no worse, and no better than these hardy but inconsiderate voyagers, who camped in the swell of passing steamers; lived on a steady diet of sour slapjacks, and woodpecker soup, or starved alternately, taking no thought of the morrow and hardly of the present. If ever men "roughed it" literally, these did. The most uncivilized bush ranger could bestow himself more comfortably with a simple match-safe and hatchet. Pluck and endurance they had in abundance, to bear up for a journey of 2,000 miles; but if these usually desirable qualities are not balanced by caution and good judgment, they are likely to lead to disaster. We hope the heroes of the voyage will find no imitators of such doings and belongings.

D. HODGMAN & CO'S. RUBBER GOODS.—Readers of this paper who have seen the long standing advertisement of this reputable firm in our columns have learned by repeated visits to their rooms that many articles of personal comfort which formerly they were wholly ignorant of have now become indispensable to their campaigning outfits. It is astonishing what a great variety of conveniences are made from rubber none of which are so important as those which protect from wet and damp. One of the certain vicissitudes of camp life is wet weather, and for this the sportsman should always be prepared. Besides summer showers and autumnal and winter storms, there are the damps of the ground and the night dews and fogs to be guarded against. In the fairest weather the yachtsman cannot enjoy a stiff breeze without a wet sheet and flowing sea; and so with salt water fishing, no professional fisherman undertakes a cruise unless he be provided with an "ile suit;" not more for protection against rain and driving sea than from the slime and gurry of fish, and the pails-full of water he hauls in with his lines. On our inland streams wading pants and overcoats are always a luxury, if not an absolute requisite. Besides clothing and blankets, there are scores of miscellaneous articles of convenience which should very properly be included in the sportsman's outfit.

THE NON-TREATING SOCIETY.—The Business Men's Society for the Encouragement of Moderation in the use of Alcholic Drinks (a most immoderate name by the way), which has been recently started in New York city, bids fair to be most successful in accomplishing its ends. The principle adopted by the society is neither to "treat" friends, nor be "treated" by friends, to alcholic drinks. Besides being a most silly and nonsensical custom, "treating" is responsible for more of the intemperance troubles than anything else connected with drinking. We heartily commend the society, its methods and aims. It is sensible, in the hands of business men, and bound to succeed.

CONEY ISLAND.—The Coney Island season of 1879 is fairly inaugurated to-day by the opening of the Manhattan Beach Hotel, and the thousands of people from Brooklyn and New York who go by boat and cars to the Island to-day are the first of the many thousands which will swell the total number of excursionists into the millions. Visitors of last summer would hardly recognize the Manhattan Beach Hotel with its added wings, cheerful dress, perfected bathing houses and score of new attractions. A new railroad track has been laid and under the efficient supervision of Mr. Corbin the traveling facilities are safe, sure and speedy.

DECORATION DAY.—To-morrow is the day set apart for the decoration of the soldiers' graves with flowers. By common consent the occasion will be observed as a holiday, and as upon all holidays there will be numerous field meetings of clubs and societies. We should not forget the lessons of duty and bravery which this anniversary so beautifully and appropriately commemorates, nor need those who join in the generous rivalry of the sports of the day thereby do less honor to the brave boys who sleep beneath the sod.

A TRUE PROPHET.—Last February we called attention to the admirable system of weather forecasts so successfully furnished by Mr. H. G. Vennor, of the Geological Survey, Montreal, Canada. Those of our readers who may have consulted Mr. Vennor's book, and he tells us that scores of FOREST AND STREAM readers did so (a hint for other men with good books), will bear witness that *all* of his predictions proved true. Those who did not consult the Montreal weather prophet will doubtless learn wisdom now and go to him. We pin our faith to him, every time.

GULF CITY GUN CLUB, OF MOBILE.—The editor of this paper, Mr. Hallock, acknowledges with highest appreciation the courtesy of this excellent Club in making him an honorary member.

—Last Saturday's *Evening Telegram* announced the death by drowning in the Missouri river near Bismark, Dacotah Ter., of Mr. Fred. W. Jones, who with his guide were in a boat attempting to escape from a water spout which burst above them. Mr. Jones was formerly connected with the business department of the *Financial Chronicle* in this city and was well known among sportsmen.

—We have illustrated pamphlets of the sporting resorts along the Wisconsin Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, which those companies have sent us to distribute. We mail them on application, postage prepaid.

THE LONDON "FIELD" GUN TRIAL OF 1879.

SOME three weeks ago there was held near London one of the most important trials of guns ever instituted, deriving its value in a great measure from the fact that the small-gauge guns now coming into very general use in England, such as 16 and 20 gauges, were pitted against the old orthodox 12 gauges. We condense from the London *Field* the remarks of the Editor, with whom the trial originated and by whom it was managed; also, the rules which governed it and a table giving the averages. One thing about this trial seems remarkable, and that is that but one or two names known to us on this side of the Atlantic as popular or celebrated makers appear in the list of contestants.

The conditions under which the trial was carried out were as follows:

1. The entries to be confined to gunmakers; and in each class every competitor to enter one gun, and no more. The entrance fee for each gun to be 5 guineas; half to be paid at the time of entrance—which shall be forfeited if the other moiety be not duly paid before the trial. The Editor of *The Field* to be the manager, and his decisions on all points to be final.

2. The competition to be at the ground of the All England Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club, near Wimbledon station, commencing at ten o'clock on Monday, April 28, and continuing daily from the same hour till completed. The guns to be shot from *The Field* machine rest, in order according to lot. The competitor first drawn will shoot his No. 12, to be followed by that of the competitor who draws the second lot. Competitor No. 1 will then shoot his 16-gauge, to be followed by competitor No. 2, and so on to the 20-gauges; after which competitors No. 3 and 4 will follow in the same order. Should the weather be unfit for the trial in the opinion of the manager, he shall have power to postpone it from day to day.

3. Every competitor to forward to the manager (346, Strand) the trade number and weight of his guns before the trial, stating also the maker of the powder and shot he intends using, together with the number of the respective make of powder selected. The powder to be furnished by the manager, and to be black powder of English make.

4. The guns to be divided into three classes, as follows:
Class I. For 12-gauges, or under, weight not to exceed 7½lb.
Class II. For 16-gauges, and under, weight not to exceed 6½lb.
Class III. For 20-gauges, and under, weight not to exceed 6lb.
In each class any kind of boring will be allowed; but the patterns must be declared for 40 yards' range prior to the trial, and the figure of merit will be in that respect founded on such declaration. These patterns must not be less, at 40 yards, than 150 for Class 1, 140 for Class 2, and 130 for Class 3. The competitors must also declare the material of their barrels, that is to say, whether English or foreign, and whether Damascus or laminated iron; and if this is incorrectly given, the gun so described to be disqualified.

5. The cartridge cases to be furnished by the competitors, and delivered empty to the manager at the time of trial, for loading in his presence; they must be of the ordinary paper kind. The wadding to be furnished at the same time, and it also must be of felt or paper, as ordinarily sold.

6. The shot to be No. 6, either Lane & Neasham's soft shot or their hard shot, or the chilled shot manufactured by the Newcastle Chilled Shot Company—about 270 pellets per ounce—to be found by the manager. The charges not to exceed 1⅛oz. for the 12-bores, and 1oz. for 16-bores and 20 bores; all by weight, to be verified at the time of loading. The loading to be done by the competitors, in the presence of the manager, immediately before or during each trial, and the cases to be properly turned over to the satisfaction of the manager. The charge of powder must be declared before the trial.

7. Every gun to be fired twenty-five rounds at 40 yards range; and the six highest in each class to be then fired at 60 yards, also twenty-five rounds. If the competition in the first round extends to more than one day, the six are to be selected from those making the highest score in each day, according to the plan adopted in the trial of 1875.

8. The figure of merit to be made up of penetration, pattern and recoil as follows: The penetration to be computed according to the force per pellet indicated on the force gauge, described in the *Field* of Jan. 25, 1879, as made by Mr. Mitchell, 35 Great Windmill street, Haymarket.
The pattern to be computed according to the average deviation of each of the twenty-five patterns made from the declared pattern, which average deviation is to be deducted from the penetration. At 60 yards the deviation to be computed from the average pattern.
The average recoil above 80 to be deducted, and also the difference in recoil.
The final figure of merit to be computed from the totals of the two figures made respectively at 40 and 60 yards.

9. The whole of the entrance moneys to be divided into nine equal parts, two of which are to be given to the gun making the highest combined figure of merit in each class, and one to the second highest, without any deduction whatever.

10. The proprietors of the *Field* agree to bear all the charges of the trial.

11. The manager reserves to himself the right to make any slight deviation from the above plan which may be considered expedient by three of the competitors, and which he himself approves of, without taking a vote.

The following is the table of averages:

12-BORE AVERAGES.

	Powder.	Drams.	40 Yards. Penet.	40 Yards. Recoil over 80lb.	40 Yards. Pattern.	40 Yards. Declared Pat.	40 Yards. Figure of Merit.	60 Yards. Penet.	60 Yards. Recoil over 80lb.	60 Yards. Pattern.	60 Yards. Figure of Merit.	Final Fig. of Merit
Greener....	P. & W No. 4..	3¼	231.20	31.24	204.20	200	172.64	104.40	27.92	97.52	61.60	234.24
Jeffries.....	C. & H. No. 4..	3¼	238.72	31.64	209.60	200	171.44	109.20	29.64	98.72	59.80	231.24
Rosson.....	P. & W. No. 4..	3¼	223.12	29.28	206.84	200	161.20	98.16	25.36	89.58	52.04	213.24
Leeson.....	C. & H. coarse-grain basket,	3¼	225.32	31.52	174.00	200	158.76	93.92	28.52	87.68	47.12	205.88
Green......	C. & H. No. 6..	3	213.52	19.20	188.24	190	154.80	......	......	......	......	......
Jones......	C. & H. No. 4, diamond.....	3½	228.68	38.16	187.44	203	149.36	......	......	......	......	......
Tisdall.....	C. & H. No. 4...	3¼	200.68	34.18	179.64	180	148.06	69.36	29.44	73.24	13.52	161.58
Thomson...	C. & H. No. 6..	3	207.08	22.40	161.76	180	147.88	......	......	......	......	......
Maleham...	C. & H. No. 6..	3	222.00	27.20	224.48	200	146.48	100.68	19.76	100.68	58.96	205.44
Birkett.....	P. & W. No. 4..	3½	213.52	38.52	174.42	200	143.56	......	......	......	......	......
Trulock & Harris...	P. & W. No. 4..	3⅛	224.52	56.62	211.80	182	137.58	84.12	27.96	82.00	32.44	170.02
Bland......	C. & H. No. 6..	3	201.56	27.30	223.12	175	105.50	......	......	......	......	......

16-BORE AVERAGES.

	Powder.	Drams.	40 Yards. Penet.	40 Yards. Recoil over 80lb.	40 Yards. Pattern.	40 Yards. Declared Pat.	40 Yards. Figure of Merit.	60 Yards. Penet.	60 Yards. Recoil over 80lb.	60 Yards. Pattern.	60 Yards. Figure of Merit.	Final Fig. of Merit
Green	C. & H. No. 4..	2½	224.44	19.24	170.36	165	184.84	111.24	15.28	80.80	81.68	266.54
Jeffries.....	C. & H. No. 4..	2¾	222.80	26.56	174.00	171	175.20	79.60	24.28	67.40	38.72	213.92
Maleham...	C. & H. No. 6..	2¼	226.40	20.48	189.96	190	171.24	99.64	15.00	92.28	71.52	242.76
Jones......	C. & H. No. 4, diamond.....	3	217.76	26.72	166.16	170	171.12	96.88	22.84	70.28	56.32	227.44
Leeson	C. & H. coarse-grain basket.	2¾	218.76	25.60	153.40	170	166.40	76.64	21.60	74.08	40.76	207.16
Greener ...	P. & W. No. 4..	2¾	215.12	26.32	161.48	175	164.56	......	......	......	......	......
Birkett	P. & W. No 4..	3¼	222.12	29.80	144.80	175	156.12	......	......	......	......	......
Tisdall.....	C. & H. No. 4...	2½	210.28	27.40	157.12	165	152.96	70.68	16.96	66.44	33.52	186.48
Rosson	P. & W. No. 4..	2¾	206.80	25.00	157.04	175	151.92	......	......	......	......	......
Bland	C. & H. No. 6...	2¾	202.88	23.76	166.48	157	143.00	101.68	14.68	87.76	68.24	211.24
Trulock & Harris...	P. & W. No. 4..	2¾	211.64	32.96	143.92	180	133.16	......	......	......	......	......
Thomson...	C. & H. No. 6...	2¾	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

20-BORE AVERAGES.

	Powder.	Drams.	40 Yards. Penet.	40 Yards. Recoil over 80lb.	40 Yards. Pattern.	40 Yards. Declared Pat.	40 Yards. Figure of Merit.	60 Yards. Penet.	60 Yards. Recoil over 80lb.	60 Yards. Pattern.	60 Yards. Figure of Merit.	Final Fig. of Merit
Green......	C. & H. coarse-grain basket.	2	224.48	15.32	150.72	165	187.32	80.16	44.24	67.28	48.60	235.92
Rosson	P. & W. No. 3 .	2¼	229.64	21.64	150.16	165	174.44	......	......	......	......	......
Greener....	P. & W. No. 3..	2½	223.88	21.60	152.20	168	173.04	70.36	21.00	68.44	27.00	200.04
Leeson.....	C. & H. coarse-grain basket..	2¾	222.24	26.92	157.12	150	168.96	63.48	22.84	61.60	25.01	194.00
Maleham ..	C. & H. No. 6...	1¾	204.92	8.88	183.80	170	165.80	92.84	10.80	84.68	66.44	232.24
Jones......	C. & H. No. 3...	2¼	216.00	24.48	160.00	174	163.12	73.96	20.08	74.00	30.44	193.56
Tisdall.....	C. & H. No. 4...	2½	206.60	23.08	157.12	155	159.24	77.04	25.08	63.60	33.04	192.28
Jeffries....	C. & H. No 3...	2½	209.24	23.20	173.16	156	155.08	......	......	......	......	......
Thomson...	C. & H. No. 6...	2	208.40	10.68	122.16	135	156.56	......	......	......	......	......
Birkett	P. & W. No. 3..	2½	217.80	26.60	151.72	180	154.36	......	......	......	......	......
Bland......	C. & H. No. 6 ..	2¼	191.76	14.96	174.00	145	131.84	61.40	17.56	70.28	22.76	154.60
Trulock & Harris....	P. & W. No. 4 .	2¼	176.72	25.22	132.96	161	102.50	......	......	......	......	......

In commenting upon the trials the Editor of the London *Field* writes as follows:

"At length, we think, we may congratulate our shooting friends on having arrived at a reliable figure of merit for their shot-guns. Unlike the rifle, which has only accuracy and low trajectory to be considered in es mating its value, the shot-gun must be tested for (1) strength of shooting, (2) pattern (divided into desired spread and uniformity), (3) recoil, (4) putting together of barrels, and (5) handiness—besides other important points unconnected with the performance of the barrels, such as (6) the working of the locks, (7) that of the action, (8) freedom from wear and tear, etc. Many of these points it is impossible to put to the test in a decisive manner, as they can only be pronounced on as matters of opinion; but there are others, such as the first four, on which safe conclusions can be arrived at, and to these we have consequently confined our attention in the recent trial.

"Up to the year 1878, in estimating the merits of a gun, it was considered expedient to combine pattern and strength of shooting in equal proportions, both being *desiderata* of similar value, and usually, as one was gained, the other was lost. Hence, up to that time the figure of merit was compounded in such a way as to make the two subordinate one to the other—the method adopted being to count the pellets of shots striking within a 30in. circle for the one, and the number of sheets of brown paper pierced, multiplied six for the other. This multiplication was suggested as a means of raising the "penetration," as it was technically called, to about an equal position with the pattern, without which the latter would have been "all in all." Prior to the 1878 trial, however, choke-boring came fully into play, by which it was rendered apparent that any desired pattern up to 230 might be obtained; and for this reason we then abandoned pattern, pure and simple, as an element in the figure of merit, and instead of it adopted its variation as an adjunct to penetration, considering uniformity of pattern as the one thing needful to make the gun a reasonably perfect piece of mechanism. This conclusion was arrived at in consequence of the wild shots which so often occurred in testing the choke-bore, and which, of course, led to frequent "misses" in the field, without any fault on the part of the sportsman. In 1878 this was fully tested, and, with a few exceptions, it was found that our anticipations were realized. In addition to these two essentials, we also tested the amount of recoil by means of a Salter's balance, and at the same time the "putting together" of the barrels, through the agency of the machine rest which we had recently invented, and used for the first time at that trial. This machine not only does away with the influence on the results of the human shooter, whose skill was often supposed to be the cause of success rather than the boring of the gun, but it also shows whether the barrels are properly "put together," penalizing them severely if they are not—because both cannot hen be made to shoot at the centre of the target, and all that can be done is to humor them by a compromise, as was done in many instances last week. In 1878 we fully tested this machine rest, and all the competitors were perfectly satisfied with its performance, so that it was unanimously accepted as the best means of testing the gun in a public trial; and this reputation it fully maintained last week.

"In addition to the comparative performances of the guns themselves, it is also desirable to investigate the relative value of different powders and loads of shot. It will be seen that all the competitors used 1⅛ oz. shot with the 12-bores, except Mr. Green, who used only 1 oz. All used 1 oz. shot with the 16-bores and 20-bores, except Mr. Green, who limited his load to ⅞ oz. in both, with 3 drs. of powder in the 12-bore, and 2½ drs. and 2 drs. respectively in the 16 and 20-bores. His success with these reduced loads is worthy of remark, and H tsmen in future will have to consider whether or no they can improve their shooting by following his example. Our own opinion has for some time been that the loads have been overdone, and, without doubt, the recent trial tends to confirm it. It appears that a mistake was made in entering Mr. Green's declared pattern of his 20-bore as 165, whereas we have the strongest evidence of the members of our staff that he gave it as 155. If so it would raise his figure of merit at forty yards to 194.12 from 187.32, and his final figure in a corresponding proportion, viz., from 235.92 to 242.72."

The results of the trial appear to demonstrate that the little 16 and 20-gauge guns possess the same killing power as those of larger gauges. It is now proposed to test these small gauge guns, choke-bored, with large shot at long distances.

GAME PROTECTION.

MIGRATORY QUAIL.—*Lakeville, May* 19, *Editor Forest and Stream:* I am very glad to chronicle the return of the migratory quail turned loose by our club a year ago. The first one was seen by a member of the club on May 3, while plowing, he going within ten feet of the bird, and making sure that he was not mistaken in its identity. The next reported were May 7, when some eight or ten were seen by a farmer in a stubble field, and from the description I have no doubt that they were migratory quail. The last I have heard from were a pair seen and identified by a member of the club on the 16th in a piece of stubble just back of his garden. I feel sure that we shall hear of many more as they begin nesting, and that their introduction here will prove a complete success. Will report what I can learn of broods raised, etc., later in the season.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

—The proposed restocking of the Swiss Alps with game from the Victor Emanuel collection in the Aosta Valley is to be carried out.

The Rifle.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITIA.—The Strafford Guards, Capt. Abbott, and Second Light Battery, Platoon A., Capt. Davis, N. H. National Guard had their annual parade and target practice on Tuesday, May 13. Both companies are located at Dover. The Guards are armed with the Springfield rifled musket, and the battery used the Ballard rifle. The best three averaged shots in the Guards were made by Lorenzo Stevens, 9 2-3; Henry E. Young, 11; Thomas Stanton, 12 1-3; and the best single shot by Frank Colbath, 1¾. Of the honorary members Eugene Smart made the best three average shots, being an average of 5 in. from centre. The distance was 100 yards for all the shooting. In the Battery the first prize was won by John Babb. The first prize for honorary members by John T. Hicks.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston.*—The spring meeting of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, on the Walnut Hill ranges, was a complete success in every way. The shooting extended through Wednesday and Thursday, and gave opportunity for fine work at long, short and mid-range. All the matches, five in number, were called 11 A. M., but only one the "Di

shooting at the word at 200 yards, allowing 5 seconds to a shot in 10 shots, the leading scores of the first match stood:

J W Mangan	3	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	5—38
D O Blydenburgh	3	5	4	3	3	3	4	3	5	4—37

At 500 yards, off-hand, the leading scores in the first match at Creedmoor, May 14, stood:

A McInnis	3	4	5	3	4	0	5	3	4	3—34
A J Howlett	4	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2—33

In the gallery a peculiar match has been started. Each contestant is given one minute to fire 10 shots, off-hand; for every 5 seconds within the minute saved one point is given, and one point is forfeited for every 5 seconds over the minute consumed in the firing. In the possible 50 on a preliminary trial Capt. L. V. Soul made 45 points in 43 seconds, I. C. Duckworth got 43 points in 45 seconds, and Frank Donaldson made 42 points in 39 seconds.

CREEDMOOR—On Saturday last the National Rifle Association range was well occupied with shooters. The weather was warm, the sky bright, and the wind was more tractable than usual, blowing gently from left to right diagonally across the line of fire. There were several long-range riflemen practicing, in hopeful anticipation of the selection of another American team next month. There were 94 entries in the Diamond Match with military rifles. Distance, 200 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each range; possible 50:

A B Van Heusen	43	John Warren	34
E V Price	43	C Wright	32
Capt J L Price	42	G W Munson	32
W J Underwood, Jr	41	Capt John Kerr	32
Corp C H Rapio	41	Lieut G W Rand	32
H F Lockwood	41	C J Rice	31
Lieut W G Dominick	40	E F Wells	31
J L Paulding	39	R Oliphant	31
A M Hall	39	F S Bangs	31
R W Candee	39	J D C Indict	31
F McMorrow	38	S H Denton, Jr	31
Capt C F Robbins	38	W F Englis	30
W F Englis	37	E Dutcher	30
J H Dederer	37	W N Bangs	29
N D Wells	37	E W Burnett	29
A Mills, Jr	37	W E Starr	28
J A Thackaberry	36	H C Titus	26
J H Abell, Jr	36	B H Adams	26
J Le Boutillier	36	W B Case	21
Capt A T Decker	35	W H Folsom	20
G F Merchant	34		

SCHUETZEN NOTES.—Mr. Henry Bischoff, the banker, has received the programmes of the National Shooting Festival, to be held in Basle, in July next. The Swiss riflemen are prepared to give a hearty welcome to any American riflemen visiting the festival, and the list of prizes should certainly induce some of your champion schuetzen-bund men to visit the Fatherland and take part in the competitions.

Union Hill, N. J.—Practice shooting of the New York Schuetzen Corps, May 16. Distance 200 yards:

First Series—B. Zettler, 199; W. Klein, 191; Phil Klein, 190; Capt. Geo. Aery, 175; H. W. Meyer, 157; H. Lehmkuhl, 131; F. Huner, 121, rings.

Second Series—Distance 200 yards, each man 10 shots at the regular 25 ring target.—Phil. Klein, 195; B. Zettler, 194 W. Klein, 187; Capt. Aery, 179; H. W. Meyer, 146; F Huner, 137; H. Lehmkuhl, 120.

—Decoration Day will be observed at Morsemere Range, Yonkers, N. Y., by a match open to all comers at 500 yards, from 12 to 5:30. Any rifle, any position. 7 scoring shots, no sighting shots. Entries $1. Re-entries (unlimited) at 50 cents. Only the best score of each shooter will count. Five prizes.

The special target used is in all respects like the Creedmoor regulation mid-range, except that a circle 14 2-3 inches in diameter will be inscribed inside the black bull's-eye and will count 6, and another circle 7 1-8 inches in diameter, within his, will count 7.

SEPPENFELDT RIFLE CLUB.—200 yards, reduced Creedmoor target:

A M Anderson	49	G C Walters	45
John Miller	49	John Refen	45
E. Holtzmann	48	John Chambers	43
John Keenan	47	Ow Fitzpatrick	43
A Keller	47	Th Brossard	42
H Deline	47	O Decker	41
J Garrison	46	W T Leary	41
P Brennan	46	Chi Laing	41
John W Adams	46	C Rasch	40
Wm Seppenfeldt	46	Chi D Colen	39

NEW JERSEY.—On the Columbia Range shooting is getting very lively, and plenty of matches are announced, while the complete accessibility of the grounds make them a favorite resort. For the month of June the matches announced are as follows:

Mondays—June 2, 16 and 30—Subscription and Bull's-eye Matches at all distances. June 9 and 23—Sharps Rifle Co.'s Match, 500 yards; N. Y. Advertising Sign Co.'s Match, 500 yards.

Fridays—June 6 and 20—Remington Match, 200 yards; N. Y. Advertising Sign Co.'s Match, 200 yards. June 13 and 27—Lewis Cup, 1,000 yards; Fulton Cup, $50, 200 yards; Subscription and Bull's-eye Matches.

BRINTON, N. J.—The matches at the State Range at Elizabeth on Saturday last were for the Sharps and Association prizes. Both were at 200 yards. The Sharps required 10 shots without cleaning from any military rifle. Twenty-six entries were made, and the leading military scores ran:

F H Hyde	42	F J Donaldson	31
B A Vail	42	A Niemond	39
L H Grove	42	W A Mulford	38
F H Holton	40	H W Gourley	38
E M Squier	40	D Loder	36
F L Sheridon	39		

The conditions of the second contest—the Association Match—were similar to the previous match, excepting that riflemen were allowed to clean their rifles. The leading scores were as follows:

W M Farrow	47	J L Miller	43
F L Sheldon	45	J W Todd	42
E M Squier	45	W A Mulford	41
B A Vail	44	A Niemond	41
H Fisher	43	W J Donaldson	40
F H Holton	43		

Brinton Range.—The second match of the Association long-range competition will take place on the 5th prox. It is open to all members of the N. J. State Rifle Association. 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; 15 shots at each. Any rifle. Position, any without artificial rest. The first prize is a fine double breech-loading shot-gun, presented by Mr. Henry C. Squires, No. 31 Cortlandt st., valued at $75; the second prize, $50 cash, and the third prize a new Sharps Short-Range Rifle, presented by the Sharps Rifle Co., value $40. The first prize to go to the person winning the most competitions during the season. Every competitor will be handicapped on each competition after the first by deducting from his score as many points as he may have made in any of these competitions

B L Woodworth	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	4—43
P G Sanford	4	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	4—44
H Woodworth	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—41
W L Burr	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—39
E Ponzelt	3	4	3	3	4	3	5	4	4	3—36
W S Rogers	2	4	3	4	3	3	5	3	4	4—35

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport, May* 23.—Semi-monthly shooting of the Bridgeport Rifle Club. Mr. Harry Nichols was officer of the day. The winning scores, 10 shots at 200 yds., any rifle:

Geo F Hull	42	S H Hubbard	40
Geo W Keer	41	R S Bassett	40

Hull takes second prize, having won a rifle previously.

Seven shot, 200 yds., any rifle, for the Nichols gold badge: Geo. F. Hull won with 33.

Five shots, 200 yds., any rifle: Geo. F. Hull, 23; Isaac McCourt, 22; Harry Nichols, 22.

Ten shots, 500 yards, any rifle: Geo. F. Hull, 50; S. C. Ringman, 42.

Military Subscription match, 5 shots at 200 and 500 yds., was won by Harry Nichols, 21 at 200, 20 at 500.

The wind gusty from 7 o'clock. WHITE DISK.

NEW YORK, *May* 25.—Greener's West Side Rifle Team; weekly score; 200 yard target reduced; 10 shots; possible 50:

J Reitwelsner	50	G Roesner	44
A Dory	49	B Holzman	44
J Roesner	47	J A Reitwelsner	42
C Welker	46	S K Campbell	42
G Greener	44	J Oechsler	42

—The Zettler second team won the third and deciding match against the Seppenfeldts on the 23d inst, score 447 to 439.

CREEDMOOR.—The programme for the spring meeting, June 3 and 4, is as follows:

Directors' Match, 200 yards—Open to directors and honorary directors of the N. R. A; rounds, five; position, standing; weapon, any rifle.

Short Range Match, 200 yards—All comers; any rifle; ten prizes, total $106.

Team Match, 200 yards—Open to teams of four men representing any military company, troop or battery of the regular army or navy, or marine corps, or the militia or National Guard of any State, or any rifle club in the United States, or any four members of the N. R. A. Number of teams from any company, club or association unlimited. Any rifle; three prizes, total $78.

Military Team Match, 200 yards—Open to teams of five men from any company, troop or battery of the National Guard of N. Y. or other States, or of the regular army, navy or marine corps, to be composed of company officers, non-com. officers or privates, certified to have been members of the company they represent on March 1, 1879. Teams to use the rifle their company is armed with. This match to be fired in thirty minutes. Prize, an embroidered flag, value, $100; to be won three times before becoming the property of the organization. Won in 1876 by Co. I, 7th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; won in 1877 by Co. B, Engineer Battalion, U. S. A.; won in 1878 by Co. C, Engineer Battalion, U. S. A. Three other prizes, value $46.

Subscription Carbine Team Match, 200 yards—Open to teams of four men from any troop or battery, N. G. S. N. Y.; standing; Remington carbine, N. Y. State model.

Subscription Match, 200 yards—Open to all comers; standing; any military rifle.

Individual Match, 200 yards—All comers; position, standing; any rifle; six prizes, total $75.50.

Subscription Team Match, 300 yards—Open to teams of four men, representing any rifle club in the U. S., or any four members of the N. R. A. Number of teams from any club unlimited. Position, standing; any rifle.

Subscription Match, 500 yards—All comers; position, any; any rifle.

Subscription Match, 500 yards—All comers; position, any (as allowed in "any rifle" competitions); any military rifle.

Military Team Match, 500 yards—Open to teams of four men from any military organization in the U. S., including the regular army, navy or marine corps. Position, any (as allowed in "any rifle" competitions); weapon, any authorized military rifle; four prizes, value $83.

Subscription Match, 500 yards—All comers; position, standing (off-hand); any rifle.

Team Match, 600 yards—Open to teams of four men, representing any military company, troop or battery of the regular army, navy or marine corps, or National Guard of any State, or any rifle club or association in the U. S., or any four members of the N. R. A. Number of teams from any company, troop or battery or club unlimited. Position, any; any rifle; three prizes, total $50.

Subscription Match, 600 yards—All comers; position, any; any rifle.

Subscription Match, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards—All comers; position, any; any military rifle.

Leech Cup Match—Open to all native-born citizens of the United States and all resident members of the Amateur Rifle Club; 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; position, any; rounds, fifteen at each distance, without sighting shots; any rifle within the rules. Prize, the Leech Cup, to be held by the winner during the year, and championship gold badge, value $50. Won in 1875 by Col. John Bodine, score 205; won in 1876 by Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, score 204; won in 1877 by Major H. S. Jewell, score 213; won in 1878 by Frank Hyde, score 205.

Running Deer Match, 100 yards—All comers; any rifle (sights to be over centre of the barrel); five runs in each entry, one shot to each run; each competitor may enter as many times as he pleases; entrance fee, $1 each entry; three prizes, total $28.

—Forty-six in a possible 50 at 500 yards, off-hand, was the very good finish which C. E. Blydenburgh made at Creedmoor before starting for his Western home.

—J. S. Conlin has been experimenting with the new reduced cartridge of the Sharps Rifle Co. It is made of the same length and thickness as the ordinary cartridge on the outside, so as to fit the chamber, but within the thickness of the shell leaves but a small cavity for powder, while a light-weight bullet is fitted to it. In this way the ordinary military rifle may be used, without the use of any sub-calibre devices, and without the corking of the cartridges. Those who have tried the new shells, which are of steel, find them capable of use through an indefinite number of recharges.

—The spring meeting of the Medford Rifle Association is fixed for June 17 and 18.

N. Y. RIFLE CLUB.—The New York Rifle Club have recently been trying various sorts of tests in markmanship. In

rectors'" match, was finished. In this, Mr. D. Kirkwood made the highest score, 24 out of a possible 25, and will therefore hold the Directors' gold badge during the coming year. The distance was 200 yards, five shots completing a score. Following are the scores, the highest possible being 25:

D Kirkwood	5	4	5	5	5	24	J N Frye	4	4	4	4	4—20
H Tyler	4	4	5	4	4	21	E B Souther	4	4	3	4	4—20
L L Hubbard	4	5	3	5	4	21	W Poland	4	5	3	4	4—20

The shooting in the other matches went on during the day. In the *Herald* match at 200 yards, were 63 entries. Ties was at 200 yards, and J. S. Sumner, the crack long-shooter, showed that he was as steady on his feet as on his back by running up a best 33.

The military match at 200 yards had, on this first day, 27 entries. The carton match at 600 yards had 36 entries, and the carton at 900 yards had 17 contestants.

The closing day on the 23d brought a very large attendance of spectators and riflemen, delegations being present from Medford, Lawrence, Andover, Haverhill, Wakefield, Walpole, and other places where interest is taken in the sport. Many ladies graced the range with their presence.

The *Herald* cup match was the principal event of the meeting, for on the second day 237 entries were made in it, and out of the possible 35 the scores stood at the finish:

J S Sumner	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—33	W H Jackson	5	4	5	4	4	5—32
N W Arnold	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—33	W Charles	4	4	4	5	5	5—32
J B Osborne	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—33	L W Farrell	4	5	4	5	5	5—32
W M Farrow	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—33	H Tyler	5	4	4	5	5	5—32
J N Frye	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—33	L L Hubbard	5	4	4	5	5	5—32
E W Law	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—33	B B Souther	5	5	4	4	5	4—32
E F Richardson	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—33	W Poland	5	4	5	4	5	4—32
J O Mattoon	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—32							

The match resulted in three ties for the cup, between Messrs. Sumner, Arnold and Osborne. These were shot off at 5:30, Mr. Osborne dropping out on the fourth shot and Mr. Arnold on the tenth, leaving Mr. J. S. Sumner the winner of the *Herald* Cup, valued at $50.

The Military Match was the next in favor, and 90 entries were made, the highest possible being 35 at 200 yards, any military rifle:

L L Hubbard	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—32	W Poland	4	4	4	5	5	4—30
H Tyler	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—31	H Mortimer	5	4	4	4	5	4—30
W Klitett	5	4	5	4	4	5	4—31	W M Farrow	5	4	5	4	5	4—30
J N Frye	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—30							

The 600-yard carton match filled with 70 entries, some excellent scores being made, the highest possible being 43:

J F Brown	5	5	6	6	6	6	6—41	W M Farrow	4	6	6	5	6	5—37
W Poland	5	6	6	4	6	5	6—39	Sidney Wilder	5	6	4	5	4	6—37
J O Mattoon	4	5	6	6	6	4	6—39	N Washburn	4	6	3	6	6	6—36
W Gerrish	5	6	4	6	6	5	6—38	S Jones	5	6	6	5	6	4—36
W H Jackson	4	3	6	6	6	6	6—38							

The 900-yard carton match was the least patronized, the number of entries on Thursday amounting to 63. Mr. J. F. Brown excelled his score of Wednesday by one point, taking the first prize with a score of 41 out of a possible 42:

J F Brown	6	5	6	6	6	6—41	A W Howland	5	5	6	6	6	5—39	
S Wilder	6	6	5	5	6	6—40	B J Angell	6	4	5	6	6	6—39	
W Gerrish	6	6	6	6	5	6—40	J O Mattoon	6	5	4	6	6	6—39	
W J Farrow	5	6	4	6	6	6—40	W H Jackson	6	6	5	6	6	5—38	
H Poland	6	5	6	5	5	6—39	C C Hebbard	4	6	6	6	5	6—38	

The prizes were presented at the close of the shooting by Mr. L. L. Hubbard, who made a few appropriate remarks to each recipient. The association has received a challenge from the Medford Rifle Association for a team match, ten men on a team, three rounds of ten shots each to each man. The challenge has been accepted and the date will be fixed in a short time.

MASSACHUSETTS VS. COLORADO.—The detailed score made by the Denver Rifle Club in its recent telegraphic match with the Massachusetts Rifle Association, in which the former was beaten by one point, stood as follows:

200 yards.

O Gove	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—47
O Gove	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—44
W Y Sedam	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—44
W Bemrose	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	5	4	4—43
M Spangler	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—43—221

500 yards.

O Gove	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49
M Miller	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—48
W J Fay	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49
Wm Bemrose	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—49
O Gove	4	5	5	6	5	4	5	5	5	5—48—242

Grand total, 364 points; possible 500.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Pittsfield, May* 24.—Score of the Riverside Club; 200 yards:

J H Wood	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	6	4	4—43
B Smith	5	4	5	5	4	5	3	4	4	4—43
O Preston	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	6	3	5—42
Dr Wentworth	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
E Leonard	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
S Mayo	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	3	4	3—39
F H King	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	3—39
D M Couch	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	5	4	4—38

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston Mammoth Rifle Gallery.*—No clean scores have been made as yet this month, though the shooting has been of high standing, many riflemen of the out-of-town clubs availing themselves of the gallery for practice. The standing of the several competitors to date is as follows; 150 feet, rounds 8, possible 40:

F Hollis	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—38	M O Johnson	4	4	5	5	5	5—37
Wm Bradford	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—38	C Edwards	4	4	4	5	5	5—37
Geo Lamb	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—38	G McKibbin	4	4	4	5	5	5—37
G W Barry	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—38	W H Restarick	4	5	4	4	5	5—37
H W Eager	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—38	H Tyler	5	4	4	5	4	5—37
Henry Lowell	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—37	N W Arnold	5	5	4	5	4	5—37

Medford, May 21.—The regular competition of the "May series," on the Bellevue range to-day, resulted as follows; 200 yards:

H H D Cushing	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—46
C H Russell	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—45
C D Harrison	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5—44
H Withington	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—44
E Wyman	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—44
J D Henshaw	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—43
J R Teel	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	3—43

Gardner, May 21.—The following are the scores of the rifle club at Hackmatack range; 200 yards, off-hand:

	R.	C.		R.	C.
C O Best	154	88	H Pierce	124	84
H C Knowlton	148	84	Wm Austin	108	82
G F Ellsworth	150	83	Carl Zeraun	102	82

The club has built an addition to its house, which is now 92 feet long by 12 feet wide.

South Framingham, May 24.—Score of the rifle club for this week; 200 yards:

W A Swan	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—42
W H Trowbridge	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4—38
C O Trowbridge	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—37

CONNECTICUT—*Saugatuck, May* 19.—Regular weekly practice of the Saugatuck Rifle Club; 200 yards, off-hand; weather clear; wind 3 o'clock:

above two hundred. This condition to apply only to the scores in determining the winner of the first prize. The second prize to go to the person who at the close of the season shall have made the highest aggregate of three full scores at all the distances, in any three competitions. The third prize to go to the person who, having never won a first prize at these distances, at the close of the season shall have made the highest aggregate of three full scores at all the distances in any three competitions.

NEW JERSEY—*Newark.*—Newark Amateur Rifle Club; 200-yards reduced targets:

Wm Hayes	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
J Bayer	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3—48
G L Freche	6	4	5	4	4	4	5	[illegible]	5	4—45
V Hesse, Jr	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4—44
J F Hill	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	5—43
T Felsburg	4	5	4	3	5	4	3	5	4	5—42

—The Pennsylvania State Rifle Association is at present the best model of what such an organization ought to be. It is an aggregation of the several rifle clubs in the State, making it rather a rifle congress than a distinct club. It is prepared for fine work, and in the matter of targets has adopted the following refinement on the Creedmoor pattern:

Third Class—To be used in all distances to and including 300 yards.

Bull's-eye—8 inches in diameter sub-divided by one ring 4 inches in diameter.

Centre—26 inches in diameter, sub-divided by three rings 2½ inches apart.

Inner—46 inches in diameter, subdivided by three rings 2½ inches apart.

Outer square—4x6 feet.

Second Class—To be used in all distances over 300 yards, to and including 700 yards.

Bull's-eye—22 inches in diameter, sub-divided by one ring 11 inches in diameter.

Centre—88 inches in diameter, sub-divided by two rings 2 2-3 inches apart.

Inner—54 inches in diameter, sub-divided by two rings 2 2-3 inches apart.

Outer—70 inches in diameter, sub-divided by two rings 2 2-3 inches apart.

Outside square—6x6 feet.

The spaces between the rings on the third class target shall be numbered from three to twelve consecutively, and shall count in a like manner; all that space on the outside of the rings counting as two. On a second class target, the spaces shall be numbered from two to twelve consecutively and count in a like manner.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago*—The off-hand clubs of Chicago enjoyed a mutual competition at the Lake View Range on Saturday last, in the match for a cup, presented by J. E. Tilt. The trial was exhaustive, requiring 30 shots per man, and out of the possible 150 the scores stood:

J S Crum	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	6	5	4	4					
4 4—130.																																
D B Freeman	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5						
5 5 5 4—129.																																
S M Tyrrell	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5				
3 5 4—129.																																
I A Freeman	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4					
5 5 5 4—128.																																
Charles Catlin	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4					
4 4 4 5—125.																																
P Henroth	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4					
5 4 4—124.																																
J O Hobbs	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4					
3 4—124.																																
A M Burch	4	5	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3					
4 4 4—122.																																
H C Bradley	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	5	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	3	3	3	4	4			
4 3 4—122.																																
W H Chenoweth	4	3	4	4	3	5	5	4	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4							
4 4 4 5 4—120.																																

Wm Burns	118	L H Drury	160
J A Colehour	118	E P Chatfield	161
J Macauley	118	Geo McConnell	140

MICHIGAN—*East Saginaw, May* 24.—Score of the East Saginaw Amateur Rifle Club at weekly practice; 200 yards, off-hand:

W J Shaw	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	5—43
C C Yawkey	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—42
J H Howry	3	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4—40
F R Osborn	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	4—40
H G Hamilton	4	3	4	3	3	4	5	4	4	5—39
R F Corbyn	2	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—37

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

THOSE SIX GRIZZLIES AGAIN.

OUR correspondent "Bear Paw" will notice in the following communication the omission of that part concerning the mooted question of the respective game killed by the members of that now famous Rocky Mountain party. "Viator" himself gallantly came to the front with a very candid and altogether satisfactory statement in our issue of April 24. Of the Express bullets "Bear Paw" writes:

"Viator" asks my testimony as to the efficacy of the Express bullets. This I have given, and again say that the bullet used by me—375 gr.—and those used by him—260 and 270 gr.—are more effective on game no larger than deer than the solid balls formerly used. But when it comes to bear, elk and buffalo, such light balls are inferior to a heavy solid ball. "Viator's" theory is, that the hollow ball, on striking, "spreads out like a mushroom," and remains together. My observation has been very careful, and is entirely different from his. The fact is, on striking, the sides burst asunder and splinter off with the acquired velocity of the ball, and at an angle with the line of fire, more or less obtuse, according to the velocity. The size of these splinters vary inversely with the velocity of the ball—the greater the velocity the smaller the splinters. They vary in size, also, in proportion to the diameter of hole in point of ball. In case of the thinner-skinned and small-ribbed animals, like the deer, the splinters from the light ball do penetrate the cavity. With the buffalo, bear or elk (thick skin, large ribs, and frequently three or four inches of flesh outside of ribs), these small splinters from the light ball would not have momentum sufficient to reach the cavity; or, if they did, with not sufficient power to be effective. Only the butt of ball would, which, being lighter than the solid ball, is less effective. The only advantage of the hollow ball is when it goes to pieces just before entering the cavity, the splinters flying off in a fan-shape, or rather as the frustum of a cone, and attacking a large portion of the vital organsat once. If these splinters fail to enter the cavity, or with not sufficient force, there is so much power wasted, and the butt has to do all the work.

I cannot indorse "Viator's" opinion, that his .450 Express, with the 260 or 270 gr. ball, was so destructive on bear. His own experience and observation should have brought his mind to a different conclusion. In the case of the bear, shot at the butt from the overhanging rock twenty yards off, the ball struck over the heart, the butt penetrating the heart, which would have finished him without the aid of the ball from the teamster's Winchester, also penetrating near the heart, which would have killed him. I could not see that the splinters from the Express had penetrated the cavity, and were consequently of little service. From my observation of the wound, the solid ball would have been equally as effective.

Again, in the case of the only grizzly killed by "Viator's" rifle, without the aid of another rifle, two balls penetrated behind the bear's shoulders, one immediately behind it and showing a good deal of penetration, and the other farther back, but through cavity, and I think another a little farther back. Either of the first two should have produced instant death to have shown much greater destructiveness than a solid ball. As it was, he reported the bear very lively afterward, finally lying down in a dying condition within ten feet of the opposite side of the edge of the thicket. Approaching the edge of the thicket, he gave that finishing shot in the eye that he so graphically described in your paper, and which he holds up as a triumph of the Express. My own conclusions arrived at, from an inspection of the carcass and from his own account of the affair, were diametrically opposed to those of "Viator." He concludes that any ball playing such a smash with an animal's head, entering the eye, was the very weapon for a grizzly. My conclusion was that any rifle was a failure as an Express rifle that, putting two balls behind the shoulder, did not produce instant death with either of them, and that a heavy solid ball in this instance would have been as much, or more instantly, fatal put, either through the eye or behind the shoulder. I was rather surprised he failed to mention in his article those two balls put about the heart and that failed to finish him. It cannot be successfully controverted that for the spinal column or the head the heavy solid ball is the projectile. A short time since I killed a Big Horn bull, striking an inch below the eye on side of face, coming out on back portion of head, andtouching neither the brain nor spinal column. He dropped as dead as if hit in the brain. How? Simply from concussion of the brain. Whatever advantage there is in the Express ball is confined solely to its action on the vital organs within the cavity, and to the paunch and bowels.

Whoever goes after grizzlies with an Express ball much less than 350 gr., and with plenty of powder behind it, will soon have the "bumble-bee sting" of Captain Williamson, who is to be commended for his candor in stating his experience. The idea of managing a grizzly with a 260 or 270 gr. ball, with any quantity of powder behind it (the more over 100 gr. the worse for the hunter), seems to me preposterous. "Viator" seems to think them "small potatoes." A little solid experience with them will convince him to the contrary. He evidently knows little of their anatomy, nature or habits. Without going into a discussion as to the relative prowess of the grizzly or tiger, I will venture the opinion that, considering the appliances used in hunting the two beasts, the grizzly is the more formidable opponent of the two. BEAR PAW.

Montana, April 23, 1879.

Yachting and Boating.

HIGH WATER FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	*Boston.*		*New York.*		*Charleston*	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
May 29	5	14	2	00	1	13
May 30	6	11	2	57	2	10
May 31	7	12	3	53	3	11
June 1	8	13	4	59	4	12
June 2	9	15	6	01	5	14
June 3	10	20	7	06	6	19
June 4	11	22	8	08	7	21

COMING FIXTURES.

May 30—Dorchester Y C Opening Regatta and Cruise.
May 30—Jeffries Y C Opening Cruise.
May 30—Jersey City Y C Opening Cruise.
May 30—Portland Y C Opening Cruise.
May 30—Quaker City Y C Opening Cruise.
May 30—Seawanhaka Y C Opening Cruise.
May 30—South Boston Y C Union Regatta.
June 1—Baltimore Y C Annual Regatta.
June 7—Atlantic Y C Annual Regatta.
June 7—N Y Canoe Regatta.
June 9—Southern Y C Cup Regatta.
June 10—Brooklyn Y C Annual Regatta.
June 10—Salem Y C Opening Cruise.
June 10—Philadelphia Y C Annual Regatta.
June 11—Empire Y C Annual Regatta.
June 12—Quaker City Y C Annual Regatta.
June 13—Bay of Quinte Y C Spring Regatta.
June 14—Beverly Y C Special Regatta.
June 14—Chicago Y C Annual Regatta.
June 14—Nova Scotia Y S Opening Cruise.
June 17—Eastern Y C Opening Cruise.
June 17—Lynn Y C Annual Regatta.
June 17—Marblehead Sixth Annual Regatta.
June 17—Newburyport Y C Annual Regatta.
June 19—New Jersey Y C Annual Regatta.
June 19—New York Y C Annual Regatta.
June 20—Eastern Y C Cruise.
June 21—Boston Y C Union Regatta.
June 21—Seawanhaka Y C Open Corinthian Regatta.
June 21—Nova Scotia Y S Spring Regatta.
June 23—Brenton's Reef Cup Match.
June 23—Columbia Y C Annual Regatta.
June 28—Nova Scotia Y S Harbor Cruise.
June 28—Dorchester Y C Championship Regatta.

YACHTING NEWS.

A YACHT RACING ASSOCIATION.—The new Jersey Yacht Club has issued a call to other clubs to select committees for the consideration of some plan looking toward the formation of a Union or Racing Association of some kind. The call should be promptly answered. We have received a letter on this subject and will publish our own views in connection with it next week.

PORTLAND YACHT CLUB.—The annual challenge cup match of this club was sailed May 23. A fresh 16-mile wind from the north was blowing. *Rex*, 50ft., E. E. Preble, and *Viva*, 44ft., Vice-Com. A. K. Paul, were the only entries in first-class sloops. Won by *Viva*, *Rex* not finishing. This gives the Vice-Commodore, whose sloop has already pocketed one cup, winning it three years in succession, the first year on the new cup also. *Rex*, we judge, could not have been in form, for she is one of George Steers' famous models, and a good deal like *America*. In a stiff breeze she ought to have had things her own way. The second-class finished as follows: *Twilight*, 36ft. 7in., W. A. Charlton, 3h. 27m. 42s.; *Edith*, A. M. Smith, 3h. 55m.; *Marie*, 22ft. 8in., T. L. Kimball, 4h. 2m. 18s., and *Nellie*, 28ft. T. F. Bradford, 4h. 30m. 42s. *Nellie* takes second-class schooners prize, *Undine* not finishing, and *Twilight* takes second-class sloops prize. There were no entries for third-class. The length measurements given are on water line. Sloops *Idler*, 24ft. 2in., Geo. O. Owen; *Willie*, 25ft. 10in., C. Stanwood, and *Tempus*, 27ft. 2in., W. W. Goold, all of the second-class, did not finish.

QUINCY YACHT CLUB.—The opening regatta of this club for three classes, over 22ft., 18 to 22ft., and under 18ft., resulted as follows: *Waif*, A. J. Clark, won in first-class in 1h. 42m. 2s., beating *Folly*, J. F. Sheppard. *Thistle*, W. H. Litchfield, won in second-class in 1h. 48m. 48s., beating *Elf*, *Wawa*, *Glance*, *Psyche*, *Wildfire* and *Dream*, the latter ruled out for taking wrong course. In third-class *Rocket*, B. F. Bass, won in 1h. 12m. 9s., beating *Imp*, *Dandelion*, *Elmer*, *Undine*, *Zip* and *Flirt*. Only plain sail was allowed. Boats were measured on water line, including one-third overhang at both ends. Judges, Messrs. J. T. Penniman, J. M. Glover and Samuel Bass. One Prize in first-class, two in each of the others. Next regular regatta off Quincy Great Hill, June 9, 2 P. M.

TWO LARGE STEAM YACHTS.—The two largest steam yachts—one built in America and the other in Great Britain—have recently been launched. The former is for Mr. Dion Boucicault, and built by Ward, Stanton & Co., of Newburgh, N. Y. Length on deck, 168ft.; on water line, 149ft.; over all, 187ft.; beam, 26ft.; depth of hold, 11ft. 4in., and draft of water, 9ft. Tonnage, C. M., 460. Her frame is of white oak, with locust staunchions, hackmatack knees and oak planking; deck beams of yellow pine, with iron beams in wake of the boiler room; white pine decks worked in narrow strips; copper fastened below water and galvanized iron above; engines of the compound inverted condensing type; cylinders, 23in. and 48in., by 30in. stroke; two return tubular boilers, with a heating surface of 2,000 sq. ft., two furnaces to each boiler; working pressure, about 100lbs.; shaft of steel, with a 9ft. 6in. propeller; capacity of coal bunkers, 70 tons. She will be rigged as a schooner. Foremast, 80ft., topmast, 44ft.; mainmast, 83ft., topmast, 44ft.; bowsprit outboard, 32ft.; main boom, 57ft; fore boom, 46ft. A full complement of boats has been made for her by T. Desmond, of Peck Slip. They include a very handsome gig, 25ft., finished in hardwood and brass trimmings; a 25ft. steam launch or pinnace; a metallic life-boat, 19ft. long, fitted with air chambers and life lines; a 25ft. cutter and a 16ft. cutter; also a small dingey. It is needless to add that the interior furnishing and decoration of this new yacht will be of the most tasteful and elegant design. On deck she has a smoking room 14ft. x10ft., and a cabin trunk running from the pilot-house forward to the companion aft, with a width of 14ft This trunk is 2ft. 6in. high. Abaft this will be a second trunk over the engine and boiler space, and beyond that a clear quarter-deck of 50ft. in length. The main saloon is 24ft. square, with 8ft. headroom, and is located forward of the boilers, under the first trunk. Next to it will be the galley, pantry, ice-house, etc., occupying 16ft. fore and aft. Seven state-rooms are to be found forward of the saloon, on either side of a passage leading to a ladder to the smoking-room on deck. Abaft the engine-room bulkhead are located the officers' quarters, consisting of a cabin 10x12ft., and three state-rooms. Next, the galley and crew's quarters, with storage-room, etc. The steamer was successfully launched May 20 and christened "*Shaughraun*" by Miss Beckwith, of New York. The engines are now being lined, and the joiners and upholsterers are finishing up their work.

The other large yacht—the largest in the world—has been built to the order of Mr. Albert Brassey, brother of Mr. Thos Brassey, M. P., who recently circumnavigated the world in his auxiliary barkantine *Sunbeam*. The new steamer measures 564 tons Y. R. A. rule, or about 30 tons more than the *Sunbeam*. The *Czarina*, as Mr. Brassey's vessel is called, was built by Camper & Nicholson, of Gosport, England, and engined by Day, Summers & Co., of Southampton, with inverted compound condensing engines of 60 H. P. nominal. Cylinders, 20, and 40in. by 24in. stroke. On her trial trip a mean speed of 10.17 knots was developed, with 60lbs. pressure, 27in. vacuum and 110 revolutions—an excellent performance, considering the auxiliary nature of her engine power. She is rigged as a three-masted schooner.

SOUTH CAMDEN YACHT CLUB.—This club sailed their opening regatta May 12, from Kaighn's Point to the Horseshoe buoy and return. Wind light, tide favorable. The first-class finished as follows: *McClees*, W. Weaver; *Shook*, E. Bagel; *Gnang*, W. Harper, and *Holland*, M. Roberts. The second-class: *E. Ashton*, J. Baker; *Anna*, C. Rock. The former was disqualified for receiving assistance during a foul with another craft. In the third-class the *Padley* won, her opponent, *Conklin*, not finishing.

SAVANNAH YACHT CLUB.—In their annual regatta, May 7, at the Isle of Hope, the first-class finished as under: *Idaho*, T. M. Newell, 4h. 15m.; *Vernon*, Vice-Com. J. W. Schley, 4h. 16m. 30s.; *Ida C.*, Com. W. Hone, and *Wave*, F. C. Wyily, failed to make the course. In the second-class *Virgie*, S. McA. White, won in 3h. 16m. 30s; *Sophronia*, L. C. Berrien, 3h. 31m. 15s.; *Lilla*, R. M. Demere, and *Bessie*, T. L. Kinsey, not timed. In third-class *Talulah*, I. Beckett, won in 2h. 31m. 30s.; *Stella*, Dr. L. A. Falligant, 3h. 59m.; *White Wing*, G. W. Wyly, Jr., not timed. Bateaux races finished up the day.

DETROIT NOTES.—La Chapelle Bros. have launched the steam yacht *Stella*; Partridge, a 23ft. yacht for Congressman Newberry, and Plass has finished a 22ft. cat.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.—The revised edition of their club-book has been received. It has incorporated many new and commendable features. A programme of the races for 1879, as published in these columns, the usual lists of officers, and a roll of 11 schooners, 1 steamer, 25 cabin sloops and cutters, and 17 open yachts, their dimensions and builders. The club-list shows 130 active members, a large number these times, when so many have dropped out of all clubs. Tide tables, time allowance, signal code, and charts of courses have also been included. The following (Rule VII. Sailing Regulations) should be written in letters of gold, for it is something which has not even been attempted by the old and wealthy clubs of Great Britain: Every yacht winning a prize in any regatta of this club shall deposit with the Secretary her "lines," accurately taken off and drawn upon paper by the Measurer of the club, or approved and certified to by him. The scale for

the drawings shall be one-half inch to the foot for yachts o 80ft. over all and under, and three-eighths of an inch to the foot for yachts over this size. Any yacht whose drawings may be on file with the club, and shall, subsequent to such survey, have any change made in her model, shall be subject to the provisions of this rule as though she had not been previously surveyed. The drawings shall consist of a sheer plan, body plan and half-breadth plan. Concerning ballast, the club's rule admits of no doubts, being likewise intended to encourage honest racing, and not the abominable machine sailing under the stupid custom of shifting or rigging out ballast. Rule XII. reads: No yacht contending for a prize, after having taken her position, will be permitted to start water ballast. No booming out of ballast allowed in a race. All yachts must bring home the same ballast with which they started. Among the sails allowed is the spinaker.

THE CANOE REGATTA.—It will be borne in mind that this regatta takes place June 7, and is open to all canoes of the country under very liberal sailing regulations. The entrance fee is $2, for either or both the paddling and sailing race. Seventeen entries have been received, and others are contemplating taking part. The Staten Island Rowing Club has courteously tendered the hospitalities of its boat-house at the cricket grounds on the Northern extremity of the island. The regatta committee consists of Messrs. Sutherland D. Smith (N. Y. C. C.), 21 Nassau st.; Chas. E. Chase (J. C. C. C.), 287 Broadway; L. F. d'Oremieulx, 170 Broadway; W. P. Stevens (Jersey Blue C. C.), Chester, Pa., and K. N. Putnam (Resolute C. C.), 54 Wall st. All restrictions concerning rig and keels having been removed, the race will be full of interest as a test of the many different types and appliances in the way of keels, leeboards, etc. What with the presence of the *Heralds, Rob Roys*, centreboard *Shadow, Qui Vives*, the sliding gunther, sharpie and leg-of-mutton, the scene will not be lacking in the picturesque any more than in the instructive lessons to be drawn from the result,

ALBANY YACHT CLUB.—At a meeting of the Albany Yacht Club held May 12, 1879, the following officers were elected for the coming year: Com., Mason F. Cogswell; Vice-Com., Alfred J. Stone; Treas., Robert D. Evans; Sec., John Hourigan.

NEREUS YACHT CLUB.—At the annual meeting of the Nereus Y. C., May 6, the following officers were elected: Com., C. Coughtry; Sec'y., Thos. F. Miller; Treas., Louis M. Moler. A spring regatta will be held May 30. Course, from Capt. Decker's, Harlem, to and around City Island buoy and return. Yachts to be sailed on Corinthian principles.

MADISON ITEMS.—Capt. E. H. Freeman has launched his steamer *Mendota* on Fourth Lake, Madison, Wis., and is prepared to take sportsmen for a trip or a sail on that delightful sheet of water, and no one is better able to do so than the gallant captain in his pretty little steam yacht.

MARBLEHEAD REGATTA.—The sixth annual regatta at Marblehead, Mass., has been set down for June 17. First class: Sloops and schooners 38ft. and over on water line; one prize to each division. Second class: Schooners less than 38 ft. on the water line, two prizes; all keel and centre-board sloops 2gft and less than 38ft. on the water line, two prizes for keels and two for centreboards. Third class: All sloops and cat-rigged boats 20ft. and less than 26ft. on water line; also all keel boats less than 25ft.; two prizes for keels and two for centreboards. Fourth class: All centreboards less than 20ft. on water line, two prizes. Special class: Open boats and dories, regardless of length, two prizes for each. There will be no restriction as to sails. The committee of arrangements consists of Luther G. Pitman, David K. Phillips, Isaac Atkins, C. A. Choate, William Brydges, S. S. Goodwin and others. Judges—S. S. Goodwin, W. H. Tolman, J. M. Charnock, William Bassett, George A. Palmer, L. G. Pitman, David K. Phillips.

THE YAWL RIG.—A correspondent writes us: "It makes me sick to see our sloops bangling about in their helpless way when the yawl rig is a quick, cheap and satisfactory solution of all their troubles."

PRESERVING CANVAS.—As many yachts visit Gloucester, Mass., it may be well to let them know that while in port they can have their sails treated by the best process known, preventing mildew, rot, stain, etc. This process has been patented by Chresten Nelson, of 307 Main street, Gloucester, and has given such thorough satisfaction to all who have had their sails treated by him that we take pleasure in recommending him to owners who may be thinking of an Eastern cruise. Testimony of the strongest kind has been placed before us by disinterested parties, while the process has the indorsement of many shipmasters and fishermen sailing out of this port.

HANDINESS OF THE CUTTER.—The cutter *Enterprise*, of Boston, will not come out in a sloop's jib, as has been reported. Her owner is well satisfied that he can get as much speed out of the cutter rig as out of the sloop. Moreover, we learn that the hands before the mast express themselves in favor of her present rig, as it is easier work for them, especially in shooting aft on a wind.

TOLEDO YACHT CLUB—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The Toledo Yacht Club was organized in Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 25, 1879, with a membership of eleven. Scarcely ten weeks have elapsed since that time, yet the club now numbers over seventy-five members, with a squadron of eight yachts of the first and second class, and are financially in an excellent condition. Much of their success is due to the conservative yet liberal and generous manner in which the club is managed. While great care is taken in the selection of members, the yacht club offers the very finest inducement to the sport-loving members of the community. Their club rooms being probably the finest yacht club rooms in the State, and a commodious club house situated on Guards Island in the bay, about eight miles from the city, affords a pleasant terminus to a splendid yachting course, besides being in the heart of the best hunting and fishing grounds. Some eighteen miles of river, a large bay and the open lake beyond make the sailing grounds an unequalled one on the great lakes. At their recent election the following officers were chosen: A. L. Smith, Commodore; G. C. Cone, Vice-Commodore; A. W. Williams, Secretary; C. P. Doolittle, Treasurer; O. M. Hepburn, Measurer. The Executive Committee—A. L. Smith, Chairman; E. P. Day, F. G. Doolittle, H. H. Suydam, A. E. Klauser, N. W. Dyer.

A. W. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

DETROIT YACHT CLUB.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It has been decided to hold a Club Regatta on July 4th, wind and weather permitting. Our club was organized in June, 1878, and held a regatta open to all comers on the 4th and 5th of July of that year, which but for a lack of wind would have been one of the finest held on the Lower Lakes for a number of years, as we had over thirty entries in all classes. We had a very light wind and on the first day were unable to make a race, and the second we got one or two boats of each class in within the proscribed time, but it was a very slow race. We are now trying to get the Lake Erie Clubs join in with us and hold a union regatta at some point convenient for all. We have another new yacht here besides the ones mentioned in your last issue. She is called the *Myrtle*, schooner-rigged, 30ft. keel. We have revived the yachting interest in this section very much. Since our club was organized they have formed clubs at Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo, all of which are in a flourishing condition. The election of officers, May 12, resulted as follows: Com., Alex. H. Major; Vice-Com., George Newberry; Rear-Com., O. W. Baker; Sec'y., Ed. H. Williams; Treas., S. H Ives; Meas., Wm. H. Steinbrecher; Regatta and Executive Committee, Edwin Jerome, Jr., Charles Nehl, Addison Lyons, David A. Thayer, Charles Boston.

E. H. WILLIAMS,
Sec'y. Detroit Y. C.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) ITEMS.—Our boating men are on *qui vive*, and we will probably have some splendid racing here on the 30th. The races this year have been gotten up by the three rowing clubs of the city—the Palmetto, Carolina Independants, and Electrics—and the entire management of the whole will be in the hands of the Presidents of the above clubs. Each of these clubs will enter a four-oared shell and four-oared gig crew, and each a single-scull. Augusta will be represented by a good crew for the four-oared shell race, and, if reports are correct, will probably give our boys a severe pull for first place. The Electrics are the favorites among those who have seen the practice work, but the Carolinas and Palmettos both have hosts of friends, who are not afraid to back their crews. The crews have not trained as long or as carefully this year, as it was very uncertain up to a short time ago whether we would have any races at all this spring. It is to be hoped that some sailing races will be gotten up for the occasion, as there are several yachts out this spring, and this would bea splendid opportunity for testing their speed and merits. X.

BUFFALO YACHT CLUB.—Schooner *Fleetwing* has gone on a cruise to Point Atrim, Canada; schooner *Mystic* and sloop *Kittie B.* followed May 24. The fleet has gone for black bass, reported plentiful on the Canada shore. PENNANT.

SALEM ITEMS.—The old-time sloop *Rebecca*, known to metropolitan waters as the first ship property of Mr. Jas. Gordon Bennett, has been altered to a schooner at Brown's yard. She is a sister to the *Una*. A big fleet of small craft of all kinds has gone into commission, and lively times are expected in Salem waters. The *Carrie E.*, Mr. Benson, is for sale. Mr. Geo. W. Mansfield has been appointed Secretary *pro tem.* of the Salem Y. C., on account of the departure for the West of Mr. R. L. Newcombe.

LONGUEUIL BOAT CLUB.—At the annual general meeting of this club, held on Saturday evening, 17th inst., the following officers were elected: President, T. Boyd; Vice-President, Duncan McDougall; Secretary, J. Thos. Ostell; Treasurer, Jas. F. Walker; Committee, John O'Flaherty, E. M. Lovelace, F. Foster, D. Lewis, W. J. Gear, J. Lesperance. The club will begin operations immediately.

PROSPECTS ON THE THAMES.

LONDON, England, May 1, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

How we look forward to the day when my little smart 15-ton cutter will be at her moorings off Greenhithe, and how I shall think of your correspondent, "Podgers," if we are unlucky enough to get ashore and have breakfast at a good angle of heel, which I have often experienced in my younger days; but now, as then, I always pick and buy a deep boat,—and can't we lick the shallow fellows to windward, the best point of sailing? Our boat draws 7ft. aft, cutter rigged, with running bowsprit, of course. Her dimensions are 42ft. by 10ft. beam, and most of my chums, except very long fellows, can stand upright in the cabin. I offered to lend her to an American yachtsman for a cruise, and he has done me the honor to call and ask if she is ready, so when he has had a sail I shall know what he thinks of a small English yacht for cruising in comparison with the usual type of American sloop. All our yachts on this side are now busy fitting out, but numbers can be bought, and at very reasonable prices, too, if firm offers are made. Business being so dull, I am afraid the racing part of the yachting season will not be kept up with such spirit as in the good old days; still, the racing among the larger vessels will no doubt give some capital sport. G. W.

THE QUESTION OF TYPE.

BOSTON, Mass., May 5, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I do not know that I have any fault to find with "R. Centro's" ode, dedicated to me. I am sorry, however, that the subject should have made his Muse sea-sick, as it evidently did. Referring to the letter of "Beverly Cove," in a recent issue of your paper, I did not say, and do not think, that a 60ft. sea-going keel yacht can be built to draw less than 8½ or 9ft. and work to windward. He takes exception to the style of my yacht. He passed her frequently last summer, and would not even have "suspected" she was a yacht but for her ensign. I have no doubt "Beverly Cove" is a critic on yachts, but still some people who are supposed to have some taste and judgment on a yacht's lines differ from him. Mr. D J. Lawlor, who is one of the oldest and most experienced marine architects on the Atlantic coast, and whose vessels have been especially noted for grace and beauty of lines above water, has stated publicly that he would be pleased to have designed so handsome a boat above the water as my yacht. I have heard many gentlemen exclaim, "What a handsome yacht!" when they came in sight of my schooner, and they were apparently no novices in the matter of yachts and vessels. Now, Mr. Editor, was it not a little pardonable vanity on my part to think that the best known naval architect in Boston and the public might know something about grace and beauty in my yacht; and is it not a little hard to have my gentle critic, "Beverly Cove," descend so gracefully upon my illusion, and show the ignorance of our naval architects and the public? He wants to know why, if my yacht was built for strength, she was not given a flush deck? Did any one ever hear that the *America* was wanting in strength because she has a break in her deck? or did any one ever hear it of the *Dauntless*, which has a break in her deck amidships? Even the very fishermen that "Beverly Cove" thinks so strong all have a break in the deck amidships. He does not see what is gained by it. When you have a flush deck aft and no cockpit, and are driving your yacht to windward in a heavy head sea, if you have no break in the deck and happen to ship a barrel or less of water forward, just as you come in stays, that whole barrel of water comes rushing down upon your after deck, surging and swashing from side to side before it can escape through the scuppers. The break in the deck stops all this inconvenience, because it stops all water forward of the break until it can have time to escape. When I am driving through a chop sea close hauled, at the rate of twelve miles an hour, as I have frequently done in Boston Bay, I find that no water ever gets aft of my break in the deck. I adopted this feature deliberately, instead of the homely and inconvenient low board wall built round like a cockpit on the decks of so many of the best flush-decked New York yachts. I find it comfortable and convenient.

"B. C." says a visit to my schooner will show how well the specifications I gave of her build were carried out. "No butts in deck plank, butts to break, etc." I invite a visit to my schooner for inspection on this head. There are only two butts in the main-deck plank (which were so located they could not be helped), which do not break joints as stated in the specifications. In justice to the builders of my yacht (at whom I have reason to believe this criticism is aimed), I must reaffirm that these specifications were substantially carried out under my own inspection, as well as that of my agent.

"B. C." is "certain" I could have secured a craft "*here*" faster, for he can name fishermen that have beaten my famous model in her own weather, etc. I will not quarrel with him about that, because if he has found any such fishermen the watching public ought to know it, and the sooner the better. "B. C." may consider himself the benefactor of yachtsmen, and I will do all I can to help him bring out his fisherman to public notice. In order to help him in his good work, I propose that we each of us deposit $100 in the hands of the editor of FOREST AND STREAM, and he pick out his fisherman, and we have a fair and square race into the heaviest easterly gale we can select, either dead to windward from Boston Light to Provincetown and back, or around Boon Island and back, as the case may be. If his fisherman wins my $100, to go to pay her expenses, etc. If I win, "B. C.'s" $100 to be put up as a prize for a race between the best of our fishing schooners, of a size suitable to use as a yacht model, say less than 100ft. long. If "B. C." selects a fisherman larger than my craft, the race to be governed by the rules of a reputable yacht club on time allowance to me, or *vice versa*. Thus we shall have something more than an empty talk, and help settle a question of great interest just now to yachtsmen—the question of type. I will give some idea of the time I made last summer by the watch. For instance, from Handkerchief Lightship to Butler's Hole Lightship, Nantucket shoals, close hauled, against tide, was made in twenty minutes; from Butler's Hole to Pollock Rip Lightship was made in fifteen minutes; from Highland Light abeam to Boston Light abeam, close hauled, was made in four hours and forty minutes against tide; again, from Minot's Ledge to Boston Light, against tide, close hauled, was made in forty minutes, showing a speed of eleven to fifteen miles an hour. I think I am justified by these figures in proposing a plan which, if "B. C." is right, will show us a wonderful fishing boat of the size of mine, say 64ft. water line. OPEN SEA.

In connection with this Essex schooner, the opinion of Mr. J. D. Lawlor, of Chelsea, Mass., will be of interest. He says: "Take out the twenty-six tons of iron ballast and replace it with eighteen tons of lead on the keel, and I will astonish the country with her speed. She can beat anything of her size." The most satisfactory way to test the new departure in model which "Open Sea" has made, would, in our opinion, be to enter her for a series of matches, or come to the starting line in the ocean races to come off this season. Her sailing then would go on official record to the satisfaction of all. Under any circumstances there can be no question as to the excellent sea-going qualities of this schooner, for they are attested by the ready manner in which her owner puts to sea in her in all weathers.

THE SAN FRANCISCO YAWLS.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Some weeks ago I read with much interest "Saucelito's" reply to my remarks on the *Fawn's* performance in San Francisco Bay, going to windward under all sail in a 35-mile breeze. "Saucelito's" last letter seems to make an even greater necessity than formerly existed for the fullest and most precise information on the subject discussed, which, it appears to me, may afford not only interest but instruction also to some of your readers. It is not to be supposed that a writer who expresses himself in such excellent spirit is at all chargable with bad faith, and the figures by which he now sustains himself make it sufficiently evident that strong breezes and able yachts are to be found in San Francisco Bay. If I now make rejoinder to "Saucelito's" letter, it is as much to bring up the whole question of these yachts and their models as to make inquiry in an undogmatic way into the strict accuracy of the belief which "Saucelito" and his friends have of their powers of going to windward in a seaway and standing up to their canvas. If a boat 37ft. long can be made to go to windward in open water, carrying all plain sail, even with a moderate rig, in a 35-mile breeze, I am convinced that nothing in marine architecture can be found that will prove better deserving of study.

It would be well worth while, at the close of the yachting season just now coming on, if our California friends will send on the lines of *Fawn*, with particulars of her ballasting, etc., to make some calculations of her properties for illustration in your pages. To make this subject interesting to your readers, I will refer to some yachting events likely to be remembered, and give the velocity of the wind at the time, as observed at the Signal Office on the Equitable Building; asking that the fact be kept in mind that the wind, moving at the rate of 35 miles per hour, exercises

upon a surface exposed at right angles to it, a pressure of 6lbs. per square foot, and that winds at other rates of movement vary in pressure as the square of their velocities. I will first refer to the New York Bay Regatta of June 27, last year. The velocity was: At noon, 6 miles, pressure .18lbs; 2 P. M., 8 miles, pressure .32lbs; 4:45 P. M., 11 miles, pressure .60lbs. When, with a maximum pressure of 1-10 the strength said to have been experienced by the California boats, our small craft, with their high piles of sand bags, had rather more wind than many of them needed: one, I remember, capsized in Gravesend Bay.

I will next refer to the regatta of the Seawanhaka Club, at Oyster Bay, Sept. 16, 1876. On this occasion the open boats—presumably on account of the wind and sea—were given an inside course. The small steamer engaged for the use of friends lay to off Lloyd's Point, being unable, it is said, to go over the outside course. All yachts in the race smaller than *Vindex* had, I believe, reefs in their canvas, though all of them were, I think, larger than *Fawn*. The velocity of the wind on that day, as recorded here, was: At noon, 18 miles; 2 P. M., 16 miles; 4:15 P. M., 14 miles. At the close of this race the approach of an equinoctial storm was imminent, and out of a large fleet of yachts none left the harbor until Monday morning, except *Vindex*, which yacht, to the surprise and amusement of those who saw her, went out on Sunday A. M. under trysail and other storm canvas, and after getting outside, went off before the wind for New York, running her bowsprit into the sea, I am told, pretty constantly. The rest—a numerous fleet—lay with extra scope and anchors out until Monday morning; one trading sloop dragging ashore. The highest velocity given at the Signal Office here for any part of that day up to 7:15 P. M. is 36 miles, pressure 6.48lbs.

The next day the wind was still high, though greatly moderated, and all the boats started for New York close hauled, as the wind had veered. I noticed nothing that was not reefed, and at about 1 o'clock *Psyche* came through the Gate with three reefs down. The wind velocities recorded are: 8 A. M., 15 miles, pressure 1.12 lbs.; 12 M., 16 miles, pressure 1.28lbs.; 2 P. M., 17 miles, pressure 1.40lbs. The maximum here shown being less than ¼ the pressure under which a 37ft. California boat will stand up under whole canvas going to windward.

I will next refer to the regatta of the New York Club, June 11, 1874, on which day the Signal Office records wind velocity: 8 A. M., 15 miles, pressure 1.12lbs.; 12 M., 18 miles, pressure 1.62lbs.; 4:45 P. M., 8 miles, pressure .32lbs.

In an account of this race the *Aquatic Monthly* says: "The smaller boats were beginning to reef their mainsails." The smallest boat was 20 tons O. M., and out of 13 yachts 10 were over 50 tons. And again: "*Gracie's* achievements were considered still more remarkable, for she had sailed around the lightship in a head sea which had lifted off a portion of the deck of the judges' steamer." In a communication from San Francisco referring to this race, "Podgers" says: "You had all the wind you wanted, and, as I said before, more than you wanted to get speed out of them, and yet you had just about our summer regular trade wind breeze." Well, the breeze recorded for this day has a maximum pressure of 1.62lbs—just about ¼ of a 35-mile gale. Just here I may say that the officer in charge of the Signal Station tells me that at every station orders exist for the storm signal to be hoisted when the wind attains a velocity of 25 miles per hour.

Having said so much about our own, I will now refer to the English yachts. In an editorial article of the *Field* of Dec. 28 will be found, "We have assumed that *Jullanar* and *Florinda* would each have whole lower sail set, but in practice both would be reefed with a wind pressure of 3lbs. per square foot,"—less than 25 miles per hour, and half the pressure experienced at 35 miles pet hour. We are told on the authority of the San Francisco Signal Office that on the day referred to the wind blew at the following velocities: At 4:30 A. M., 6 miles; 1:35 P. M., 20 miles, pressure 2.1lbs.; 2 P. M., 28 miles, pressure 3.92lbs.; 8:30 P. M., 22 miles, pressure 2.42lbs. We are also told that the maximum velocity was 32 miles in the time between noon of that day to the next. The exact time, however, is not given, and the duration of this pressure might be very short, possibly only for the two minutes required to record on the automatic diagram of the anemometer the traveling of a single mile of atmosphere. It is made very evident here that a small yacht which could carry all plain sail and go to windward between 1:35 and 8:30 P. M. must have possessed an uncommon degree of stiffness; but to go to windward with a 35-mile breeze she would encounter three times the pressure that is recorded for 1:35 P. M., 53 per cent. more than is recorded for 2 P. M., and 2.48 times more than that named for 8:30 P. M. We are asked to assume that *Fawn* was going to windward at the precise time when the maximum pressure—momentary or otherwise—was experienced, and that 53 per cent. should be added to the known maximum for difference between the bay and the Observatory, situate, we are told, at 128ft. higher level. This may possibly be correct, but the performance of the boat is sufficiently extraordinary without assuming it. In view of all the facts, it appears to me that such an assumption is not warranted and that the difference may more likely be the other way.

The highest known velocities are observed at stations of great height. The Signal Office here is at an elevation of 164ft., and only once since the office has been established has a velocity as high as 72 miles per hour been recorded, but at Mount Washington the great speed of 180 miles has been known, and I understand that currents of over 100 miles are not uncommon. Without in the least impugning "Sausalito's" good faith, I think he would put us under obligation by sending for our study the lines of *Fawn*, that we may reckon her up and see how she compares with our own boats. I will conclude with the following quotation from the London *Field*, which bears directly on the question of type, and which I feel sure, Mr. Editor, will meet with favor from yourself and an ever increasing number here. It is from date Dec. 28 last: "At any rate, the proportions of the linear dimensions of *Jullanar* exemplify in a marked manner the truth of what those who have made naval architecture a study have long contended—that the best seagoing craft is one of long body in proportion to her breadth of body, accompanied by great depth of body and small initial stability."

BOBSTAY.

That long, narrow and deep vessels are far better sea boats than shallow, beamy craft, we think beyond dispute, and quite concur in the concluding remarks of our correspondent. Possibly the finest sea boats are the White Star steamers with their ten beams or more to their length. Recent experience in England goes to show that the longer and deeper yachts almost invariably prove themselves abler sea boats than others. Owing to the racing season being upon us, we cannot at this time enter into the interesting questions of naval design any further, but must postpone such matters to another period.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

FRESH WATER.	SALT WATER.
Trout, *Salmo fontinalis.*	Sea Bass, *Centropristis atrarius.*
Salmon, *Salmo Salar.*	Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*	
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo glaveri.*	Striped Bass, *Roccus lineatus.*
Muskalonge, *Esox nobilior.*	White perch, *Morone americana.*
Pike or Pickerel, *Esox lucius.*	Weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis.*
Yellow Perch, *Perca flavescens.*	Bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*
	Spanish Mackerel, *Cybium maculatum.*
	Cero, *Cybium regale.*
	Bonito, *Sarda pelamys.*
	Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*

FLIES IN SEASON IN JUNE.

Hawthorn, No. 11.—Body, shining black; feet and head, black; wings bright hyaline.

Shoemaker, No. 10.—Body, ringed alternately with light and gray salmon; feet, dark ginger; wings, the mottled gray of the mallard and the mottled of the woodcock mixed; setæ, mottled woodcock.

Black June, No. 10.—Body, peacock's herl; feet and wings black.

Dark Stone, Nos. 8 *and* 9.—Body, dark brown; feet, yellow brown; wings, luteus.

Governor No. 10.—Body, peacock's herl; feet, dark red hackle; wings, made of the darkest part of the bittern's wing or brown hen.

Green Drake, No. 7.—Body, white posterior, half ribbed with black, green yellow, mottled with brown; setæ, dark brown.

Brown Drake, No. 7.—Body, feet and wings, a golden yellow brown; setæ, dark brown.

Raven, No. 11.—Body, feet and wing, black.

Wren Fly, No. 9.—Body, clay yellow; feet, made from the scapulary feathers of the English wren or quail; wings and setæ, mottled widgeon.

—If you go fishing send us postal card reports of place, route, expenses, fish, weather, bait, etc. A wonderful deal of information can be compressd into postal card limits.

—When a street *gamin* gets another *gamin* "on a string," has the slang a piscatorial origin? If not, what does it mean to get a person on a string?

—We understand Messrs. Wm. Mills & Son have just shipped a Leonard salmon rod for the Marquis of Lorne. It is 17½ feet long, has two second joints and three tips, and handsomely mounted in Mr. Leonard's best style with American sterling silver. They also shipped by Saturday's steamer five salmon rods to England.

MAINE—*Foxcroft, May* 24.—Moosehead Lake being open, the influx of fishermen has already commenced. A large party went from this place on Monday to enjoy the sport. Good catches are reported from such as have returned. On Thursday there were twenty-two boxes of trout come down over the Bangor and Piscataque Railroad, from Moosehead Lake, and sent to Boston, representing nearly a ton and a half weight of trout in this lot. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*May* 13.—I am writing to-day from an old-fashioned New England house, and trying to appear promptly at the hour of twelve, after a horseback ride of eleven miles from the beautiful village of Colebrook, that lies sequestered among the mountains below. The day has been well chosen for my first trip in Troutland, as this should be called, instead of its old term Coos, which is only applicable to a point where the G. T. R. R. leaves the Connecticut River Valley at North Hartford. To-day, for the first time, I had the pleasure of seeing the Diamonds, so called from a primative mode of capturing the bull moose adopted by a hunter by the name of Diamond, who came near trying the experiment once too often on the banks of these beautiful lakes. They are located nearly on the dividing ridge between the Androscoggin and Connecticut waters, but just enough east to contain those beautiful trout found only in the former waters. They have been called ponds, but the term does them injustice. The grand old mountain that lies alongside of the larger one has no unmeaning name, being called Tumble-down Dick, owing to the mishap of one Fifield, who was the happy owner of a pair of moose antlers. When a good crust came Dick bound the trophy on his muscular shoulders and started on the perilous incline, and soon met with a hunter's predicament, in which the snow-shoes and well-loaded antlers held a prominent part, and from which he was rescued before nightfall by an associate. EDW. NORTON.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—The number of fishing arrivals reported at this port the past week has been 71—6 from Western Bank with 400,000 lbs. codfish, 8 from Grand Bank with 350,000 lbs. halibut, 24 from Georges with 1,175,000 lbs. codfish and 37,500 lbs. halibut, and 15 from Inshore fishing trips with 345,000 lbs. codfish.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, May* 25.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport, May* 25.—Every one says trouting is played out in old Connecticut. A friend caught 122 splendid ones last week, and four gents got 271, both one day's fishing about 40 miles up road. J.

NEW YORK—*Rome, May* 23.—If Barnum were to do his best he could not begin to equal the show presented to the Romans by our returning party from the Adirondacks. Eighty brook trout, weighing from 2 to 4½ pounds, are a grand sight, and as we with hundreds admired their beautiful proportions, the words of that good fisherman of old got away with my thoughts, something after this style, "I envy him and him only who takes larger fish than those caught by MoH."

Shelter Island, May 23.—The weakfish and the bluefish are just making their appearance in these waters. My friend Mr. Alfred Tuthill is taking a few dozen of them nightly in a set net.

—Striped bass are now running of larger size in Coney Island Creek than have been known for years. Old sports like "Piscator Post" and Capt. M. B. Steers take their light tackle and astonish the natives with their skill in landing heavy weights scientifically. Last week, and just now, the tides favor auspiciously, and seekers after sport get all the fun that the weather forecasts promise.

NEW JERSEY—*Barnegat, May* 22.—Plenty of bluefish at Barnegat. First catch of the season yesterday. One boat landed eighty-seven, weighing from two to four pounds.

GEO. H. PITMAN.

Kinsey's Ashley House, Barnegat Inlet, May 24.—Bluefish commenced coming in our inlet on Wednesday last at noon. By night, three yachts captured 200 of them; they run from 2 to 5 lbs. Every morning and afternoon since the water fronting the light-house has been alive with them, and affording splendid sport. Blackfish, flounders and sea bass still plenty, affording capital sport during slack water. B.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Clearfield, May* 26.—Trout have been biting gloriously. The boys tell of famous strings.

NORTH CAROLINA—*New Berne, May* 19.—Probably no place on our coast has finer fishing grounds than Beaufort harbor. It is nothing unusual for us to go out and take 300 and 400 bluefish and Spanish mackerel in two or three hours' trolling, and the sharpie is the favorite boat for this sport.

GEO. N. IVES.

VIRGINIA—*Staunton, May* 23.—The gentlemen from your State (Dansville), Woodruff and DeLang, are out on the North River under a competent escort, and are hoped (and supposed) to be taking 'oodles of trout. The weather is excellent, and the streams have a fine stage of water since the recent rains. Our expedition to Greenbrier River is to start about the 12th to 15th of June. ASA.

WISCONSIN—*Baraboo, May* 21.—Captain B. K. Cowles has returned from a few days' fishing in one of the many lakes which the State of Minnesota is so proud of; reports excellent fishing, and brought back 150 fine bass, *Micropterus salmoides.* ED. H.

OREGON—*Portland, April* 29.—Our spring fishing has commenced in earnest, and we are having royal sport. One party of four gentlemen, well known in this city, went out to Dairy Creek, about thirty miles from here, the other day, and brought home about 400 speckled beauties, the lot weighing a little over 175 pounds—so you can judge what size they were. Another party went out to Gales Creek, in Washington County, and brought home about 500. They caught many with flies, the "Black Gnat" and "Green Drake" proving to be the most killing. A few of the boys went over to Johnson's Creek, but being so near town the creek was pretty well fished out; so they met with indifferent success. One of them, while sitting on the bank of the stream, waiting patiently for a bite, fell asleep, and while in that condition a couple of his chums happened by, and taking his line out of the water, they fastened a bottle (an empty one) to it and threw it in again, and quietly awaited events. Charley soon awoke, and commenced pulling in; but as soon as he lifted the bottle off the bottom the current struck it and started it down stream. Charley thought he had a fish, and commenced playing it, and after a good deal of exertion (Charley is very obese) succeeded in landing his fancied catch, and then—well, he put up for the oysters when they reached home. W. L.

TIM'S POND—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The weather in this State is warm. Foliage and flowers are beautiful. The trout season is improved, and as the streams are well filled with water, some fine strings have been brought in, while, as a rule, the fish do not very much outnumber the fishermen. A letter from Kennedy Smith, Eustis, Me., just received, says that since I wrote you of my trip to "Tim Pond," last September, he has cut out a road from his place to the pond, and can take "packs" in a carriage nearly half the distance. The last of the ice disappeared from the pond the 14th inst. The weather is very warm for the season, and only a few drifts of snow remain. Trout were never more abundant there. There will be three good boats on this clear sheet of water this season. A log house is just being finished with modern cooking stove, near the vitalizing spring of medicinal waters of which, and its wonderful healing qualities, I once spoke to you. Near by are three camps. Parties can get good board there, with boats and guides furnished, all at a very moderate sum, or they may board themselves, and I am sure satisfaction will be given in all that Mr. Smith attempts. Honest, square dealing and low prices are his rule. There is good brook trouting in Eustis and adjoining plantations. Remember this section is in northern Maine, and June is early enough for open-air sporting in that latitude, particularly for those seeking health as well as sport. No doubt the best route to Eustis is by Maine Central Railroad to West Waterville, thence by railroad to North Anson, thence by stage to North New Portland. Here one can get a team or go by stage each Tuesday and Friday to Eustis, where a private team will be cared for while the party visits the pond, or it can be used to go to various trout streams, at no great distance. From North Anson to North New Portland the distance is eight miles, and 35 miles from North New Portland to Eustis, and the roads are excellent, while the scenery is not surpassed by the finest in New England. On account of ill-health I was a seeker after a good and cheap place for recreation for some years, and last September I discovered the place I have spoken of, and found fish, flesh and fun, and gained more strength and health than I should if I had swallowed an hypothecary's shop. I hope to go this year for trouting in June, and for trouting and shooting in September.

New Britain, Conn., May 21. J. WARREN TUCK.

TROUTING ON LONG ISLAND—*Mr. Editor:* The apple blossoms are out, and the birds are making sweet music with their songs in the old orchards. Visions of rippling brooks and cool lakes have taken possession of my mind, and I felt I must go a angling. So, one lovely morning last week, I took the early train to Amityville, where I met my friend with his team. The air was delightful and cool and fragrant with the perfume of thousands of wild flowers and apple blossoms, the fields green, and altogether the short ride was very enjoyable, and a strong contrast to the dusty city and frightful odors of Hunter's Point.

We took a boat at the pond, after hastily putting our rods together, and drifted off with the wind, casting as we went. To our surprise, we could raise no trout. We tried all kinds of flies and all parts of the little lake, up the inlet and back again. The quail called cheerily in the hedge-rows, and the swallows dipped past in countless numbers; but still no trout. then came a smart shower, making the bubbles dance on the water, during which we discussed luncheon under cover of an old barn, while the rain pattered on the shingles overhead. An April shower is not unpleasant, if it does not last too long, for, after it passes over, everything is sweeter and brighter than ever. With our pipes agoing, we take our way

back to the pond. The sun breaks through the clouds, making the trees and bushes look as if hung with diamonds. The Bob White is calling again, and after bailing the rain out of the boat we start. Now what a change! The trout are breaking all over the pond, and we are as busy as we can be. The grizzly king seems to be the favorite to-day, although the coachman is not far behind. It is near train-time, though, and we must leave off, much to our regret. On our way back across the pond I am startled by a large trout jumping clear out of water and over my flies, showing good sixteen inches. I strike quick, and am lucky enough to hook him as he goes down—not in the mouth, but in the tail! Thus harnessed, he has a decided advantage over me; but though short of time, we must save him, notwithstanding a very light and much-worn leader. He goes up and down and across the pond, but with a graceful bend the Conroy rod keeps a tiresome drag on him, and at last the net envelops the largest trout of this season so far out of Carmen's Pond. Weight, 1¾ pounds. Hurriedly we take our rods apart and drive to the station, much pleased with our short but pleasant trip to the south side of Long Island.

W. Holberton.

SEBEC LAKE SALMON FISHING.

Ship Pond Stream, Head of Sebec Lake, May 12, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

This season's fishing for land-locked salmon began under very peculiar circumstances, by notice from a farmer who lives in sight of the main lake; he was watching the ice for me while tilling the soil for his snowflake potatoes. I was notified at 9 A. M., May 7, that the ice in the lake was moving, it all being out of the narrow part of the lake for a distance of six miles from the dam; caused by the current and the high water. I at once sent telegraph dispatches to about ten friends who had previously accepted an invitation, by letter, to join me on my annual trip to this favorite spot. Then I quietly commenced putting up tents, poles, rods, nets, worms, smelts, etc., to be all ready to hoist sail on the arrival of the train and stage at 11:30, May 8. But I was obliged to change my plan a little, as all the Bangor party, including David Bugbee—"the oldest man in the crowd"—Geo Lancaster, John Jennys, Mr Boate, C. E., U. S. N., James Hanney, of the St. John Telegraph, and Loomis Taylor, had left Bangor on the 2 P. M. train, just one hour before my dispatches were received. They had got uneasy waiting for my dispatches by reading postal cards that I sent them every day.

I hoisted sail at 9:30, May 8, leaving teams for friends who were coming on the next train to meet me on "Kemndeland Point," better known as the "Narrows." The breeze being light and the load heavy it was slow beating up the narrow part of the lake. We arrived in sight of the Narrows about 4:30, after calling at Bowerbank and taking on board Mr. Charles Sawyer of Dexter. We found the ice in the main lake had jammed, and it looked impossible to break through it; so we went into camp, hereafter known as "Camp Bugbee." After eating eggs, cooked by Mr. Boate, the evening was spent in many ways. Birch bark being handy every man was notified to equip himself with a flambeau, march up the cow-path of last year, surround the prettiest-toned frog and capture him if possible. It being a cold night (ice forming one third of an inch thick) and the fire getting low, all hands were up before the sun—a very uncommon occurrence with many of the party. Betting was brisk on the question of getting the boat through the broken cakes of ice, all the party betting against me. I received encouragement from several Dover and Foxcroft gentlemen who were camped on the opposite shore, that we could get through in a few hours, which we did, and arrived at Lancaster Gap, mouth of the stream, at 5 P. M.—just in season for the evening's fishing. Now the excitement commenced. With seven or eight men who never saw a land-locked salmon, all armed with Leonard fly-rods, those, and only those, acquainted with the fish can imagine the fun. I can only remember that for a long time some one was calling for another hook, another "shiner," or a dip-net, that kept "Bert" on the jump all the time. After giving orders for pitching the tents, laying down the mattresses and starting the fire, I stole away to the foot of the rough water, waded to a favorite rock, and in less time than I had specified in my bet before starting I hooked a 2¾ pound salmon. I begged "the oldest man" in the crowd to hold him or break my rod. After he had witnessed his strength in rough water I easily led him into a dip net after he had been out of water several times from two to four feet. We had no trouble in taking all the fish we could ask for. Each one of the party succeeded in hooking and landing from one to seven salmon; if we could have remained one or two days longer I know that many fish would have been wasted. Besides the excitement of the fish, the musk-rats were so thick that with a flambeau on the bank one could lie in the *Margaret* and almost touch the rats swimming around her for fun, the boat being hitched on the point that is all undermined with their houses. Every one ought to know what a nice soup rats, snowflake potatoes, and a few onions will make. Old Hunter Lyford once told me it would put more life in a weak man than any other wild meat. The next good fishing will be with fly.

Frank M. Ford.

Game Bag and Gun.

JUNE IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

—Messrs G. and A. Hayden, of Jacksonville, Ill., have purchased an interest in the Edwin C. Green's breech-loaders, and with their new arrangements they hope to supply the demand for the arm. Their advertisement appears elsewhere.

—An Iowa City, Iowa, correspondent writes that he has employed with most excellent results the method of browning gun barrels, given in our issue of March 6. We think the fault of the failures is not in the recipe but in lack of skill in applying it.

—The Bohemian Glass Works managers think that there is is no necessity for postponing shooting tournaments, as with the present perfection of glass ball traps and the use of the Paine feather filled balls, a very good substitute for birds may be had. If the pigeons are scarce, the glass balls will never fail so long as the sand holds out. We think ourselves that the employment of any good substitute for birds is preferable to the postponement of these conventions. This is certainly so, if, as it should be, the primary object of the meeting be to confer about the protection of game. Sportsmen's conventions pay too much attention to the shooting, and give altogether too little time to the important questions which should be intelligently and exhaustively discussed.

Capt. Bogardus' Shooting School.—Capt. Bogardus is having great success in his new Shooting School for Wing Practice, at No. 158 South Clark st., Chicago, where he gives instruction in glass ball shooting as preparatory to sport in the field. The Captain and his son Eugene have been giving a series of exhibitions with the shot-gun and rifle, the programme including an unusually extended and varied list of difficult feats. Balls are hit in every conceivable way, and not the least ingenuity displayed is that of devising new tricks with the gun.

Laflin & Rand Powder Co.—When we say that some of the Laflin & Rand Powder Co.'s mills have the reputation of long standing we do not refer to that inherent property of powder mills whereby they may at any moment blow themselves and everything around them into shivers. We must be understood as saying rather that these mills having been established long ago, and having kept up with the times now possess a high record among powder manufactories. The works of the company are located at Newbury, Esopus and Schaghticoke, N. Y.; Wayne, N. J.; Oressona, Moosic and Jermyn, Pa., and Platteville, Wis. The numerous other magazines in various parts of the country afford unusual facilities for quickly supplying all demands. The Laflin & Rand brands, especially the Orange and Orange Lightning, have long been popular with sportsmen. The Creedmoor brand, manufactured particularly for rifle shooting, has given the greatest satisfaction to our best known experts, and is gradually becoming known to the range men. The new Laflin & Rand Powder Co.'s circular has a page of the best illustration of powder grains we have ever seen. It is done by the new Arotype method, a process which is likely to revolutionize book illustrating.

Massachusetts—*Salem, May* 23.—Spring snipe shooting was not up to the average this year. Miles River carried the palm. Newburyport grounds in good order, but few bags made. Winter yellow-legs are along, also some peeps and ringnecks.

R. L. N.

—The following gun clubs have recently been organized in Illinois:

Elmwood (Ill.) Gun Club.—W. W. T. Welles, President; Jno F. Caldwell, Vice-President; T. E. Elliott, Secretary; F. B Tracy, Treasurer; Isaac Huff, D. D. Mendenhall, Geo. Van Sickle, Managers.

Pekin (Ill.) Gun Club.—John Berry, President; Henry Heisel, Vice-President; Geo. E. Schaummfeffle, Secretary; James Haines, Jr., Treasurer; Executive Committee, John Berry, Henry Heisel, John Durans, John C. Ramsey, Louis Staffer.

Delevan (Ill.) Prairie Club.—P. Clark, President; Jno. Warne, Vice-President; H. A. Flint, Secretary and Treasurer.

Canton (Ill) Game and Fish Protection Club.—Jos. Donn, President; Daniel Drake, Vice-President; A. Walker, Secretary; C. A. Emery, Treasurer.

—Mr. C. B. Boughton, of Titusville, Pa., the inventor of the explosive target ball, has also nearly ready a new invention of great value to marksmen, who all appreciate the difficulty of identifying bull's eye shots under all circumstances. The invention of Mr. Boughton consists in a disk prepared of fulminate paper painted black and exactly covering the bull's-eye and fastened at top and bottom with hooks. When struck at any point by the ball, the paper at once explodes and consumes, being a positive proof of a hit to the marksman and his friends. The attendant can at once substitute another disk and at the same time mark the shot. There can be no question as to the value of this invention and the certainty of its universal adoption.

Deer Shooting on the Sisquoc River.—*Santa Barbara, Cal., March* 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Early one morning in July a party of four, consisting of Mr. F., one of the leading merchants of Santa Barbara; E. and W., two jolly fellows in camp, and your correspondent, left town for the old camping ground on the Sisquoc Ranch. Santa Barbara you must know is surrounded on three sides by mountains, and in order to get into good hunting country one must cross over them. By the time we reached the top the sun was two or three hours high and it seemed as if we would melt. However, the other side was still cool and shady, so after a short rest at the Summit House we again started on ward until we reached a clear stream of water, where we stopped to rest our horses and eat lunch. After an hour's stay we hitched up and drove until we reached the Jinaquoc Ranch House, where we decided to stay over night.

We were up betimes and were soon started on our way again. The road ran through some splendid country. We saw as we passed along hundreds of acres of grain standing ripe and ready for the reaper, and as the breeze swept over it it looked like some vast sea stirred by the wind. The river was reached about noon, and for the next two hours we drove slowly over the boulders, working our way well up into the deer country. Our camp was reached about two o'clock, and the tent was soon pitched, horses attended, and everything ready for to-morrow's hunt.

In California every stream of any size is called a river. Eastern people would have called the Sisquoc River a creek had they seen it while we were there, for as it had not rained for several months, the streams had dwindled down very small, but in the rainy season they are very respectable. This river gets its name from an Indian chief who, many years ago, lived on its banks. Indian graves are very numerous on the little flats through which the stream runs. Mr. Steven Bowers, a gentleman employed by the Government, has opened great numbers of them, and has shipped tons of relics away from here.

In the morning F. and I started out together, as we usually do, and had not gone far before I saw two deer standing together about one hundred and fifty yards distant. One dropped to my shot and the other made off, and though I fired several shots after him I failed to hit him. On going up to the dead one, it proved to be a large, fat doe. She was soon dressed and hung on a limb, and we started on. We traveled several miles this day, but failed to find any more deer, though signs were very plenty. Next morning we saddled our horses and rode over to a cañon where the deer were more plentiful. I had separated from F. and was walking slowly along when I heard two shots in quick succession, and soon a large buck came staggering through the brush and fell dead at my feet. F. soon made his appearance, and as we were dressing him we heard four shots on the hill opposite, and on going over we found W. had killed three does. All of us were in good humor that night, and many a song was sung and story told before we sought our beds. F. killed another buck almost as large as the first, and nearly in the same place, and I got a spike buck. The next day, and just as we finished dinner, a young doe came down close to camp to drink and was killed by F. who happened to get his gun ready first. We stayed in camp and rested on the day following, and I had three good shots at two deer that came to drink, but as I was much excited I missed them both.

Next day we started for home and changed our route and came by way of the Gaviota pass. This pass is a channel cut through the mountain range, and as you drive through you can see cliffs some three hundred feet high, towering above you; it is a magnificent spectacle. Thirty miles more and we were again in Santa Barbara.

E. C. F.

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

PIGEON MATCHES.

Challenge to the World.—I will shoot a match at 500 or 1,000 glass balls, each for $500 or $1,000 a side. The match to be shot at 15 yards rise, from my patent glass ball trap; and on the day of match the acceptor and I to toss for choice to shoot, and the man that gets the choice to commence to shoot and shoot until he misses, then the other starts in and shoots until he misses; and the one that breaks his number first to win, on the same plan as billiards.

The match can be made at my headquarters and shooting gallery, 158 So. Clark st., Chicago, at any time.

A. H. Bogardus,
Champion Wing Shot of the World.

New Hampshire—*Ashland, May* 24.—Ashland Gun Club; weekly contest for ten ball match; Bogardus trap and rules:

E P Warner	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0—8
J G Morrison	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
S C Shepard	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0—6
A S Clark	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1—7
L A Ham	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0—5

M.

Massachusetts—*Worcester, May* 24.—The Sportsmen's Club of this city have accepted a challenge from the Marlborough Club to shoot a glass ball match on Memorial Day. In June last the Marlborough team won by a score of 227 to 219 out of a possible 300. July 18 the Worcester team won 231 to 219; August 18 again by a score of 258 to 251. The Worcester Team for the coming match is composed as follows: Messrs. W. S. Perry, A. Houghton, G. J. Rugg, L. R. Hudson, C. B. Holden, N. S. Johnson, E. T. Smith, A. P. Pond, Sted. Clark, W. H. Cole; with Messrs. M. D. Gilman and C. C. Houghton as substitutes.

New York—*Buffalo, May* 24.—Friday, May 23, at Mr. B. M. Shultz's Shooting Park, Buffalo Plains, George W. Smith of the Queen City Club, and Jacob Beier, Jr., of the Audubons, shot a match at 20 birds each, 26 yards, with the following result:

Smith	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—19
Beier	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—14

H. E. G.

South Carolina—*Charleston.*—Mr. Geo. A. Douglass, an enterprising young sportsman, has opened a shooting park at the Cool Blow Garden, which is delightfully situated within easy walking distance of the city. The park has become very popular with our sporting fraternity, and every pleasant afternoon quite a number of gentleman can be found on the grounds practicing at glass balls. The Charleston Sporting Club, which has been recently organized, had a practice match a few days since, the first of a series of three contests, to select a team of ten men to shoot against a team of ten men from Augusta on the 30th of this month. The best scores made were as follows, 20 shots each: W. L. Cely, 19; Dr. Lanneau, 18; Mr. Hall, 17; W. J. Whaley, Jr., 16. The scores made upon an average were very good, as some of the parties had never shot a glass ball before. Some excellent shooting may be expected, as the visiting sportsmen are all crack shots, and our men are determined to give them a severe fight.

Algonquin Gun Club.—The Algonquin Gun Club, of New York, will open its grounds at Weehawken, N. J. (Forty-second street ferry), to-morrow afternoon. The officers of the club are: Jas. P. Robinson, President; Jas. Dunseith, Vice-President; Geo. Bremer, Secretary. The Committee of Arrangements are: Wm. Burns, Wm. B. Lundie, David Simpson, G. J. Sauer, J. H. Boesseennecker, Rob't Gordon.

Ohio—*Youngstown, May* 24.—The following scores were made on May 17 by the Buckeye Ball Breakers, at the first semi-monthly contest for the championship of the club; Bogardus' rules, Card's rotary trap, 15 smooth glass balls each, 18 yards rise:

Arkwright	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Froggett	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1—6
Head	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1—7
Putnam	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0—8
Mumbaugh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Miller	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1—8
Boggans	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—6

Buckeye Boy.

Ohio—*Cincinnati, May* 11.—An interesting glass ball match for the championship of the Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club took place on the above inst., Messrs. Koch and Whetstone shooting against Caldwell and Disney. The celebrated Bates & Baum rubber band traps were used, the balls being thrown 35 yards and from behind a screen. Rise, 18 yards; number of balls, 50 to the man. A large audience was present, including many ladies, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested throughout. Score:

W Caldwell	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1
	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—40
D T Disney	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1
	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—40—80
J H Whetstone	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—37
H J Koch	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1
	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—41—78

Shooting Tournament.—A grand shooting tournament at glass balls and target will be held at Pittsburgh, Pa, commencing June 3, and continuing during the month on each Tuesday and Friday. Messrs. J. Palmer O'Neil & Co., under whose auspices the tournament is held, and who are agents for Mole's rotating glass ball trap, offer over $400 in prizes, the first being a W. & C. Scott & Son gun, valued at $200, for the highest score at 100 balls thrown from a Mole's rotating trap; a P. Webley & Son gun will be given for the second best score; a Winchester rifle will be given for the best score with a Winchester rifle at glass balls, and 1,000 Winchester cartridges for the second best. For target shooting the prizes are a Remington Creedmoor rifle and a sporting rifle by the same makers, the shooting commencing on Thursday, June 5. The shooting will be done on the grounds of the Pittsburgh Exposition Society, which have been rented for the purpose. Each contestant will be allowed to make three scores—that is, if his first score of 100 balls is not satisfactory, he will be allowed to try at a second 100; and if this score does not please him, he can try again, but from the three scores he must select one. A charge of five cents to cover expenses will be made for each glass ball shot at, but there will be no other entrance fee. Circulars containing all information can be had by addressing Messrs. J. Palmer O'Neil & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fine Gun.—If a person wants a *really first-class gun*, with the very best of implements and case, complete, he will do well to examine the two fine outfits now on exhibition at C. L. Ritzmann's, 943 Broadway, near Twenty-third street. One is a W. & C. Scott & Son, Premier quality, 12-bore, 30-inch, 7⅛ lbs. weight; the other outfit also a W. & C. Scott & Son, Premier quality, with two sets of barrels (10 and 12. These two outfits are the finest and completest these celebrated makers ever turned out, and the best that can be procured. Patterns with each gun.

New Publications.

ATLANTIC COAST PILOT.—BOSTON TO NEW YORK.—U. S. Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.; John Service Bradford, Assistant, U. S. Coast Survey.

The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey has again laid yachtsmen under obligations to it by the publication of the most complete coast pilot yet compiled for any stretch of coast at home or abroad. By the use of the charts already in its possession and the systematic arrangement of the surveys made from Boston to New York, a volume has been given to the nautical public for the small price of $3.50, which under other circumstances could not have been produced for less than ten times that sum. It contains numerous charts on an 80,000 scale on parchment, and views of approaches to channels and harbors; a general description of the coast line and shores; a detailed description of all dangers and obstructions; sailing directions; position of lighthouses and beacons; information concerning fog-signals, tides, currents, ice and compass variations; the pilot laws of New York and also an appendix relating to the currents at the entrance to the Gulf of Maine. The volume is in short a complete collection of all that is required by the coasting and yachting fraternity. As a book of reference upon all matters relating to the coast-line and off shore character of the sea and sound it is an invaluable guide to mariners, and the extremely low price at which the book is issued places it within the reach of all. The efforts the Coast Survey is making and the amount of useful work turned out by it upon the niggardly pittance allowed by Congress should receive the heartiest approval of those who desire to see in government something more practical than the disgusting display of sensationalism and sectional animosities which occupy most of the time of the wise men at Washington. Yet the very existence of this bureau, one of the few in which Americans may take pride, was threatened with extinction at the same moment that a raid for millions for pensions was made upon the Treasury. The body of the work is printed in large, clear type, the more important parts in pica and the lesser dangers and notices in minion, while the sailing directions are well leaded. With this on the shelves of the ship's library, there will be no need of other charts, and no excuse for feeling one's way with the board or following a hooker, customs still too frequent among amateur sailers. But to be appreciated, this new volume must be seen. It is to be obtained at all the navigation stores in this city. The same material is also published in seven different parts for local use; each part 60 cents. They run from Boston Bay to Monomoy; Buzzard's and Narragansett Bays; Block Island and Fisher's Island; Sound with Gardiner's Bay; Nantucket and Vineyard Sound; Long Island Sound and East River; harbors in same and South coast of Long Island. In these forms the information is somewhat more handy and readily found. A colored chart of the sea approaches of New York is a special feature of the book, showing the deep tongue-like gulley that makes in toward the Sandy Hook Light-Ship.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Illustrated by Photographs and Maps. Edited by Wm. Harcus, Esq. Sampson, Low & Co., London, Publishers, 1876.

In view of the coming World's Exhibition at Sydney and Melbourne, present interest in the development of Australia will be heightened. Any information, therefore, relating to that wonderful country will be welcomed by a great number of people. We presume it is safe to say, however, that comparatively few persons have any idea at all of the great and varied resources of this continent, of the progress of its settlement, or its present condition. They believe it to be still a wilderness inhabited chiefly by kangaroos and savages, just as there are Londoners even now, who imagine all Americans to be aborigines less than half redeemed by the inoculation of the English Colonists who came here to settle. If such is the opinion of any one, a perusal of the book before us will instantly undeceive him. Indeed, if we take its principal towns, cities, fields and plantations as standards of estimate and measure, he will find them scarcely surpassed by countries which have an antiquity. The public buildings of Adelaide, for instance, will compare favorably with those of European cities, while the vast sheep and stock ranges, granaries, and the Hill River farm, with its wonderful machinery and implements, seem the exact counterpart of the stock ranges of Texas and Colorado and the Dalrymple and Warner farms of Minnesota. The volume before us contains 432 octavo pages, and is full of statistics of much value to emigrants and capitalists. Just what all Australia was, and what a portion of it still remains, may be gathered from another volume which has just come from the printer. It is entitled

JUNE MAGAZINES RECEIVED.—We have received from the publishers the *Magazine of Art; Lippincott's; Appleton's; Popular Science Monthly; Phrenological Journal; Atlantic; Eclectic; Golden Rule.*

Miscellaneous.

NEW

Sporting Handbooks.

Jefferies Modern Rules of Lawn Tennis and Badminton; 32 pages, illustrated, beautifully bound in cloth and gold..... 25c.

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Adjustable Morocco Case for the above that will wear out 100 of the pads..... 50c.

Peck & Snyder's Illustrated Price List of all the implements used in the various games that are in vogue, containing also latest price list with illustrations of Boating Goods, Polo Outfits, Tennis Shoes and Implements, Fishing Tackle, Base Ball and Cricket Outfits, Philip Highfield's Archery, Firemen's Outfits, etc.; 194 pages; paper cover; 700 illustrations; by mail, post-paid..... 10c.

We send any of the above by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price. Address

PECK & SNYDER,
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers,
124 NASSAU ST., - - NEW YORK.

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OF THE

Schuetzen Park, at Union Hill, N. J.

MAY 29 AND 30, 1879.

A grand prize shooting will be connected with the above festival. The targets are open to all comers under conditions of the shooting programme.
Come one and all H. D. BUSCH, Pres.
H. D. GERDTS, Sec'y. may15 3t

GLASS BALLS, TRAPS, GUNS, ETC.

Traps from $2 to $12, Balls at 90 cents per 100. Guns cheap. Catalogues free. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburg, Pa. may29 1y

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For Sale, four dog and three bitch pups, by Bob, out of Imported Bridget. Also orders received for coming litters by Bob, out of Duck, and by Sneider out of Queen; full pedigree. Price at 6 weeks old: dogs, $20; bitches, $15. J. H. WHITMAN, 103 So. Clark st., Chicago. apr17 7t

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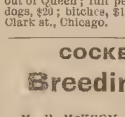
I keep only cockers of the finest strains. Sell only young stock. I guarantee satisfaction and safe delivery to every customer. These beautiful and intelligent dogs cannot be beaten for ruffed grouse and woodcock shooting and retrieving. Correspondents inclosing stamp will get printed pedigrees, circular, testimonials, etc. j10 tf



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Setters and Pointers thoroughly Field Broken.
Young Dogs handled with skill and judgment.
Dogs have daily access to salt water.
N. B.—Setter and pointer puppies, also broken dogs, for sale; full pedigrees.
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TRIMBUSH (pure Clumber), imported direct from the kennels of the Duke of Newcastle. For nose the clumbers are unrivalled, and Trimbush is a capital dog to breed cockers or small-sized setter bitches to. Fee $20. Address H. C. GLOVER, Toms River, N. J. jan16 tf

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred, thoroughly broken red Irish Bitch, by champion Rory O'More; also one by champion Elcho. Price, $45 each. Address E. J. ROBBINS, Weathersfield, Conn. may29 eot

The Kennel.

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A Bane to Fleas—A Boon to Dogs.

This Powder is guaranteed to kill fleas on dogs or any other animals, or money returned. It is put up in patent boxes with sliding pepper box top, which greatly facilitates its use. Simple and efficacious.

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E. S. Wanmaker,

COOL SPRING, IREDELL, CO., N. C.

Field Trainer of purely bred Setters and Pointers Prices, $75 and $100.
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Points for Judging Dogs.

A pamphlet, compiled from "Stonehenge's" new edition of "Dogs of the British Islands," and containing the "points" by which every breed of dogs is judged in this country and England, together with a description of the same. For sale at this office. Price 50 cents. may22 tf

DOGS' PEDIGREES

Compiled and printed for less than **one-half** that the printing alone can be done for by any other printer. Address M. VON CULIN, Delaware City, Del. may 8

FOR SALE.—Thoroughbred pointer and water Spaniel whelps. 10 pointer pups, sire Yankee, bred by W. C. Howard, Dayton, O., dam Bilx; Bilx by Strong's Pete and Woodbridge's Nell; 8 coal black, white ticked chest, 1 pair liver dog pups. Price, $15 each. Four Irish water spaniel pups, sire Pat, dam Daisy; $10 each. THOS. P. CANTWELL, Brainerd, Minn. apr24 6t

FOR SALE.—Red Irish setter pups, 3 months old. Both sire and dam imported; sire, York, prize winner, and both good field dogs, and the pups gauranteed. Full pedigree given. Gordon setter pups, color black and tan, are from the best stock of J. R. Tilley, of Locust Valley; never had a pup of this strain but trained out first class field dog. H. B. VONDERSMITH, Lancaster, Pa. may29 1t

COCKER SPANIELS FOR SALE—A liver and white dog and bitch 11 mos. old. They are from imported prize winning stock, by Witch out of Madge, and they from Mr. S. J. Beslor's Romeo and Juliet and Saip and Juliet. Address F. H. HOE, Tarrytown, N. Y. may29 1t

FIRST-CLASS POINTER PUPPIES FOR SALE.—Seven choice pups, whelped March 21, by Rake II. out of our Daisy. For full pedigree, price, etc., Address LINCOLN & HELLYAR, Warren, Mass. apr10 tf

BATTLER—In the Stud.—Blue belton, Llewellin K. setter, winner of three bench prizes, by champion Rob Roy, winner of five English field trials, out of the pure Laverack bitch, Pickles. Will serve bitches at $20. Litters warranted. Inquire of L. F. WHITMAN, Detroit, Mich. jan2 tf

CHAMPION DRAKE PUPS FOR SALE—I have a brace of pups, dog and bitch, nine weeks old, for sale, by Drake out of my Luna. Drake has the best field record on this continent, and Luna is a first class field bitch. Pups are fine, healthy and handsome. E. H. LATHROP, Springfield, Mass. may22 2t

RED SETTER PUPS, $10 each. Sire, Khall! (Plunket-Kitty); dam, Lilith (Rufus-Wrag). Both sire and dam are good field dogs. Address Lock Box 104, Maysville, Ky. may22 2t

SPORTSMEN intending to come South the coming winter can have their dogs boarded during the summer, and broken on the early fall shooting by an expert. Terms reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. References given and required. Correspondence solicited. Address A. WINTER, Cairo, Thomas Co., Georgia. may22 tf

FOR SALE CHEAP—Six Gordon Setter Puppies, out of my Bess, sired by Doan's Tom. Address GEORGE S. THOMPSON, Box 163 Foxboro, Mass. may22 4t

The Kennel.

Brood Pointer Bitches For Sale.

A DRAFT FROM THE WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB.

Daisy—Liver and white, 3 years old, by Capt. Grafton's Jim out of Whiskey, litter sister to Rex, winner of 1st prize at New York and 2d at Boston. Price, with service of Sensation, $150.
May—Liver and white, by Sabin's Trump out of Taft's Bess; litter sister to Munn's Peyton. Price, with service of Sensation, $100.
Also dog Snooks, lemon and white, by Sensation out of May. Price, $100.
Address SECRETARY W. K. C., Room 12, 206 Broadway, New York. may29 1t

GORDON SETTER PUPPIES FOR SALE.

Two dogs and two bitch puppies out of Champion Lou by Young Jock. Young Jock is by imported Jock (he by the celebrated Wakefield's Jock) out of Mab; she by Jerome's (now Copeland's) Shot out of Duchess. These puppies combine the best strains of Gordon setter blood. Address W. M. TILESTON, this office. may29 3t

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Bred by the Westminster Kennel Club, by Sensation out of Gerdie and Daisy; lemon and white and liver and white; now nine weeks old. Price $40 each. Address SECRETARY W. K. C., 206 Broadway, New York. may29 3t

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CHAMPION STOCK FOR SALE—Six Bitch Puppies, C. W. G., champion France-Zita, she first premium-winner Syracuse, N. Y. Price, $10 each. W. VIE, 17th & N. Market sts, St. Louis. may29 4t

BEAGLE PUPPIES FOR SALE—Eight weeks old From Ranger and Lucy, litter sister to Bess, winner of 1st prize at Boston, 1878. For pedigree, price, etc., address N. ELMORE, Granby, Ct. may29 tf

For Sale.

Cottage at Scarboro, Me., For Sale.

The late CALEB LORING'S place, known as BLACK ROCK. Is especially desirable for a sportsmen's club, or as a summer resort for one or two families. Shooting on famous Scarboro marshes and also beaches, and best seafowl shooting in Maine. Bathing, boating and fishing. Easily accessible from Pine Pt. Sta., B. & M. R. R., or Oak Hill Sta., E. R. R. Address EVERETT SMITH, Portland, Me. may15 tf

Pheasants' Eggs

For Hatching, from Golden, Silver and English Pheasants, at $9, $7.50 and $6 per doz. Have shipped eggs to Louisiana and Portland, Me., with the best result.

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Gun For Sale.

A 10-gauge Gun, weighing nine pounds fourteen ounces, full choke, made by W. W. Greener, at a cost, with implements and two cases, of $375. Used only one season, and a first-class gun in every respect. Will be sold for $250. Address J. H. SMITH, Sherwood House, 5th Ave. and 44th St. may22 2t

CHOICE ORANGE COUNTY FARM, with rare water facilities, fine trout pond, two steams of pure, cold spring water, with gravelly bottoms, eminently adapted to propagating fish; 131 acres, good buildings; all but 12 acres tillable; well located, one-half mile from Erie R. R. village, 2½ hours from N. Y. Send for description and terms. A. V. BOAK, Middletown, N. Y. may22 2t

FOR SALE—Vols. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 of FOREST AND STREAM, nicely bound and labeled in gold on the back; also W. & C. Scott & Son's heavy D. B. breech-loader, P. G. 10, 32, 10½ weight, rebuilt and med. choke. Cost $125 at Read & Sons, of Boston; in case, with 40 Sturtt's brass shells, with loading and cleaning tools complete. Make me an offer! C. BORNARTH, Shakopee, Minn. may29 2t

BOAT FOR SALE—At Umbagog House, Upton, Me., Adirondack Boat, built by F. Graves, 13ft. long, with oars, 3 paddles, jointed mast, sail, duck covering to button on yoke, movable keel. Price, $45; cost $85. Used on two trips only; in perfect order. Address WM. B. GARFIELD, Waltham, Mass. may29 2t

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Wanted.

WANTED—Nos. 6, 8, 9, 11 and 12 "American Sportsman," Vol. 1; and No. 10, Vol. 7, "Rod and Gun." Address, with price, "J.," this office. may22 tf

WANTED—To buy a second-hand bicycle. Address E. T. P., No. 621 D st. N. W., Washington, D. C. may29 1t

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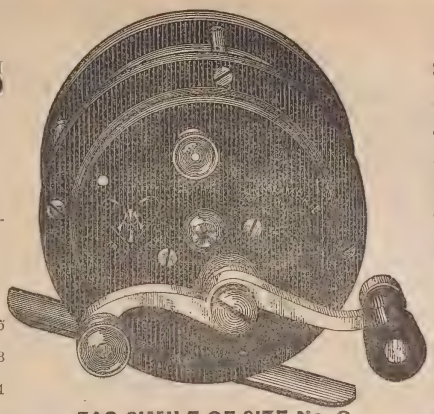

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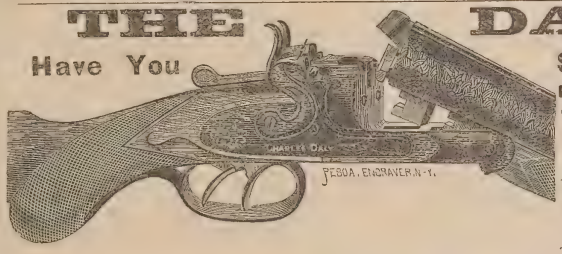

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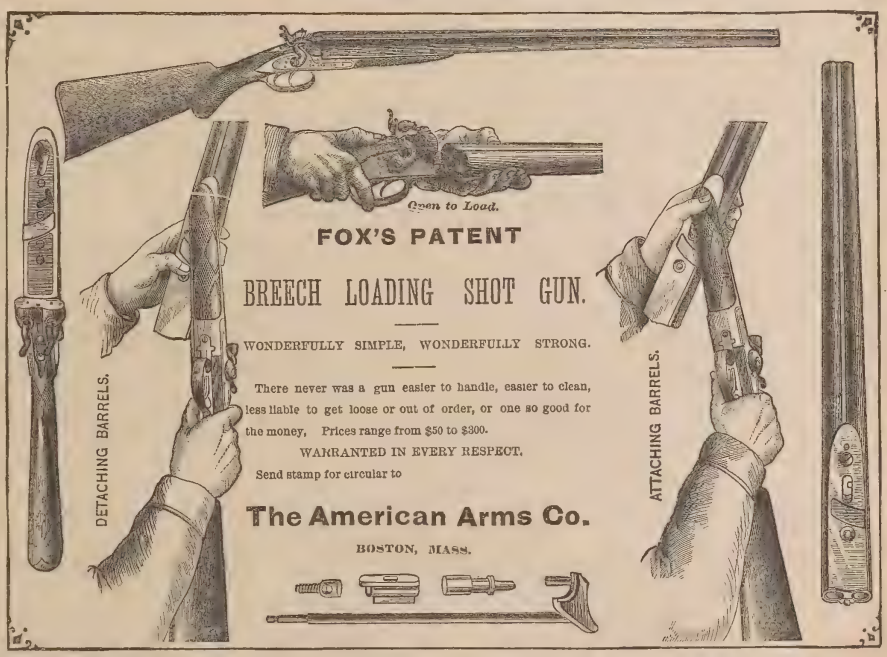

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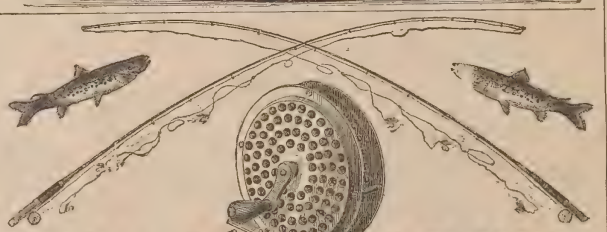

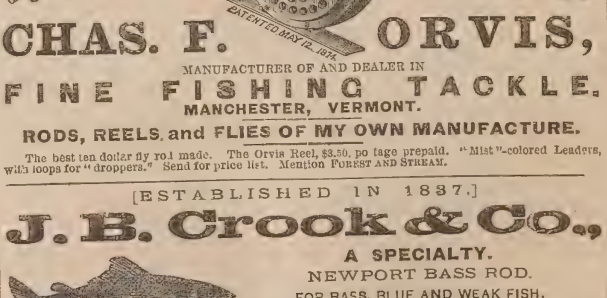

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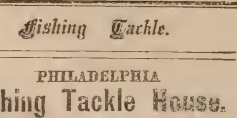

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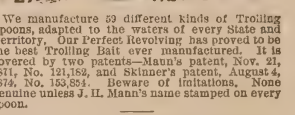

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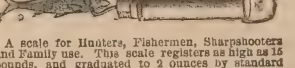

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Also, to

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L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
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FOR THE

Trout, Grayling & Black Bass Fisheries,

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Famous Summer Resorts and Lakes

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The waters of the

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BROOK TROUT abound in the streams, and the famous AMERICAN GRAYLING is found only in those waters.

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TAKE YOUR FAMILY WITH YOU. The scenery of the North Woods and Lakes is very beautiful; the air is pure, dry and bracing. The Climate is peculiarly beneficial to those suffering with

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affections.

The hotel accommodations are good, far surpassing the average in countries new enough to afford the finest of fishing.

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Dogs, Guns and Fishing Tackle Carried Free at owner's risk.

It is our aim to make sportsmen feel "at home" on this route. For Tourist's Guide (an attractive illustrated book of 80 pages), containing full information and accurate maps of the Fishing Grounds and Time Cards, address A. B. LEET.
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DIRECT STEAMERS TO

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From Jacksonville every Thursday.

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AND

ST. PAUL SHORT LINE.

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QUICKEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST!

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S. SPENCER, Gen'l Sup't,
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent. je6 tf

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The steamers of this Line reach some of the finest waterfowl and upland shooting sections in the country. Connections direct for Chincoteague, Cobb's Island, and points on the Peninsula. City Point, James' River, Currituck, Florida, and the mountainous country of Virginia, Tennessee, etc. Norfolk steamers sail Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Lewes, Del., Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M. Full information given at office, 197 Greenwich St., New York. sep28 1y

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Nos. 1 (fine) to 6 (coarse). In 1 lb. canisters and 6¼ lb. kegs. A fine grain, quick and clean, for upland prairie shooting. Well adapted to shotguns.

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Nos. 1 (fine) to 5 (coarse). In 1 and 5 lb. canisters and 6¼ and 12½ lb. kegs. Burns *slowly* and very clean, shooting remarkably close and with *great penetration*. For field, forest or water shooting, it ranks any other brand, and it is equally serviceable for muzzle or breech-loaders.

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FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25, 12½ and 6¼ lbs, and cans of 5 lbs. FFFG is also packed in 1 and ½ lb. canisters. Burns strong and *moist*. The FFFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard *Rifle* powder of the country.

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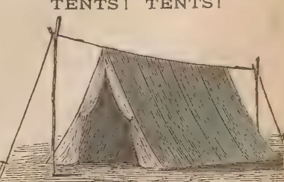

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CAPTAIN BOGARDUS ON TIN-COATED SHOT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

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PRICE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER SHELL.

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SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT TO BLACK POWDER

6,013 SHOTS WITHOUT WIPING IN A SHOT-GUN.

Captain Bogardus' great feat of breaking 6,000 glass balls has proved that the powder is all that is claimed for it. The barrel, without being wiped, were as clean at the end of the match as after the first shot. The fact of the firing of so many shots in succession, and that the Captain has used about 200 pounds of the same powder during the last year in one gun, shows, without a doubt, that the powder is EFFICIENT, UNIFORM and SAFE.

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Greater facilities and greater demand have enabled us to reduce the price of the powder considerably, and the fact that the Government Armory at Springfield is making now all kinds of testing machinery for us will enable us to produce always a uniform, and in every way reliable, article.

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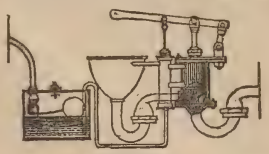
FOR USE BELOW OR ABOVE WATER-LINE.



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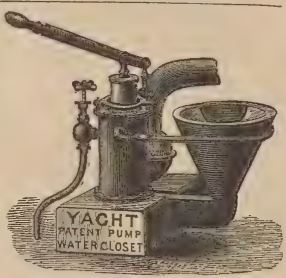

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FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN
THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

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For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

THE FOUR WINDS.

WIND of the North. O fierce North wind,
That bloweth wild and free!
What of the land thou'st left behind,
Enveiled with mystery?
Where weird Aurora's flash is hurl'd
Thy icy couch is spread,
Thy throne—the spindle of the world—
O North wind, cold and dread!

Wind of the East! O sobbing wind,
Thou pulseth from the sea,
Thy voice with moan of wreck embrined
Wails fitting elegy.
Low o'er the land thy trailing locks
Mysterious shadows wreathe;
The bittern calls, and bleating flocks
Faint notes of warning breathe.

Wind of the West! O gallant wind,
Fair knight of fairest weather,
Thou bringest to the wearied mind
The breath of hill and heather.
Thou tearest from the hidden blue
The webs by Furies tangled,
And sunny days thy steps pursue,
And nights with stars are spangled!

Wind of the South! O gent'e queen,
Bright ward of guardians three,
In garments weft of sunbeam's sheen
Thou trippest daintily.
Thy bosom warms the timid flowers,
Thy cheek the roses press,
And time glides by in golden hours,—
O wind of happiness!

WENTWORTH WADSWORTH.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

Down the Big River—No. 6.

SPEAKING from a somewhat varied experience, I find that luck, whether good or bad, always comes in streaks. It was so with me on this journey. Bad luck had been my prevailing experience ever since I lost my money overboard just below St. Louis.

The cause of it all was rain. Ever since we started it had rained on an average four or five times a week, not including the light drizzlings. These showers caused the ruin of an abundant supply of provisions, our clothes, our books, and all things we especially wished to keep dry.

We had expected to find game along the river, but game was not to be found. A mud-hen and some Turkey buzzards were the only large living things we saw. Woodpeckers and kingfishers were plenty, but the dish of woodpecker soup we tried did not captivate us sufficiently to induce us to slaughter more of them.

I find it difficult to describe the state of feeling with which these privations finally filled me. I did not feel the pangs of hunger so much as the loss of sleep for ten successive nights, and the weakness attendant upon lack of nourishment. One day, indeed the third of my fast, the craving of my stomach for food was absolutely painful, but the next day it was much modified. The feeling was one rather of emptiness, and a kind of meditation—if the stomach ever meditates—on the desirability of a square meal. My mouth, from my being so long deprived of sleep, was opened in a perpetual yawn, forming a cavity into which on several occasions flies and gnats entered on tours of discovery. My arms and legs and back ached incessantly. My head also was troubled with a dull, steady pain. During these four days, too, the sun was terribly hot, and all we had to drink was the river water, which, being scarcely one degree cooler than our bodies, did not allay our thirst to any appreciable extent, and it was only the taste of the mud mixed with it that prevented every swallow from acting as an emetic. My real condition can be best understood by the hallucinations which followed, and which I am about to record.

On the evening referred to in my last chapter I wrote letters until the sun was within an hour of the horizon, and then tied up my face and neck in a kerchief, and took my carbine and pistol and started for the mud-hole where the stranger had told us he had seen deer tracks plenty. The route tended diagonally away from the river and through the thickest part of the woods. I found that the reputed two miles were the genuine elastic article. The sun had set before I reached the pond, and had it not been nearly the full of the moon I should have found it difficult to keep in the right direction, for I had to pick and break my way through all the tangled wildness of the virgin forest.

After going about a mile I came to an opening in the woods, in the centre of which was a slough filled with muddy water, covering perhaps half an acre. Around this water, stretching from its edge to the woods, was a belt of soft mud, thinly sprinkled with grass, and on its outer edge piled with dry sticks and brush-wood.

This was not the pond I was seeking, for the man in the skiff had told me that if I went in the right direction I would pass a smaller pond, which was evidently this one. Hence I did not stop here, but merely glancing at the muddy margin to see that no deer tracks were there, I kept on my route.

The sun had set by this time, and only the moon and stars cast their light down through the openings in the cotton-wood and cypress leaves. This light, though bright as only southern moonlight can be, had a mystifying effect, and the shadows cast were so grotesque and weird, and the illumined spots so deceiving, I feared for a while I should lose my way in spite of all my out-door experience; but I soon got used to it, and found that by keeping an eye to the positions of the stars I could easily keep in the right direction.

After about an hour of this moonlight travel I arrived at my destination. It was a large depressed opening in the woods, which the constant rains had nearly filled, and there being no way of escape save by evaporation the long-standing water had absorbed from the soil underneath a brackish taste which attracted the deer. The opening in the woods was circular in form, and contained perhaps a dozen acres, all of which was water save a fringe of mud about two rods in width. On this mud the clear moonlight enabled me to discern several beaten paths leading from the woods to the water. Some of the tracks in these paths were quite fresh, and evidently made that afternoon.

Near one of these paths I concealed myself in a patch of underbrush, and waited for the deer to come. For two hours at least I lay there with eyes and ears wide open, but no sign nor sound rewarded my vigils save the dismal "jug o' rum" of an occasional bullfrog, and the chirping of the insects in the trees overhead. At times I thought I heard a step in the grass or a rustling in the bushes, but it was probably only a falling twig or a night hawk circling overhead. No antlered deer was reflected in the silvery sheen of that silent water. At last nature could endure no more, and I slept. For the first time in nearly two weeks the conditions for slumber were all favorable, and before I was aware of it I was folded tightly in the arms of the drowsy Morpheus. When I awoke the moon was far from the spot where I had last seen her, and the position of the Great Bear pointed to an hour after midnight. The side of the lagoon nearest me was cast in shadow, and the other side, and indeed wherever the moonlight fell, seemed wrapped in an almost imperceptible fog or mist, which gave to everything enveloped by it a magnified and distorted appearance. At the same time, it was not dense enough to wholly conceal its outlines. I rubbed my eyes and walked out into the open. To tell the truth, at the first sight of the strange lights and shadows around me, I felt a coldness about my back and a weakness about my knees that were not wholly caused by the last week's privations. It did not seem at all like the place where I had been when last awake. Every object wore a dreamy hue, though I was certainly awake, and in the same spot; for behind me was the bush I had slept under, and in front were the deer paths I had been trying to watch. These objects being so near to me and in shadow, retained their natural shape and size, but all else, while somewhat familiar, was strangely altered in appearance. The pond stretched off in the distance like the Atlantic Ocean, and yet everything on the opposite side, though fearfully increased in size, was easily distinguished. Even the nest of some large bird I had noted in a dead tree was still visible, only looking to my imagination almost as large as a haystack. A spell of awe held me like one transfixed. I was not frightened, in the strict sense of the word. I was perfectly cool and collected after the subsidence of the first shock on awakening.

At last I aroused myself sufficiently to pick up my gun and start back toward the camp. I had no desire to lie longer in ambush. If no deer had come to drink by this time—and there were no new tracks to be seen—none probably would come. Besides, I was beginning to feel uncomfortably chilly; for between the dew and the mist I was enveloped in a dampness which, though barely palpable, had the effect of keeping me in a half-shivering condition.

I had no difficulty in following the back track, for on coming out I had taken the precaution to break off branches at short intervals to guide me. I had not proceeded far when I realized that I was again getting sleepy; in fact, I was walking along like a somnambulist. On several occasions a bump from a tree trunk, or a scratch in the face, recalled me to full consciousness. I slapped myself and pinched myself, but these expedients were of only transient profit; for, before I had walked a dozen yards, if I chanced to be crossing an open space, I would become oblivious before I could reach its opposite edge. Fortunately, however, I managed, as though by instinct, to keep in the trail; for every time I opened my eyes they fell on some object I had marked the evening before.

It was while I was in this condition that I reached the smaller lagoon or mud-hole, which I had passed going in. Indeed, I was half-way across the muddy margin before I knew it. I only remember that, as soon as I opened my eyes, I was satisfied that I was going in the right direction, and then I remember I came almost to a dead stop suddenly. I stood almost transfixed with fright at what I saw on the opposite end of the lagoon. It was that sort of fright which has lifted the hat or colored the hair of more than one nervous individual. The side of the pond where I stood was enveloped in shadow, the gloom extending half-way across the pond. Beyond that the fog and the moonlight were producing their wierdest effects; trees and stumps were towering upward to illimitable heights. But it was not the distortions of the trees which frightened me. It was a row of objects—ten of them—standing close together at the opposite end of the lake. They seemed to be about fifteen feet high, by two or three in breadth, and of a ghostly white color. At times they moved about, silently as spectres are supposed to move, one or another of them occasionally stooping as though to touch the ground, or stretching out an arm on each side like an old-fashioned guide-board.

What in heaven's name were they! I could not guess. I had never seen, nor heard, nor read of any objects of that description. Had I been a believer in ghosts I should have put them down as such, for they were exact *fac similes* of the regulation spook. But I do not, and did not, believe in spirits of any kind, and though I could not help thinking of ghosts at the moment, I did not entertain any suppositions based on the supernatural. I knew, whatever the objects were, they were perfectly natural and earthly, but that knowledge did not in the least modify the feeling of fear which possessed me from the first moment of their discovery.

I stood there, over my shoes in mud, for half an hour or more, not daring to stir and hardly daring to breathe. To continue on my route and enter the woods at the proper place to strike the marked trail, I would have to pass within two rods of the apparitions, and, hungry as I was, there was never a bill of fare invented by man that would have tempted me to do that. They might be harmless ghosts, or some species of unknown, bloodthirsty, night-prowling monster, but I could not, or would not, undertake to find out their true character. It did at first occur to me to try the effect of an ounce ball on their systems; but when I looked up at their towering forms and counted their number—ten—I let my carbine remain in the mud, where it had fallen at the first shock of fear and surprise.

For half an hour—an hour—an hour and a half, I should judge, I stood there motionless, considering in vain what to do, and trying to scrape up courage enough to do anything. The spectres still preserved their silent, mysterious movements, gliding slowly about at times, or flapping their arms up and down. In these motions they created no noise that was audible to me, and everything was so still I could distinctly hear the throbbing of my heart and the murmur of my suppressed breathing. At last I could stand it no longer. The suspense became unendurable. I began to feel that if I staid and watched the strange figures much longer I should absolutely go crazy. I roused myself by an energetic effort and determined to get away from the spot in some way. Up to that moment I had rejected the plan of backing into the woods, and under cover of their shadows skulking around to the other side of the spectres, for fear that I might not be able to strike the trail if I once deviated from it. Now, however, that I could think of no other way, I determined to run the risk of finding the blazed track.

Keeping my eyes fixed on the ghosts, I lifted first one foot and then the other gently out of the mud, and began walking backward toward the edge of the woods. I walked backward because I could not for the life of me take my eyes off those grim figures, which held my gaze riveted with a horrible fascination. I went slowly and silently, so as not to attract their attention. I believed they had not noticed me. I had taken perhaps a dozen steps when I again came to a pause—a pause as sudden as when I first discovered the ghosts. In my backward walk I had made better progress than I had anticipated, and had reached one of the piles of dry brushwood lying near the edge of the woods, and it was a step, unavoidable in the darkness, on a dry stick that excited my alarm. I heard a rustling in the bushes, low at first, and then a sound resembling the rattling of stiff grass or dry beans in a pod. This was repeated again and again, a foot or so distant, each time in a different spot, until I realized that the enemies in the rear exceeded in number by two the enemies in front.

There was no mingling of the supernatural, however, with the fear inspired by these rattling sounds. I knew well, or thought I did, what they were. They were the warning notes of that most dreaded of American reptiles, the *Crotalus horridus*. In my backward flight from the ghosts on one side I had run into a nest of rattlesnakes on the other, and they were now hissing and squirming as if incensed at being aroused from slumber, within easy striking distance of my heels. I felt the cold sweat bursting through the pores of my skin, and the roots of my hair begin to work and stiffen. With all the strength left in my legs I sprang forward toward the pond. I followed one leap with another until my feet suddenly ripped on the stock of my carbine, which, in

my anxiety to get away from the spot, I had left lying forgotten in the mud. I was instantly pitched forward on my face, my mouth and nose getting half-full of sticky, slimy mud. As quickly as possible I picked myself up and grabbed the weapon, and started on a run along the pond, directly toward that haunted end from which the previous instant I was so anxious to get away. The natural danger behind was much more to be dreaded than the supernatural danger in front. The latter was for the moment forgotten, and it was not until I had got within three or four rods of them that I bethought me of where I was going. Then looking ahead to see if there was a chance for me to pass with safety between the spectres and the woods, and ——!

They were still there, upon the same spot, but greatly changed in size and appearance. Proximity dispelled the optical illusion and enabled me now to tell what they were. The discovery filled me with shame. Deceived by the distorting moonlight, aided by an excited imagination and a state of semi-somnolency, I had allowed myself to be frightened out of my wits by ten of the most harmless creatures in the world—white storks. Yes, the ghostlike objects were only a company of storks, stalking silently as usual around the pond, occasionally flapping a wing or stooping to pick up a worm or shell-fish. Ugh! white storks!

On discovering the real character of the objects my presence of mind very naturally returned, and I continued on my route, the storks, as I neared them, rising into the air and winging their way over the tree-tops. In my disgust at the scare they had given me, I attempted to send a bullet after them, but the mud had got into the tube of my carbine and it would not explode.

I contrived to keep awake and my wits about me for the rest of the journey, and in about two hours reached camp, where I found that Caywood had stayed awake all night, and boiled the half-pint of beans we had reserved for breakfast until they were a perfect mush. I did not see fit to give him the details of the night's experience, merely remarking that I had seen no game, but had fallen into a mud-puddle on my way back.

Early in the morning we discussed our bean soup, and before the fog had well lifted from the surface of the river started down the "Shute of Forty" for the city of Memphis. Meanwhile, however, my curiosity had tempted me back to the pond to search for the rattlesnakes, and to my supreme disgust I found the snakes were more imaginary than the ghosts. By my tracks I found the pile of brush where I had heard the rattling, and at once saw what caused it. I had stepped on the end of a stick which reached under the pile of brush. This stick had branches, and when I stepped on the end of the stick the branches had made a rattling among the dry leaves piled in with the brush. I tried it, and produced the very sounds which had scared me.

We reached Memphis before noon, and there I found letters and money; but instead of the large sum which I expected, there was a mere pittance of $3, which barely sufficed to supply immediate pressing necessities. My friends had evidently mistaken the measure of my wants. After a brief stroll about the city we resumed our voyage down river. We did not care to stop long in towns. I am not especially fond of the society of human beings when the opportunity is offered to be alone in the fields of Nature. The crazy poet, Cowper, has said that, "God made the country and man made the town," and if by this he meant to express the superiority of the charms of the country over those of towns, he was certainly right. I must say, however, that most of the country and many of the towns along this river are no credit to their makers, whoever they may be.

Just below Memphis is a red clay bank, the city itself being located on the northern end of it. These bluffs occur at intervals all along the river, and there is usually a town on or near them. There are often springs in these bluffs, but the water barely oozes out, and is but little cooler than the river; is strongly impregnated with the clay, and has a disagreeable taste. How different from the cool, clear mountain spring water found two hundred miles west of here.

For several days nothing of interest occurred to vary the monotony of our daily experience. There was the same eternal wail of cottonwoods, the same abundance of mosquitoes, and the same absence of game. We were beginning to get tired of our mode of voyaging, and one day—which had been unusually hot—we determined to shorten our trip by traveling at night. We thought we could shove the boat out into the current and turn her bow down stream, curl ourselves up as well as we could and go to sleep, and in the morning wake up and find ourselves fifty miles on our journey. We did not anticipate any danger from such a course. We had seen nothing during the daily travel of the last thousand miles that would indicate that we would run any risk.

[The rest of the narrative is but a continuation of mishaps, privations and famine, culminating in several weeks' sickness at Vicksburg, where the voyage was brought to an abrupt end by the appearance of yellow fever. The climax of the situation occurred just as might have been expected from the determination of the voyagers to float hap-hazard at night. It was moonlight, and they had hardly proceeded two hours on their first venture before they were caught in the swiftest kind of a shute with an up-river stern-wheeler, somewhere near the mouth of French River. The tide ran like a mill-race, so that the steamer could hardly make headway notwithstanding she churned the water into great billows of foam, which swashed up against a perpendicular bluff in a bend where the onset of the current had hollowed out a great whirlpool. Just here we will let the writer resume his graphic recital.]

We passed each other about the middle of the shute abreast the steamer's paddles, a few rods above the spot where the whirlpool was circling. We glanced at her guards and at the walls of her pilot-house, and saw that her name was *Kate*—something. We had no time to read the rest of her name, for we swept past her like a shot into the tumult of her paddles and the vortex of the whirlpool. The great muddy walls of wave towered five feet above our little skiff, and seemed to assume an intenser hue of blackness in their rage. The skiff spun around like a "tetotem." I pulled with all my strength at the oars to keep the boat's head to the waves, but suddenly the right oar snapped in twain and the blade went leaping down the rapids. It was all day with us then, and I knew it. The bow was caught by one billow, the stern by another, while the third rose up amidships. We swung about half-way round, when a large wave took us and pitched us atop of one just forming, and in less than a jiffy the skiff was bottom upward.

[To relieve any anxiety of the reader we will state briefly that the skiff and her two passengers finally brought up safely on a sandbar below. Of course the cargo of provisions, blankets, and *et ceteras*, was a total loss. Very naturally, as the writer continues, they had no desire to travel any farther by night, and so they hauled the boat high up on the bar and lay down on the sand and slept until morning. The next day they arrived at Helena, Ark., where they spent their last twenty cents for corn meal, upon which they subsisted for four days. Once they attempted to vary their subsistence by a levy on a cornfield, but the owner threatened them off. On the fifth day the writer was attacked with chills and fever, and Caywood on the day following. After that they went ashore every day for nearly a week to shake off; meanwhile, having nothing to eat for nearly five days. The writer's time was so occupied that he failed to keep up his diary. Finally, they reached Vicksburg, the goal of their almost forlorn hope, where the first thing they did was to order a square meal; but their stomachs rejected the food. The following paragraph concludes this eventful history.]

We then went to a hotel, and put ourselves under charge of a physician, and for three weeks scarcely stirred from our beds. Toward the latter part of July, just as we were getting able to walk about our room, the presence of yellow Jack in the river cities caused us to give up our hoped-for expedition to Texas and make our way North again.

I am not so fond of boat journeys as I was. I believe there are more pleasant ways in which to wander over the earth.

GUY RIVERS.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun

PERKINS IN PURSUIT OF QUAIL.

OLD man Jenkins, who lives on the Pine Hill road, about a mile beyond Perkins' place, called in the other day to borrow a paper. While I was engaged in routing out the one he wanted, he kept on with his conversation, and at last got to what he wanted to say.

"The boys tell me," said he, giving his quid a preparatory roll, "that you've been writin' to the papers 'bout Perkins' turkey hunt."

"What turkey? what papers?" said I, for I did not care particularly to have the "Pine Hillers" know that I reported their harmless little eccentricities.

"Oh, you know well enough," replied the old man, "that time Perkins shot the buzzard; and the boys say you writ all about it to that paper of yourn what 'lows it's a sin to shoot birds a sittin', and tells about trout flopping around a killing flies with their tails same as a sore back ox in flytime. Anyhow, they say you done it, an' Perkins is powerful mad about it; you better bet he is. But what I want to know is, if you never heard 'bout the time Perkins an' me went out to kill partridges on the fly. Never heard 'bout it? Well, set down here an' I'll tell ye. You see, last fall Perkins met you out there just this side of my place, when you was after partridges with that long-legged pinter of your'n, and he seen you kill two or three birds on the wing. Well, next mornin' he comes over to my house and puts at me for to go along with him. It didn't 'pear to me as I had the time to go proj-ecting about the old fields after little birds, and I proposed to Perkins to try a turkey hunt. Perkins begin to git a leetle riled, and I agreed to go with him, an' got down my old gun an' started.

"When I got out there by the fence, thar stood Bob, Perkins' biggest boy, an all fired smart boy, but mean as the old Nick. But you know Bob, he's the one as told you 'bout Perkins killing the buzzard. Well, thar stood Bob with an old shaggy dog some movers fetched along here about a month before that, an' Bob, he'd stole him from em, you see. Bob had him fast with a plow-line round his neck.

"'What kinder dog's that?' says I.

"'He's an Irish setter,' says Perkins.

"Well, he was Irish enough to be on the fight, it didn't take me long to see that, for he went for me on sight, fit to tear me all to pieces; but Bob, he yanked him down a time or two with the plow-line and kicked him a good one in the ribs, and that sorter soothed him like.

"Then we all went along; but the dog seemed not to care much about going, and sorter hung back, but Bob, he 'lowed he had to go, an' I tell you he drug him along till the dog he changed his mind and then he drug Bob along pretty considerable much, you bet. We hadn't gone very far from the dog fight till I saw a gang of partridges all huddled up in a fence corner 'mong some briers, an' I was just goin' to shoot an' kill the hull lot; but Perkins, he 'lowed that wan't the way, 'Skeer 'em up an' give 'em a chance,' that's what he said. Well, Bob sent in the dog, and he put 'em up and took out arter 'em an' Bob arter him, feared he'd lose him, but it's my opinion he wouldn't a lost much—and Perkins blazed away with both barrels, but never teched a hair, only leetle most a killed Bob. The old dog arter awhile got the plow-line wrapped around some bushes, and that held him fast till Bob could get him again.

"Bimeby we found another gang, and Perkins shot an' fetched one; but plague my cats ef that blamed dog didn't ketch him an' swallow him afore he teched the ground. You just oughter to seen Bob light onto that dog an' choke him; but 'twant no use, the bird was gone clean outer sight, only just a feather or two. I begin to get sorter tired like, but Perkins, he 'lowed he'd just got his hand in, and we took another course down by the widder Smith's, the tow from Perkins' gun sot the old sage field afire, an' leetle most burnt up the poor woman's fence. I tell you, the way me an' Perkins, an' Bob, an' that bow-legged boy of the widder's, Jim I believe she calls him, fit that fire was a caution to snakes. Bimeby we got the fire under an' started for home. When we got most thar we come across a trap of Bob's with eight partridges in it, an' ef you'll believe me, that fool of a Si Perkins wanted to turn 'em out an' shoot at 'em one at a time. 'Give 'em a chance,' he said, same as ef he belonged to one of first families of old Virginy. Bob didn't like the idee much, but he let him shoot at two an' then he grabbed the rest of the birds, an' he an' the dog put out for home. I thought I had 'bout enough hunting an' so I left too.

"When I got home, my old woman, she wanted to know whar was my birds, an' I up an' tells her all about it. When I got through the old woman says, 'Well, you might a knowed that afore you started; the idee of an old man like you, the head man in the Hard Shell Babtist meeting-house, a pokin' around in the briers after birds with that fool of a Perkins, who haint sense enough to keep in out of the rain; it's too redikilus.' An' I kinder thought so too."

WILL.

Savannah, Tenn., April 27.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun

ABOUT BOB WHITE.

IF a familiar acquaintance with our quail (*Ortyx virginianus*), and a close observation of their habits, extending over a period of twenty years, entitle one's views on the subject to respect, I need make no apology for intruding them upon the notice of your readers. I wish to direct the attention of those interested in the protection and propagation of quail to some facts which, I think, are not generally understood, having, it seems, from their very familiarity, escaped notice. The interest every where so happily manifested within the last few years in game protection, and the late wholesale destruction of quail, if report be true, throughout the Northern and Western States, render the subject of more than ordinary interest at this time.

It seems to be generally supposed that if the quail of any particular locality are protected for a number of years—like hares, turkeys, deer, etc.—they will be greatly multiplied; and, on the other hand, if they be totally destroyed, that it will require the number usually found at the pairing season to stock that locality with its former abundance. Now, I contend that neither of these propositions is necessarily true. Wherever they are not migratory (I believe sometimes they are so to a limited extent), and I would treat only of those that are not, in any season, there will not be found more than a certain number of coveys in any particular section of country, and those coveys will be confined to certain well defined localities in that section—*i. e*, each covey will have its own range or *habitat*. As the season for nesting and rearing the young broods has been propitious or otherwise, the coveys will be correspondingly large or small. If the young brood has been destroyed, no birds will be found on their range. If a whole covey of grown birds be killed at one shot, as is often done by pot-hunters, their range will be occupied the following season by a pair from some other covey, and the usual brood reared. Further, the area over which any covey moves and feeds is comparatively small, their peregrinations rarely extending over a radius of more than two or three hundred yards. In localities particularly favorable two or three coveys may be found very near each other, their ranges often overlapping, and without a disturbing cause will so continue. But if the natural face of the ground be changed, as by the clearing away of forests, they may change their habitat or become extinct. To repeat: It seems to be fixed that only a certain number of coveys—not birds—shall occupy a given section. Perhaps it is instinctive and a check on over-production. The supply of grain on which, in this section, they feed in early autumn is soon exhausted, or, from exposure, becomes unfit for food, and they must then resort to the matured seeds of certain weeds, insects, etc.; and as the supply of the latter is an almost fixed quantity, the demand in their economy may be regulated accordingly. Whatever the reason, I can affirm these facts with confidence, as regards Eastern Virginia, and doubt not the characteristic follows them wherever this species is found.

On my shooting ground, embracing about ten square miles, I know where each covey should be found; and when the close season expires, take gun and dogs and go to such known points, and if no birds are found after thoroughly beating any ground, I do not hunt that place again during the season. The next season they will probably be found there. Indeed, my old dog is too knowing to work over field between points, but as he approaches the well known range of a covey none is more alert. In taking out a young dog, or one unaccustomed to the ground, his display of fine action from range to range may give pleasure, but no points.

What becomes of the surplus birds? An answer to that question might be fairly demanded, and yet I cannot reply with confidence. Hawks, their worst enemy in this section, kill many after the gun is laid aside. Foxes, minks and skunks catch some. They are pugnacious, and at pairing time, I have no doubt, fight to the death for literally who shall be "cock of the walk;" and it may be the Darwinian theory of the "survival of the fittest" obtains—but I will not undertake to say the weakest are entirely exterminated. After mating they may seek the points which instinct teaches fulfill the necessary conditions, and if already occupied, another contest may ensue. If unable to breed, they may die. Herbert, I think, states that under such circumstances the cocks collect in flocks to themselves, but I have never observed that in this section. It might be asked if the dead are ever found. The sportsman who brings down a bird in thick cover, carefully marking where it falls, knows how difficult a matter it is to recover it without the aid of a retriever, and will hardly expect to cross accidentally the birds that may die among the rank vegetation of early summer. On the other hand, we might adopt the Yankee's argument of replying to one question by asking another. Why do they not multiply indefinitely when undisturbed? We know they do not. Nature provides a check in some way, and the object of our inquiry is to determine how.

In corroboration of the theory advanced, the experience of a noted shot and keen sportsman of an adjoining county may be cited. He has paid great attention to the protection of game on his estate, situated on the Mattoponi. He states that the more he shoots in any season the greater the increase of birds the succeeding year, and attributes it to the frightening off of hawks by the discharge of his gun, the movement being accelerated occasionally by a pelting at long range. The method he employs to trap hawks is at once ingenious, simple and effective. Common steel traps are baited with birds of bright plumage and placed in the tops of trees and on poles near the haunts of the birds. The lure is conspicuous and tempting, and many are captured in this way.

No bird affords better shooting than quail, or partridge as they are always called in Eastern Virginia, and nowhere is the sport better. Would you compare ducking? The fusilade and slaughter of a favorable hour may be more exciting, or perhaps better satisfy the Anglo-Saxon propensity of killing something; but when we think of leaving a warm bed at dawn, lying in a box or blind on an exposed point with the mercury at zero, and returning nine times out of ten chilled and empty-handed, such excursions are desired only as an occasional variation. The flight of snipe is at best uncertain

and a fatiguing tramp, incased waist high in rubber boots, over bogs and marshes, though enjoyed as a change, would soon become a vexation of spirit. Would you prefer to follow ruffed grouse up mountain side and over rocks with hardly a dozen shots in a day's tramp over the best ground? Prairie chickens undoubtedly afford fine sport, but we must not forget the sweltering August or September sun, the wagons, ice for dogs, ice for self; and later in the season the shyness of the birds and the bleak plains.

But go with me afield in the Indian summer of October or on a bracing November day. You choose your time, the fairer the weather the better the sport; no hurry at unconscionable hours. You take your sport at your ease. You know where your game is: that it is waiting for you. The exercise afoot is exhilarating and healthful; attention to the working of your dogs gives both occupation and pleasure—there is no monotony. You beat the ground with as much confidence as if you were in an English preserve. The birds are found. Look at the dogs! No skulking grouse is there, although there is the mysterious charm of invisibility. You can assure yourself the birds are before you. You walk in—up with a whirr—not one or two, but twenty burst upon the wing. Now for the exercise of cool decision and a practiced eye as you bring a brace to bag. Nor has your quarry, like quacking duck or "scaping" snipe left for parts unknown. You mark it down and renew the sport ere the ardor of pursuit has cooled. Can any sport excel it? Does any equal it? Our planters have always been keen sportsmen, and there is hardly a homestead among us without one or more well-broken setters or pointers, the progeny of some favorite native breed. Our ancestors before us rode to hounds and enjoyed their shooting in season; and, with their double flint locks, could bring down a front and rear on a fair rising, with a grace that would not be discreditable to a Bogardus with a Scott Premier. They saw fit to train up their sons in their ways, and have left a race of fearless riders, good shot, and, I may add, true men.

Here in the Rappahannock Valley game is found in great variety and abundance. In September and October the marshes are covered with sora, and in the creeks a fair number of woodducks are found; later we have mallard, teal and other shoal water ducks, geese, snipe, plover, and a few woodcock and turkeys; hares everywhere; foxes and squirrels numerous, and some deer. But at the head of the list I would place glorious little Bob White, the gentleman, the aristocrat of the feathered tribe, graceful in form, beautiful in plumage, proud and spirited, the dweller among the civilized. He is no tramp or trespasser; he dwells in the cultivated fields that are his by inheritance; he looks down with contempt upon all polygamous broods, and lives in the quiet enjoyment of social ties and in exclusive intercourse with his own family connection. He is worthy of our regard. Let us become better acquainted with him, study his respectable habits and extend him a helping hand. ESSEX.

Loretto, Va.

[OUR GERMAN CORRESPONDENCE.]

WOODCOCK SHOOTING IN GERMANY.

LEIPSIC, Feb. 17, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In your number of Jan. 23 inst. I find a letter signed "Portsa" about woodcock. I do not wonder that the habits of this bird are not generally known among the sporting men of America, for you have in your vast country such an *embarras de richesse* in reference to game that such an insignificant bird rarely seems worth your attention. Among German "yaeger," however, the woodcock is a great favorite, and I could furnish you a whole collection, I might say, of love songs addressed to it. Referring to the lines following that letter in which you express the wish to hear something more about woodcock, I take the liberty of telling you all I know from long experience, without looking in one of the many monographs which have been published in Germany. I suppose that the difference between the habits of American and German woodcock will not be very great, though I am not certain, for when in America I saw only one such a bird (in Alabama) resembling, however, one of the European species of which I am going to speak.

We distinguish here snipe and woodcock, though both belong to the same family of *Schnepfen-scolopax*. The smallest kind is *Scolopax gallinula*, generally called by sportsmen dumb snipe, as it does not utter any cry on starting. It is not much larger than a good-sized sparrow, and its beak is scarcely two inches long. It is not to be found in the woods, but only on wet meadows or in swamps. Far more interesting is *Scolopax gallinago*, generally called, even in Germany, with its French name *bécassine*, or the great *bécassine*, and sometimes "*Himmelsziege*" (sky goat), for a reason I shall explain directly.

This snipe, which, with its wings extended, is nearly as large as a European quail, frequents the same localities as its smaller cousin, and chasing both is sometimes attended with danger. It happens not rarely that his pursuer finds himself submerged up to his neck in the swampy ground, and a pair of long water boots are required under any circumstances. When the sun is shining warmly you may approach these snipe easily with your dog, but whether you will hit it is another question. We consider it here the most difficult shot, and *bécassines* and rabbits absorb more gunpowder and shot than they are worth. Experience, however, will soon teach you when to fire.

On starting, the *bécassine* utters a note which I cannot describe. It makes about a dozen of lightning-like zig zags in the air, and only at a distance of about thirty paces it sails off straight. A quick shot may bring the bird down immediately after its rise, but the generally-followed rule is to let it finish its antics and to fire when it sails straight. Of course we do not use buckshot for *bécassines*, but a very small number.

There are generally four, five and more of these snipe found together, and you must—after having fired—follow them with your eyes, for after awhile they will return to a place not very far from that from which they started. When high in the air—but especially when swiftly coming down—they produce a sound resembling the bleating of a goat, and which in German is called "*meckern*." This sound is produced by the action of the air striking the stiff feathers of the wings. A "doublette" on *bécassines* is a nice thing, and who can perform it repeatedly is looked upon as a crack shot. I assure you whenever I came home with a dozen of *bécassines* dangling in the nooses of my hunting bag I was mightily proud.

Another kind of snipe, in size between *bécassine* and woodcock, is the "*Pfuhlschnepfe*" (pool-snipe). I do not remember just now its Latin name. In Germany it occurs but rarely, but you might meet it more frequently in the marshes of East Prussia. Its color is somewhat lighter than that of the *bécassine* and it is much fatter. Its flight is not much faster than that of the quail, and it is an easy shot. The snipe I saw in Alabama resembled this kind exactly. The woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*) is the largest bird of this family. Many old German huntsmen distinguish still to-day two kinds of them—one smaller and one larger—which latter they call, on account of their big heads, *Eulenkopfe* (owl's head). This is, however, an error; the smaller birds are the males. Like many other migratory birds, they send their males in advance to reconnoitre the ground. The nightingales, for instance, do the same.

Woodcock are migratory birds, and that's the reason why they are nearly exempted from the protection of the game law. In Prussia they may be killed or caught during the whole year, with the exception of the time of May and June. I say it is a shame, but all our preaching does not avail anything, because the majority of German sportsmen will not give up the pleasure of the "*Schnepfenstrich*" in spring. I assure you there are sportsmen in Germany who with feverish attention count the days until "*Oculi*" for German sportsmen say: *Oculi da kommen sie* (there they are coming); *Laetare die wahre!* (L. the true time); *Judica auch noch da* (J. still there); *aber ach Palmarum terrarum!* (but alas! *Palmarum terrarum!*).

Sunday *Oculi* falls, according to the time of Easter, sooner or later; we may therefore say the woodcock is arriving in Germany about the middle of March and going more north in April. A good many, however, remain in Germany, and are nesting here. On the islands of the Baltic-fl Pruegen, where they assemble before crossing over to Sweden, they are killed by thousands, and therefore it is not to be wondered at if their number is diminishing every year. In Shakespeare's plays are snares for woodcock already mentioned; but it seems that they were scarcely known in Germany two hundred years ago. I at least read once a report from the middle of the Seventeenth Century, in which the appearance of these poisonous night birds was mentioned as a great event. Now they are known and appreciated only too well.

About 1839 I was living in Hanau, near the Rhine, and I remember that a party of five gentlemen bagged in one forenoon not less than sixty-two woodcock, and two days later some forty.

The woodcock frequents woods in which are meadows or swampy grounds, or where cattle are feeding, and true huntsmen go out searching for them with their dogs. To the neck of the latter we attach frequently a small bell, in order to know where he is in the brushwood. If we do not hear the sound of the bell we may be sure that he is pointing some woodcock. Many dogs do not like at first its smell, but after a short time they become very much interested, though they touch them always with a kind of disgust. You notice the same if they bring you a fox or raven. As it is rather difficult to get a good shot among the brushes, and where it is worth the while, battues are arranged, for we pay for woodcock one dollar a-piece, and even higher.

Starting before the dog, the flight of the woodcock is not very swift, and the shot is not difficult. If you miss it you may easily find it again, provided you have a good dog, for it does not go far. At a battue (*trieben*), however, and especially in windy weather, they sail as swift as a swallow, and you must be quick.

The most usual manner of shooting them is, however, on the "strich," a word which is not to be translated exactly, but its meaning is easily explained. The time of the arrival of the woodcock is at the same as their love season. During the day they are feeding, but as soon as the first star appears on the sky the females are roaming through the woods and the males are flying after them. The sportsmen who have selected a convenient place near some clearing or meadow are anxiously listening and all attention as soon as they hear approaching the welcome sound described in the above-mentioned letter and expressed by "tweet, tweet, tweet," or further down by "zig-zig-wauk." I do not know whether American woodcock speak a different language from ours, for I always understood them to say "bisswit, bisswit, crock, crock," which latter sound is not far different from "wauk, wauk." Sporting in the air—they do neither fly swift nor high—you may easily see them against the sky and shoot them. Doublettes are of no rare occurrence, for the male is mostly near the female, and very frequently playingly darting at her with his long beak.

During the three weeks of this "Schnepfenstrich" you may hear, throughout Germany, every evening, firing in the woods, and an immense quantity of woodcock are killed in this manner. Woodcock are not, strictly speaking, nocturnal birds, like the owl, for instance. I have seen them frequently feeding in the daytime, and that they are wide awake then you will hear from many German sportsmen.

Some forty or fifty years ago there were immense numbers of woodcock on the Greek Islands, and, if I remember right, also in Virginia, where they were easily caught or shot at night when started and bewildered by torch light. I repeat it is a shame that German game laws do not prohibit this shooting of woodcocks in the spring time, but all endeavors to bring about such a result have proved in vain; for the majority of German sportsmen say, "Pah! it is a migratory bird, and if we do not shoot it others will." Moreover, the arrival of the woodcock falls right in a time when the chase is closed for all other kind of game. In Prussia woodcocks have only two months' grace in the year—May and June—I suppose on account of the few which remain in Germany nesting there. They are called "Lagerschnepfen." On their return in autumn, woodcock are much plumper, but far less are killed then. The woodcock builds a rather indifferent nest on the ground underneath some shrub; lays in May four yellowish-spotted eggs, which are hatched after twenty days, and after three or four weeks the young ones are fledged.

There is still a dispute going on among sportsmen in reference to the manner in which the woodcock, in case of danger, carries its unfledged young ones. I saw once in a French sporting work an illustration representing a woodcock carrying its young one by means of its legs, and several German sportsmen support this version. I do not believe in it, and many authorities about such things are of my opinion. The legs of the woodcock are not made to hold anything, and it is far more likely that those saw right who assert that the old woodcock carries its young one under its neck, pressing it by means of its head and long beak against its breast.

I am sure there are plenty of woodcock everywhere in the United States, and genuine sportsmen would derive much pleasure from shooting them if they only would take the trouble to observe the time of their migration and the localities which they prefer. Good and well trained dogs are of course a *conditio sine qua non*, and from letters contained in your paper I draw the conclusion that the art of training dogs is not generally known yet in the United States. If I am mistaken I beg your pardon for troubling you with my opinion. For different purposes, of course, are required different kinds of dogs. Dogs trained for hunting the bear, or the deer, or the fox, or the raccoon would not do for grouse, partridges, quails or woodcock. The manner of training even pointers and setters depends on circumstances. To the breeding of this latter kind of dogs much attention and care is given in England, and I must say they are indeed excellent. The best dog I ever had or ever saw was an English setter, which I, however, trained myself. Its father and mother were bought in England and extremely highly paid for by a German sovereign, who was a great sportsman. However, he could not use the dogs in Germany, because they did not work as we require it from our dogs. My opinion is that the manner in which pointers and setters are trained in England will not do for America either, while a good German trained dog would satisfy all your wishes in every respect. I selected and trained all my dogs myself, and they did not only satisfy myself, but were always generally admired. Experience is the mother of knowledge, and if you send me a word of encouragement mine is at your disposition.

To conclude this long yarn I shall wind up with an advice how to cook woodcock. The most delicious of all our birds is the Haselhuhn, a bird about the size and shape of a German gray partridge, but darker in color, with a somewhat stronger beak and feathered legs, living in the woods and to be found especially in Bohemia; but many prefer the woodcock if properly prepared. Gastronomers of the olden times made much fuss about schnepfendreck (verbally translated woodcock's dirt), and to throw the intestines of a woodcock away would be considered by them as a crime. It is served extra on toast. I, for my part, do not like it, and advise to clean a woodcock just in the same manner as is done with a partridge. But while you may roast a partridge immediately after its being killed, never do the same with a woodcock; it must hang at least three or four days in its feathers. Do not cut off its head, for it is delicious. Before putting the woodcock in the frying-pan cover its breast with fine, sweet lard, and then roast it with butter in a covered pan. I can smell even in my room (doors left open) when the woodcock is done, and woe to the cook who dared leaving it half a minute longer over the fire. I am sorry I cannot lend you my nose, and you must try to find out the right smell by experience.

CORVIN.

Fish Culture.

NOTES FROM THE FISH COMMISSION.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION, FISH AND FISHERIES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I send you herewith some paragraphs which may be of interest to your readers. S. F. BAIRD.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 20, 1879.

PROFESSOR S. F. BAIRD:

Sir—I have just been in the fish market and a crew were bringing in their fish from one of the "traps." A noticeable and peculiar feature of the fishery this year is the great numbers of young salmon caught especially at the Vineyard, although some few are caught daily at Scoticut Neck, mouth of our river. There are apparently two different ages of them, mostly about 3 pounds in weight (about as long as a large mackerel) and about one-half as many weighing from six to eight pounds; occasionally one larger. One last week weighed twenty-three pounds and one eighteen pounds. The fishermen think they are the young of those with which some of our rivers have been stocked, as nothing of the kind has occurred in past years at all like this. I am, yours respectfully

(Signed) JOHN H. THOMSON.

WESTPORT, Oregon, May 4, 1879.

U. S. FISH COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.:

Gentlemen—Some time about the middle of April last some of our fishermen from this place caught a salmon with the letter "W." branded on the left side of the fish about midway of the fish. A few nights afterward three more salmon were caught with exactly the same brand, and branded on the same part of the fish. The fish were caught in a gill net and weighed about twenty pounds. Each and all of them were same size by measurement, and appeared to be of the same hatching. The first fish was caught by a fisherman fishing for the cannery at this place. The fisherman's name is John Strom.

Now, we ask for information in regard to where those fish come from, and from what hatching establishment? As there are no hatching establishments on this coast that have fish branded with the letter "W," and none in this locality that have been running over one year, the supposition is that they are from the Atlantic coast; but how they got here is a mystery. Please answer and give us any information you can in regard to the matter, also whether there is any reward offered for such fish. I remain, your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. H. HEATHER,
Westport, Clatsop Co., Oregon.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that Westport is a fishing town on the Columbia River about 30 miles from its mouth, and the most of fish caught are salmon. G. H. H.

ROCKLAND POST OFFICE, R. I.,
PONAGANSET, May 19, 1879.

PROFESSOR BAIRD:

Dear Sir—I have just been to examine Palmer River, which rises in Massachusetts and enters our bay at Warren, R. I. It has always been one of the best shad streams that enters our bay, but it has been fished until there are hardly any left. Four years ago we restocked it with young shad you let us have at South Hadley; we also put them in three years ago, and this year they are taking large quantities. Already the number is above two thousand. They find quite a number of ripe shad, but they are entirely ignorant of the process of hatching. They say the run will continue until the 15th of June. Now, can you not send us a man that understands doing it? All he will need will be about 20 hatching-boxes and 6 cans to transport the fish. I think the place to hatch would be in the town of Rehoboth, about 6 miles from Providence. We can get the boats, seines, and what else is needed

right on the ground. If you can do anything for us please telegraph Mr. Alfred A. Reade, Jr., at Providence, R. I., and write me so that I can meet your man in Providence. Let him report at J. H. Eddy's, No. 587 exchange street.

After looking the place over (and as there are no works on the stream except a small cotton mill) we find the water free from all the refuse and poisonous matter usually thrown into our streams. We can take them from here to the Blackstone, Pawtuket and Pawcatuck Rivers.

Last week there were two salmon caught at Westerly in the traps; one weighed twelve and a half and the other twenty-five pounds.

On Saturday I visited Seconnet Point, where the Church Bros. and others fish for scup. They have taken one salmon weighing four and a half pounds, and but very few scup.

Our last Legislature passed a law that all the traps, pounds and nets, of all descriptions, should be taken up on Saturday morning at sunrise and remain up until Monday morning at sunrise, North of a line from Seconnet Point to south pier at Narrangansett Pier. The fishermen are observing the law. Hoping to hear from you in relation to hatching shad, I am, your humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN H. BARDEN, F C., R. I.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1879.

PROF. SPENCER F. BAIRD:

Dear Sir—thinking probably the inclosed extract, from one of our East Tennessee papers, might be of interest to you take the Liberty of sending it. Very truly,

(Signed) JAMES C. SAUNDERS.

"Some four years ago the United States Fish Commission planted 80,000 young shad in the Holston River above Knoxville. The theory was that these little fellows would follow the stream to salt water in the Gulf of Mexico and grow up to full-sized fish, when they would return to the clear waters of the Holston to deposit their eggs, and in this way our river would be supplied with shad. It seems that those engaged in this business were not mistaken. The regular salt-water shad are here, and have been caught from the Holston River this spring. The only trap we know of left in good order from the effects of the ice gorge of last winter, is the one belonging to Mr. Melindy, five miles west of Rogersville. Last week a number of fish were captured by him which were strangers to river men. Nothing of the kind had ever been seen before as coming from these waters. The fish were brought to town and disposed of. They are pronounced as undoubtedly salt-water shad. If this is so, the question is settled, and in a few years the Holston will be lined with millions of this excellent fish."

LITTLE EELS ONCE MORE—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Last year we had quite a discussion as to whether little eels went up stream or down in the spring. At that time I made up my mind that if ever the opportunity offered I would settle the matter, so far, at least, as my trout brook was concerned; and now I wish to say that the wriggling fry are at it again with a vengeance. This afternoon I took a rule, and by actual measurement found hundreds of eels two and three inches in length, clinging to the damp surface of a perpendicular plank facing, at the lower side of the outlet from my trout pond. Not an individual eel was to be seen above the outlet, while the pool, stones and timbers below were black with them. So eager were they in their effort to surmount the dam, that when I washed or scraped them off the plank, they at once returned, and in five minutes were climbing again. To morrow I mean to boil a few thousand of them and give my trout a feast. THOMAS CLAPHAM.

Troutbeck, May 19, 1879.

EELS FOR MICHIGAN.—*Troy, N. Y., June* 2.—A. J. Kellogg, Fish Commissioner of Michigan, will leave for Toledo with the first shipment of eels (for the State of Michigan) tomorrow. He will take 80,000. The weather has been so cold they were hard to procure. Mr. K. has O. M. Chase with him and is in hopes to catch 500,000 if not a round million. KEE TUSH.

Natural History.

POLYDACTYLE HORSES, RECENT AND EXTINCT.

BY PROFESSOR O. C. MARSH.

[From the "American Journal of Science and Arts," Vol. XVII., June, 1879.]

IT is said that the aborigines of this country, when they first saw the horses brought over by the Spaniards, named the new animal "the beast with one finger nail." Certainly, the single hoof on each foot is the most marked characteristic of the modern horse, and one on which some of his most valuable qualities depend. The nearest living allies of the horse are the ass and the zebra, and they possess the same pedal peculiarities.

In addition to each main digit of the ordinary horse, however, the anatomist finds concealed beneath the skin two slender metapodial "splint bones," which are evidently the remnants of two other toes, originally possessed by the ancestors of the horse. It is an interesting fact that these splint bones are sometimes quite fully developed, and may even support extra digits, which are much smaller and shorter than the main foot. As these small hoofletts are usually regarded as a serious detriment to the animal, they are generally removed from the colt soon after birth, but in such cases the enlarged splint bones not unfrequently indicate in the adult their former existence.

Numerous cases of extra digits in the horse have been recorded, and in nearly all of them a single lateral hoofiet was present on one of the fore legs. In most instances the occurrence was noted chiefly on account of its rarity, and no record was made of the exact position of the extra hoofs with reference to the main digit, nor of the significance of these useless appendages. Since the attention of the writer was called to the subject, a few years since, he has ascertained that these supernumerary digits are much more common in the horse than has been supposed, and in many cases they appear to indicate a reversion to an early ancestral type.

The figures given below represent, (1) the foot of the modern horse in its normal condition, with the splint bones rudimentary; (2) the foot abnormally developed, with one splint bone bearing a small hoofiet, and (3) the foot of an extinct three-toed ancestor of the horse. The feet are all from the left side, and the numbers attached indicate the different digits, counting from the inside. The first and fifth, corresponding to the thumb and little finger of the human hand, are wanting in these figures. A specimen similar to that represented in figure 2 is preserved in the Museum of Yale College.

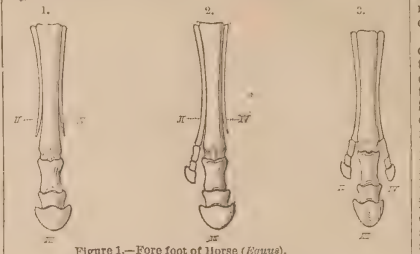

Figure 1.—Fore foot of Horse (*Equus*).
Figure 2.—Fore foot of Horse with extra digit.
Figure 3.—Fore foot of *Hipparion*.

The first recorded instances of extra digits in the horse, known to the writer, are two mentioned by George Simon Winter, in his famous book on horses, published near the beginning of the last century.* One of the horses referred to and figured in this work was "eight-toed," having a small extra digit on the inside of each foot (p. 134, Plate 21 F.). Winter states that this horse was exhibited in Germany in 1663, and a portrait of it preserved in Cologne. His account was derived from a person who had examined the animal. The other horse described by Winter (p. 136, Plate 24) had a small hoof on the inside of each fore foot, and this steed, Winter states, he had not only seen but ridden.

Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire has recorded the fact that he examined a fœtal horse which was polydactyle on the fore feet, the left foot bearing three nearly equal digits, and the right but two.† Owen has described the right fore foot of a horse with a double hoof, the extra digit being on the inner side, answering to the second digit.‡ Arloing has figured and described similar specimens.§ Leidy has described the right fore leg of a horse with a supernumary digit on the inner side; and Allen subsequently discussed the same specimen.§ A number of other instances have been recorded, showing that extra digits are by no means rare in the modern horse.

The most interesting case of this kind examined personally by the writer is the horse represented in figure 4. This animal was on exhibition in New Orleans, in the spring of 1878, and Dr. Stanford E. Chaillé of that city first called the attention of the writer to it, and likewise sent a photograph, from which the cut below was made.

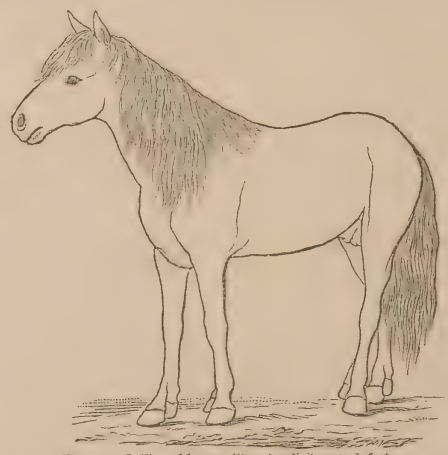

Figure 4.—Outline of horse with extra digit on each foot.

This same horse was subsequently brought to the North, and a few days since was on exhibition in New Haven, Conn., where the writer examined him with some care. The animal is of small size, about ten years old, and is said to have been foaled in Cuba. He is known among showmen as the "Eight-footed Cuban Horse." With the exception of the extra digits, he is well formed, and doubtless is capable of considerable speed, although some of the exploits claimed for him may fairly be questioned.

The four main hoofs are of ordinary form and size. The extra digits are on the inside, and correspond to the index finger of the human hand. They are less than half the size of the principal toes, and none of them reach the ground. An external examination indicates that the metapodial bone of each extra digit is entire, and at its lower end, at least, is not co-ossified with the main cannon bone.

There appear to be two phalanges above the coffin bone in each of these digits, which are thus rendered flexible, especially in a fore and aft direction. There was no indication of "interfering" shown on the inner digits themselves, although it is difficult to see how this could be entirely avoided during rapid motion. The splint bone on the outer side of each leg is apparently of the usual shape and size.

Among the instances of recent polydactyle horses, described to the writer by those who have seen them, are two of special interest. One of these was a colt with three toes on one fore foot, and two on the other. The animal recently died in Ohio. Another is a mare, raised in Indiana, and still living, which is said to have three toes on each fore foot, and a small extra digit on each hind foot. In regard to the latter animal, the writer hopes soon to have more definite information.

Besides the instances mentioned above of extra digits in place in the existing horse, there are many cases on record of true monstrosities, as, for example, additional feet or limbs attached to various portions of the body. Such deformities now admit of classification and explanation, but need not be considered in the present discussion.

In reviewing what is now known of extra digits in the feet of the modern horse, the best authenticated instances appear to fall naturally into two groups. The first of these includes digits which are simply cases of reduplication, quite similar to the extra finger occasionally seen in the human hand. Such deformities are apparently a vegetative repetition, the explanation of which has not yet been satisfactorily determined. The second class includes cases where a true digit is formed, the component bones of which are in their normal position, and in proper relation to the rest of the limb. Such instances appear to be clearly due to reversion to some ancestral type. Some digits, which appear at first sight to belong in the first category, may really illustrate the second, but the converse of this is much less likely to be true. The cases of apparent reversion are of especial interest, and it is important to place on record any information in regard to them, so that they may be compared with extinct allies of the horse.

The cases of extra digits in the horse, so far as at present known, show that these appendages make their appearance more frequently on the fore feet than on the hind feet. This is precisely what a study of the fossil forms of equine mammals would lead us to anticipate.

Another noticeable peculiarity of these extra digits is their more frequent occurrence on the inside of the main digit, while the outer splint remains rudimentary. This, it must be confessed, is directly opposed to the general law of reduction in the ungulate foot, which, briefly stated, is, that of the five original digits, the first or inner one first disappears; next the fifth or outer one, then the second, and last of all the fourth. The third always remains as in the horse. It would, therefore, be naturally expected that when only one additional digit was present it would be on the outside of the fore foot.

The tendency to interference would seem to be another reason against the retention of the inner digit. Possibly the additional protection which an inside hoofiet would receive might more than counterbalance this influence. Again, the above law is not known to apply to the perissodactyle foot, beyond the first and fifth digits, and if the second digit was originally of greater use than the fourth, and hence was longer retained, an ancestor of the horse may yet be found with the second and third toes alone developed.

In considering these double hoofs of the horse, and with them the well-known cleft in the coffin bone of recent and extinct equines, it is important to understand that in no case do they indicate any approach to the true artiodactyle type, as some authors have supposed. The difference between the perissodactyle or "odd-toed," and artiodactyle or "even-toed," structure is a profound one, extending to nearly every part of the skeleton, and marking two distinct groups of Ungulates. The number of toes has really nothing to do with the true distinction, and hence the terms in use are especially misleading. The real difference, so far as the feet are concerned, is that in the perissodactyle type the axis of the limb passes through the middle of the third digit (*Mesaxonia*), while in artiodactyles it is outside of this digit (*Paraxonia*), between it and the fourth.

If, now, we turn back to the early ancestor of the horse for an explanation of the supplementary digits which so often make their appearance, we shall not look in vain, especially in this country. America is the original home of the horse, and during the whole of Tertiary time this continent was occupied with equine mammals of many and various forms. Although all these became extinct before the discovery of this country, their abundant remains mark out the genealogy of the horse in an almost unbroken succession of forms.

If we examine the remains of the oldest representatives of the horse in this country, we shall find that these animals were all polydactyle, and of small size. As the line was continued toward the present era, there was a gradual increase in size, and a diminution in the number of toes, until the present type of horse was produced. In view of the facts mentioned in the preceding pages, it will be profitable to trace the main line of descent in this group, from its appearance to the present period, and note especially the changes in the number of digits. For this purpose the diagram given below will be instructive, as it records the principal stages in the series, both of the limbs and the teeth as well. This diagram was prepared by the writer for Professor Huxley, who used it first in

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* *De Re Equaria*, Nuremberg, 1703.

† *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, xi, p. 221. Paris, 1827.

‡ Osteological Catalogue, Museum Royal College of Surgeons, Vol. II., p. 537. London, 1853.

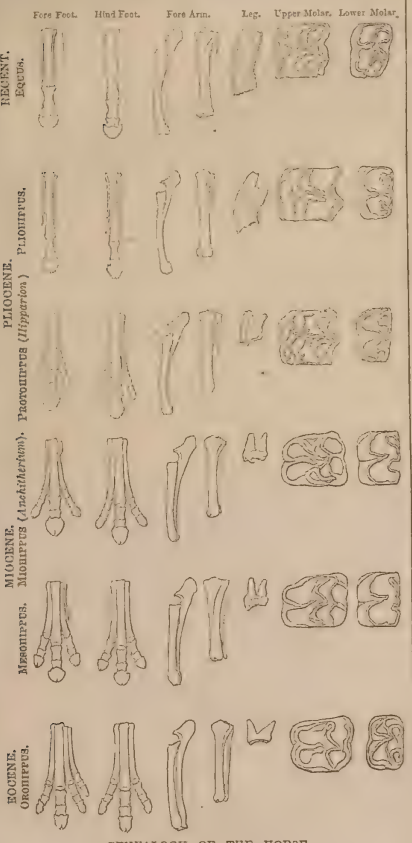
§ *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, VIII., p. 55, 1867.

§ Proceedings Academy Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. 1871, p. 112, and 1867, p. 92.

his New York lectures. The specimens figured are all in the Yale Museum.

The original ancestor of the horse, not as yet discovered, undoubtedly had five toes on each foot. The oldest member of the group now known is the *Eohippus*, which had four well-developed toes and the rudiment of another on each fore foot, and three toes behind. This animal was about as large as a fox, and its remains are from the Coryphodon beds, near the base of the Eocene. It is not represented, as it was found since the diagram was made. In the next higher division of the Eocene, another equine genus, *Orohippus*, makes its appearance. It resembled its predecessor in size, but had only four toes in front and three behind, as shown in the lowest series of the diagram. At the top of the Eocene, a third allied genus has been found (*Epihippus*), which closely resembled *Orohippus* in its digits, but differed in its teeth.

Near the base of the next formation, the Miocene, another equine mammal, *Mesohippus*, occurs. This animal was about as large as a sheep, and had three usable toes and the splint of another, on each fore foot, with but three toes behind, as shown in the diagram. At a somewhat higher horizon, a



GENEALOGY OF THE HORSE.

nearly allied genus, *Miohippus*, has been found, which has the splint bone of the outer or fifth digit reduced to a short remnant. In the Pliocene above, a three-toed horse (*Protohippus*), about as large as a donkey, was abundant, and still higher up a near ally of the modern horse, with only a single toe on each foot (*Pliohippus*), makes his appearance. A true *Equus*, as large as the existing horse, appears just above this horizon, and the series is complete.

YALE COLLEGE, *New Haven, May* 15, 1879.

THE BIRDS OF CENTRAL NEW YORK.—We have received through the kindness of the authors, Messrs. F. R. Rathbun, H. Gilbert Fowler, Frank S. Wright and Samuel F. Rathbun, their interesting Revised List of the Birds of Central New York. This list which is based on the observations of the four gentlemen above mentioned is a revision of the well-known Rathbun-Fowler List, which was originally published in August, 1877, in the Auburn *Daily Advertiser*. It has been revised and brought down to the date of publication, April 17, 1879, by Mr. Frank R. Rathbun. The list treats especially of the birds found in the Counties of Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Wayne and Yates, and the observations on which it is based extend over a period of ten years. A peculiar and very valuable feature of this paper is the fact that it is based wholly on original observation, and contains no doubtful or conjectural statements. The authors give facts as they have found them and usually refrain from commenting on them.

No less than 236 species of birds are given in this list, and we regret that we lack space to notice several interesting occurrences on which we should like to comment.

An excellent index of the common names of birds is appended to the list, and an examination of it shows some interesting local names. On the other hand we notice among the Latin names a few typographical errors. Altogether the list is a very interesting and valuable paper, and it will no doubt be for some time the leading authority on the birds of Central New York.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

FRESH WATER.	SALT WATER.
Trout, *Salmo fontinalis.*	Sea Bass, *Centropristis atrarius.*
Salmon, *Salmo Salar.*	Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confluis.*	
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo gloveri.*	Striped Bass, *Roccus linneotus.*
Muskalonge, *Esox nobilior.*	White perch, *Morone americana.*
Pike or Pickerel, *Esox lucius.*	Weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis.*
Yellow Perch, *Perca flavescene,*	Bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*
	Spanish Mackerel, *Cybium maculatum.*
	Cero, *Cybium regale.*
	Bonito, *Sarda pelamys.*
	Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*

FLIES IN SEASON IN JUNE.

Hawthorn, No. 11.—Body, shining black; feet and head, black; wings bright hyaline.

Shoemaker, No. 10.—Body, ringed alternately with light and gray salmon; feet, dark ginger; wings, the mottled gray of the mallard and the mottled of the woodcock mixed; setæ, mottled woodcock.

Black June, No. 10.—Body, peacokk's herl; feet and wings black.

Dark Stone, Nos. 8 *and* 9.—Body, dark brown; feet, yellow brown; wings, luteus.

Governor No. 10.—Body, peacock's herl; feet, dark red hackle; wings, made of the darkest part of the bittern's wing or brown hen.

Green Drake, No. 7.—Body, white posterior, half ribbed with black, green yellow, mottled with brown; setæ, dark brown.

Brown Drake, No. 7.—Body, feet and wings, a golden yellow brown; setæ, dark brown.

Raven, No. 11.—Body, feet and wing, black.

Wren Fly, No. 9.—Body, clay yellow; feet, made from the scapulary feathers of the English wren or quail; wings and setæ, mottled widgeon.

—Dealers in Fishing Tackle and makers of artificial flies will find a large assortment of finest silk-worm gut on sale by F. Latassa, 35 Broadway.

—Capt. George Gelston, the "bald Eagle of Bay Ridge," caught the first weakfish of the season with hook and line last week off Fort Hamilton, at the Narrows. This is the locality where the big twelve-pound "tide-runners" will show themselves by and bye.

THE ADIRONDACKS.—Wallace's Adirondack Guide, with illustrations and maps, contains all routes, resorts, hotels, guides, distances, kinds of game, and all information. It is a most seasonable and valuable book. We can furnish it; price $1.75.

BEAUTIFUL SALMON REELS.—The editor of this paper has taken to Canada two magnificent salmon reels made by Messrs. Abbey & Imbrie, of 48 Maiden Lane. One is of oroide and the other of combined rubber and German silver. The two together we believe are valued at $65.

LAKE GENEVA CISCO.—This is the unique name of the summer season paper to be issued during the season by the publishers of the Geneva Lake *Herald*. These curious fish begin to run June 10 and run about a week when great numbers are caught. At the time of their run the cisco flies are very abundant, so much so as to be a nuisance, but are seen at no other time of the year. The fish weighs about 6ozs. and is very fine for the table.

TENTS.—There are scores of people who use tents for scores of different purposes; the circus, the military encampment, the camp meeting, archery gatherings, tea on the lawn, hunting and fishing excursions; into all these the tent enters as a necessity. We invite the attention of these varied classes of tenters to the advertisement elsewhere of Hemmenway's tents and awnings. Mr. Hemmenway can fill the needs of everyone in this line.

NEW PATTERNS.—New patterns in flies are being invented from time to time, just as new discoveries in entomology are coming to light. A new variety of artificial fly which has just been shown us is called the Bissett fly. It is a pepper and salt hackle with peacock green body and ought to tempt trout when there is a corner in black gnats. It is said to be a deadly line for trout. Another specimen before us is a sort of long-winged-long-bodied bumble bee, which is guaranteed to kill big trout and black bass at 75 yards. Black bass esteem the humble bumble bee a great delicacy. It is one of the sweets of life which is not impaired by its sting. Collectors and specimen hunters can see them at Conroy, Bissett & Malleson's, 65 Fulton st.

CANADA—*Montreal, May* 26.—I have just returned from a two weeks' trip through the eastern townships and northern Vermont, and can report several baskets of trout taken. On the 14th and 15th insts. the weather was quite hot, but we had the luxury of cooling off in various deep snow banks along the roadside. The land-locked salmon that were planted three years ago in Fairfield Pond (Silver Lake) in Fairfield, Vermont, now tip the scale at nearly five pounds each. If the State fishery officers would exterminate "Old Hell" and one or two other poachers who reside near that lake, and who kill the trout during the spawning season, this would be one of the best trout lakes in that State. STANSTEAD.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Halifax, May* 25.—Fishing in Chester District very poor this year. Just had a fair run in Pt. Medway. Weather dry and unusually cold just now. Some fine baskets of lake trout taken lately in this vicinity up to 4lbs. weight. Am off to Lake Ainsley, C. B.; later to Margari. Salmon fishing very poor this season; so far many rivers used up. DOCTOR.

MAINE—*Foxcroft, June* 2.—The general ticket agents of New England, with their wives, went to Moosehead Lake on Saturday. The party numbered about forty. They will return to-day. Mr. C. E. Wyman, of this place, came from the lake with 300 pounds of trout. He reports the fish just beginning to rise for flies. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Nashua, May* 30.—Trout fishing is at its height. Fine strings are brought in by the disciples of Izaak; among the best was a basket of twenty which weighed seventeen pounds, caught by Mears, and a string of beauties by Wilkins and Parker. WEBB.

NEW YORK.—There is good blue fishing now at Shinnecock Bay, Long Island.

NEW JERSEY—*Riverside House, Forked River, May* 27.—There are plenty of blue fish in the bay now, and large catches are the order of the day. Our Yachts, the *Sarah*, Capt. Mathews, had sixty-six, and the *Vapor*, Capt. Parker, forty-four bluefish. These were taken in a few hours' fishing, within a short sail of this place. There are some striped bass being caught in the nets, but I hear of none taken with hook and line. We look for fine blue fishing from this time forward. C. A. S.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Black bass are now in season in Pennsylvania according to the law, although we think it still too early for them. Philadelphians go to the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers. In the former stream choice spots are found at the first dam above Manayunk, at the mouth of Mill Creek, at Perkiomen dam, and at Rogers' Ford. Titusville, Lambertville and Tumble are well known places on the Delaware.

Watsontown, May 30.—Trout fishing, this spring owing to the low water, is not very good in this section in Sullivan County. The streams are lower than they have ever been known to be at this season of the year. J. R. H.

KENTUCKY—*Mill Springs, May* 24.—Good fishing in Big South Fork of Cumberland and tributaries has been the rule since the water reached a proper stage. Frequent and heavy early spring rains sustained a degree of high water which precluded sport, but the comparatively small rain-fall since the middle of April has put the streams in fine condition. The writer has spent two afternoons on the river and made a fine catch of bass and salmon each time, although nothing of unusual weight was taken. Some very large salmon and blue cats have been caught by residents on bank hooks, or set-outs, as they are denominated. A friend in central Kentucky wrote me recently that California salmon planted in Dix River three years ago and unheard of since have reappeared in great numbers below the first high mill dam on that stream and prove rapid and ravenous biters. Some two or three parties were supplied with minnows; chanced to meet them upon their arrival and captured them by the scores till bait gave out. They charitably (?) carried off nearly three hundred—all they caught—ranging from ten to twelve inches in length. A subscriber to FOREST AND STREAM, and a thorough sportsman, employs a man by the day to ply a dip net below the dam and throw the little fellows into the pond above, which enables them to reach their native grounds. Some party claiming acquaintance pronounced them not California salmon, but failed to classify them. The California salmon are the only contribution to that stream, except a can of salmon-trout planted in a tributary a year ago. An easy solution could be had by sending a specimen to the President of State Fish Commission. KENTUCKIAN.

SHOOTING AND FISHING IN NORTH GEORGIA—*Crawfordsville, Indiana, May* 28.—In the Answers to Correspondents, of last issue, a mistake of some importance was made in stating that no good fishing was to be found in North Georgia. I have fished in the Oothcaloga and Saliquoy, the Oostanaula and the Coosawattee Rivers several seasons, finding plenty of bass and a kind of large blue perch locally called bream. I recall now with peculiar pleasure a basket of nine bass ranging from one to two and a half pounds, taken one afternoon from the first named stream just below the bridge at the old Longstreet mill west of Calhoun. At the dam-falls of this same mill a friend and myself took twenty or thirty bream in an hour or two of exciting angling. These bream (perch) are quite game. They bite savagely to red worms, wasp larvæ and bits of shiner tail. Their weight may average near half a pound. I am inclined to think you are mistaken in locating trout brooks in the mountains of North Georgia, and I know that while quail, locally called partridges, abound, there are very few ruffed grouse anywhere in the Cherokee region. A considerable number of woodcock drop down in the early spring and late autumn for a few days sojourn and a few breed in the woods of the valleys. In the "bottoms" of the Salliquoy and on the mill ponds of the smaller streams I have found some very good wood-duck and teal shooting. The woods are full of hare and squirrels. Occasionally I have found a deer and not unless often a flock of turkeys MAURICE THOMPSON.

MINNESOTA.—It is early for Minnesota tourists, but we notice that the Chequamegon at Ashand is already opened, and a long list of names on its registers. They evidently intend to make a long season of it this year.

Ashland—May 27.—Brook trout fishing is now prime, and the few parties that have already come to test it have returned from the fishing grounds with well-filled creels. A party from Oshkosh headed by postmaster Harshaw were here last week. Among their catch were several that would weigh from two pounds upward. Reports from White River received to-day state that the stream is literally alive with trout. Never more plenty. The streams all seem to contain their usual number. Black bass fishing is excellent at Lake Harriet, English Lake and at other points. Maskalonge at Drydens and Butternut Lake are quite plenty. The run of whitefish and lake trout this spring is up to the average, hence they are plenty. You can tell your sportsmen friends that everything is in order for their coming and that we want to see them. SAM. S. FIFIELD.

BUNKER FISHING.—*Shelter Island, May* 23.—The bunker fishing on the East Coast has never been more successful than at this season. The large fleet of steamers and sailing craft are taking more fish than the factories can attend to. On the 7th inst there were thirty-five fishing steamers on the grounds at one time, and a large number of sailing craft. Many of these steamers belong on Long Island, but numbers of them come from Connecticut, Maine and Massachusetts. The number of thousands taken by each vessel is estimated by the number of baskets filled, each basket averaging about 100 fish. We have received reports from Capt. Nankins and Capt Cartwright's factories on this island, of one week's fishing. The former employs three steamers, and the latter (the Corwin factory) has one new steamer and two sailing craft. The former factory in one week took 791,000 fish and the 505,000. These fish will yield about 3 gallons of oil to the thousand, worth about 36 cents per gallon. The scraps, after the oil is pressed out, will bring about $12 to the ton; and the manure is in good demand, as Peruvian Guano is held at about $60 per ton. The largest catch so far made by one vessel at one set was made on the 7th by the steamer *Gypsey Girl*, 325,000 in number. Up to the 7th the Falcon Oil Works at Napeaque had received 900,000 fish. These fish are for the most part caught outside of Montauk and off the southside of Long Island, though vast numbers are taken in Gardiner and Peconic Bays. L. McL.

FLY FISHING IN YE OLDEN TIME.—Fly-fishing was evidently known in very early times. Martial asks:—

Who hath not seen the scarus rise,
Decoyed and caught by fraudful flies.

And Ælian gives most interesting evidence as to the antiquity of fly-fishing. He says:—"The Macedonians who live on the banks of the river Astreus are in the habit of catching a particular fish in that river by means of a fly called hippurus. . . . These flies are the prey of certain speckled fish, which no sooner see them settling in the water than they glide gently beneath, and before the hippurus is aware, snap at and carry him suddenly under the stream, as an eagle will seize and bear aloft a goose from a farm-yard, or a wolf take a sheep from the fold." It appears that the fly was, however, very delicate, and, like our May fly, difficult to fish with in *propria persona*. Therefore, says Ælian, "Adepts in the sport have contrived a taking device to circumvent them," and then he goes on to describe the mode of the artificial fly, which consisted chiefly of purple wool and wings of a waxy color.

Clearly, therefore, these ancient anglers were no idiots, and in some sort knew what fly-fishing for trout was, for who can doubt that the "speckled fish" belonged to the *Salmonidæ?* Did they not live in a river? Were they not speckled and voracious? and did they not take the fly?

The inference is, however, that these piscatorial gentry—the Macedonians—were far behind our times in the pursuance of the gentle craft. In Homer's time anglers most decidely were, at any rate, for we read—

Of beetling rocks that overhang the flood,
Where silent anglers cast insidious food,
With fraudful care await the finny prize,
And sudden lift it quivering to the skies.

The last line describes a method of landing fish deliciously funny, and I imagine that not a few have, in their "salad days," deemed the throwing of the fish over one's head the proper method of securing the unfortunate quarry.—*London Fishing Gazette.*

MICHIGAN FISHING NOTES.

PETOSKEY, Mich., May 23, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The trout season in northern Michigan has fairly opened, and the little beauties are biting more freely than ever before. Bear River, which empties into Little Traverse Bay at this place, has been logged and fished so much for the past five years, and so few trout have been taken in the last two seasons, that it has been looked upon as a "played out" stream; but since the opening of this season there have been many good catches, and the numerous anglers now quartered here approach its shaded banks with confidence. I saw this evening a very handsome string, weighing 10¼ lbs., brought in by Mr. Persons, proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, and a gentleman from Cadillac. They were gone but three hours from the hotel, and fished from a boat which they poled up stream. There are quite a number of gentlemen trying their luck at different points along the Grand Rapids and Indiana road. I heard a day or two since from Mr. S. S. Cobb and Mr. Woodbury, of Kalamazoo, who are spending a few days on the Boardman near Kalkaska, and on the South Boardman, which crosses the railroad at a station named for the stream. They were having remarkable success, and report the fish more plenty and biting more readily than on any of their former visits, which they have made every year since the streams were accessible.

A gentleman who got off the train at South Boardman yesterday with rod and creel, told me of his catch on Monday evening and Tuesday morning last. He scored 138, and boarded the train at 8:15 A. M.

Your friend, A. B. Turner, of Grand Rapids, was here last Sunday on his way to Webster, "up the Jordan." Turner, you know, is "very fly" at this business, but when he's through there will be plenty and to spare.

I have cast a line but once this year. In company with a gentleman from Grand Rapids, I tried Bictner's Pond, near Traverse City, two weeks ago to-day. The day was cold and bright, and the fish very shy, but we managed to bring in eighteen of very fair size, enough for a supper for a party of half a dozen.

The bass season is not yet open, but the pickerel, perch and rock bass are being taken on Bear, Crooked and Burt lakes in large numbers. The Indians are busy with their spears, taking suckers from the streams by the "cart load," and I am told that the red men are not particular as to the kind of game they bag. A party of them came in from Bear River a few days ago with three grain sacks filled with nice, large black bass—about 400 lbs. A white man would be arrested and punished for such vandalism as this, but the white man, it appears, has no rights here which the noble red man is bound to respect.

Capt. Dave Smith, of Indian River (foot of Burt Lake), now in command of the steamer *Valley Queen*, just arrived by "inland route" and stage. He says six nice bass were caught at his place last evening. He is putting up a good-sized house near his old one, and will soon be prepared to accommodate all who come, with good, comfortable quarters, show them just where to drop their hooks, and send them home happy.

The track is now being laid from Petoskey to Crooked Lake, and street cars by steam will be running to connect with the boats for Cheboygan and Mackinaw and intermediate fishing-grounds within the next three weeks. J. M. M.

Game Bag and Gun.

JUNE IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

—Mr Ira A. Paine, now at the Coliseum, Detroit, Mich., has joined Tony Pastor's troupe, going to the Pacific Coast. Mr Paine appears in his "original" shooting act and is meeting with much favor.

—Mr. Robt. O. Fulton, proprietor of the International Hotel at Niagara Falls, is one of those sportsmen who believe that societies organized for the protection of game should make that their principal end. In the course of a friendly call at our office the other day, he took occasion to endorse what we have said editorially as to the manifest inconsistency of such associations postponing their conventions because pigeons could not be obtained for the shooting tournaments. Moreover, in view of the increasing skill in the use of the shotgun, and the scarcity of the birds at most all times, he recommends the use of the rifle at the traps; besides, it would be more humane, as there could be fewer crippled birds.

THE DUPONT'S POWDERS.—The Dupont powder is manufactured at Wilmington, Del., The mills were established there in 1801, since which time, increased effectiveness of the powder has been the constant aim of the manufacturers. The various brands are used with much satisfaction by sportsmen for glass ball and field shooting and rifle work. It was the Dupont's powder that sped the bullets into the bull's-eyes from the rifles of the American Team in the international contest. The manufactures send circulars descriptive of the various brands upon application to the firm of E. J. Dupont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

BOGARDUS' GLASS BALL DECISION.—Capt. Bogardus has just received from the Patent Office at Washington the decision in his favor of the long-pending suit, Newman vs. Butterworth, vs. Bogardus. This gives to Capt. Bogardus the sole right to manufacture rough glass balls for targets, and he proposes to immediately prosecute all infringments upon this patent. The Captain has also patented a pyrotechnic device which promises to revolutionize Fourth of July.

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE CAMP.—The proper thing to live upon in the woods is, of course, game and fish; but it is not always that the locusts and wild honey are abundant enough to satisfy the voracious appetite aroused by the fresh air and the fatigue of roughing it. Sportsmen, who have pined under incipient starvation in the camp, profit by their experience and fit out before leaving civilization behind them. Almost every necessary article is put up in compact form nowadays—canned vegetables, desiccated meats, coffee, tea, condensed milk, and other articles of consumption are put into such shape that they may be used with as little trouble in the wilds of Maine as in a metropolitan kitchen. We have just examined the canned meats of the Boston Beef Packing Co., of 187 Congress street, Boston, and No. 15 Front street, New York, and we find them adapted to supply the wants of campers-out. These meats are not corned, but are fresh, cooked, free from bone and gristle, and concentrated by the removal of more water than is removed by ordinary cooking.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Nashua, May* 30.—Our crack shots had a half day's sport Decoration Day shooting glass balls, distance eighteen yards, number of balls eighteen. H. B. Payne took the persimmons by breaking fifteen, Lovejoy and Blodget getting fourteen each, Burnham thirteen, Whitmarsh nine. WEBB.

NEW YORK—*Good Ground, L. I., May* 30.—One of the guests at Lane's shot a Wilson's plover here. Lane says it is a great rarity. It was in very poor condition and had evidently come a great distance.

NOTELETS FROM THE CHESAPEAKE REGION—*Washington, D. C., May* 17.—The spring has been somewhat late, but we are now getting summer as rapidly as the most ardent desire. While there is something doing, of course, in the way of bay birds, fowling pieces for the most part are now shelved for the season. While passing through Baltimore last week I called to procure some out-of-the-way technical information of Mr. Sneider, of Clark & Sneider, and was gratified at a pleasant and cordial reception. Their gun was inspected in the various stages of "rawness," and it is gratifying to note that their faithful construction of it has produced the happiest results among those who love an arm of the very first grade. Fishing is now on the carpet, and McComas, Melchior and others in that town, as well as our various stores here, are selling quantities of tackle. Much "gudgeon" fishing is done by ladies and amateurs. R. E. DUCAIGNE.

KENTUCKY—*Mill Springs, May* 24.—The protracted cold and snow of last winter but hardened Robert White and he whistles on meadow and grain-field fences in greater numbers than ever before. A prosperous nesting season and escape from the dangers attending quail infancy will insure the largest crop of which sporting statistics make record. Squirrels, partridges, and turkeys are scared, but hares are thick as fleas on a fox-hound. Their abundance is attributable to the almost complete extermination of foxes by hunters and trappers. KENTUCKIAN.

A FIVE DAYS CAMP—*Mt. Airy, N. C., May* 26.—A party out for sport, about twenty miles from here the other day, returned with one turkey, ninety six trout, forty seven squirrels, a few partridges, rabbits, etc., to say nothing of rattle snakes, which are very plentiful in these mountains. Trout fishing here is very laborous. The streams are very swift with fall and cataracts from twenty to three hundred feet. Trout are plenty and of good size, squirrels and partridges are by the thousand, with some turkeys, deer and a few wild hogs and sheep. Two of our party during the trip killed two squirrels at one shot, not seeing but one at the time of shooting. T. M. B.

THE AUXILIARY RIFLE.—*Whistler, Ala., May* 26.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* We the undersigned who have used the Shelton's auxiliary rifle barrel in combination with our breech loading shot-gun take pleasure in announcing to the sportsmen and public generally that we fully agree and happily testify as to the merits of the arm. Knowing from personal use its superiority we heartily recommend the Shelton Auxiliary Rifle Barrel to all lovers of the shot-gun. It certainly is all that the manufacturers claim for it.

JOLLY & PETERSON.

LOADING SHOTGUNS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The amount of shot for a 10 and 12-gauge gun seems generally settled on as $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz and $1\frac{1}{8}$ oz Taking the middle sizes as a basis, I increase the amount for the larger and decrease the amount in the smaller sizes. In a 10 gauge Fox gun, $9\frac{1}{2}$lbs. weight, I load as follows, two wads over powder: Shot No. 1 and 2, $1\frac{5}{8}$ oz; No. 3 and 4, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz; No. 5 and 6, $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; No. 7 and 8, $1\frac{1}{8}$oz.; No. 9 and 10, 1 oz. (using $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. less in a 12-gauge gun), putting behind it powder enough to cause a smart recoil. Of course, the amount that can be used will be found only by actual trial, but it will likely range in the 10-gauge from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ drams. My reasons for this method must be plain to those who have done much shooting—to get penetration in small and pattern in large sized shot—and I have not been able to attain it in any other way. Let one who always loads 4 drams powder and $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. shot in a 10-gauge gun try this plan and compare it with previous targets, and on game he will find a great improvement in the killing effect of his arm. P.

Galveston, Tex., May 23, 1879.

THREE WEEKS WITH THE BEARS.

MR. EDITOR: I had put in my time from May till August, 1878, fishing in York County, New Brunswick. Base of operations, Canterbury Station, on the line of N. B. & C. R. R., finding a pleasant home with the family of C. H. Fowler, the courteous station agent. As this sketch is intended primarily for *Ursus americanus*, I will only say *en passant* that I had my fill of sport with trout and salmon in waters near by, having, a large share of the time, the companionship of those accomplished sportsmen, J. Stewart, Esq., St. Stephen; Supt. N. B. & C. R. R.; Dr. F. F. Innis, of Houlton, Me.; N. S. Dicky and W. W. Curtis, of Boston, with John Nicholson, of Canturbury, for guide, and was desirous of rounding out the season on the bear grounds. The country between Canterbury and McAdam Junction—twenty-two miles—is a dreary, monotonous wilderness, a continued succession of rocks, swamps and bogs, wholly uninhabited by people, except the few "section hands," and in the early summer the gangs of hands at the two saw-mills at Deer Lake and Shogomal.

Most of the region is good bear ground, particularly so near Sugar Brook section. Here, for miles along the track, blueberries grow in profusion, which in the season attract the bears. Sugar Brook is a water station, and here in a snug little cottage, embowered in a flower and vegetable garden—an oases—dwells section-boss Wm. Glen and family, with whom I tarried a few weeks; and verily my lines were cast in a pleasant place. After three months camping and roughing it in the woods, though fully enjoyed, it was nevertheless pleasant for a change to find one's self beneath a shingled roof, partaking of open-hearted English hospitality. With the sons, George and Bob—two rugged, honest lads—for guides, a share of the first week was spent in seeking fresh trails and camping-places of the bears, who were now working toward the blueberry grounds. Plenty of their sign and works were found, and during the succeeding week I had set a few steel traps and dead-falls, and soon the fun began. Up the line to Shogomal, eight miles, is an old logging trail, Following it three miles north, it strikes across a bear path, and in the vicinity of a yarding or camping-place, and where last season I caught several bears. Here I planted, directly in the path, two steel traps, putting up a card in a cleft stick, on which was written this legend: "Beware of trap!" This in case a lumber hunter, or others, should chance that way. To visit these traps, George and Bob would sometimes run me up to Shogomal after the up "regular;" at others, took the "regular," when the boys would come up to fetch me after their day's work. The fun soon began; it was the second visit, the boys being with me. On striking the bear-path, it was plain to see one had gone along dragging the sapling log. Now the boys were excited. All were feeling good, and smiled. Then we took up the trail. Hither and yon, up hill and down it led us; now and again was a space within the radius of the chain, where the clog had fouled, denuded of vegetation, the ground dug up, brush and sapling reduced to slivers. Again, bruin had essayed to free himself by climbing trees, as the appearance of the same indicated, the bark being lacerated and torn off high up.

In all the tortuous windings the quarry had traveled half a mile, yet was less than a hundred yards from the starting-place when found—foul in the bushy top of a fallen spruce tree. It required three shots to dispatch her; the first plumb in centre of breast, passing out behind the ribs, tumbling her over, with the blood spurting freely. On gaining the body of the tree, I placed the next behind the ear. Down she went again, but not for long; and when on her perch again I placed another a little nearer the brain, she gave in shortly.

It was near sunset, so we hastened to pelt her. She proved to be then giving suck to cubs, and as there was still another trap in the path near this one, I told the boys it was likely there was a cub in it. Such proved to be the case. I disdained to shoot him, but grasped him by the ears and scalp, with a foot resting heavily on his forepaw, cut his jugular; but I soon repented of the method, for the little fellow sent forth the most heart-rending moans and cries, which were almost human. When the last trap was reset it was nearly dark. George shouldered the cub, Bob the old one's pelt, while I fetched up the rear with ax, gun, etc., and when toward midnight we reached home, a substantial supper awaited us. The two succeeding days were spent near home, visiting other and nearer traps; taking a few trout from the Cranberry, which is close by, and feasting on cub and the delicious blueberries. The next trip but one to Shogomal yielded another large, fat bear. He got foul directly after getting in, and when free again, at once, it appeared, dug down in the wet, clayey earth, placed his foot within the trap therein and heaped up around it a large mound completely enclosing himself. This is a habit of bears, as I have long observed; doubtless done with a view of relieving pain. He died hard. The first shot, directly between and a little above the eyes, went through and downward out at the neck, severing the jugular; another behind the ear failed, then I broke in his skull with my ax. This laid him out for a time, but before I got my knives sharpened he rose up and went for me the length of his tether, grasping in his jaws the but of my rifle in his rage. With the ax I finally finished him, and right here I would remark, that the popular belief that the wild bear is a natural boxer, that he will skillfully parry either round-blows, upper-cuts, choppies or blows straight from the shoulder, has no foundation in fact. In the next two weeks I had three more bears in other traps, all dead when found; one in a steel trap, the others in deadfalls. I got still another, a cub, and that brings me to the wind up. My friend, Stewart, had made several "breaks" from his multitudinous cares and labors to visit me, hoping to be in at the death if possible; but was till now unsuccessful; either just after or previous to coming I tumbled to the game. I was to leave on Monday, the 26th, as he knew, and he came up on the regular, on the 24th. I was out taking up traps till night, leaving out one near by where a cub, as I knew, was prowling, but had not spoken of. The next day opened up rainy, but I had promised on this, the last day, to show the boys how to set steel traps for foxes, so all hands got on the hand car and went up the line. It was noon when we returned, and one of Mrs. Glen's nice dinners was waiting us; after which, the rain still pouring, and old rheumatic pains warning me to tempt fate no more, I allowed the boys, accompanied by Stewart, to go down the line without me, the former to take up the trap, S. to bag a few ducks on the Cranberry. In due time the martial figure of the Supt. appeared; giving the salute, he reported that one of the enemy was found within the lines trying to escape with stolen property,

and recommended he be tried, and if guilty sentenced and executed forthwith; to which I assented with this change, that he be executed and *tried* afterward. Thinking to prevent a repetition of the previous scene, I gave the cub a smart blow on the snout—the most vulnerable spot—but as the steel entered his flesh he cried and moaned like unto the other; henceforth, cubs at my hands will be treated like bears of larger growth. Part of the cub graced the table for the last breakfast, part went down the line with the Supt., and a hindquarter furnished a *piece de resistance* for a spread to my friends when I returned to the "Hub." CORP. LOT WARFIELD.

Weston, Vt., Jan. 12, 1879.

—The Duke of Medina-Celi, the premier noble and grandee of Spain, while shooting over his estates near Avila the other day, stumbled over his gun, received the contents of both barrels in his body and was mortally wounded. The Dukes of Medina-Celi represent the ancient race of La Cerda and the royal line of Sancho the Brave. They were always asked to waive their title to the crown before every new coronation. One of them perished in the great Armada.

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

PIGEON MATCHES.

MAINE—*Bath, May 29.*—Sagadahac County Association for the Protection of Game and Fish; first prize shoot for the society's badge:

Chas Goud, Topsham	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—11
J A Fisher, Topsham	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—3
G H Goud, Topsham	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0—6
A C Williams, Bowdoinham	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
H B Fisher, Topsham	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1—6
C L York, Brunswick	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—8
C H Greenleaf, Bath	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0—7
S W Carr, Bowdoinham	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
J S Bonney, Topsham	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—5
J C Wakefield, Bath	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
S Knight, Jr, Topsham	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1—6
W G Williams, Bowdoinham	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—4
J H Millay, Bowdoinham	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0—4
A Q Goud, Topsham	1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—9
L B Newell, Bowdoinham	1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—6
Geo Minott, Bowdoinham	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—10
W W Brown, Bowdoinham	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—7
J E Fish, Bath	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—6
H P Mason, Bath	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—5
A Leighton, Bath	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Ashland, May 24.*—Ashland Gun Club; regular contest for ten ball match; Bogardus trap and rules:

L A Ham	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
E P Warner	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
J G Morrison	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—9
A S Clark	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—7

Following is score of a former match, same conditions:

S C Shepard	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—8
J G Morrison	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
L A Ham	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
E P Warner	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—5

M.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Somerville, May 30.*—Mystic Glass Ball Club: Card's revolving trap, 21 yards, Bogardus rules:

Ellsworth	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
Johnson	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—13
Mullay	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—13
Morse	0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0—8
Woodbridge	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1—11
Mills	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0—5

Sweepstakes match; 10 balls each:

Ellsworth	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
Johnson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9

Ties.

Ellsworth	1 1 1 1 1—5	Johnson	1 1 1 1 0—4

Sweepstakes:

Mullay	1 1 1 1 0—4	Morse	1 0 0 0 0—1
Ellsworth	1 1 1 1 1—5	Woodbridge	1 1 1 0 0—3
Johnson	1 1 0 1 1—4	Mills	0 1 0 1 0—2

Mullay and Johnson divided. L. E. J.

Marlboro, May 30.—Teams of ten men each from Worcester and Marlboro clubs; 30 balls each, rotary trap, 18 yards:

Worcester Club.

G J Rugg	29	A Houghton	27
W S Perry	29	E T Smith	27
N S Johnson	29	A P Pond	26
L R Hudson	28	W H Cole	25
C B Holden	28	Stedman Clark	24—272

Marlboro Club.

J G Howe	30	H S Fay	27
N S Chamberlain	29	A D Johnson	27
H W Eager	28	F B Gleason	25
James T Morse	28	T J Baudry	23
O B Brush	28	F A Marshall	23—268

North Brookfield, May 31.—Match at 30 balls each; sides chosen from Spencer and North Brookfield clubs, irrespective of towns:

L E Bliss	24	E O S ow	23
H H Brewer	29	A Hobbs	19
A D Putnam	27	Dr Tyler	2
James Holmes	19	M A Bosworth	19
E B Cass	27	C M Clay	18—229
J D Stoddard	22		
E M Bliss	19	H Foster	18
A O Boyd	21	G Campbell	16
G A Edmands	25	L M French	10
D C Luther	23	T P Abbott	15
J A Hall	20	W E Barton	11—194
J Dean	16		

NEW YORK—*Cazenovia, May 30.*—Third fortnightly shoot of Cazenovia Gun Club, at Frogmoor, for $25 gold badge:

Webber	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1—9
Cruttenden	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—11
Dwyer	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—5
Dean	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1—9
Morse	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—13
Bass	1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—8
Atwell	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—13
Stanton	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—9
Mather	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 9 1 0 1—10
Card	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—9
Wells	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—10
Egglestone	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—12
Curtiss	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—3
Smith	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0—8

Ties on thirteen—21 yards.

Morse	1 0 1 1 0—3	Atwell	0 1 1 1 1—4

HAMMERLESS.

NEW YORK GUN CLUB—*Bergen Point, N. J., May 30.*—Pigeon shooting; Hurlingham rules; 5 traps 5 yards apart; classified order; ties decided on sweep following:

Zellner, 30 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	Arthur, 28 yds	1 1 1 1 1 0 1—6
Warren, 26 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	Bates, 26 yards	1 1 1 1 1 0 0—5
Salmon, 28 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	Stone, 26 yds	1 1 1 0 1 0 1—5
Dexter, 30 yds	1 1 1 0 1 1 1—6	Dunlevy, 28 yds	1 0 1 1 1 0 1—5
Manning, 30 yds	0 1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Stilling, 23 yds	1 1 0 1 * 1 0—4

On shooting off the ties Zellner took first, Dexter second, and Stone third money.

Second match.

Zellner, 30 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	Warren, 26 yds	1 1 0 1 1 1 1—6
Stone, 26 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 0—6	Stilling, 23 yds	0 1 1 1 1 1 1—6
Wing, 30 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 0—6	Dunlevy, 28 yds	1 1 1 1 0 1 1—6
Dexter, 30 yds	1 1 1 0 1 1 1—6	Salmon, 28 yds	0 1 1 1 1 1 1—6
Manning, 30 yds	1 1 1 1 1 0 1—6	Arthur, 28 yds	1 0 1 1 1 1 0—5
Bates, 26 yds	1 0 1 1 1 1 1—6		

Dr. Zellner took first money, Dunlevy second, and Arthur third.

Third match.

Zellner, 31 yds	1 1 1 1 1—5	Manning, 30 yds	0 1 1 1 1—4
Dunlevy, 28 yds	1 1 1 1 1—5	James, 26 yds	0 0 1 1 1—3
Warren, 26 yds	1 1 1 0 1—4	Wing, 30 yds	0 0 1 0 1—2
Stone, 26 yds	1 1 0 1 1—4	Salmon, 28 yds	0 0 0 1 1—2
Bates 26 yds	1 1 1 0 1—4	Stilling, 23 yds	0 0 0 0 1—1
Dexter, 30 yds	1 0 1 1 1—4		

Messrs. Zellner and Dunlevy divided first money. Those killing four birds divided second money, and Mr. James took third money.

KINGS COUNTY GUN CLUB.—*Dexter Park, L. I., May 30.*—Match at birds for gold badge; 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary; 1¼ ozs. shot, H and T traps; one barrel of the gun allowed; Long Island rules:

J H Dick	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
J M Moller	1 1 * 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
C Moller	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
C Meyers	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—8
J Moller	1 1 1 1 1 * 1 0 1 1—8
J N Meyers	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—7
H Miller	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—7
P Moller	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—6
O G Moller	0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—4
C Tonjes	0 1 1 0 1 1 * * 0 0—4

Sweepstakes; miss and go out; 30 yards rise:

J Herrman	1 1 1 1—4	J M Moller	1 1 0 —2
J Moller	1 1 1 1—4	Madison	1 1 0 —2
C Meyers	1 1 1 0—3	H Miller	1 1 0 —2
J Schultz	1 1 1 *—3	Redding	1 0 —1
Altenbrant	1 1 1 0—3	N Schultz	0 —0

Ties on four divided.

NEW JERSEY—*Bergen Point, May 30.*—The first of a series of matches, to be shot during the summer by the Bergen Point Gun Club, for a gold badge; the property of the member who wins it the greatest number of times during the season. Fifteen glass balls, 15 yards rise, Bogardus traps and rules:

Day	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Southard	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Wilmerding	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—9
S L Davis	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
C H Davis	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1—10
Moore	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—12

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS GUN CLUB, *May 31.*—Regular weekly shoot for 10-ball badge; three Bogardus traps; Heritage 21 yards, others 18 yards:

A Heritage	8	G B Eaton	5
T H Hill	8	J B Burdett	8
J Cole	6	P W Levering	9
J Van Gelder	7		

Twenty-ball badge, three Bogardus traps; Heritage 21 yards, others 18 yards:

A Heritage	15	G B Eaton	16
T H Hill	15	J B Burdett	17
J Cole	15	P W Levering	16
J Van Gelder	15		

P. W. L.

MIDDLESEX GUN CLUB—*Boynton Beach, N. J., May 31.*—Pigeons; sweepstakes; English rules; 5 ground traps:

Chas Selven, Brooklyn, 30 yards	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
P C Jacques, New York, 29 yards	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
G Slosson, 29 yards	1 1 0 1 1 1 1—6
Aug Beck, 23 yards	1 1 1 1 0 1 1—6
D Thompson, 29 yards	1 1 1 1 1 1 0—6
Charles Woods, 26 yards	1 0 1 1 7 0 1—5
Ed Payne, 29 yards	0 1 1 0 1 1 1—5
Dr Mott, 23 yards	1 1 1 0 1 0 1—5
C Laird, 21 yards	1 0 1 1 0 1 0—4
G Williams, 21 yards	1 1 1 1 1 0 1—4
H O Traump, 23 yards	1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
C James, 23 yards	1 0 0 0 0 0 w

Selven won first in shoot off, Slosson second.

Match for club championship badge; handsome gold trophy, shot for four times per year; 18 yards, 6 traps, Bogardus rules:

Dwight Thompson	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1—15
C Selven	11 11 11 11 01 11 11 0—13
A Beck	11 11 10 11 11 01 11 1—13
P C Jacques	11 10 11 01 10 11 11 0—11
R A Nelson	01 11 11 10 10 11 01 1—11
Dr Mott	10 01 11 11 01 10 11 1—10
G Slosson	11 01 10 11 01 10 01 0—9
C Woods	10 00 10 11 01 10 11 1—9
C Laird	11 00 10 01 10 00 10 0—6
Mr Clark	01 00 00 11 01 10 00 w
Mr Williams	11 00 00 00 11 00 00 w

THE MONMOUTH CHAMPIONSHIP.—The shooting tournament of the Monmouth County (N. J.) clubs at Freehold, for the purpose of raising funds for a soldier's monument, was very successful. Teams of five from each township, each man to shoot at twenty glass balls; team making highest score gaining championship of the county, and honor of presenting the gate money to the Battle Monument Fund; member of each team making the highest score to contest for the ownership of a magnificent gold badge. The Long Branch team won, making a score of 95 out of the 100; Upper Freehold, 88; Shrewsbury, 87; Raritan, 86; Freehold, 85; Marlborough, 74; Atlantic, 73; Howell, 73; Middletown, 70; Neptune, 65. The marksmen's badge was won by H. Marks from Howell, the former breaking 15 straight balls. A free-for-all match, in which there were sixty entries, was next shot, the prize being a handsome silver cup, which was won by Mr. F. Van Dyke, of Long Branch.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Mechanicsburg, May 29.*—Glass ball match at Stone House, seven miles west of Carlisle, Pa., on May 23th; first match, 25 yards rise, Bogardus trap and rules:

Rupp	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—7
Keller	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0—6
McKeeghan	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0—6
"Miller"	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—3

Second match, 21 yards:

Rupp	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—19
McKeeghan	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0—16
Shearer	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—14
Sterrett	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—13
Wolf	1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0—13
Keller	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—10
Umholtz	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—5

Third match, 21 yards rise:

Rupp, Mechanicsburg, Pa	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
Baker, Lancaster, Pa	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—9

SCHELL.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Catawissa, May 30.*—Score of the first glass ball shooting by the Fish and Game Club of Catawissa; Card's rotary trap, 16 yards:

H B Aldrich	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0—6
A A King	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—7
L P Kreigh	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
T P Cherrington	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8
Wm Orange	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—5
A H Sharpless	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
T E Harder	0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—4

G. W. R.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May 31.*—Members of Anacostia Gun Club; Card's rotating trap:

Wagner	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—9
Case	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—9
Rothwell	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—4
A McNelly	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Williams	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—7
R McNelly	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—3
Mathew	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Stumple	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—6

Second match:

Wagner....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—64

Case......1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—62

J. A. T.

—The Thimble Islands have long been noted as popular summer resorts. Pot Rock Island has many attractions; those who go there one summer go again. See the advertisement of the Thimble Island House in another column.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

F. D., Bedford, Pa.—When does the woodcock season open in Maryland? Ans. June 15.

F. W. H., Elmira, N. Y.—I have a setter pup who is troubled with her eyes. A white matter collects in them, and they appear to be inflamed. Ans. Sponge the eyes with cold spring water.

H. M. R., Delhi, Ind.—Is there such a thing as a lemon and white cocker spaniel, and where could I get one? Ans. Lemon and white cockers are very rare, and we know of none in this country.

SNELL, Provincetown, Mass.—F. Latassa, 35 Broadway, New York, supplies the trade with first-class silkworm gut. He had some very fine specimens on exhibition at the Westminster Bench Show.

Z. D. W., Marietta, O.—What calibre of Shelton's auxiliary rifle barrel would you advise for 30in. No. 12 breech loader, for general use on squirrels, or, may be, larger game, perhaps target practice; one that is equal to an ordinary rifle carried by hunters? Ans. .44.

G. S. L., Canal, Falton, O.—Enclosed find mole with curious nose and longer tail than have ever seen on mole before. Killed by wheel of corn planter in rich, black bottom land, cultivated corn last year. Is it *Scalops canadensis?* Ans. A star-nosed mole, *Condylura cristata.*

C. R. R., Union, S. C.—Can you give me a plan for a trap that will catch snakes? Also, what to put into the trap to make them enter? What will spiders eat, or how can I entrap them? Ans. We know of no method of trapping either snakes or spiders. To collect them successfully one must give considerable time to the work. Use a forked stick for the snakes, and your fingers for the spiders.

W. L. B., Saugatuck, Conn.—I have a setter bitch, 10 years old, that has a tumor about the size of a small cocoanut under her body, just back of the forelegs. It covers over a space on her body nearly 4x3 in. What will be my best method to remove it? Can easily cut it off, but am afraid it will not heal over. Do you think it would endanger the life of the dog to remove it? Ans. Considering the age of the bitch we should hesitate to remove it, and at all events, would do nothing without consulting a surgeon.

F. W. H. H., San Francisco.—1. Why are Ulm dogs also called Siberian bloodhounds? 2. Will they run game, giving tongue while doing so, like the foxhound? 3. Does the Scotch deerhound give tongue while running game? I mean the old Scotch hound, greyhound shape, shaggy coat. 4. At what price can one-year-old bitches of the Ulm variety be obtained for in New York? Ans. 1. Neither name is correct; the breed is the Great Dane. 2. We believe they run mute. 3. Also run mute. 4. Do not know of any for sale; possibly $50.

SALMON ROE, Jacksonport, Ark.—The fish whose portrait you send us is the Hickory or Gizzard shad, the *Chatœssus ellipticus* of Kirtland. It is closely allied to the *C. signifer*, or thread herring, so called from the prolonged articulate filament of the dorsal fin. You will find a portrait of it in DeKay, Plate 41, Fig. 132. A French surgeon, M. Bert, has just succeeded in producing complete and protracted unconsciousness by a mixture of nearly equal parts of nitrous oxide and oxygen, administered in a compressed state. No ill effects are described as attending the use of the mixed gases, and they are said to be far easier for the patient than either ether or chloroform.

F. G., Flatboro, Pa.—What is a fyke or hoop net? Does the law protect other than such fish as mentioned in the sections referred to? We have nothing but catfish, chub, suckers and eels in our creek, but what little there is left we would like to keep, if possible. Have you or do you know of any one who has cloth covers for FOREST AND STREAM with gold letters for name? Ans. A fyke or hoop net is a series of continuous net funnels within a net-work parallelogram, kept in place by hoops at proper intervals. They are made of any required length The law does not protect catfish, suckers and eels. We do not keep the cloth covers, but can get papers bound for you at $1.50 per volume of 26 numbers

C. S., Rock Island.—In the "Gazetteer's" glossary mention is made of snakeroot as a supposed antidote for rattlesnake bite. Is there anything certain about it? Is it as good as whisky? I got the idea when a boy, from reading Mayne Reid's novels, that snakeroot was a sure cure for snake bite, but I have since grown to believe its virtues more imaginary than otherwise. Ans. The testimony on this point, as in hydrophobia cures, and so-called specifics of various kinds, is very conflicting; yet there is no doubt that rattle-snake weed has cured many bitten men and animals. The Indians use it, and the instinct of animals directs them to it when in need. It has been said that this antidote grows wherever the rattlesnakes are found, but this we cannot vouch for.

X., Montreal.—I saw to-day a colony of small rodents, mice, apparently, of some description. They were about 1½ inch in length, with tails as long as their heads and bodies, and they had large ears and dark bright eyes. In color they were mouse-gray throughout. They were not very lively and allowed me to put my stick very close to them without showing any symptoms of fear. They were feeding, so far as I could see, upon some leaves, or blades of grass. There were six of them visible and, when alarmed, they disappeared beneath some large flag-stones which were lying near the footway. Ans. We regret to say that our correspondent's description is so meagre that we cannot identify the mice. The *Muridæ* are a difficult group even to the studen who has specimens in hand, and in the present case we could give nothing but a wild guess which would very likely be wide of the mark.

M. W. C., Danville Jc. Station.—Can the elder duck be kept in a fresh-water pond, if obtained by getting the wild eggs, and hatching them under a hen, and what food should be given them at first? Can a seal from the salt water of the coast of Maine, if taken young, be kept alive in a small fresh-water pond? What food should be given to young ruffed grouse as soon as hatched by placing the eggs under a hen? Ans. The eider duck, we should think, could be successfully domesticated—indeed, we think that it has been. It would require animal food, such as insects, crustaceans, etc., and would perhaps eat frog spawn, young frogs, or even meat. Seals do well in a fresh-water pond, but should be protected from the sun in summer. Young ruffed grouse should be fed on worms, insects, ants' eggs, etc., with cracked corn and buckwheat as they grow older.

J. A., Valley City, Ill.—In the August, 1877, No. of *Harper's Monthly*, Maurice Thompson had an article on pan fishing, in which he described a bait for black bass as follows: "Launch your silver spoon, tufted with red-blue feathers, so that your little cork bob will keep it whirling right before him. If he does not take it, change the tuft to gray-red." Now, can you tell me whose make it is and the size required? In fishing for black bass with crawfish, how do you hook him? Also, do the pinchers or claws want to come off or stay on? Ans. The bait referred to is the common trolling spoon made by Chapman, Mann, McHarg, Jones, Buell, and a dozen other makers. The spoon is a killing bait for lake trout, pickerel, black bass, and indeed for most any kind of surface fish. Any kind of feathers may be attached to the bob, or one kind substituted for another. See our advertising columns. Put your crayfish on in the fashion that will least expose you to proceedings by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

FOREST AND STREAM ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous communications will be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of the mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Friday, June 6.—Trotting: Philadelphia; Meadville, Pa.; Batavia, N Y; Battle Creek, Mich.

Saturday, June 7.—Manhattan Athletic Club Games. Trotting at Milwaukee, Wis.

Tuesday, June 10.—Illinois State Sportsmen's Convention, at Peoria. Pittsburgh, Pa., Shooting Tournament. Michigan Regatta, at Diamond Lake, Cassopolis. Trotting: Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lyons, N Y.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Jackson, Mich.; Prospect Park.

Wednesday, June 11.—Tournament as above. Trotting as above.

Thursday, June 12.—Tournament as above. Trotting as above.

PERSONAL.—Dr. Chas. Fitz Mathew, late of H. M. 74th Regt., is on the Margare River, Cape Breton, for salmon.

John Mullaly, Esq., of the Board of Health, and J. H. Welch, of Hartford, Ct., are both booked for Restigouche early in July.

W. J. Florence, E. A. Sothern, and party are about to sail for the lower St. Lawrence in their yacht, in quest of salmon.

AN AUTHORITY ON BEARS.—We have published some scores of bear stories, yarns of imaginative adventurers, scientific discussions of students who carry their books into the woods, sketches of tyros, and rare narratives by genuine woodland sages. The article in another column is from the pen of a writer whose pseudonym is familiar to our readers. What "Corporal Lot Warfield" writes about hunting and trapping is always worth reading. He is a trapper of very long and varied experience, and knows what he is talking about. He trapped "greasers" and "yellow-bellies" down in Mexico thirty-three years ago—the time of the war—and lost a leg thereabouts.

WITH ONE ARM.—We spoke the other day of two or three men, who, having been deprived of one of their arms, had nevertheless acquired extraordinary skill as sportsmen. A correspondent in Ronceverte, W. Va., who writes a great deal better than many of our correspondents do with the full use of their right hand, tells us of himself that he has been shooting and fishing with only a crippled left hand ever since 1864, and yet he can manipulate a Winchester with any of them on game, and with the fly can take as many trout as he can carry, and more too.

CROWDED.—We must beg the indulgence of numerous correspondents for deferring their communications.

A YACHT RACING ASSOCIATION.

THE necessity of some central association with delegated powers from all the yacht clubs of standing in America has long been, to our mind, one of paramount consideration, if we would keep pace in yachting with the other sports of the country and with the rapid strides made of late in the thorough organization of racing under sail upon a national basis abroad. To some the proposition to unify and codify the numerous conflicting interests of the various yacht clubs along the coast, and of substituting for the present harassing varieties one common code of laws to be observed by all clubs claiming rank from a national standpoint, may seem almost too advanced for the stage of development as yet attained by yacht racing in America. We think differently, however, and believe that the sooner efforts looking toward the formation of a National Yacht Racing Association are made, the better will it be for the furtherance of the highest aims and interests of the sport, and the quicker will it be rescued from the present stagnation which certainly results from the fact that yachting has grown beyond its period of infancy, and, having thrown off its swaddling clothes, refuses to be coaxed into brilliant activity by the pap of the "mutual admiration" and "picnic" or "jolly times" kind, which has hitherto sufficed to nourish its younger and feebler days and draw heterogeneous entries enough to the line to make it barely possible to get rid of all the prizes, cups, pennants, and things offered. So racing has gone from bad to worse, until last year it culminated in the failure of the sand-bag affair—for we cannot consider sailing with shifting ballast as legitimate yacht racing—for which the sympathetic public of New York and neighborhood subscribed a grand total of something less than $100! How different would not have been the result had the sailing been under the auspices of a regularly organized association, representing the interests of the entire country? Prizes worth sailing for would have taken the place of the paltry sums which were handed, after long delay, to the disappointed winners; sand-bags would have been ruled out, and crews limited within the bounds of reason. Spars and canvas might then have been in proportion to the boats raced, expenses reduced, and the event would have attracted the community as a whole, its issues would have gone on record and remained for all time as evidence of the winners' seamanship and speed. As the race was sailed, however, the sequence made little or no difference to any one, and in a fortnight the whole affair was forgotten, and consigned to the oblivion of the past as not worth further consideration.

A move in the right direction is now on foot, and it is needless to say that, for want of anything better at present, it has our fullest indorsement. We quote from a coummunication sent us:

The New Jersey Yacht Club has issued a call to other clubs for the appointment of a committee of three to meet with a committee appointed by themselves—consisting of Com. Rogers, Vice-Com. Dillworth, and Ex-Com. Ketcham—to consider the formation of a navy, and instituting a Grand Union Bay Regatta annually. To this invitation the Columbia Yacht Club have promptly responded, and it is to be hoped that other clubs will see the great advantage a central organization, composed of delegates from each yacht club, would be, and appoint committees to meet and thoroughly discuss the project. An association of yacht clubs would be of great benefit to the club's composing it. More life and thoroughness would be infused into yacht clubs, especially those whose fleets are composed principally of open yachts, and who have not the two or three weeks' cruise each fall to keep up the necessary interest. Once each year, or more if possible, a grand combination regatta could be given in New York Bay, and reports of receipts and expenditures turned into each club. Semi-annually or quarterly a pamphlet could be issued by the central association to each member of the clubs composing it, containing matter of interest to yachtsmen, and giving a list of yachts, rigs, measurement, owners, and records; and in many other ways could it be made exceedingly useful.

We need some central authority through which yachtsmen, as a class, can be reached—an authority whose decisions and operations will be looked upon as the standard in all appertaining to the sport. It is only by concerted action that the crying evils and shortcomings of the racing fleet of to-day can be counteracted, overcome, and the material finally led into channels more worthy of public approval, and more to the dignity and fame of sailing in America. The present family plan, the reckless distribution of cups, prizes and pennants to everything from first to last; the innumerable championships and counter-championships, class and club championships; the manifold methods of classifications, different for every port along the coast, different for every club in the same port; the odds and ends in the way of measurements; the looseness of keeping records, and the general inefficiency, limited influence of and rapid decline in the number of entries;—surely all this is quite enough to convince any one that it is high time this aimless play were brought to an end and a national system of some kind adopted for the purpose of unifying, simplifying and promoting the interests of yacht racing! What signifies it at present that some yacht, unknown to the world, rejoices in the champion pennant, won from some kind of a class, no one remembers when, how, or where? Can there be any satisfaction in winning prizes and things that have no meaning, that are not recoguized by any one outside of the half dozen interested local celebrities of Bungtown, who back the *Sallie Ann* as the "fastest thing afloat?"

Let us have a Yacht Racing Association, representing all the clubs of the country. Adopt one rule of classification, time allowance and one set of sailing regulations. Place all clubs on one basis in these respects. Offer annual, semi-annual or quarterly Association matches, open to all yachts of the country enrolled in recognized yacht clubs. Let these matches take place in stated ports, give stated prizes worth sailing for, and then—not until then—will yacht racing receive recognition as a national pastime. Continued in the present inefficient, ragged sort of a way, racing will always remain as thoroughly characterless, insipid, unsatisfactory, barren and local in results and dwindling in entries as now. Has not the time arrived when the close corporation system, the weakly and desultory efforts of individuals, the fruitless rings of bantling cliques, the mere social aims of yacht racing should give way to something more thorough, more manly, sportsmanlike, and more dignified?

Nothing short of the formation of a National Yacht Racing Association will rouse the sport from its worn-out rut, and save racing from falling to the low stage of mere sand-bag professionalism, in which the overrigged and overmanned open boat usurps the place of the legitimate yacht until racing boats and sand-bag sailors become a byword and a reproach to the best and true interests of the sport. The influence of sand-bag racing is pernicious, and a national code of sailing rules alone can cope with this and similar evils.

NEW YORK PRESS CLUB.—The house-warming of the New York Press Club at their new rooms, Nos. 119 and 121 Nassau street, last evening, was a most pleasant occasion. The present quarters of the club are commodious and comfortable. Long may its latch-string hang out.

GAME PROTECTION.

THOSE MIGRATORY QUAIL.—Advices from Messina, under date of May 8th, report the shipment that day of 3,049 migratory quail for the gentlemen in this country who have subscribed for them. Inclement weather made the flight of the birds unusually late this season, and after their arrival some days elapsed before a steamer was ready to receive them, but upon the eighth of May they were finally delivered in fine order into the hands of the steamership *Zeal*, for New York. It was hoped that steamers for Boston and Baltimore would take the birds destined for those two cities, but as none were at hand they were all shipped for New York, at which port they should arrive between the first and fifteenth of June. From that place they will be sent by express to their several owners.

The flight of birds at Messina has been unusually small this year, and the orders for foreign shipment unusually large. An increasing demand prevails for the shipment of live birds to England, the orders from that country alone this year being far upward of 100,000, a fact which shows the value that is put upon them by the English sportsmen. This increasing demand is affecting the market value of the birds, and the importers of this year are to be congratulated upon their purchase, as it is questionable whether shipments can be obtained at so low a rate hereafter.

A few remarks in reference to the treatment of the birds after their arrival may be not out of place. Experience has shown that the birds nest in tufts of grass in open fields and near running water. It would be well to release them, so far as practicable, in localities which shall tempt them to nest in the vicinity of the spot where they are released. In releasing them care should be taken that they are not frightened, in which case they may scatter and fly wildly away. A good plan would be to let the birds be a little short of food for a few hours before their release. Carry them to the appointed spot, set down the cage, and scatter an abundance of food around it. Unfasten the door, and attach to it a long string with which it can be quietly opened. Then retire to the length of the string, get out of sight of the birds, and let the birds have time to recover from their flight and become accustomed to their surroundings. Pull the door open as gently as possible, and the birds will probably run out and feed, and gradually adapt themselves to their new conditions. The spot where they are released should afterwards be occasionally supplied with food, and the quail will be likely to remain in the vicinity, mate and nest, and return to the same spot another year.

It may be worth whileto keep in confinement a few pairs, In a large pen where they can have earth to run upon, and to remove their eggs as fast as laid, to be hatched under bantam hens. The birds will, under this process, lay more eggs than in their wild state, and the rearing of the young quail will be interesting to those who have a taste for such pursuits. They should be released when large enough to take care of themselves, and certainly before cold weather.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The fourth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Association for the Protection of Game and Fish will be held at Huntingdon, Pa., on Tuesday afternoon, June 17, 1879, at two o'clock. An invitation series of shooting matches will be held on the following day. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Sportsmen's Association of Huntingdon County.

ILLINOIS TOURNAMENT.—Mr. S. M. Lincoln, President of the Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, announces positively that the postponed tournament will be held at Peoria, June 10th to 13th inclusive. An abundant supply of birds has been secured. The cash prizes aggregate $500 in gold, and there are many other valuable prizes. The meeting will be a brilliant one.

The Rifle.

—Mr. A. H. Weston, Assistant Secy., of the N. R. A., has published his book on "The Rifle Club and Range." A notice of its many admirable features will appear in our next issue.

MAINE—*Portland.*—The Maine Rifle Club held their first long-range prize shoot of the season at East Baldwin, May 30. The day was not favorable for fine shooting, the atmosphere smoky, and wind strong, changing between 12 and 3 o'clock. There were a good number of shooters and spectators present. Below are the three leading scores:

Banks.															
800	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	3	5	5	4—67
900	5	5	4	3	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—66
1,000	4	4	3	5	5	3	3	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	5—61—193

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Farrington	68	44	30	142
Hersey	62	37	24	113

MASSACHUSETTS—*Walnut Hill, May* 28.—The long-range men here are beginning to settle over the 200 mark in their matches, and those falling below it now deserve little consideration, unless they be new comers. To-day the weather was delightful, the atmosphere bright and clear, and a good light plainly showed up the targets to the shooters. The wind, though, was very aggravating throughout the shooting, and the hand on the registering dial made a complete circuit before the match was concluded. The leading scores were:

W H Jackson.															
800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—73
900	5	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	4—67
1,000	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	3—69—208
J F Brown.															
800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—70
900	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—70
1,000	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5—65—205
V. Gerrish.															
800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—74
900	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	3	5	5—69
1,000	4	5	4	3	5	5	3	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	3—61—204
Salem Wilder.															
800	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—68
900	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5—70
1,000	4	3	5	3	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	5—62—200

W M Ward	62	59	183
E W Lord	62	62	182

May 31.—Magnificent off-hand shooting was the order to-day, and off-hand it really was, for Capt. Jackson has not only talked and written against the hip-rest, but he practices as he preaches, and his fine score for 15 shots was made in a *bona fide* off-hand way. Though, if we mistake not, E. T. Osgood, on Feb. 26, 1876, made even a better 72. The day was beautiful, the light good, and the wind steady from the southwest, indicating 8 to 9 o'clock. No trouble was experienced from this quarter, but the heat told upon the riflemen sadly, although sheltered from the sun. The match was called promptly, and capital results secured. Capt. W. H. Jackson made the highest score in the first entry, and wins the principal prize, the Winchester rifle, made expressly for this match and valued at $55. The conditions were that any competitor making the highest score three times on the first entry made should become the possessor. Mr. Jackson won it on 66, 67, 68, out of a possible 75. President Fry, of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, presented the rifle to Capt. Jackson, who generously presented it again to the association, and it will remain still in the Winchester match as the first prize, in connection with the other valuable prizes previously noted. The Schuetzenfest "king," Mr. William M. Farrow, on his visit to Walnut Hill a few weeks since, made 71 in this match, which went upon record as the largest score ever made at this distance. To-day his elegant score was eclipsed by Capt. W. H. Jackson, who made the superb score of 72 out of a possible 75, which places him at the head of all short-range riflemen for 15 rounds. Out of 46 entries is given the following summary:

Capt W H Jackson	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—72
G M Jewell	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—69
E F Brooks	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—67
F C Richardson	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4—67
J B Osborne	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—66
J N Frye	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5—65
A Babbidge	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—64
E B Souther	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	5—65
C U Melgs	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—63
F Hollis	4	3	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—62
C R Griffin	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	4—61

Boston vs Abington.—Three members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association went down to Abington on the 27th ult., and on Arnold's range met the Abington team. A cross wind did not prevent fine scoring. The conditions of the match called for four men from each club. The Massachusetts team being one man short, it was agreed, in order to equalize numbers, that the scores for the three men be averaged, and that the average be taken for the fourth score. The conditions of the match were: 200 yards; off-hand; 30 rounds to each man. The highest score ever made at Arnold range was 247—same conditions—made by N. W. Arnold. Yesterday Mr. J. B. Osborn made the elegant record of 270. The following is the summary:

Massachusetts Team.															
J B Osborn	9	11	9	10	11	11	6	10	6	11—94					
	6	5	6	9	11	10	10	11	3	11—82	270				
	3	9	11	2	10	5	10	11	10	11—94					
Average, 84, 64, 69—197.															
W Charles	7	10	9	0	1	0	5	5	4	7—48					
	8	8	12	5	4	5	7	5	1	6—61	177				
	5	9	3	6	5	6	9	9	4	10—67					
E B Souther	7	11	0	6	2	0	0	4	8	11—49					
	2	0	7	2	10	4	5	0	7	10—47	143				
	7	10	0	0	0	9	1	8	6	6—47					
Abington Team.															
N W Arnold	9	5	5	3	8	3	5	9	4	9—56					
	9	8	6	9	0	5	7	8	11	10—70	168				
	3	9	9	5	11	10	0	11	4	10—72					
L W Farrar	11	11	9	9	9	5	6	2	5	6—74					
	4	10	0	8	4	6	3	8	5	6—54	190				
	8	9	8	10	7	2	6	8	4	7—62					
S C Noyes	5	2	6	3	7	9	0	2	7	9—50					
	7	9	10	0	6	4	4	0	5	8—58	166				
	0	8	7	5	2	5	12	4	3	9—60					
S E Ring	0	8	3	0	4	7	0	5	6	11—54					
	8	0	9	0	3	0	3	11	10	12—56	146				
	4	12	5	5	0	6	10	5	3	5—55					

Recapitulation.

Massachusetts Team	787	Abington Team	700

The Massachusetts team was victorious by 87 points. Mr. Osborn's score on the Creedmoor target was:

J B Osborn	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—48					
	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—46	142				
	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—48					

The largest three consecutive scores on record. A return match will be fought.

Hopkington.—May series; final shoot; May 30; 500 yards:

N Jewell	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—44
C A Sumner	4	3	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	4—40
W B Claflin	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	5—41
D Dorchester	4	5	4	5	0	3	2	4	4	4—35
J M Webb	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	2	2	5—30
O C White	0	4	2	2	5	2	2	4	4	1—29
F G Stearns	0	2	3	4	0	4	3	3	4	3—28
S F Phipps	0	3	2	2	2	5	4	3	4	2—28

Haverhill.—Mount Washington Rifle Club weekly shoot; 200 yards; the gold badge was taken by Charles A. Kimball, and the silver by Winn A. Willey:

Kimball	3	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—41
Willey	3	2	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4—38
Pillsbury	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3—38
Richardson	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	2	4—36
Abbott	3	3	3	4	2	4	4	4	4	3—36

Wakefield.—Conclusion of 400 yards series on May 31. The prize, a Sharps' long-range rifle, was won by William B. Daniel by a score of 120 out of a possible 126, D. Ogilvie coming second with 119. At a meeting of the association it was voted to hold a series of matches in June at 200 yards (open only for riflemen of the town), when three valuable prizes will be offered.

Medford.—Last competition of the May "Amateur series" at Bellevue Range. The weather conditions were all that could be desired for the attainment of good scores, and there was a large attendance of riflemen and their friends. There were 91 enteries in yesterday's competition, the best of which are given as follows, ten rounds per man at 200 yards:

W Charles	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—48
H K Richardson	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5—46
H H D Cushing	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4—45
J B Osborn	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—44
C H Russell	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—44
R Sawyer	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4—44
R Abbott	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—42
W Gerry	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—43
E Hildreth	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—42
J R Teele	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—43
A Babbidge	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—42
E Wyman	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—42
F E Garden	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—41
E S Piper	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	4	3—41

Mammouth Rifle Gallery, Boston.—The regular prize shoot for May is ended, and some very fine work has been done. The following is the standing of the several competitors; 150 feet; rounds 8; possible 40:

F Hollis	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	6—38	M O Johnson	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6—37
Wm Bradford	5	5	4	4	3	5	5	5—38	O Edwards	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6—37
Geo Lamb	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—38	G McKinzie	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6—37
Geo W Barry	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—38	W H Restarick	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—37
H W Eager	5	6	5	5	4	5	5	4—38	H Tyler	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—37
Henry Lowell	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—37	N W Arnold	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5—37

Gardner, May 28.—Scores of the rifle club at Hackmatack range to-day; 200 yards; off-hand:

	R.	C.		R.	C.
G F Ellsworth	165	90	Wm Austin	137	87
A E Robbins	161	88	F H Knowlton	136	85
H G Knowlton	160	86	Chas Hinds	135	85
C O Bent	153	89	Alex Knowlton	130	85
A Colem n	138	89	O M Fitz	114	81

CONNECTICUT—*Collinsville, May* 25.—Canton Rod and Gun Club, Riverside Range; regular practice meeting, held May 23; 200 yards; off-hand; 3 pounds pull; 10 shots:

	Mass.	Creed.		Mass.	Creed.
Lanbenstein	93	44	Lewis	88	42
Bidwell	93	43	Konold	88	41
Moore	94	43	Andrews	80	38
Hull	93	42	Tister	56	31

NEW YORK—*Prospect Hill Rifle Club.*—The resignation of the secretary, J. L. Paulding, is accepted and Mr. T. G. Williamson, of 247 E. 83d street, is unanimously elected secretary. Mr. J. L. Paulding was unanimously elected captain.

SOUTH BROOKLYN RIFLE CLUB.—The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Dr. A. W. Ford; Vice-Pres., Dr. G. W. Welty; Sec'y, J. B. Hazleton, Jr.; Treas., J. N. Naughton; Capt., Jas. M. Roche. Regular days for out-door practice have been decided upon, and the club, as well as counting upon a season of social enjoyment among its members, promise to make it lively for any similar club who may desire to dispute their claim to superior marksmanship. BULL'S-EYE.

Jamestown, May 26.—The Chautauqua Sportsmen' Association has always had stated times set apart for ladies to practice in the gallery, and last Friday we invited the ladies to the range for practice at 200 yards off-hand, which invitation was accepted by four ladies, who after shooting five shots each to get accustomed to the hair triggers, which bothered them considerably at first, made the following score on a regulation target, ten consecutive shots:

Mrs Dr Ward	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—45
Mrs H V Perry	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—42
Mrs N J Fenner	5	3	4	4	5	3	3	5	4	3—39
Miss May Parkhurst	4	3	0	3	5	4	4	3	4	5—35

The two best scores were made with a gun used on the range by one of the members, who tips the bar at 212lbs. avoirdupois. Length of barrel, 21 inches; 41 cal., 35 grs. orange ducking No. 2 powder. "PINACENTER."

Morsemere, May 30.—The prize winners on Decoration Day, in the match at 500 yards, any rifle, 3lbs. pull, special target, were as follows: Messrs. Quinn and Morse tied with the brilliant record of 44 out of a possible 49. Quinn won on firing off the tie. When it is remembered that the 7 is smaller than the 200 yards bull's-eye, the closeness of the shooting will appear:

H J Quinn	5	7	6	7	7	6	6—44			
G L Morse	7	6	6	7	6	7	5—44			
C A Hodgeman	6	6	7	7	6	4	7—43			
C Duseubery	6	6	7	5	6	6	6—42			
A D Hodgman	5	7	7	5	7	6	6—42			

Cart (7), 7¾in. in diameter; carton (6), 14¾in. diam.; bull's-eye (5), 22in. diam.

NEW JERSEY—*Newark, May* 28.—Weekly score of the Newark Amateur Rifle Club; 200 yards:

T Felsburg	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5—48
W C Gardner	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4—48
J Bayer	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5—47
W P McLeod	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—46
H Hopkins	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4—46
G L Freche	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4—43

NEW JERSEY—*Brinton, May* 31.—Fourth contest, Association match; 200 yards; open to members of N. J. State Rifle Association:

J T B Collins	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—45
J W Todd	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—45
F L Sheldon	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—44
A Niemand	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4—44
J L Miller	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—43
P Bonnett	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—42
W A Robinson	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—41
L H Greve	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	5—37
Col G E P Howard	5	5	4	3	4	4	3	2	3	3—36

Same Day: Fourth contest, in Sharps match, for military rifles; 200 yards; military rifles; no cleaning:

Lieut L H Greve	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—42
J L Paulding	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—41
F L Sheldon	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	4—41
A Niemand	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	4—41
B A Vail	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
Frank Hyde	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5—39
J L Miller	3	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	4—39
P Bonnett	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4—38
Col G E P Howard	5	3	3	5	4	3	4	3	3	4—37
Col D Lodor	3	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	3	3—36
Lieut I R Denman	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—36

Columbia Rifle Range, West End, May 31—Lewis match; 1,000 yards; 20 shots, any rifle, any position; to be won twice; wind and weather bad:

James King	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—49
R Rathbone	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	3	4	5—42

James B Burnside	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—36
Col J O P Burnside	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—36
Corp Stratton	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—36
Chas H Laird	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—36

Same Day: Fulton Cup match; first contest; terms fixed by rate of entries; 200 yards; 7 shots; military rifles received two points; to be won three times; value of cup, $50; wind, fish-tail:

N D Ward	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28
H Fisher	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—27
C H Seymour	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—27
W W Dodge	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3—26
B F Hart	4	3	2	4	3	4	3	4	3	4—23

Capt G Griffiths	4	2	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4—23
R M Seymour	3	3	4	4	2	4	4	3	2	4—23
T G Williamson	4	3	4	0	3	4	4	4	2	4—22
J R Washington	2	2	5	4	3	3	2	3	2	4—21

RIFLE WORK AT THE CAPITAL.—The Columbia Rifle Association has renounced its programme for a spring meeting, and has made preparations for active practice and record shooting during the month of June. Its printed schedules set down, between May 30 and July 4, three club-badge matches, two subscription matches, and a special badge contest, all open to all professionals. On the 7th of June a gold badge match takes place at 500 and 600 yards, on the 14th a gold badge match at 200 and 300 yards, and on the 21st a match for the gold Maltese cross club badge at 1,000, 1,100 and 1,200 yards. On the Fourth of July a special match is announced for a handsome gold badge presented by Mr. Adee, to be shot for at the three long ranges.

Decoration Day was devoted by the Columbiads to subscription matches. Intense heat and glare with the usual provoking concomitant of "gin-and-sugar" mirage, followed by dense clouds and a passing shower with tricky winds, gave the riflemen a chance to show their judgment. A number of crack shots from the Second Artillery Regiment U. S. A., now stationed at the Washington Arsenal, embraced the all-comers privilege, with an allowance of five points on their total scores for military rifles and pull, and, considering the appalling pull of the service Springfield musket, amounting in the case of one contestant to 18 pounds, did work which promises well for the performance of the regular team they hope to send to Creedmoor in the fall. The following are the leading scores, 10 shots at 200 and 300 yards:

James B Burnside	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—36
Col J O P Burnside	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—36
Corp Stratton	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—36
Chas H Laird	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—36

P J Lauritzen	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—36
Lieut Taylor	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—36
Private Hollinger	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—36

A long-range match followed, up to 1,200 yards. But one practice day had been had, and then Col. Burnside's aggregate of 195 without sighting shots, and followed by Mr. C. H. Laird's very creditable 183, gave promise of better shooting than actually took place in the match. The light and wind, coupled with the fatigue of the marksmen, all of whom had shot in the previous match, ran down the aggregate reached. The following are the leading scores:

	1,000 yds.	1,100 yds.	1,200 yds.	Total.
Col J O P Burnside	65	55	46	166
A A Adee	52	47	53	152
P J Lauritzen	56	37	39	132
C H Laird	48	59	Retired	

The breaking of the mainspring of Mr. Laird's rifle compelled his retirement. Mr. Partello took friendly part in the 1,100 and 1,200 yards stages and made 65 points at each distance, his shooting at the latter being distinguished by nine consecutive bull's eyes; thus showing his determination and ability to keep up his reputation at the extreme ranges.

On Saturday, the 31 ultimo, a friendly return match of ten shots at 200 and ten at 300 yards, was held between the Columbias and the Montgomery county teams of five men on each side. Owing to the hazy glare, the contest became a comedy of errors, the wrong target being fired on four or five times, without serious injury to the markers, however, who expressed their perfect willingness to be shot at all day for the fines exacted from the marksmen and paid to them as compensation for the peppering sustained. The Maryland team, comprising several of the best shots in the State, came out one point ahead on the shorter range, but succumbed at the longer distance. The following are the scores:

Columbias, D. C.	200 yds.	300 yds.	T'l.	Montgomery County, Md.	200 yds.	300 yds.	T'l.
B Chambers	39	39	78	Dr S I Scott	43	36	79
J B Burnside	38	39	77	H H Miller	40	30	70
Col Burnside	41	36	77	Wetherall	41	28	69
P J Lauritzen	40	33	73	W Scott	35	31	66
D W Bruce	39	24	63	Brooks	39	23	62
	197	171	368		198	148	346

At the conclusion of the match, Mr. D. W. Bruce of the Columbias, and Mr. Wetherall of the Maryland team, did some notable shooting, off-hand position, at 500 yards. The former, in five shots, with a Sharps rifle of the new pattern, made 23 points, registering three consecutive bull's-eyes, while Mr. Wetherall pressed him close with a score of 21 points. With these encouraging results of the first experiment in this direction, it is probable that the Columbia Rifle Association will add off-hand contests at the mid-ranges to the regulation series of matches.

VIRGINIA—*Richmond, May* 30.—In a matth at the Brewery yesterday, the following score was made by Mr. C. P. Stokes:

Creedmoor	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—48
Massachusetts	11	11	11	12	12	11	11	11	10	9—109

The distance is 150 yds., the target was one of Dennison's accurately reduced to 150 yards practice; 6 in. bull, 10 lbs. rifle, 3 lbs. trigger pull. I am assured that the 48 has never been beaten, and the 109 never equaled under similar conditions (distance, trigger pull, etc.). What is the fact?

OHIO—*Cincinnati, May* 15.—The Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club had their first shoot for club prizes to-day, the conditions being 30 shots and a possible 150; 200 yards; off-hand:

	First Class.														
W Caldwell	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	4
	4	5	4	5	0	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4—130
G Heuson	4	4	4	5	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4
	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—128
L Fender	4	4	6	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4
	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—125
O Topf	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—123
	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	0	5	5	4	3	5	4	5—122
W Hall	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4
	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	5	5	4	3	4—121
M Gindelin	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	3	4	5	0	4	5
	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	5	6	4	4	5	3	5	4—112

Second Class.

A Koehler	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	
	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—123
W Campbell	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	3	4	4	4	
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	4	5	0—121
J Weston	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3 5—120
J Whetstone	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	5 4
	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—120

ILLINOIS—*Chicago, May* 31.—Lake View Rifle Club regular weekly practice to-day; weather cloudy; wind from 11 o'clock, strong; 200 yards:

John Macauley	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—46
John S Crane	4	4	5	4	0	5	4	5	4	4—14
F Henrotin	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—43
Wm Byrds	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	5	4—41
E F Chatfield	4	4	4	3	3	5	5	5	5	3—41
										DEAD.

A PROFESSIONAL "BULL'S-EYE."—I agree with your correspondent, "Handicap," that "Mr. Hyde and myself were the only ones in N. Y. who would (not *could*) be styled 'professionals,' and that only so far as our scores were above the average marksman." For who would value the skill of any "professional" who was always at the bottom of the score? W. MILTON FARROW.

—The opening day of the 7th annual spring meeting at Creedmoor on the 3d inst., met a season of wretched weather. The low range and mid-range work showed the regular troop in excellent form. See our next issue; a full report of the meeting will be given.

The Kennel.

REVIEW OF WESTMINSTER REVIEWERS.

JUDGING AT NEW YORK WONDERFULLY SUSTAINED.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Since the New York Dog Show I have read every line published in the FOREST AND STREAM, *Turf, Field and Farm* and Chicago *Field* on the subject of the New York, Philadelphia and Boston dog shows, and I have never seen more prejudice, malicious slander, willful perversion and suppression of truth in the same space than is contained in the *Turf, Field and Farm* and Chicago *Field*. One Jacob Pentz is confessedly Kennel Editor of the *Turf, Field and Farm*; the correspondent of the Chicago *Field* calling himself "Gothamite," I believe to be the same individual. If he is not, they hunted in couples at New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and the prime object they have had in view apparently has been to run down the Westminster Kennel Club, to vilify the judges, to abuse the awards, but above all to gratify some violent personal animosity against Mr. Tileston and to blackguard his dogs. To accomplish this no effort has been spared and no delicacy considered. * * * *

No careful readers of the descriptions in the Chicago *Field* and *Turf, Field and Farm* can fail to see a malignant determination on the part of the writer to do everything at all times within his power to injure the Westminster Club and all connected with it.

I propose to review the two papers together from April 11 to date. I propose to show that so far is the writer of these articles from being a candid reporter that he is filled with bile and bad blood, besides being no judge of a dog; or if a judge, that he is so warped by his spleen and animosity that his reports are utterly unreliable. I treat the Chicago *Field* and *Turf, Field and Farm* reports as made by one and the same man. I have not the slightest doubt as to who he is, and my only surprise is that a paper like the *Turf, Field and Farm*, controlled by gentlemen like the Bruces, men worthy of any society, and filled with gentlemanly instincts and pride, should keep such a venomous *sans-culotte* upon the premises.

Readers of sporting papers are as a class sportsmen. Sportsmen are as amiable fraternal fellows as any in the world, and the denunciatory, vindictive stuff, interwoven through the account of the New York show in both *Turf, Field and Farm* and Chicago *Field* was simply sickening to the vast number who plainly saw its *animus*. For example:

April 11. *Turf, Field and Farm:* Launches out with a declaration that the New York Show is a failure. Instead of showing wherein it was a failure the writer proceeds to abuse Sensation, and actually descends to the poor dog's toe nails and suggests they were pared by a kennel man and not honestly worn off in the field. He states, on hearsay, that Mr. Colburn's pair of Sensation's get is utterly worthless (a fact which is as false as can be, for one of them at least is a superb dog), and generally anathematizes the strain.

April 12. Chicago *Field:* Follows the *Turf* ideas exactly, and says: "One individual stating $1,000 would buy every premium;" "Davidson did the work, Wise the aristocratic, Colburn the handsome and agreeable." "Although nominally three judges there was but one actually." In *Turf, Field and Farm* of 18th it is said: "Judging was done without method." Of the judges, "Two of them were probably ignorant of their duties and acted honestly though erroneously." John Davidson, if he had anything to say in the giving of awards, stultified his dog knowledge by the errors of his judging, etc., etc."

Chicago *Field*, 19th: The writer boasts of sneaking about incog. and hearing John Davidson tell thus and so. Speaks of Davidson as a bell-weather leading his unthinking associates. A third of a column is devoted to personal abuse of Mr. Tileston and his dog Lou, and a moral homily is injected about an imaginary difficulty between Mr. Graniger and a priest. Says there was more growling over awards than was ever heard before at a bench show, and that "integrity of the judging was called into question."

Chicago *Field*, April 26th: "In fact the knowledge of the judges there (New York Show) received a Waterloo upsetting here."

I might quote much more from these two journals to show a deliberate purpose on the part of these two writers to injure the Westminster Kennel Club in every way in their power. And it is all mixed up with constant asseverations of truthfulness and impartiality sufficient to convince the reader that to falsehood is added malice. Aye, malice not content with anything less than permanent and widespread injury to its objects.

As to these general charges I will reply as follows:

1st. Sensation is so far ahead of any other pointer in America in bench show points, has taken so many prizes, is so universally admitted to pre-eminence that his critics can fight it out with him.

2d. As to the charges of corruption they are lies so patent that they need no notice, if such charges ever were made, which I doubt, believing they originated and died in the brain of the author.

3d. As to the ignorance of the judges, if they were ignorant they were, as I will prove hereafter, the best guessers that ever guessed, and one at least is a better judge of a puppy than of a dog.

4th. If John Davidson did all the work he did it better than ever a man did before, as I will show by the record of the New York winners in the Philadelphia and Boston dog shows.

5th. As to the writer who sneaked about and listened to what was not intended for him, if he had listened longer he would know more about dogs than I will show he does, by the record he has made.

6th. As to the charge that the knowledge of the New York judges received a Waterloo upsetting at Philadelphia and Boston, I will prove it so false by the writer's own reports as to make a blush mantle his cheek, if it can cover so large a surface.

Let us look at the record. I will review the Westminster awards in the order they were given. I refer to sporting classes solely:

POINTERS.

On this subject the twin Solons, or duplex-elliptic censor, of the *Turf, Field and Farm* and Chicago *Field* were very free in their expressions.

Field, April 12, Gothamite: "Condemnation of pointer judging - unanimous; snub-nosed, sharp-faced dogs, with a bull-dog look, wrinkly and all got the prizes, to the exclusion of better-formed dogs."

Champion dogs over 55lbs.—Snapshot. Approved by both *Turf* and *Field*. Champion bitches over 55lbs.—Columbus K. Club Fan. *Turf, Field and Farm*, 11th April, admits Fan was in fine condition and Psyche out of sorts.

Field, 12th April: "Winners very ordinary in looks."

Field, 19th: "If a trifle lighter in weight would have showed better; extremely ragged in hips and weak in loins; as fat as she was extremely narrow there."

This was poor Fan at New York Show. She did not go to Philadelphia. She did go to Boston, however. There, large and small champion bitches were shown in one class. She was pitted against Orgill's Rose, the New York champion in small classes, and Rose beat her, as she ought to have done. Was this a Waterloo to Westminster judges? Both with New York champion winners of 1879, and both could not get it. Even the writer of the *Field* forgot his abuse of Fan at New York and says:

Field, May 17: "Fan, who won first at New York, though a good bitch, can never compete successfully against a lemon and white in color, even if she were as good."

Large Pointers—Dogs.—Westminster judges gave Rex first. Here the dog solons of the *Turf* and *Field* howled.

Turf, Field and Farm, 11th April: "We fancied the Whiskey blood (Westminster) did the business, and sent first to Rex."

Field, 19th April: "Rex, a black and white dog, of whom could only be said he had a good loin and was in good condition. His shoulders were decidedly weak, while his head was faulty to a degree."

Now, by George! wasn't that a mean dog to be given first! They actually frightened him away from Philadelphia; he didn't go there at all. But he did sneak to Boston. In what sort of class? Fourteen entries. Well, what sort? Only Faust, just imported by St. Louis Kennel Club, costing $1,300, said to be the best dog in England; Coffin's Rake II., Garrett's Shot, Hammond's Brock, and that sort of mettle. Did he win first? Of course he did not; Faust won that. Faust was not at N. Y. Did he win second? He did that, my boy, and he made the *Turf, Field and Farm* and the Chicago *Field* take water and a back seat.

Turf, Field and Farm May 16: "Fourteen entries (Boston), and a walk-over for Faust. We did not think it possible for any dog to have been gotten in such condition as he showed in so short a time. Second went to Rex, the black and white dog who carried off first at the late Westminster Club Show. Our judgment must be at fault, for, while granting the dog is not a bad one, we cannot for the life of us see where the type of a winning dog is in Rex. We still think the award at New York—not the dog's merits—made him win at Boston."

Of course you cannot. Nobody but yourself imagines you know what a good dog is. The Westminster award made him win at Boston, did it? Why, you beggar, you told us not ten days ago that the Westminster awards were treated with no respect whatever. What says the other?

Chicago *Field* May 17: "Rex, who got first at New York, was placed second here. This was an award I did not like, as he, though with good points, is so faulty at others that he should never win in good company. We liked this award less than any given."

Aha! thought you would. You and the *Turf* know all about it. You are the chap who wrote "Condemnation of pointer judging unanimous!" Snub-nosed! Bull-dog! You cannot quarrel with the Boston judges.

Chicago *Field*, May 10: "I fancy the judging will be more satisfactory than at any show yet given." (Boston.)

Large Pointer bitches—First, Grace; second, Flash; third, Gwendolin. There were but three entries in this class. The *Turf, Field and Farm* described them as "all fair dogs," but it and the *Field* preferred Gwendolin for first. None of these bitches attended either the Philadelphia or Boston Show, and no comparison of their merits can be made.

Pointers—Champion Dogs under 55lbs.—First, Sefton; V. H. C., Rush. Only one prize given. Both *Turf, Field and Farm* and *Field* expressed a preference for Rush over Sefton at the time. They charged that Sefton's Sensation blood gave him the preference. The reader of their articles might readily retort that their prejudice against Sensation gave Rush the preference. There was not as much abuse as usual for this award. The class was very small, but two dogs in it really competed. Both were excellent dogs, so described in both *Field* and *Turf*, and the award was given to Sefton at last by the superior muscle developed in his thighs—muscle that on examination was found superb. Sefton and Rush were again pitted at Philadelphia, where the judges put Rush ahead. This was neither surprising nor mortifying to any one, because where two excellent animals are nearly matched in merit, personal preference is apt to decide. In describing the Philadelphia award "Gothamite," in the *Field* of May 3, speaks thus:

Chicago *Field*, May 3: "Champion Pointers—Eight entries, and those of the St. Louis Club, Bow, and Westminster Club, Sensation and Pallas, absent. The first regretted, the last much commented upon. Sensation blood here received such a terrible set-back that the dog's absence was a good thing, etc. Edmund Orgill * * * went to the front in this class with his Rush * * * His career has been almost uniformly successful. Second in Baltimore, 1877, puppies, Rose, mentioned below, taking first, etc. This year they (Rush and Rose) remained unplaced, according to the judging at the late Westminster Show, yet here we find them going to the front only a week later."

Now, is or is not this statement that Rush and Rose were unplaced at New York a deliberate falsehood to excite bad feeling? Rush, who pushed Sefton so close, and Rose, who was placed first at New York—not only placed first, but went to Philadelphia and to Boston and was again decorated—is here referred to as "unplaced." To such a pass will malice and falsehood bring its victim.

Small Pointer Dogs—Open class—First, Weighell's Bob; second, Strong's Ben; third, Terry's Chiswick. Of these, neither the first nor second prize winner has been exhibited since at either Philadelphia or Boston, but Chiswick, winner of third at New York, took second in the class for puppies, dogs and bitches, over eight and under twelve months, in Philadelphia, and although unplaced in the grown dog class at Boston, it will be remembered he was but fourth choice at New York, as Gill's Dash, second prize, was disqualified, and the class had to be judged anew for a third.

These awards were scouted at New York by *Turf* and *Field* correspondents. One of them at least forgets himself at Boston:

Turf, Field and Farm, May 16: "Chiswick, a more than good orange and white, by Flake ex-Lill, was the one we had picked out for first, though not so fine in head as Pete, Jr. Personally we liked Chiswick the better, but have no fault to find in the judging. Where two or three are equally good, it seems hard that but one can carry off first. Though hard, it's fair."

If these Christian reflections had consoled this meek and lowly writer when Sefton was placed ahead of Rush at New York, perhaps he would not have gone into hysterical joy when Rush beat Sefton at Philadelphia and would have to'd the truth instead of saying Rose, the thrice-crowned queen, had been unplaced in New York.

Small Pointer Bitches—Open Class.—First, Dutchess; second, Princess; third, Elf; V. H. C., Orgill's Belle. Of these only Dutchess and Belle went to Philadelphia. Of this bitch Dutchess, the writer will only say that when at New York she was to his eye the handsomest animal of the small class of pointers he ever laid his eyes upon; that he never saw her at Philadelphia, but a friend returning from that show, who had been as enthusiastic over her as himself, told him, before the Philadelphia awards were announced, that she was in such bad condition he did not recognize her when he first saw her there.

Turf, Field and Farm, April 11: "While we think her (Dutchess) a little too fine, too much of the parlor pet style, she is nevertheless a beauty to look at; but unless her gameness belies her looks she would 'peter out' after a couple of hours' hunt. Edmond Orgill's Belle, another of the Flake—Lill blood, only got a V. H. C. We thought her at least worthy of second," etc.

Chicago *Field*, April 19: "Now, this bitch was pretty to look at, having large dark eyes, dark muzzle, and a lovely coat. Her loins were good, and hips round and full, like a bull-dog. She was far too equatly in front, and if judged for adaptability for field work would have been nowhere. For a pet of the house, to be kept as an Italian greyhound would be kept, she would be beautiful in the extreme; but I would ask, is that what we wish our pointer blood for?" etc.

At Philadelphia the New York judges were reversed on this point. It matters not how or why. Belle was placed ahead, taking first. A new bitch puppy named Crystal was placed second, and Dutchess only took third.

At Boston Belle was not entered, and did not appear; Dutchess was entered, but did not appear; Crystal entered and appeared, and only received an H. C.; while Princess, winner of second at New York, took first at Boston in the class for large bitches.

This judgment on Dutchess at Philadelphia, and the reversal of position between Sefton and Rush, gave the Damon and Pythias of *Turf* and *Field* infinite delight.

Turf, Field and Farm, May 2: "Dutchess, who got first at N. Y., was at Philadelphia placed only third in her class, which contained but three entries. Mr. Garrett Roach, who felt aggrieved at the award, asked why there should be such a wide difference in the opinions of two sets of judges. We will tell him: Dutchess, while beautiful in form, has a bad ear. It is altogether too long and hound-like in its shape. It turns with an inward twist to the head, so that the ear makes a perfect curve, as in a foxhound, before it ends. Her throat also shows under the head quite strongly, a dew-lap giving her exceeding throatiness. Outside of these show faults she is a beauty, and we can scarcely wonder at the admiration of one of the New York judges," etc.

Field, April 26: "In bitches, Orgill further distinguished himself by winning first with his Belle against Dutchess, who, despite her crooked tail, won first at the late Westminster show. In fact, the knowledge of the judges there received a Waterloo upsetting here."

Chicago *Field*, May 3: "The Westminster winner of first placed here third. I characterized her in my telegram to you as crooked-tailed. I will take that much back, as, upon closer examination, I found the end of that member all raw and bleeding from switching it against the wire netting. I fancy this bears out what I said of her in connection with her winning first in New York—'so fine as to peter out after a few hours' hunt.'"

Observe now. The expression about "petering out" at New York appeared in the *Turf, Field and Farm* April 11. Nothing of the sort was in the Chicago *Field*. This letter in the *Field*, written by "Gothamite," refers to "what I said of her," and that was in Mr. Pentz's column of the *Turf, Field and Farm*. Can there be any doubt of the fact that Pentz and "Gothamite" are identical after this. That the columns of both papers are poisoned by the same pen? If there is, I will add that the Chicago *Field* tells of a private effort to buy Lou of Mr. Tileston, which effort was made through Mr. Bruce, of the *Turf, Field and Farm*, was learned by Mr. Pentz without fault of Mr. Bruce, and by Pentz used in the Chicago *Field* in "Gothamite's" letter.

This being so, how funny it reads to hear Pentz in the Chicago *Field* telling how he overheard a conversation between himself and Raymond; how his judgment is borne out by Mr. Pentz, whom he heard conversing, etc. It is as funny as tickling one's-self with a straw.

Dutchess was not only first in open class at New York, but took one special as the best of Sensation's get, and another as the best pointer, dog or bitch, at the show. The judges were

unanimous on all these awards, and are willing to stand by them for good or bad, always deferring respectfully to the judgments of others, believing that she was all wrong at Philadelphia, and pointing proudly to the career of their prize-winners—Rose, Rex, Chiswick, Princess, Van, and Beauty—as to their knowledge of pointer dogs.

Turf, Field and Farm and Chicago *Field* both studiously concealed the fact that Princess, first at Boston, was second at New York.

Pointer Puppies Over Six Months—Dogs.—New York gave first to Scheiffelin's Ponto; second, Roach's Van. Ponto did not go to Philadelphia. Van went. Dog and bitch puppies were there exhibited together. Van again took second, to Crystal, who was not at New York. Van died in Philadelphia.

Pointer Puppies Over Six Months—Bitches.—First, Scheiffelin's Beauty; second, Rena. Neither of these went to Philadelphia. Rena did not go to Boston. The following expressions touching Beauty show the judgment of *Turf* and *Field* correspondent:

Turf, April 11: "The bitches in this class numbered sixteen, and were an average lot. First went to Chas. M. Scheiffelin's lemon and white Beauty—Sensation blood, of course."

Chicago *Field*, April 19: "First went of course to Sensation blood, going to Chas. M. Scheiffelin's lemon and white Beauty, though so fine as to be weedy."

Beauty went to Boston. Scheiffelin had sold her to Coffin. Coffin calls her Lola (late Beauty). Dog and bitch puppies were judged there in one class. It was a class of magnificent puppies—ten entries.

This weed—"Sensation blood, of course—" trash, stuff—again took first. How is that again for Waterloo?

This finishes the pointers, as the little pups under six months were not considered at Philadelphia and Boston, as they should not have been. Judgment on little puppies is mere hap-hazard and guess-work at best, and ought not to be called for.

SETTERS.

Well may I quote from *Turf, Field and Farm*, "Now, infidel, I have thee on the hip." At the New York judging of setters both *Turf, Field and Farm* and Chicago *Field* howled as dolefully as did the three black bitches in the Arabian Nights story.

Turf, Field and Farm, April 18: "Judging was done without rule and without method * * * Two of them (judges) were probably ignorant of their duties and acted honestly, though erroneously. John Davidson if he had anything to say in the giving of awards stultified his dog knowledge by the errors of his judging * * * We have had here three exhibitions, and at each one the judges have acted upon their own ideas in giving the awards, and we have now three distinct types set up as models. Which is right? Evidently not all! How our breeders can go along systematically in the face of the different styles of prize-winners is more than we can say," etc., etc.

Ah! Infidel: Ray, Stanley, Thunder, Montague, Derg, Turk, Lady Gordon, Abbey and others at Philadelphia and at Boston make you groan for this folly. Twice and thrice indorsed they show that you are an ignoramus on dogs and blinded by malice.

Chicago *Field*, April 19: "In numbers the classes were all well filled. In the English class the exhibit was a great one. The number was large and the quality above average. In the Irish poor and of no one type in looks of form or color. The red and white classification was a failure. The Gordons were in the same boat as the Irish lot. Broad skulls and narrow skulls, long-faced and short-faced were grouped together regardless of what points they were to be judged by. These two classes reminded us of the witch scene on the blasted heath in the tragedy of Macbeth; as the caldron contained all sorts of trash, so here, and the judges, like the witches, made confusion more confounded by the hell broth they made of their judging. As Hecate and her sister watched the gruesome pot they fed, so the three judges watched the exhibitors who 'boiled' as fast as ever did that historic caldron, when they learned of the awards."

Now, if I show that from these incongruous masses the judges flew straight to the true types, if I show that their prize-winners have been recognized at Philadelphia and Boston almost without exception, the *Turf, Field and Farm* and Chicago *Field* correspondents when next they meet a jackass may quote again from the witch scene in Macbeth and say, "When shall we three meet again?"

Chicago *Field*, April 19: "As to the judging, I heard but one opinion, entire dissent. * * * * Some even went so far as to question the honesty of the awards, one individual making the remark I telegraphed you 'that a thousand dollars would buy every prize.' This I thought severe, but it was probably an outspoken thought, shared by hundreds—but silently."

Turf, Field and Farm, April 25: "We are perfectly willing to leave our judgment of the dogs to those having acquaintance with the standards by which the sporting classes are judged."

Then let us leave their judgment on the Westminster awards to the Philadelphia and Boston judges, as far as we can.

CHAMPION ENGLISH DOGS.—Jersey Duke, first New York. Never appeared at Philadelphia or Boston.

Turf, Field and Farm, April 11: "Duke captured first and we think justly. He is a fine dog every way, and with the handsomest head we have ever looked over."

Chicago *Field*, April 19: "This award and the award of first in open classes occasioned immense remark. I heard several say, 'Oh, that Mohawk could see this,'" etc. Above, the writer says Lark, P. H. Morris, was in superb form, as was also Lincoln & Hellyar's Frank II. The latter was my favorite, being in both looks and make-up a remarkable dog."

This division between *Turf, Field and Farm* and Chicago *Field* was doubtless to cater to "Mohawk's" views. The *Turf*, April 18, says: "Where a judge is hired he is bound to serve his master." Here we see it. But the funniest part of it is that Frank II. was not at New York at all, and the panageric was upon Royal Ben whom the writer mistook for absent Frank II., and who in open class native setters at Boston did not even get a C. out of five notices.

In this class was a roan dog named Grouse, from Philadelphia. A quiet, sober-sided old fellow, entered as five years old, but whose teeth were very badly worn, and the writer thinks he is much older than five. *Turf* and *Field* gave the judges Hail Columbia for not noticing him—after this style:

Turf, April 11: "Grouse didn't gain a glance from the judges; but in spite of that we looked upon him as a grand looking animal," etc.

Turf, April 18: "Grouse, a large-sized, well put together dog, we fancied amazingly. He was of that old-fashioned style we used to see so many good dogs of," etc.

Chicago *Field*, April 19: "A perfectly unnoticed dog was the Grouse of Max Hellmich, of Philadelphia. A noble animal in all and every respect save in color. A decided roan in color, he was not even glanced at, yet in all that makes a show dog save that, he was superb."

Grouse, in Philadelphia, his own town, had but one competitor, Royal Duke, and Grouse was beat as he ought to have been unless Duke is a very poor dog. Then twin stars sung together on that defeat as follows:

Turf, April 25: "We like the Grouse of Max Hellmich infinitely better. This is the same dog we fancied so much at the late Westminster Show. He is a grand dog and his owner should be proud of him."

Field, April 26: "Max Hellmich's Grouse again unnoticed; yet he is more than a good dog," etc.

This illustrates the judgment and the spirit of criticism of *Turf* and *Field* correspondent or correspondents. The *Field* of April 19 gives an account of whisperings, penciling and gesticulation as to this award which is without one scintilla of truth—no such thing occurred.

CHAMPION ENGLISH SETTER BITCHES.—First, D. T. Charles' Rose.

Turf, April 18: "The award in this class justly given."

Field, April 19: "In English Champion setter bitches there were also five entries. I thought that here the award went where it belonged."

Rose was neither at Philadelphia nor Boston. Her only risk in future is that she is endorsed as above.

OPEN CLASS ENGLISH SETTER DOGS.—First, St. Elmo; second, Sam; third, Sir Launcelot; V H C, Royal, Stanley, Thunder, Grouse, Ray. Of these St. Elmo, Sam, Sir Launcelot and Royal were not at Philadelphia or Boston. So Westminster prize-winners in this class have not been put to their test.

This was a glorious class—sixty-seven entries.

"*Turf*, April 18: English setter open class for dogs. The exhibition was a good one, and that class contained more really meritorious animals than all other classes of setters combined."

Chicago *Field*, April 19: "In the English class, the exhibit was a great one, the number was large and the quality above the average."

Turf, April 18, abused St. Elmo roundly. No comment on Sam. Sir Launcelot he pronounced "a fine orange and white who would have been good in any company." Royal, he says, "is one of a grand pair of dogs * * In our judgment should have been placed higher." "Another really grand young dog was Elmendorf's Stanley. Individually we liked him better than any dog in the class. He is unfortunately liver and white in color," etc. Thunder "is a remarkably handsome dog despite his inferior size. * * * His thighs, however, are faulty to a degree," etc. "Grouse, of Salem, Mass., was also a first rate dog. Two other dogs we have marked as worthy of mention"—first, Rogers' Prince, the other was E. Orgill's Ray.

It seems that, excepting St. Elmo, the *Turf* rather approved the awards in this class. Seems to know more of English dogs than usually does of others.

Field, April 19: "A dozen dogs of the 67 suited my fancy better than the winner * * * Second went to Sam * * while third went to Sir Launcelot. He is a fine orange and white dog, and either this one or Sam would have suited me best for first." This writer heard the field editor of *Turf, Field and Farm* say that Stanley was the best dog, and went to see him, adding, "the blood is rich, and while fancying myself Laverack Thunder, I could not help according praise to Stanley." He praised Stanley very highly. Of Thunder he said: "He is one of the biggest little ones ever put together." "Another good one was Orgill's Ray." "A fine brace—perhaps I should write more panegyrically than that—was the brace called Royal and Saxe." This writer never mentioned Grouse. Both these writers mentioned a dog named Snooks. Otherwise they mentioned no other dogs in the class. Royal and Saxe were given the special as the best brace, so they are suited there also. It seems that their objection to this judging lay rather in the order of merit than in the merit. Indeed, St. Elmo was the principal cause of complaint. The merits of the three prize winners and Royal must be an adjourned question until they appear elsewhere.

The V. H. C.'s have had a wonderful run. Stanley took second in natives at Philadelphia, and Thunder, absent in Boston, took second in imported at Philadelphia, and Grouse, absent at Philadelphia, took H. C. at Boston. Ray took first in natives at Philadelphia and Boston. Eight or ten dogs of the New York class went to Philadelphia. No dog unnoticed in New York made any record there. This singular concurrence in judgment surely repels the charge of ignorance. To do the *Turf* and *Field* justice, they showed more knowledge of dogs of this class than of all others combined; yet they both manifestly estimated Ray lower than Thunder or Stanley, while the New York judges placed them as of equal merit. Does this look like Waterloo?

Setters—Open Class, Bitches.—First, Minto; second, Abbey; third, Meg.

Turf, April 18: "A nice-headed, small-sized bitch; in color, black, tan and white ticked. For ourselves, we infinitely preferred Scranton's Meg for the position. Second was given to Ehler's May."

Chicago *Field*, April 19: "Minto. She was a good little bitch; too small, and being also fine, we should not fancy her as a brood bitch. Third went to * * * Meg * * * This bitch was a fine one, and much more fitted for first than the one to whom it was awarded."

Neither of these noticed the since famous Abbey. The *Turf* mis-stated the second prize winner. Both claimed Meg as best for first. Good. Minto was neither at Philadelphia nor Boston. Abbey went to Philadelphia and took first, and then to Boston, where she was pitted against Meg, and Abbey took second, while Meg was unnoticed. Is this Waterloo? Isn't it funny? Whose judgment is right there?

English Setter Pups, Dogs and Bitches—No prize winner in these classes at New York was at Philadelphia or Boston. *Turf* made no adverse comments on these awards. *Field* speaks of the two in large class as given to the Charles blood and the two in small class as "fairly won."

BLACK-AND-TANS

The Turf, Field and Farm April 18, after charging that Irish setters were judged by English type, says: "The same fault was just as noticeable in judging Gordons. Here the broad head, short nose and comparatively high ear were all discarded, and the long head, low ear and long nose of the Irish dog adopted instead. It was all wrong." Of the class: "A class large in numbers, yet, when judged by a standard, very inferior in quality." Again: "In no class was diversity of shape more shown than here."

Chicago *Field*, April 19: "A greater diversity of type and a greater diversity in the giving of awards never was seen. It was simply astonishing. Pig-jawed, snipe-nosed animals came in for just as much commendation as the broad-headed ones, etc., etc. * * * The consequence was a ludicrous medley in the style of the awards." Now let us compare these awards with Philadelphia and Boston, and we shall see what the above stuff means.

Champion Black and Tan Dogs—First, Pond's Trump.

Turf, 18th: "Virtually no competitors, as there were but two entries."

Field, 19th: "It was a virtual walk-over, as there were but two entries."

Trump was not at Philadelphia. Rupert, who was not at New York, beat him at Boston, as he ought to have done. There were but two entries at Boston. Both *Turf* and *Field* were distressed at this.

Turf, May 16: "With all due respect to the judges, we cannot help but take issue with them here."

Field, May 17: "This award I did not coincide in."

How different the tone from that indulged in at New York! So Westminster was O. K. on champion dogs!

Champion Black and Tan Bitches—First, Rodman's Nellie. Seven entries.

The *Turf* made no comment on this, devoting its energies to abusing poor Lou, who was not competing. *Field*, April 19, calls her a "nice little bitch." Nellie was not at Philadelphia. At Boston she again won first. Thus the dog Solons speak:

Turf, May 16: "Even the winner we did not greatly fancy."

Field, 17th: "First went, as it should have done, to Nellie, a real good one."

Open Class Black and Tan Dogs—Twenty-eight entries. First, Turk; second, Ben; third, Brownell's Dash.

Out of this entire class but two dogs went to Philadelphia—to wit, Turk and Ben; and but two went to Boston—to wit, Brownell's Duke and Dash. New York first and second at Philadelphia. Her third and the unplaced Duke to Boston. What say the wiseacres of these awards?

Turf, April 18: "In the open class Turk won first. While, to our idea, not the true Gordon type, having too narrow and long a head and too long a nose, he is, for all that, an unusually fine animal * * * Second went to Mills' Ben, another good animal of the Irish type."

Field, April 19: "I do not think him the best type of a true Gordon, as he has the long, narrow head and nose of the Irish, etc. Second went to Mill's Ben, another long-faced one. Third went to a snipey-nosed fellow, Brownell's Dash. * * * Where no rules are observed in judging, luck must then govern all awards. Where prize-getting becomes a lottery, of what use is it to breed a certain form?"

Now, compared with results, the above is rich. Turk not a true Gordon, eh? Mills' Ben another long-faced one, eh? Brownell's Dash snipey-nosed fellow! At Philadelphia Turk won first in a class of seventeen, described in *Turf*, May 2, thus: "This class was a capital one, containing as many good dogs of average standard as we remember to have seen." And described thus in the Chicago *Field*, May 3: "This was one of the best portions of this exhibition, and comprised seventeen entries, all more or less good. In fact, I was surprised to see so much merit in all." When these writers, or this writer, saw Turk score another victory how changed the tune!

Turf, May 2: "Turk * * repeated his New York victory. He is an undeniably good animal, whose only fault is too long a head, but which, according to the present system of making awards, is not looked upon as a faulty shape."

Field, May 3: "First went, as was natural, to Turk, and I have no desire to find fault. He is all that I said of him in my report of his winning first at the late Westminster show. Mills' Ben, Westminster's second, received a V. H. C."

Now compare these original criticisms with results and subsequent comments of the *Turf* and the *Field*. Could anything be more contemptible.

At Boston but two prizes were given. The first and only V. H. C. was given Brownell's Dash. What that means we are told:

Field, May 17: "Ribbons of commendation were not emptied out of a basket to solace disappointed exhibitors, but V. H. C. was equivalent to a third prize."

This equivalent of a third prize was given to the "snipey-nosed fellow" who got it at New York. The *Field* man evidently didn't remember Dash.

Field, May 17: "V. H. C. went to C. Brownell's Dash. There was but little difference between him and his kennel companion, Duke, whom we had marked in our minutes as equally good," etc.

What a change Boston air must have wrought in the "snipey-nosed fellow."

This brace, Dash and Duke, won the special at New York for best brace of black and tans. No criticism could have been more random and false than the one above quoted. Dash has a short, square head and bluff look, peculiar to the Gordon proper, and judged by the strict Gordon rule, instead of under the black and tan classification, which is freer and gives more latitude, Dash was the best Gordon at New York.

Open Class Black-Tan Bitches.—First, Lady Gordon; second, Nelly; third, Bess. Out of this class, which contained twelve entries, three went to Philadelphia, to wit.: Lady Gordon, Bess, and Belfast. Two went to Boston, to wit.: Bess and Bessie B, who got a C. at New York. Hear comments, then see results:

Turf, April 18: "First went to Lady Gordon * * * The Lady was a fair specimen of her kind."

Field, April 19: "A good, fair bitch, I thought, but not up to Tilley's 'Whip,'" etc.

At Philadelphia, in a class containing six entries, Lady Gordon again took first. Bess was the only bitch in the class unnoticed, and Belfast, who was unnoticed at New York, got V. H. C. Lady Gordon was sweetly spoken of at Philadelphia, thus:

Turf, May 2: "First went to Lady Gordon, and a good one she is, too. No white, black of the blackest, and her tan of deep rich red color. * * * In her Mr. Roach has a fine one."

Field, May 3: "Lady Gordon, by Grouse ex-Belle, going to the front for a good first, * * * was a grand-looking bitch, the best in her class by odds. The three bitches (winners at Philadelphia) were all first-class, and it was 'Hobson's choice' to select a winner."

I actually believe they did not recognize her as the winner in New York, as she was there entered by the "Aldine Kennel, two years, Grouse-Belle."

Poor little Bess! third in New York. The only unnoticed bitch at Philadelphia had joy in store for her. She is a dog Cinderella. Unnoticed by *Turf* or *Field* at New York or Philadelphia, snubbed by judges at Philadelphia, she went to Boston and took first in a class of twelve, twice the size of that at Philadelphia. Now the *Turf* and *Field* have their eyes opened, and the fawning and flattery begins:

Turf, May 16: "First went to Bess, and she deserved it. She is a broad-headed, full-eyed bitch, of good coat and form."

Field, May 17: "Bitches—a good class of eleven entries. These were more than a good lot, taken together. Mr. Curtis has got a remarkably good bitch, far ahead even of the company she was in."

Now, is not this a real Waterloo? The other little New York bitch with a C., little Bessie B., came off gaily with an H. C.

Black and Tan Puppies.—*Turf* and *Field* abused awards here to dogs and bitches, large and small. No puppy in these classes at New York went to Philadelphia, and none to my knowledge went to Boston. Huntington's Duke, who in New York took first in large puppy dog class, did not go, although entered.

In the light of these facts, let the public judge whether the Westminster judges know how to judge in black and tan classes. Let them re-read the criticisms above quoted and say, not whether the writer in *Turf* and Chicago *Field* knows what a true black and tan is—for it is patent he does not—but let them say whether he is a fit person to report such proceedings. Let us now pass to the

Irish Setter Classes.—Of the judging in these classes at New York read the following:

Turf, April 18: "The Irish classes were composed of long-coated and short-coated, foxy-nosed and straight-nosed, broad heads and narrow heads, soft and silky coats, hard and wiry coats, etc. We had in the Irish classes dogs coming to the front which had the broad head and comparatively short nose of the English type, which dogs, if judged according to the standard, would not have stood a ghost of a chance, etc. As the dogs were of all kinds, so was the judging. The awards here puzzled the exhibitors, and would have puzzled Satan to know 'the why you know' such dogs got prizes."

Chicago *Field*, April 19: "Breeders who * * * might have fancied they were breeding to a recognized standard, found themselves in this exhibition all at sea. Exhibitors were hot in their denunciation of the way prizes went. * * * * It is provoking * * * to find this standard is set aside, and nothing but the ideas of a judge are to rule, etc."

I will prove by the record that these statements are maliciously false. Never were judgments so thoroughly vindicated. Now to the work:

Champion Irish Dogs.—Rory O'Moore first; two entries:

Turf, April 18: "He is a mighty good little dog at all points, coat, color and shape."

Chicago *Field*, April 19: "He won his honors rightly."

Rory O'Moore met Berkeley, a much better dog, at Philadelphia, and was beaten by him rightly. *Turf* and *Field* both thought it the toss of a penny between him and Berkeley. At Boston Ben beat him again, and *Turf* and *Field* still praising him, said the trouble with him was he was fatigued by the frequent shows, and in the "hottest" company he ever met. Surely, then, he was well judged at New York, when Berkeley and Ben were absent, and he had but one competitor.

Champion Irish Setters.—First, Red Rival.

Turf, 18th: "Magnificent in coat. * * * She was so pointed at the nose that we could not but dislike her."

Field, 19th: "Red Rival, the winner, is a fair-sized and put together elegant looking bitch, of grand color, and so far ahead of her companions that there was no comparison."

This writer abuses an award to one Ruby as second in this class, when no such award was made, there being but one prize.

Surely this was not badly judged. Red Rival was not in Philadelphia, but met Fire Fly, the Philadelphia winner, at Boston and was defeated by her. But two were in the class. *Turf* says Fire Fly "is a capital little bitch of wondrous quality in color." *Field* says she "is of typical form and grand color."

Open Class Irish Dogs.—"Now, Infidel, I have thee on the hip." First, Derg; second, Biddle's Grouse; third, Sprong's Smuggler. When the awards were announced thus were they greeted:

Turf, April 18: "We must close on the Gordons and take up a class in which the judging caused more howling than in that of any other class, the Irish setters. * * * The fun commenced, however, in the open classes. First was given to Derg, a good, fair dog no doubt, but not so good as the dog Grouse, who only got second. * * * Grouse, second prize, is an excellent dog with a capital head, deep chest, and looks an Irish dog. We do not want our readers to remain under the impression we do not like Derg. * * As a dog alone would rather have him than any of the others, but as an exponent of the Irish blood we look upon him as most lamentably faulty. Third went to Smuggler, an ordinary dog with nothing more to commend him than a dozen others in his class."

Thanks, *Turf*, we'll show your judgment to be valuable. What says *alter ego?*

Chicago *Field*, April 19: "The music commenced in earnest upon the announcement of the awards in open classes. First went to Derg, a good solid dog, probably not the true type, but an undeniably good dog. Derg * * * is too stocky and heavy to be a standard dog."

How sweet are thy words unto my lips. Yea, sweeter than honey unto my mouth.

Derg, Grouse and Smuggler all appeared at Philadelphia. Derg won first in a class of 19 splendid animals. Grouse and Smuggler were unplaced by new dogs and judged of equal merit, each receiving V. H. C. Now read *Turf* and Chicago *Field:*

Turf, May 2: "First went, as we supposed it would, to Derg, winner of first in same class at N. Y. Robert Emmet was a good one though unplaced, as was also the pure red Grouse of Alfred Biddle."

Oh my! How modest about Grouse. Not one word of his being better than Derg. He is afraid to fight for the dog at his own home.

Chicago *Field*, May 3: "Derg repeated his New York victory and won first again. Derg is a large-sized, deep-chested dog, a little leggy I fancied and with a little too heavy a head, but for all that a good dog and undeniably the best here in his class."

Hello! Thought you said he was not the true type, too stocky and heavy to be a standard dog? Coming round are you? That's right. He is not too stocky and heavy to be slandered. Stick to New York winners and you'll learn something about dogs some day.

But, gentle reader, the *Turf's* Grouse had enough and never went to Boston. Derg did go, and in a class exclusively for imported Irish setters, a class thus described:

Turf, May 16: "Fifteen entries and some of them remarkably good."

Field, May 17: "Sixteen entries and scarce an inferior one in the sixteen."

Derg again won first!

Yet this is the winner, who, according to *Turf* and Chicago *Field*, caused more howling and made more music than any dog in the show. A clean score—first, New York; first, Philadelphia; first, Boston. Does this look like bad judging? He was not picked out for his record. He had none. He was pitted against well known dogs, prize winners. The New York judges hailed him as a new risen star, and he has been so acknowledged everywhere, while the disappointed sit on their haunches and "howl"—fit word to describe them. That's what's the matter with Hannah! When Derg scored first a third time—

Turf, May 16: "Derg is a good dog, but as we disagreed with his winning at New York we must again here. His head is not the true Irish dog's, and another disqualification is his pure white whiskers."

The barbers forgive him. Here is the fellow who examined Sensation's toe nails fumbling around Derg's whiskers. Was ever such ridiculous nonsense written down before? He would drag this thrice-crowned champion from his throne by the whiskers.

Chicago *Field*, May 17: "First, as we expected, went to Derg. He is a good dog, undeniably of good body, grand color, but with a bad head. It is too heavy, both in breadth of ear and clumsiness of muzzle," etc.

Pshaw! You expected no such thing. You said you would submit your judgment to the knowing ones. You've been thrice whipped on Derg. Stop your idle prattle and listen and learn something.

Open Class Irish Bitches.—First, Phantom; second, Nora; third, Gypsy.

Turf, April 18, abused all three, but preferred Nora for first. *Field*, April 19, followed suit. None of these bitches went to Philadelphia. Phantom alone went to Boston and was beaten by Flora, her kennel companion, and not noticed. This bitch did badly there undoubtedly.

Red Irish Puppies.—Puppy awards approved by both *Turf* and *Field*. They were more complaisant than on any other awards. But one of these pups has been shown either in Philadelphia or New York, that is Florence II., winner of first in bitches over 6 months. In Philadelphia she was the only one in her class, but the award was withheld. She took first at Boston in a class for puppies, dogs and bitches. She was very sick in New York, and I fancy she was still so in Philadelphia. If she did not her winning first in Boston is a severe set back to the Philadelphia judges, who refused to recognize her with no competition.

Reviewing these Irish awards, please tell me what but foolish malignity could have prompted the criticisms of the *Turf* and the *Field* upon them.

Red and Red-and-White Setter Dogs.—This was a new class at New York. There was a similar class at Philadelphia. None at Boston. The success of the New York winners in this class at the Philadelphia Show was really wonderful. There were 37 entries in New York.

First, Duke; second, Montague; third, Fassitt's Dash. Duke did not go to Philadelphia. Montague and Dash and a dog named Red Gauntlet, and two dogs owned by Mr. Furness went there. Red Gauntlet was commended at New York; Furness' dogs unnoticed. These five were all that went from the New York red and white class. Here are the criticisms:

Turf, April 18: "Prizes were judged as would have been faulty Irish dogs. * * * We also have marked as good ones Frank Furness', etc."

Field, April 19: "The class is an absurd one. * * * * * Montague, winner of second, in open class could fairly be called Irish. * * * All the prizes, as I have stated, went, I think, in a most unjust manner to the nearly red ones."

Indeed! Well, at Philadelphia this class contained nineteen dogs. Five from New York. The two that *Turf* marked as good in New York, but unnoticed there, were again unnoticed in Philadelphia. The three noticed in New York took all three prizes. Montague second N. Y., first Philadelphia; Red Gauntlet C. in N. Y., second in Philadelphia; Fassitt's Dash third in N. Y., third in Philadelphia. Now, *Field*, read over your New York criticism. Let us see whether the same impertinent abuse was heaped on the Philadelphia judges.

Field, May 3: "First prize was given to Montague * * He was the best dog shown, but had not the long, narrow head of the true Irish dog * * * I shall not stop to dispute the award, for he was by far the best in form and looks. Second went to Red Gauntlet, and he was a good, fair dog. Third award I must object to, etc."

Now, compare this with his criticisms on these same dogs in New York. Not one syllable is said in either *Turf* or *Field* of their wonderful running together in New York and Philadelphia. The New York judges had been called fools for giving them prizes too shortly before, and the Philadelphia judges had been praised too highly to admit of such a thing.

Red and White Bitches—No bitch from this class went to Philadelphia. Both *Turf*, 18th, and *Field*, 19th April, claimed the second should have been first and first second, and so of pups no comment was made, and none went to Philadelphia.

Irish Water Spaniels.—First, Mack; second, Judy. Both the *Turf* and *Field* approved Mack and denounced Judy. No Irish spaniel went from New York to Philadelphia. Both Mack and Judy went to Boston. Mack in a class of eight entries scored first. Judy was beaten by a new dog named Sport.

Clumbers.—First, Trimbush; second, Nap; third, Fairy.

Turf, April 18: "But five entries, of which the manager W. M. Tileston, had two. He was given first, and second went to a capital dog—F. Austin's Nap. The class was not a good one."

Field, April 19: "In clumbers we have the anamoly of the chairman of the executive committee making an entry and gaining an award. He reaches for a coveted prize, and, there being little if any opposition, given, as he did formerly with the setter Lou, first."

It is plain these dog sages didn't like Trimbush. There was no class for clumbers at Philadelphia, and Trimbush did not go, nor did Fairy. At Boston there was a class for field spaniels of any other breed than cockers. Trimbush entered with six others and took first. Did the *Turf* and *Field* abuse him then? No; like sycophants, they fawn upon him.

Turf, May 16: "Seven entries, of which W. M. Tileston had by far the best. This dog was a clumber of good size and good looks. He appeared to more advantage here than in N. Y. We saw him on the Common * * * and confess that he improves on acquaintance."

Chicago *Field*, May 17: A Clumber was awarded first—a good dog, too, as I understand the strain—owned by Wm. M. Tileston, a bright orange and white in color, weighing, I should think, all of 30 or 40lbs.; heavily but silkily coated. He deserved what he got. I wish there were more of them in this country."

Think of two men, or one man, eating dirt in this style within a month! Verily, "The arms of the wicked shall be broken, for the Lord upholdeth the righteous."

Cockers—Dogs—First, Toby; second, Charley, in a class of six. Both Toby and Charley were entered at Philadelphia in a class containing seventeen entries for dogs and bitches. Toby failed, but Charley took first. I hardly think Toby was exhibited, although entered. Neither *Turf* nor *Field* noticed poor Charlie at New York, but now—

Turf, May 2: "First went to liver and white ticked Charley, a fair dog, with good head and ears."

Field, May 3: "First went to Charlie, a rather medium liver and white mottled dog."

Neither refer in the slightest to his being a New York winner, for they said the judges there didn't know what a cocker ought to be. None of these went to Boston.

Cocker Bitches.—First, Feather; second, Gip, third, Madge.

Turf, April 18, called Feather a toy; *Field*, 18th, "a toy, a little fairy of a thing."

Feather alone went to Philadelphia and met another little bitch, who took first and made her second in a class of but two entries. This rejoiced the souls of

Turf, May 2: "In bitches, our estimate of Feather, who was first at New York, was fully supported by the award * * * In a class of but two entries Feather was placed second."

Field, May 3: "Bitches only two entries, one of which, Feather, which took first at Westminster, and which award I commented upon at the time as being given to an animal which was of no use in the field, and only pretty as a toy. * * * This admonition was evidently heeded, for Nellie, a bitch not so good-looking, but of some use, was awarded first and Feather second. If the class had been larger, I doubt much if she would have gotten that."

What a brilliant success *Turf* and *Field* prove as judges of spaniels! No New York cockers were at Boston.

Foxhounds.—Mr. A. Belmont Purdy's magnificent brace of imported English foxhounds—the handsomest brace in the United States, I fancy—have not, nor have any other hounds at New York, appeared elsewhere since. When they took first this was their greeting:

Turf, April 18: "First went to a couple of crop-eared ones * * * and, from their style, we should judge both imported animals." *Field*, 19th, referred to this glorious brace, Lifeguard and Favorite, in the same contemptuous strain.

Beagles.—First, Charlie; second, Lottie.

Turf, April 18: "Both fair specimens, but too small in size. *Field* approves.

Dachshunde.—*Turf* and *Field* both approved first, *Field* saying: "There could be no mistake here, for he was the only true type of the strain in the whole lot." *Turf* condescended to approve second also. None went to Philadelphia or Boston.

In the light of the above, I appeal to a candid public to say whether, in the whole history of dog shows, the judgment of any set of judges has been followed with as few setbacks as those of the Westminster Judges of 1879. Look at the following table:

A Table Showing Record of Westminster Winners of 1879 *who Competed at Philadelphia and Boston.*

Pointers.	New York.	Phila.	Boston.
Champion Fan	1	A	*
Large dog Rex, 2d to Faust, Boston	1	A	2
Champion Sefton	1		
Rose	1	1	1
Cheswick	3	2	
Dutchess	1	3	A
Princess	2	A	1
Van, puppy	2	2	A
Beauty	1	A	1
English Setter Dogs. No prize-winner went to Ph. or B.			
Ray	V. H. C.	1	1
Stanley, native	V. H. C.	2	A
Thunder, imported	V. H. C.	2	A
English Setter Bitches.			
Abbey	2	1	2
Meg (*Turf's* choice 1st Westminster)	3	A	
Black and Tan.			
Champion dog Trump	1	A	
Champion bitch Nellie	1	A	1
Turk	1	1	A
Ben	2	V. H. C.	A
Dash	3	A	V. H. C.
Lady Gordon	1	1	A
Bess	1		1
Irish Setters.			
Champion dog Rory O'Moore	1		
Champion bitch Red Rival	1	A	
Derg, "Whiskers"	1	1	1
Grouse	2	V. H. C.	A
Smuggler	3	V. H. C.	
Phantom	1	A	
Flounce I.	1		1
Red and Red and White.			
Duke	1	A	A
Montague	2	1	A
Dash	3	3	A
Irish Water Spaniels.			
Mack	1	A	1
Judy	1	A	
Clumbers.			
Trimbush	1	A	1
Cockers.			
Toby	1		A
Charlie	2	1	A
Feather	1	2	A

* The star marks that Fan was beaten by another Westminster champion—both could not win.

"A" marks absence from show.

Where no entry in column, it means that the dog was defeated.

Verily, he laughs best who laughs last. At considerable sacrifice of time and great personal inconvenience I have prepared this review of these reviewers, because I wish to see gentlemen to the fore in dog matters, and they can only take that rank by defending themselves and asserting their rights. This is no assault, but has been provoked by wanton and false attack.

While ignorant of the causes of malignity prompting these writers, or this writer, for *Turf, Field and Farm* and Chicago *Field* to attack individuals, I think I see the animus prompting the general assaults. I saw it the instant one of the Westminster judges was called an aristocrat, and foresaw then all that followed. The Westminster Club is composed of gentlemen. Nothing could more aggravate a

vulgarian than to be ignored by gentlemen in their arrangements, especially when he affects a knowledge and superiority in the affairs about which they assume representative control. Besides the inexplicable innate animosity which the *sans culotte* all over the world entertains toward the gentleman, to be in New York and to be unrecognized and unplaced in her great Kennel Club, must be very galling to those who boast of their wonderful dog lore and experience. Yet I fancy that if every professional pigeon-shooter were taken up by the Westminster Kennel Club and admitted into its counsels, it would very soon loose its well-earned prestige as a gentlemen's organization, and become a mere organization of "sports." The flattery bestowed on the Philadelphia and Boston Clubs by such fellows is from no genuine feeling; it is through resentment to the Westminster Club, and from a desire to belittle it by comparison. I do not doubt that the Philadelphia and "Boston" organizations are composed of gentlemen. I know they are. And the judges of both are not only good judges, but gentlemen in public and private. I doubt not that they are disgusted at the invidious comparisons made between themselves and the New York Dog Show, and know that they are made from transparent motives of spleen.

Such fellows as I have described, when the longed-for opportunity occurs hesitate at nothing to vent their pique and ill-will; falsely belittle the exhibition which every dispassionate observer knows is the finest by long odds in the country; violate even the hospitality of the metropolis by publishing and giving utterance to libels upon gentlemen judges who, from mere love of sport and sporting matters, travel hundreds of miles to elevate and give tone to such affairs; attempt to convert what should be delightful reunions into angry recriminating wrangles, and bring in their low tastes, language and thoughts, as a stable-boy would befoul his master's parlor.

Brother sportsmen of every section—I mean gentlemen sportsmen—if we intend to submit to this, it is better that we stop at once. If we intend to pursue our pleasures, let us forthwith band to stamp out the blackguards. Like all blackguards, they are cowards at heart. Let us order them out, and put them down, and if they cannot otherwise be taught their place, let us kick them out. It is our only alternative, and while they will doubtless thank us for the attention and notoriety, it is our only resource. My name can be had of the Editor of FOREST AND STREAM.

GOSHAWK.

ST. BERNARDS.—The St. Bernard bitch Hero, winner of first prize at the Crystal Palace dog show when 11 months old, and owned by Mr. Le Roy Z Collins, of Lancaster, Mass., whelped on May 30th sixteen puppies, sired by same owner's Alp.

Yachting and Boating.

HIGH WATER FOR THE WEEK.

Date.	Boston.		New York.		Charleston	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
June 5	5	14	2	00	1	13
June 6	6	11	2	57	2	10
June 7	7	12	3	58	3	11
June 8	8	13	4	59	4	12
June 9	9	15	6	01	5	14
June 10	10	20	7	06	6	19
June 11	11	22	8	08	7	21

COMING FIXTURES.

June 9—Southern Y C Cup Regatta.
June 10—Brooklyn Y C Annual Regatta.
June 10—Salem Y C Opening Cruise.
June 10—Philadelphia Y C Annual Regatta.
June 11—Empire Y C Annual Regatta.
June 12—Quaker City Y C Annual Regatta.
June 13—Bay of Quinte Y C Spring Regatta.
June 14—Beverly Y C Special Regatta.
June 14—Chicago Y C Annual Regatta.
June 14—Nova Scotia Y S Opening Cruise.
June 17—Eastern Y C Opening Cruise.
June 17—Lynn Y C Annual Regatta.
June 17—Marblehead Sixth Annual Regatta.
June 17—Newburyport Y C Annual Regatta.
June 19—New Jersey Y C Annual Regatta.
June 19—New York Y C Annual Regatta.
June 20—Eastern Y C Cruise.
June 21—Boston Y C Union Regatta.
June 21—Seawanhaka Y C Open Corinthian Regatta.
June 21—Nova Scotia Y S Spring Regatta.
June 23—Brenton's Reef Cup Match.
June 23—Columbia Y C Annual Regatta.
June 28—Nova Scotia Y S Harbor Cruise.
June 28—Dorchester Y C Championship Regatta.

THE METROPOLITAN SEASON.

THOUGH straggling events and short cruising had already marked the previous month, the advent of Decoration Day, May 30, may fairly be said to have opened the yachting season in metropolitan waters. The commendable custom of bringing together the squadrons for an "opening cruise" under the flag officer's charge seems to be coming more into popular favor. Anything which tends to unity of purpose and practical experience is to be encouraged by all who are anxious to see our yachtsmen gradually rise to that state of proficiency which is so characteristic of our cousins across the sea. To arrive at their thoroughness in practical seamanship, we need all the squadron cruising possible with little touches of breeze and sea thrown in, such as we can find in early spring or late in fall. It is only when in company with others that a yacht's crew is put to a test and that amateurs are most anxious to develop what seamanship they possess; for to the yachstman there is no more coveted reward than the indorsement of his sailor qualities by his shipmates.

This year, the 30th of May, brought with it a fine breeze from the S. E. with cirro-stratus clouds aloft and a murkiness below which promised more wind as the day wore on. The Seawanhaka Y. C. had this year initiated an opening cruise as one of the fixtures of the club in addition to those customary later in the season, and the success of the day's sailing will bring a larger fleet to the line next year. The Corinthian element was out in force, for if there is any such element to be found in our waters, it is most certainly to be looked for among the Seawanhaka and Atlantic roll of members. Many craft had come to off Stapleton the night before, and by the time the signal was hoisted to heave up, the following fleet had collected: *Eddie*, 53ft., flagship of Vice-Com. O. E. Cromwell, in charge; *Osprey*, 58ft., Mr. Thomas Lord; and the sloops *Regina*, 50ft., Mr. W. A. W. Stewart; *Schemer*, 39ft., Mr. C. S. Lee; *Olga*, 35ft., Mr. C. H. Leland; *Blanche*, 41ft., Mr. C. H. Grundy; *Chief*, 45ft., Mr. C. L. Perkins; *Caprice*, 40ft., Mr. R. R. Hamilton; *Julian* 31ft., Mr. Wm. May; *Madge*, 30ft., Mr. W. E. Iselin, and the smart looking cutter *Volante*, 45ft., Mr. F. B. Hitchcock. The sloop *Nettie*, Mr. Wm. Morgan, accompanied the fleet. With working topsails aloft, all hands canted to port and went off on the starboard tack a few strakes down, the smaller sloops with their rails awash. *Volante* astonished the unbelieving by showing grand weatherly qualities, for she screwed out to windward of the lot, and this in spite of the tide which was still running flood. Up to the Narrows the fleet kept pretty much a bunch, working out with a lot of other yachts, but when tacks were spit and the ruck of strangers left astern, the fleet soon scattered, and little remains to be told other than that *Olga* and *Caprice* had a lulling match all to themselves and every one was making the best of his way to the S. W. Spit, the mark to be rounded before running for New Dorp and a dinner. Though the wind was only a topsail breeze and the sea very moderate, in fact 5 ton weather; some of the sloops went through some lively antics and their decks were wet fore and aft, the spiteful spray being flung from forward with anything but scant allowance. To say that the sloop is a dry boat in a sea is about the toughest yarn that has been told about the shingle bottoms. The sea seemed too much for some, or else the attractive reputation of a New Dorp dinner was such that all hands did not see the object of rounding the Spit just then and in that kind of water, so the old Illinois hulk and a stray buoy were substituted by most of the fleet for a rounding mark, and with the freshening breeze dead aft, it was not long before they brought up at an anchor off Peteler's Hotel on the Staten Island beach near New Dorp. On the run down the wind, *Volante* and *Schemer* carried "spinakers," probably the first time in any club event in America. This sail is so effective, serving even to keep the jib rap full from the escape between the spinaker's luff and the mast, that it will not be long before every craft up to the times will have to tally away a spinaker among the other sails in her locker. What with spinakers and the modified cutter rig now being rapidly adopted, who will say there are not better things in store for the future? *Regina* is the latest convert to common sense, and comes out this year with no huge pot-bellied jib to raise the blisters on her amateur's hands, but has wisely adopted the snug cutter rig in its modified form, and now she hoists, sheets home, and furls with half the amount of labor and in less time than before, while her sailing during this cruise proved her to be the same tough customer as before. When the last big jib of the lubberly sloop rig, a veritable sailor's eyesore, disappears from our waters, what a relief it will be! The day's not very far off either. It took five years to drive this innovation through our worthy pilot's heads, but the yachtsmen promise to fall into line all the quicker. The fleet was joined at their anchorage by the three-hulled schooner *Nereid*, Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes. After some narrow escapes in landing and the discomfiture of the best efforts of New Dorp's French cook from Cork or Berlin, the Vice-Com. gave the word and all hands embarked for the run home, without observing any special sailing order. The schooner *Eddie* took matters leisurely, and under jib and mainsail had a little scrub race with *Nereid* of the three hulls. The latter was left astern, whereupon Mr. Stokes made more sail, and with gaff topsails and jib topsails barely succeeded in outrunning the Vice Commodore's tidy little schooner under half her lower sail only. This is hardly speaking well for *Nereid*, but with sheets checked or boom over the quarter she is certainly very slow, whatever may be her qualities in a strong blow when jammed on the wind. Her failure in running we attribute to her large amount of wetted surface and to the generation of two or even three bow waves and the difficulty of their clearance amidships. Though we cannot speak positively without the lines of *Nereid* before us, we judge her wetted surface to be about 1,100 ft., while that of a schooner of the same length would be only 700ft. Allowing additional length to the schooner of ordinary type, so as to bring her wetted surface equal to *Nereid's*, would call for a craft 60ft. on water line, and she would certainly carry more sail than *Nereid*. The latter is therefore poorly off for driving power in spite of her large stability in proportion to displacement or length. The fleet made harbor one by one during the twilight hours, the smaller yachts running up to Gowanus where they picked up their regular moorings, *Volante*, *Chief*, *Olga* and *Osprey* having previously cut loose from the fleet and returned home. Among the schooners at anchor off Stapleton were found the well known *Magic* recently returned from a Southern cruise, and the beautiful *Norna*, the latter looking majestic with her high sides and incomparable spars and rig. Many were the flattering encomiums bestowed upon her, and it did one's eyes good to see a ship shape flush deck and seagoing craft, in strong contrast to the lighter material laying about her fitted for fine weather only. *Norna* has to our mind the handsomest rig of any schooner in America, and there is about her as a whole something so strongly indicative of purpose in her design, that the handiwork of the skilled modeler and the educated eye are at once apparent. And so the first opening cruise of the Seawanhaka Y. C. came to a successful close after a fine day's sail and propitious augurics for the next events of the season.

YACHTING NEWS.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.—This club sailed their opening cruise on Decoration Day, with a fair turnout of vessels. We believe it is due to the Atlantic Y. C. that this feature of opening cruises was first introduced in New York waters. With a fine S. E. wind, the small craft were sent away at 10:15 from their anchorage in Gowanus Bay, *Mab*, *Nomad*, *Alma* and *Pilot* filling away on the port tack under whole canvas. A quarter of an hour later a second gun from the schooner *Agnes*, with Com. Latham A. Fisk on board, sent off the rest of the squadron consisting of the schooners *Peerless* in the lead with *Triton* and *Agnes* following, and the sloops *Kaiser*, *Sadie*, *Genia*, *Winsome*, *Pirate*, *Imperia*, *Dolphin*, and *Orion* all in close order. *Lizzie L.*, the new sloop of Dr. J. C. Johnson, got under way soon after with her builder, John Mumm, on board and followed the fleet, doing well alongside of the smaller sloops and finding nothing worthy of herself short of *Orion* and *Sadie*. In this *Lizzie L.* rather surprised the knowing ones and gave the lie to her previous reputation. The schooners made an excellent match all day, *Peerless* having the best of it, though she could not shake off *Triton*, the latter hanging to her like a leech, until in crossing tacks below the Hospital Island. Here, to avoid collision, *Triton* bore away for *Peerless*, though on the starboard tack, and in so doing was struck by a flaw carrying her down to the coamings and washing away her lee waist-boat. The delay caused in picking the boat up gave *Agnes* second place among the two stickers. The S. W. Spit buoy was first turned by Mr. Maxwell's smart schooner (who by the way seems to be doing well with the lead on her keel and the lug to her foresail), *Agnes* followed round two minutes later and *Triton* at a little longer interval. *Sadie* stood over too far and *Orion* slipped first around the mark among the sloops. *Lizzie L.* also lost to *Winsome* by wanting too much room, but when once off the wind made good her loss by passing *Winsome* in spite of the liberal balloon jib topsail the latter set and which ripped the stick out of her. The same order was maintained into Gravesend Bay with the schooners, the sloops coming to with *Orion* in the lead, followed by *Sadie*, *Lizzie L.*, *Pirate*, *Winsome*, *Dolphin*, *Imperia*, and the little cat *Wind* which had done wonders all day in the heavy sea with Mr. Wm. Peet at the helm to luff her out. The *Genia* had carried away something and failed to fetch the weather mark. The smaller craft had already made port, *Alma* minus her topmast. "Charley Noble" was set to smoking, and after a hearty dig at the scouse kittle and dough pan, the fleet got underway again, homeward bound, the ancorage at Gowanus being made as best they could. The cruise was very successful and served its purpose in giving amateur crews a "shake down" into their respective billets for the season.

SOUTHWARK YACHT CLUB.—Last Monday, (May 26,) the annual regattas of both the Cooper's Point and Southwark Yacht Clubs were sailed, and a better day could not have been selected. A heavy breeze from northwest to north began to blow early in the morning, and the tide being ebb at five o'clock made a splendid course for the boats, with no rough seaway. The boats of the Southwark fleet are divided into three classes—first and second class double-enders and tuck-ups. They are all fifteen feet long, and the only difference between the first and second class double-enders is about three inches more beam. The tuckups are about the same size as first-class double-enders, but have square sterns. They all carry from 40 to 55 yards of sail.

At 10:10 o'clock the second-class double-enders got off as follows: *Emma*, *Morgan Hagan* and *Oliver* (the *Cutter* and *Estelle* capsized just previous to the signal being given).

After a lapse of ten minutes the signal was given for the first-class double-enders, and off went the *Mitchell*, *Lawrence*, *Maid*, *Brugam*, *Young*, and others, and as their light sails caught the full force of the lively nor'wester, they careened over to their camings, and with six men stretched out to windward, and the weight of the sail and spars to leeward, you would think these frail little structures would be torn apart; but they are tough and springy, being built of the best cedar, and all copper fastened.

At 10:30 the tuckups were in line, and before the echo of the signal given had died away, the *Ledyard*, *Campbell Boyle*, *Sparks*, *Chris. Klienz*, *Douglas*, *Powell*, *Lenoir*, and *Bard*, were all under way, quickly followed by the balance of the fleet.

The boat that was to accompany the regatta, and which contained the judges (the *Creedmoor Cutter*), had taken so much water by leakage, that it was with difficulty she could be moved, and before the tug had drawn her out into the deep water, the last of the fleet of tuck-ups was nearly two miles down the river, and some of the double-enders were not seen again by those on the *Cutter* until after they had rounded Chester buoy, and were on their return home. The *Cutter* leaked so much that she had to be beached at Billingsport, about 14 miles below the city, and her passengers were brought to Philadelphia in tugs.

Sparks carried away her throat halliard block, and stopped to repair; the *Campbell*, which led the fleet of tuckups to within four miles of the lower buoy, split her rudder, and was towed home. The *Morgan* upset when rounding Chester buoy, being leader of the second-class double-enders; she righted again, baled out, and came in third of her class. The *Lenoir* swamped; the *Forest* upset, and the *Mitchell*, after leading all the boats of her class, down and around Chester buoy, up to Greenwich Point, a short two miles from home, caught a heavy flaw of wind from the northwest; her crew stretched outboard to counteract it, and brought her up too suddenly, when she caught a "back full" and capsized to windward, thus losing the race. The *Lawrence*, Captain Swallow Martin, one of our most skillful sailers of small boats, caught the same flaw but squared away, and received no damage. So did the *Maid*, Captain Isaac Sharp, the treasurer of the club. These last boats reached the home buoy in the order named, and won first and second prizes. The *Lawrence's* prize being the champion flag and handsome mantel clock, and the *Maid's* prize a silver castor. The *Emma* won first prize for second-class double enders, and the *Oliver* second prize. The *Ledyard* won first prize for tuckups, and the *Boyle* second prize. The prizes were all of the same character. The time was about the best ever made—a trifle over four hours over a course of over thirty miles. C. C.

COOPER'S POINT YACHT CLUB.—The Cooper's Point regatta, sailed May 26, was a great success. The following boats entered: *Cohill*, *Barr*, *Feeny*, *Holland*, *Gnany*, *Kramer*, *Keenan*, *Schuck* and *Noreross* of the Cooper's Point fleet, and the *Ashton*, *Pierce* and *Annie*, second-class boats of the South Camden fleet. These last did not contend for the champion flag of the fleet, only for the money prizes. They started 20 minutes ahead of the others (the time allowance of their class). The *Annie* capsized before she had gone two miles; the *Pierce* did not return to the home buoy; and the *Ashton* sailed over the entire course, upwards of 35 miles, in the unprecedented time of 4 hours and 1 minute.

The larger boats of the fleet got away in the following order: *Feeny*, *Holland*, *Barr* (these two foulcd, but soon separated), *Cohill Gnany*, *Noreross*, *Kramer*, (capsized) and *Schuck*, and proceeded down the river before a sparkling northwest breeze. The *Holland*, which has a smaller mast and sail than last year, and is otherwise in much better trim, gradually drew ahead of the *Feeny*, and maintained the lead all the way to Chester buoy. The *Cohill*, under a double reefed sail, followed, then came the *Gnany*, *Noreross*, *Schuck* and *Barr*. Along Tinicum the *Noreross* passed the *Cohill*, and rounded Chester buoy about fifty yards ahead. These two boats held their way up the main channel against the ebb tide, knowing that in a half hour it would change to flood, and they would then have the full advantage of it, whilst the others took the shore along Tinicum. The *Cohill* shook out her reef at Crab Point, and gradually overhauled and passed the *Noreross*, and at the mouth of the Schuylkill, at lower end of League Island, was not more than half a mile behind the *Holland*, and at least a quarter of a mile to windward. Harry Funk, her captain, handled her most beautifully, steering for

the Ironsides buoy almost in the wind's eye, so as to make Swash Channel inside the Horseshoe bar, which she accomplished, thus gaining a full half mile to windward of the *Holland*, owing to the latter's inability to work so close to the wind. The *Holland*, to keep off the bar and gain the advantage of the flood tide, steered toward Gloucester. At the mouth of the back channel, Funk shook up his boat out of the wind, and ordered another pull on the throat halliards, so as to get his sails well up, and enable him to look close to windward, which would bring him out at Greenwich Point, not only ahead of the *Holland*, but about three-quarters of a mile to windward. It was an unfortunate move; the first pull at the halliards caused them to creak, and the next moment they parted four feet below the block; down came the sail with a rush, and the *Cohill's* chance of winning the race was done for, she lay dead as a log upon the water, and before the damage could be repaired drifted a mile to leeward.

The *Holland* made a back stretch from Gloucester, and proceeded up the river, passing the home buoy first, and winning the champion flag. When within about half a minute's sail from the home buoy, the *Schuck* capsized, and the *Granny* came in second, followed by the *Burr* and *Norcross*.

This was the best regatta ever sailed by the Cooper's Point fleet, and the time was the quickest on record. C. C.

JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB.—The 21st annual opening of the Jersey City Yacht Club, was held May 30, at their club house, Jersey City. At 10 o'clock the fleet, numbering 23 yachts, were drawn up in line and inspected by Commodore Nugent and staff. At 10:30, the signal gun was fired from the flagship *Linda*, Vice-Com. Ball, when all weighed anchors and started for the Narrows, to round the buoy of Coney Island Point and return to club house. The wind being south east they had a beat to windward with a short and a long leg. *Psyche*, Captain Miller, led the van until near the Narrows when *Knight Templar*, Captain Donshea, took the lead and maintained it on the return to the club house. The members and friends partook of an old-fashioned clam bake, which was enjoyed very much thanks to the committee, Messrs. Green, Smith and Forsyth. G.

DORCHESTER YACHT CLUB.—This club opened the season with their first regatta, May 30. Wind blowing stiff from S. W. by W. Course from judge's boat off Thompson's Island to Fog Whistle off the Graves, thence to bell buoy, Point Allerton's buoy, pa s between George's and Rainsford Islands, Leaving Long Island on the starboard hand, Moon and Thompsons Islands on the port, and home to the judge's boat; distance 22 miles. Summary of the race:

FIRST CLASS.

	Sailing Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Adrienne, J Pfaff	2 55 48	2 36 18
Vif, E Harding	3 01 52	2 39 50
Anonyma, W Sonier	3 02 45	2 46 25
Wivern, P Ives	3 00 05	2 46 58

SECOND CLASS.

Syren, L H Keith	2 44 59	2 22 57
Enterprise, F O Peabody	2 49 52	2 27 45
Saxon G F Clark	3 03 58	2 33 16
Esperance, Goddard	2 59 46	2 34 24

THIRD CLASS.

Waif, King & Clarke	3 09 26	2 37 15
Ethel, C H Gibson	3 15 01	2 43 49
Echo, ——	3 24 26	2 49 00
Sunbeam, W S Nickerson	3 26 05	2 54 53
Louie, A L Jackson	4 28 23	3 47 45

Prizes went to *Adrienne*, *Syren* *Waif*. Judges, Messrs. Davenport, Glover, Damrell and Barnard.

BOSTON MODEL YACHT CLUB.—First regatta of the year was held on the Boston Common, May 30. Best 3 in 5 heats. Limited to models from 18 to 36 in. Referee, Ed. F. Richardson. Won by *Starry Flag*, Mr. Chas. O. Barton, defeating *Flying Cloud*, schooner, and sloops *Sea Gull* and *Union*.

SOUTH BOSTON YACHT CLUB.—The union regatta sailed May 30, brought a large fleet to the line in spite of the heavy S. W. wind blowing. Course, from the judge's boat to Cow Pasture buoy No. 6, thence to buoy No. 7 off Fort Independence, and after rounding No. 6 buoy, Lower Middle, return to judge's boat. *Fearless* had the stick taken out of her, *Veronica* carried away her bowsprit, *Posy* snapped her boom off short while leading in her class, *Chiquita* lost her topmast, and all the third-class keels came to grief. Summary of the race:

FIRST-CLASS KEELS.

	Actual Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Gael, W McCormick	1 32 20	1 01 55
Annie, George Martin	1 37 40	1 08 38
Clara	Withdrawn.	
Sunbeam	Withdrawn.	

SECOND-CLASS CENTREBOARDS.

Thistle, W H Liechfield	1 50 18	0 52 43
Flyaway, W H	1 23 00	0 55 47
Alite, Walters & Chapman	1 41 50	1 05 31
Judith, H. Pigeon	1 52 15	1 52 15
Eugenia, C West	Withdrawn.	
Posy, H McKee	Disabled.	

SECOND-CLASS KEELS.

Unknown, J G Chambers	1 32 22	1 32 29
Fearless, ——	Disabled.	
Veronica, D Chamberlain	Disabled.	
Quimper, ——	Disabled.	

THIRD-CLASS CENTREBOARDS.

Fancy, Patrick Grant	1 45 59	1 07 11
Sheila, Chas A Merrill	2 03 10	1 20 44
Wild Fire, Com Keith	Withdrawn.	

No starters among the first-class centre boards. First prizes went to the following yachts in their respective classes: *Gael*, *Thistle*, *Fancy*; second prizes to *Annie*, *Flyaway*, *Sheila*. No prizes given to the remaining classes. Judges, Messrs. J. M. Charnock, L. S. Pond, William Morris, William Reid, C. T. Haley, Thomas Christian, James Regan. Regatta committee, Messrs. Fred G. Cooley, James Charnock, Frank Hanscom, G. F. Kenny, S Chamberlain, J. E. Chandler, Charles Griffin.

SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB.—The second annual regatta of this club was sailed May 26, at New Lake End, New Orleans, and seems to have met with a hearty popular reception. The wind was fresh from S.S.E. at the rate of 18 miles, dropping to a comfortable 10 miles before the finish. Nineteen entries. *Maggie*, of the third class, upset, and the "cross bones" catamaran *Unknown* lost her rudder before the start. *Susie S.*, former *Bella* of New York, was of course the favorite, in spite of the presence of such cracks among the sand bag fraternity as *W. R. Brown*, now *Lady Emma*, and *Pluck and Luck*, all imported from New York waters. Start was effected from an anchor at 3h. 4m. P. M., and all hands wore short around and were off with a free wind under lower sail, *La Belle* only carrying a gaff topsail. *Susie S.* took the lead and rounded the first mark with lots of water to spare. *Olivia* was troubled with her rudder and had to come into the wind to repair damages, causing her to drop to the rear. *Linnos* withdrew after carrying away her jibtack about the same time. *Zoe* lost a man overboard, and after picking him up, made for home. A couple of boards brought the fleet to the next mark, from which they came to the start again with the wind free, *Sussie S.* still holding her lead. This triangular course had to be sailed over three times, distance 15 miles. During the second round *Puck* carried away throat halliards and gave up. At the finish of the second round *Susie S.* had a mile of water to herself, *Cydnus* second, then *Pluck and Luck* and *Lady Emma*, the New York favorites being all well to the fore. Among the cabin yachts the sailing was not very interesting owing to meagre entries, *No Name* having things pretty much to herself. We append the summary:

CABIN SLOOPS.

Yacht.	Owner.	Length.	Actual Time.
		FT. IN.	H. M. S.
No Name	Brewster	35 8	2 53 43
La Bella	McCutcheon	32 4	2 55 45½
Zoe	O'Brien	30 0	.. .. ..

FIRST CLASS.

Susie S	Brewster	27 2	2 29 34
Lady Emma	Israel	27 2½	2 36 45
Cydnus	Harris	26 10½	2 40 02½
Pluck and Luck	Israel	24 8½	2 40 35
Linnas	Harechide	27 10	.. .. ..

SECOND CLASS.

Xiphias	Howard	21 11	3 17 44
Puck	Mitchell	21 11	.. .. ..

THIRD CLASS.

Juniata	Israel	19 11	3 20 53½
Gypsey	Maginnis	19 11	3 21 47
Mary A	Maginnis	19 11	3 21 24
Maggie	Brewster	19 11	.. .. ..

FOURTH CLASS.

Olivia	Israel	17 11	3 24 19½
Clarrie F	Finney	17 11	3 25 15
Brenda	Del Bondis	17 11	3 35 18½
Zephine	Valette	.. ..	.. .. ..

No Name wins in the cabin class, *Susie S.* in first class open boats, *Xiphias* in the second, *Juniuta* in the third, and *Olivia* in the fourth.

The "open to all" races of the same club were sailed two days later, May 28, with like success, but resulted in a bad and somewhat unaccountable defeat of the imported favorite, *Susie S.* She had to strike colors to the *Lady Emma*, the former *W. R. Brown*. Our Southern exchanges make a mistake in calling the *Brown* a Southern yacht, for she was built in New York waters, and it will be a long while yet, we think, before any New Orleans built boat will show the Northern cracks the way over the course. The boats were this day sailed by professional crews and Cearney, formerly sailing master of the erstwhile Mobile Y. C. had the tiller of the *Lady*, while Mr. Alex. Brewster, well-known as one of the best sailers in New Orleans or the South, tooled the *Susie S.* So it may be accepted that the best speed was got out of both the craft. The wind was steady, and blew 12 miles from E. by N., sea smooth, so that it was the *Brown's* weather and Cearney into the bargain that brought the *Lady* out with such a handsome lead. Sixteen entries came to the line, and at 2h. 4m. P. M. they were sent away over the triangular course on the lake, three times over; distance, 15 miles. *Lady Emma* took the lead from the start, and *Susie S.* got the better of *Pluck and Luck* by the time the second mark was reached. Among the cabins *La Belle* turned the tables of the previous race, and led *No Name* a short distance over the whole course. On the third round *Lady Emma* took a bad knock down, and *Cydnus* spilled her ballast to windward. Otherwise, nothing worth noticing occurred. The yachts finished as under:

CABIN CLASS.

Yacht.	Owner.	Length.	Actual Time.
		FT. IN.	H. M. S.
La Belle	McCutchen	32 4	2 48 4½
No Name	Brewster	35 8	2 52 43½

FIRST CLASS.

Lady Emma	Israel	27 2½	2 23 8
Susie S	Alex. Brewster	27 2	2 31 36½
Pluck and Luck	Israel	24 8½	2 36 40
Cydnus	Harris	26 10½	2 34 40

SECOND CLASS.

Xiphias	Clemens	21 11	2 50 47
Puck	Mitchell	21 11	2 51 28

THIRD CLASS.

Juniata	Israel	19 11	2 53 26
Gipsy	Maginnis	19 11	3 11 ⅝
Mary A	Maginnis	19 11	3 12 31½
Maggie	Brewster	19 11	3 12 50½

FOURTH CLASS.

Claire F	Finney	17 11	3 8 6
Minnie	Comiss	17 11	3 18 59½
Olivia	Israel	17 11	3 18 11½
Brenda	Del Bondis	17 11	3 28 49

Time allowance, four seconds per foot per mile. Prizes, therefore, go to *La Belle*, *Lady Emma*, *Xiphias*, *Juniata* and *Claire F.*

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.—Sailing directions have been issued for the annual regatta, June 7. Schooners will be classed 75ft. and over on water line, and under 75ft. Cabin sloops, 45 feet and over, 35 to 45ft., and under 35ft. One class for open sloops and one for cat-boats. Start will be be flying, first whistle from steamer *Americus* to prepare, second whistle three minutes later will send off classes A, B and C. Third whistle for classes D and E, and a fourth whistle for classes F and G. Club signals to be carried at the peak, and numbers on the mainsails. Judges, Messrs. Ed. Arnold, Thomas J. Northall and George W. McNulty. Courses, for classes A, B and C from Bay Ridge around stakeboat at buoy 8½ on S. W. Spit, thence around Sandy Hook lightship, rounding by the eastward and southward, thence home, leaving Romer beacon on starboard hand; for class D, same course, but round stakeboat in Gedney Channel instead of the lightship; for class E, F and G, around buoy 8½ and home. Pass to westward of Lafayette and to eastward of buoys 11, 13 and 15 on West Bank, both going and returning; round stakeboat at S. W. Spit by the westward and southward. Finishing line will be designated by white and red lights on the mark boats. No limit to time of race. Club rules in force. Rule XVII. as regards schooners only is suspended. One prize to each class. The "Livingston Memorial Prize" to be awarded to first sloop of class D in at finish, regardless of time allowance, to be held on the conditions prescribed. Prize for class G is presented by Mr. Charles Pryer. Regatta Committee, Messrs. J. L. Marcellus, George A. Weber and C. T. Lippitt.

PORTLAND YACHT CLUB.—The opening cruise of the P. Y. C. was sailed May 29, 30, 31 and June 1. In obedience to signal from the Commodore aboard the *Sparkle*, the fleet got under way at 4 P. M. Thursday, May 29, stood down the harbor and hauled to the westward, after rounding the point of Great Moshier's Island, leaving Crab Island ledge on the port hand. They came to an anchor off Soule's wharf, South Freeport, at 7 P. M., Friday; the *Petrel* joined for the day and all hands hove up at 9:15 bound for New Meadows River, with *Casco* and *Gussy* in company. The Three Islands were reached at 1 P. M., and the yachts lay pitching at long scopes, as the wind had risen to a fresh blow. Bath was visited by many from the fleet. Saturday the wind was still fresh from the S. and the air very cold. The yachts got away early, the *Clarence* having joined, and it was a beat out by way of Flag and Ragged Island. Potts' Harbor was made at 1 P. M. During the day, *Minnie*, *Gussie*, *Marie*, *Nellie*, *Rambler*, *Twilight*, *Willie and Undine* reported to the Commodore, swelling the fleet to very respectable numbers. Sunday, the last day of the cruise, the fleet got under way at 10:50 with a light air from the W., when a new anchorage was made in Jewell's Island Cove by 12:30 P. M. A start was again made in the afternoon and the yachts had to beat against a S. W. breeze through White Head, the leaders laying to off the Breakwater till the rest came up. They then sailed up the harbor in fine style, and brought to at their regular moorings after a very enjoyable and well attended cruise of four days.

HUDSON RIVER YACHT CLUB.—This club will sail its eighth annual regatta, Monday, June 9. The steamer *M. Finn* and barge *Republic* will accompany the yachts and an entertainment will be given on board. Steamer will leave foot of West 10th st. at 9 A. M., and touch at 34th st. at 9:30, at 57th st. at 10, and at 79th st., North River, at 11 A. M. Tickets on board, 50c.

—We call attention to the sloop-yacht *Lorelei*, advertised for sale in our yachting columns. She is a handy little vessel, and in excellent condition. The advantage of our advertising columns for the purchase and sale of yachts of all classes is self evident. This paper is read every week in the year by every yachtsmen in the country and has among them a larger circulation than all other papers combined. A word to the wise, etc.

National Pastimes.

CRICKET.

FIXTURES.

June 6—Prospect Park, Staten Island 2d vs Manhattan 2d.
June 7—Baltimore, Baltimore vs Chestnut Hill.
June 7—Haverford, Dorian vs Young America.
June 7—Nicetown, Germantown 2d vs Oxford.
June 7—Ardmore, Belmont vs Merion.
June 7—Chestnut Hill, Young America 2d vs Philadelphia 2d.
June 12—Prospect Park, Manhattan 2d vs St. George 2d.

MONTREAL VS. OTTAWA.—This match was played on May 27 and 28 at Montreal, and resulted in favor of the home club by 7 wickets. During the afternoon of the second day's play, Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and His Excellency the Governor-General drove on to the ground and staid for a considerable time, evincing great interest in the game. Cricket is very popular in the Dominion, there being upwards of forty clubs, besides a large number of school organizations, all in a very flourishing condition. On this occasion neither party turned out its full strength, and we miss the name of that good cricketer, the Rev. Mr. Phillipps, on the side of Ottawa. The batting of both clubs was the feature of the game. For the home eleven, J. W. Gordon, well known to New York cricketers, scored an excellent 35; Gough, 31 and (not out) 20; Hare, 18 and dashing (not out) 39; and Galt, 26. For the visitors, Brodie contributed 24 and 15; Dr. Powell, 8 and 25, Baker, 0 and 22; Brophy, (not out) 14 and 3; and Smith, 11 and 1. The following are the totals:

	1st In.	2d In.	Total.
Montreal	132	67 (3 w'k'ts)	199
Ottawa	96	94	190

PENINSULAR CRICKET CLUB, of Detroit, Mich., played a very enjoyable club match on Decoration Day. Sides were selected by Messrs. Calvert and Bamford, and thirty-one members took part in the game. Care was taken that the strength of the players was equally divided, as the scores were to count in this season's average. The grounds of this club, which are said to be the best in this country, are situated in Recreation Park, where eighteen acres are employed by cricketers and ball-players. It will be remembered that a very strong eleven of this alive club visited the East in July last, and after a week of good cricketing returned home victorious, having beaten the St. Georges and Manhattan clubs of New York and the Germantown of Philadelphia. On two occasions have Western teams visited their brother cricketers in the East, and it is time that one of our crark clubs should return the compliment and "Go West." A very delightful and quite inexpensive tour, occupying about a week's time, can be made through Canada ending at Detroit, where, from what we know of the jolly Western boys, a good time would be in store for the excursionists. We trust to be able to record a trip of this kind before the end of the season.

BROOKLYN ARCHERY CLUB.—The Brooklyn Archery Club held their first regular field day on their grounds at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, May 30. Some fine scores were made at all the ranges, considering that for the first time the members attempted long range shooting. The distances shot were 30, 40, 50, 60, 80 and 100 yards; 30 arrows each at each distance. In the afternoon E. I. Horsman, Esq., appeared on the grounds accompanied by H. C. Carver, Esq., of Chicago, Cor.-Sec'y. of the National Archery Association. Mr. Carver displayed his skill at the 80 and 100 yard ranges. Hundreds of people were drawn thither by the appearance of the bright targets, and applauded vociferously as an arrow entered the gold. Taken altogether it was a brilliant day for the members of the B. A. C. They are about joining the National Association, and should they take part in the tournament to be held at Chicago in August the Western clubs will have to look to their laurels. Score—Target, 48 in.; range, 40 yds.; 30 arrows per man:

	Hits.	Score.		Hits.	Score.
Mr Hoyt	25	105	Mr Blake	21	159
Mr Miller	17	81	Mr Shed	16	77
Mr Dowling	9	43	Mr Wemple	14	74
Total	229		Total	810	

THE NEW YORK CONTINENTAL FLYING CLUB.—This club flew their carrier pigeons May 28 from Huntingdon, Pa., 208 miles air line from N. Y., and were liberated by Mr. K. M. King, Ag't. Adams Ex. Co., at 9 A. M. The first birds arrived in the following order: Three of L. Waefelaer's at 2:53; five of O. Donner's at 2:15; one of J. Vanapstal's at 3:20; two of O. Donner's at 3:05; Mr. Waefelaer had sixteen of his birds at Hasson's at 6. Mr. Waefelaer had sixteen of his birds at home at 3:05; Mr. Donner five at 3:15; Mr. Vanapstal ten at 3:23. On the 6th of June the same birds will fly for the Inter-State race from Cresson, Pa., 250 miles air line.

L. WAEFELAER, Pres't.

New Publications.

THE INDUSTRIAL NEWS AND INVENTOR'S GUIDE.—We have received the initial number of a new monthly periodical, whose title as above partly explains its intended mission. It is edited by Gen. Chas. B. Norton, Vice-President of the "American Industrial Exhibit Company," of which it is really the organ. The object of this organization as set forth in its prospectus, is to serve the special interests of inventors and manufacturers, by securing to the former the advantage of capital for the introduction of inventions, and to the latter the earliest opportunity of examining improvements in machinery, agricultural implements, fire-arms, etc., etc. The Company's headquarters are at 733 Broadway, where there is an exhibition room for models, a reading room, library and lecture room, salesroom and agency. There is no doubt of the necessity for a bureau of this sort, or of its successful operation and financial success in the hands of its present management. It has been endorsed in advance and encouraged by Prof. S. F. Baird and other like authorities, and an earnest of its future usefulness was shown by the fact that 200 models were received within 30 days. If all newly patented articles could be placed on sale here as soon as they are offered to the public to purchase, the headquarters would constantly be thronged by curious searchers after something that may not at present fully satisfy their requirements.

The periodical in question is a handsome illustrated quarto in illuminated cover, and contains full page engravings of the Exhibition Buildings at the coming shows at Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, in 1879 and 1880. There are also diagrams of Edison's inventions; and, what is of special interest to some of our readers, a spiked sheep collar, to protect the sheep from dogs, wolves, and other ravenous beasts which invariably seize their prey by the neck; and diagrams of Boughton's new explosive target ball.

WILD LIFE IN A SOUTHERN COUNTY. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1879. Price $1.

The Southern County is one of those in Merry Old England, where he who seeks nature in her own unrestrained sway may find her very near the borders of long established civilization. The author of "Wild Life" is the same charming writer who has already discoursed of the ways of the Old Gamekeeper, and having already written our high appreciation of the former book, we may now add that the volume before us is marked by the same sympathetic insight into the lore of the hedge-rows and meadows, the same power of keen and minute observation and out-of-the-way learning. This is just the book to read of a summer's afternoon; it is written in a restful way. One mission it cannot fail of accomplishing—that of teaching us to keep our eyes and ears open to the teachings of the fields and woods.

FISH CULTURE AND FISH CATCHING. By Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt and Seth Green.

This is a book by no means pretentious, although the publisher is credited with saying that it contains all there is to be said upon the subject. We acquit the authors jointly and severally of having committed themselves to any such sentiment. Statements and instructions contained in the book are given concisely and intelligibly. It certainly covers a great deal of ground not hitherto treated of by earlier American works on Fish Culture, and so far as the book does go, it will be found useful to all persons interested in this topic. It may be obtained of Geo. H. Meyers, No. 76 Chambers street, New York.

THE NATIVE TRIBES OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, By George Taplin. E. S. Wigg & Son, Publishers, Adelaide, 1879.

This is an octavo volume of 300 pages, illustrated with portraits and character sketches, and is very valuable as the only work which preserves in a collected form the few accounts which have been written respecting the native tribes of South Australia, their character, customs, language, etc.

A NEW BOOK ON ANGLING.—J. B. Lippincott & Co., will soon issue "Camping on the Lycoming," by Dr. Thad. S. de Graff. The author is already known to our readers as a contributor to the FOREST AND STREAM, and we may anticipate from his pen a pleasing contribution to the literature of angling.

HOW TO GROW HANDSOME.—By D. H. Jacques, New York: S. R. Wells & Co., 1879. This is a new edition of Dr. Jacques' book published some years since. It discusses the laws of physical and mental hygiene, and while containing nothing absolutely new, yet insists upon some old truths but seldom remembered.

THE ADELAIDE DIRECTORY for South Australia, with a Map of the Colony. J. Williams, Publisher, Adelaide, 1879.

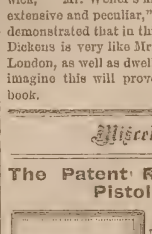
This Directory affords an immense amount of statistical information. It is a volume of 600 pages octavo.

DICKENS' DICTIONARY OF LONDON, 1879; AN UNCONVENTIONAL HANDBOOK. by Charles Dickens. New York: Macmillan & Co., 23 Bond street. Price 35 cents.

This is a most compact and yet complete guide to the great London world. Mr. Charles Dickens, the son of the late Charles Dickens, has adopted as the key to his book the saying in "Pickwick," "Mr. Weller's knowledge of London was extensive and peculiar," and has very thoroughly demonstrated that in this particular Mr. Charles Dickens is very like Mr. Weller. For visitors to London, as well as dwellers there too, we should imagine this will prove an invaluable handbook.

Miscellaneous.

The Patent Rubber Pocket Pistol Case.



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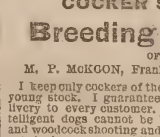

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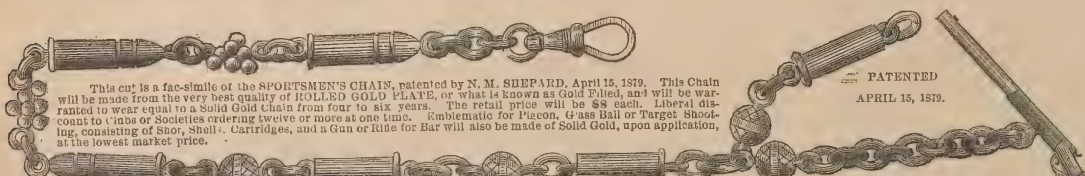

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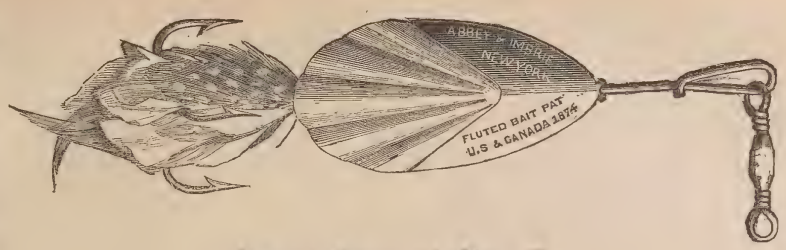

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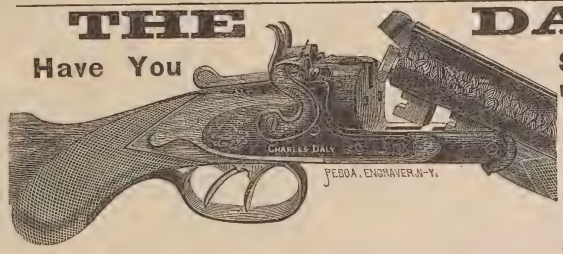

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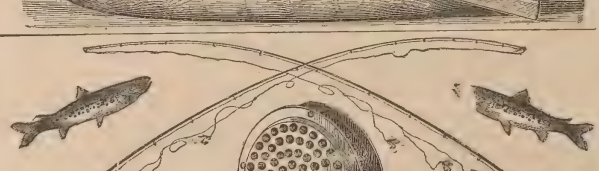

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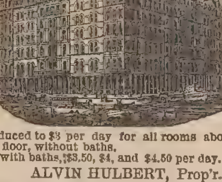

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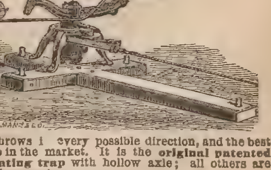

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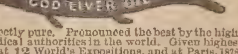

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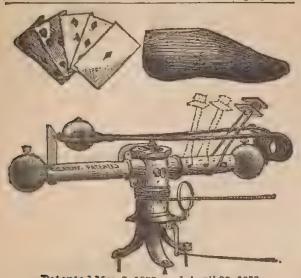

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AMERICAN STANDARD--EAGLE BRAND.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS ON TIN-COATED SHOT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

Having been asked by many of your readers as to the merits of TIN-COATED SOFT SHOT, I desire to say that I consider it the best shot I have ever used. I have given it a very severe test, having shot my 6,000 ball match, Jan. 8 and 9, with it. In that match I used two sets of double barrels, one of 10 and the other 12-bore, and each single barrel was discharged 1,500 times without being once cleaned. The inner surface of the barrels is bright and free from scratches, although in shooting I used them until they became so hot that they would not bear handing. I cannot imagine any case of ordinary use which could so severely test the cleanliness and perfection of the tin-coating and its freedom from injury by any heat which could ever result from continuous discharges of the gun. A. H. BOGARDUS.

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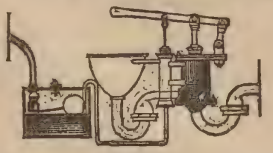

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This gun is a small BRONZE BREECH-LOADING CANNON, adapted to the use of Campaign Clubs, Celebrations, Yachting, Signal and Sporting Purposes generally. je12 3t

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AND
ROD & GUN
THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

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6 months, $2; 3 months, $1.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1879

Volume 12—No. 19.
No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

ADRIFT IN A SOUTH-EASTER.

BY CAPTAIN JOSEPH W. COLLINS OF THE SCHOONER "MARION."

IN the winter of 1872, if I remember correctly, Willoughby Goodwin and his two companions, three of the crew of the schooner *David M. Milton*, of Gloucester, went adrift in a south-east gale in a dory on the western bank. With great difficulty they kept the boat from swamping, for the seas frequently made a clean breach over her. Goodwin made a drag (pronounced "drug" by fishermen) of a halibut, by slinging him by the head and tail. This he threw overboard, and having secured it by a line to the bow of the dory, it materially assisted them to keep her head to the sea and wind. One man kept the oars out to hold her steady, while the two others bailed out the water that was constantly coming into her. The following morning, the wind having moderated, they kept her off before the sea and wind. Each took a spell at the oars to remove the chill and to warm the almost frozen blood in their veins. Fortunately they made and got aboard of the *Varuna*, Captain Williams, just before the wind struck in a heavy nor'west squall. On the *Milton's* return home their loss was published in the *Cape Ann Advertiser*, and as they arrived a few days later they had the singular experience of read their own obituary. The following lines I composed at sea while running for the Grand Bank, in the gale of January 26. I claim no merit for them, other than that they are facts, and for dialect are pecularly correct. The lines are as near word for word, just as the story was told to me by Goodwin, as the versification would allow:

"Well, Cap., that was the toughest scrape
That ever happened me,
Since first I left my childhood's home
To sail upon the sea.

"You know 'twas in the winter time;
On western bank we lay,
With Callahan in the *Hilton:*
I'll ne'er *forget* the day.

"'Twas smurry in the morning,
But by the dawning light
We all went out to haul our gear,
And then returned all right.

"'Bait up, and 'set again, boys,'
The skipper then did say;
'There's halibut here, and we must try
To haul again to-day.'

"When we went out the last time,
T'want hardly fit to go,
With wind southeast, and breezing up,
And every sign of snow.

"Our trawl was dead to leeward,
And I told the skipper so:
I thought our chances rather slim
If it came on to blow.

"The skipper said, 'Go, three of you,
And if worst comes to worst,
I'll pay a buoy down astern,
So you shall not be lost.'

When we got done our hauling,
The snow was falling thick;
'Twas dark and blowing near a gale
I tell you we felt sick.

But we out oars, and pulled, Cap,
And we'd have reached her too;
But, no! just as we saw the light,
We broke our oar in two.

"We then let go an anchor,
And tried to ride it out;
The buoy line soon parted
(You know they are not stout).

The only chance we had for life
Was heading wind and sea;
For if she lay side to it,
Capsized she soon would be.

"So I rigged a drug of a halibut,
And threw him in the sea.
My mates,—one held her with the oars,
The other kept her free.

"Scared, Cap.? I 'spect we was
The leastest bit afraid;
While that 'southeaster' lasted,
There wa'nt a great deal said.

"Did the seas break in our dory?
They swept her fore and aft;
By bailing with our sou-westers,
We saved our little craft.

"We rode it out till dawning;
But, 'twas a hard, hard fight
For life, in that small dory,
That wild and stormy night.

"Then hungry, wet and freezing,
When day dispelled the night,
We were alone upon the sea,
With not a sail in sight.

"There was less wind that morning,
We took a spell about,
And pulled away to leeward,
Keeping a sharp lookout.

"Sail ho! sail ho!! at anchor!!!
The joyful sound rings out;
We all join in the chorus,
With a glad and joyful shout.

"With hearty will we pulled away,
And soon on the deck we stand,
Of the staunch old boat *Varuna*,
With Williams in command.

"Our lives were saved by a hair's breadth;
For as true as I tell the tale,
We'd barely reached the vessel's deck,
When it blew a nor'west gale.

"I have heard of the courage of soldiers—
I 'spect they are brave as a class,—
If they need more pluck than trawlers
I rather think I'll pass."

At sea, on board the Marion, January 26, 1879.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

The Megalloway and Diamond Rivers.

V

THIS is the way it happened: Years ago I had caught black bass and muskalonge in the Red Cedar, had hunted deer in the bottoms of the Wapsipmicon, and had shot chickens, ducks and geese from the Cedars to the Shell-Rock in Iowa. I had not been idle after I had returned East and "settled down"—let the ghosts of numerous partridges, squirrels and trout testify. Yes; I had "gone down to the sea in ships," and, with cod-line in hand, drawn from its briny residence the frisky cod and ponderous halibut; scores of lobsters, too, had yielded to me their maiden blush. I thought I had good reason to believe that I was well up in sport; but I wasn't. "The cream hadn't riz."

Last winter found me one of a number who met at head-quarters, and around the comfortable fire spent many a pleasant evening in relating our different experiences in the woods and on the waters. The central figures of the group were the Doctor and O., two vets., who had made annual pilgrimages to the lakes and rivers of Maine and northern New Hampshire for the last twenty-five years; who, in fact, were among the first sportsmen to cast their flies upon the Rangeleys. Mine hosts—Abbott of Upton, and Flint of Wentworth's Location—will vouch for the truth of my assertion. I was an interested and attentive listener to their reminiscences. Before the snow had disappeared I was the happy possessor of a fly-rod, a well-stocked fly-book, and all the other appurtenances. I studied Walton, Hallock, and Norris, for the purpose of learning how to cast; I was an earnest student of literature relating to *Salmo fontinalis*, and drank in with avidity many hints of the way "how to do it," which fell from the lips of the worthy Doctor, who never mistrusted that I was absorbing his fish lore with as much unction as the late three and four-pounders of Parmechene Lake absorbed his delusive flies.

Last September G., another novice in fly fishing, and myself were the recipients of a kind invitation from the Doctor to accompany him and O. on a trip up the Magalloway. We accepted, and one beautiful September morning found us duly armed and equipped for a fortnight's sojourn in the woods of Maine and New Hampshire. Ten o'clock at night we were seated round a roaring fire at "Bailey's," in Colebrook, in old Coos County, N. H., making our plans for the morrow. A good night's rest, and after a solid breakfast in the early morn we were off for Flint's, on the Magalloway, forty miles distant. A beautiful day again, and a splendid drive over a good road through shifting scene of hill, mountain and meadow; a dinner, that was keenly relished, at "Bragg's," of Errol, where, in the rapids below the bridge that spans the Androscoggin at this place, the Doctor used in by-gone days to take trout by the score, "and beauties, too, Webb!" But no more will the angler lure the spotted monarchs from these rapids. Some years ago a fellow was prosecuted and punished for illegal fishing. He vowed vengeance, and swore he would get even with those who prosecuted him. He did, not only with them, but with all their fish-line-al descendants, in this way: He procured some live pickerel, and placed them in the river above the falls that barred their progress to lakes and streams above, where, up to that time, trout were abundant and unmolested, save by the angler. They multiplied, and have taken possession of the Megalloway up to Escohas Falls, have invaded and almost depleted Umbagog Lake of trout. We shudder when we realize that the Upper Lakes are at the mercy of any malicious scamp who may, through revenge or "cussidness," introduce pickerel into their waters. If the Maine Fish Commissioners would stock the Umbagog with black bass they would in a few years afford good sport, and destroy, to a great extent, the pickerel which now infest it—at least good judges think so. As we walked slowly back to the hotel, the Doctor appeared to be lost in reverie. I did not disturb his meditations, but could hear once in a-while the ejaculation, "Alas, the depravity of man!"

We left Bragg's at two P. M., and after a few hours' rough riding were landed at Flint's. Here we found our guides—Peter Bennet, George Flint and Win—whom we had engaged beforehand, discharged our team, and chartered a more primitive turn-out, and, with the addition of one more to our party who was to meet us at that point, we started for Clark's, the last farm on the river. From there to Fred Flint's we footed it, while our luggage went round by buckboard. Fred is a model landlord, and his wife a model landlordess. That supper was one of the events that stand as ten-mile stones in my pilgrimage toward the end. After supper we collected on the porch, took out our pipes, and spent the evening in preparing for the morning's start up-river; unpacked our kit, took out our rods and "strung um," gave guides our tramping-boots to "water-proof," fished out our "old close," and bid good-bye to store-clothes for a season.

M., our last (but not least) adjunct, and who was fated to be my "pard," gave me valuable hints as to which end of the rod I should attach my reel, and directed my attention to noises, which he informed me were occasioned by trout leaping the Escobas Falls, which are only half a mile from Fred's hotel. I forgive him freely.

Before the stars had dimmed we were up, and, after doing justice to a tempting breakfast, we were ready for the start—O. and Peter leading, Doctor, G. and George following, while M. and I, with Win and the tent and provisions, took and held our position in the rear. At noon we reached the Narrows, where a few trout were taken by O. Here the river suddenly contracts to less than half its average width, and rushes swiftly through a rocky channel, giving the oarsman a good chance to try his muscle. A short spurt and the Narrows were behind us, and we hauled up at an old camping-ground, where hot coffee and hard-tack were the chief items on our bill of fare.

After a short rest we were again on our way up the still river. The scenery up the river is of the sombre type; the forest, which comes down to the water's edge, is mainly spruce and fir, and its dark foliage and absence of life (for I think we did not hear the note of a bird all day) tends to make it a little monotonous. But let us not be too critical. Its redeeming feature is its crookedness. It has been said, "that doubtless the Lord could have created a better berry than the strawberry; but, doubtless, He never did." So, doubtless, He might have created a more crooked river; but, doubtless, He never did. Prominent objects would leave their original positions and appear in our front, to our right, to our left, in fact everywhere when least expected. Parker's Hill waltzed around us three times while we were going the same number of miles. In reply to my queries: "What hill's this? What hill's that? What's the name of this mountain? and what's the name of that?" I received the same answer—"Parker's." "Quite a number of hills round here named after Mr. Parker?" quoth I. "No; the river is a little crooked just here, and we see Parker's Hill from different points of view," said M. To my mind those Parker Hill are the chief feature in the river scenery. Although not strictly criminal, I consider a trip up the Megalloway a very crooked transaction.

At Melatuck's Pond, a few miles above the Narrows, M. tried to induce the trout; but no, "it wan't the right kind of a day."

The Meadows were reached and passed, the "big rips" were encountered, and with pushing and pulling we were soon safely above them. A short distance above them we passed the forks of the Megalloway, and at five o'clock we ran our boat into "Spaff's" Landing, and were at the end of our voyage.

It was an unusually quick trip; thirty miles with heavily-loaded boats up a swift river. We were tired and hungry. The tent was soon up and the camp-fire started, boughs cut, blankets spread, and then our supper. There was no call for "bitters" to stimulate the appetite, but we fell to with a will upon the flapjacks and ham that the guides were cooking "just to a turn." Then our pipes. Then the Doctor, O. and M. were missing. G. and I were alone by the camp-fire, talking over the events of the day, for it was a new river to us. Finally we joined our comrades in the tent. Soon all was quiet, save occasionally the screech of an owl or the

melodious snore of the—one of the party (by that I mean the party did not snore in concert). Up, not early, but early enough to catch the breath of the morning, tempered with the aroma of spruce and fir that surrounded us; a breakfast that tickled the palate and satisfied the stomach, and then for sport.

M. was my companion. Evidently he was not used to my style of casting, for his line frequently got a-foul of mine in mid-air, and Win was occupied most of the time in disentangling M.'s line from mine. However, we got some fine trout. Modesty forbids that I should tell the number I captured, but 'twas royal sport. The morning's fishing finished, we made for camp, where we rested during the middle of the day, smoking, reading and snoozing, in fact "lying off."

We were well rested and ready for fun in the afternoon, and were off in different directions to try our luck; and although we did not deplete the stream, we did not return empty-handed. I noticed that M. had got the hang of my style of casting, and we did not foul our lines so often as in the morning. Evening, with its camp-fire, pipes, stories and jokes, was welcomed; and then five weary but contented mortals took a last squint at the stars and turned in.

After a week spent with rods and guns, we reluctantly struck camp, and Saturday night found us on the river-bank nearly opposite Beaver Creek. Here we spent the Sabbath and rested. Here M. and I varied the pleasure of trout fishing by a night spent on Black Brook deer hunting; found plenty of signs, but got no buck. However, it was sport, and not devoid of excitement.

The following day found us camped under the shadow of Dustin Mountain on the swift Diamond, one of the tributaries of the Megalloway. This stream is famed for its trout fishing. It is a beautiful stream, clear as a crystal, flowing over a bed of pebbles and sand. It rises up near the sources of the Connecticut in the northern part of the State, and along its banks is some of the best land for farming to be found in New Hampshire. Here we found an abundance of fish (although the stream was low, and fish were not as plenty as usual), and our table was abundantly supplied with trout, ducks and partridges, that became victims for our sport and sustenance. Here M. left us. His "pard," after a short season of mourning, took up with another fellow, and the rest of the party remained for the week and found what we were in search of—sport, health and happiness.

As for me, I had learned how to cast without my partner's line becoming entangled with mine; I had caught my deluded victim with a fly; I had added one to my accomplishments; in fact, the cream had "riz," and fly fishing was the cream of all fishing.

We left our camping-ground among the mountains, forest and streams, with regret, resolving that if we were alive we should be back in '79 to renew our youth and our acquaintance with Nature as we found it up the Megalloway.

There was a little adventure awaiting us at North Stratford, where we were to take the cars for home. We were met by a sheriff, who held a warrant for our arrest for illegal fishing. G. and I took it coolly enough, in fact supposed it was all regular, and a little surprise held in store for us by the Doctor and O., who must, of course, be posted in all things relating to the trip; but no, it was a surprise to them. The Doctor, a pillar of church and state, and withal a firm believer in a strict enforcement of the fish and game laws, was dumbfounded. O. was at his wit's end for some way in which to dispose of a box full of "silent witnesses," which he had carefully packed in moss to carry home as trophies of our prowess. We rose to explain. The sheriff eyed us with suspicion. He of course must discharge his duties, and we were strangers. Oh! if we were only defaulting cashiers, notorious burglars, or Congressmen even, he would know us; but we were only honest fishermen, and the fates seemed to be against us. Luckily the Doctor had been one of the committee appointed by the Governor the summer before to revise the fish and game laws of the state, and knew that the open season for trout had been extended from October 1 till the 15th, and during which time we had fished. The revised laws had not at that time been published, and the party who had complained of us was not aware of the fact of the change in the law. We waxed wroth. We had no desire to spend the Sabbath in Colebrook—not but what Colebrook is a fine town and possesses many attractions to the tourist, and all that sort of thing—but we wanted to go home. Our wives were no doubt anxiously looking for us. Perhaps the children were crying for us. We were homesick. I overheard the Doctor whistling "Home, Sweet Home," and G. was humming, "I Can't Stay in the Wilderness," while O. was addressing the sheriff and the devil alternately. The sheriff at length, on the strength of the Doctor's statement and our assurance that we would come back like little lambs if it was found that we were wrong, let us go on our way rejoicing.

We propose inviting a legal gentleman to go with us on our next trip, for his pleasure and our protection.

G. and I consider ourselves fly-fishermen, for have we not been duly and officially warranted as such? WEBB.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

CHETOPA.

"CHETOPA!" shouted the conductor, and I awoke with a start. Seizing my numerous packages I bundled out of the car and found I had arrived at the Mecca of my journey, at three o'clock in the morning, Nov. 3, 1877. I had been sitting bolt upright nearly all night in an emigrant car crowded with Indians and half-breeds en-route to the "Nation" and emigrants bound for Texas, and was driven nearly to distraction by the shrill wailings of innumerable infants refusing to be comforted. Near the end of my journey, however, I had dropped asleep, lulled by the steady monotonous snoring of the weary passengers, sleeping in every conceivable attitude of discomfort. Ever and anon the brakeman, fiend of the emigrant train, filled the already red-hot stove with fuel, sending out blasts of heat as from the realms of Tartarus. The change from such a temperature to the cool prairie breeze was delightful. The morning was very dark, and in the southern horizon I discovered a lurid glare from the prairie fires, far down in the "Nation." I found an omnibus waiting, and myself the only passenger. I was driven rapidly to the National Hotel, and was soon in bed and fast asleep. Three hours later I awoke, and looking out of my window obtained my first view of Chetopa. To the North, West and South open rolling prairie. East of the town the Neosho River, well wooded along its banks. After breakfast I unpacked my traps and started for an all-day tramp. Crossed the Neosho and wandered down the east bank, now and then leaving the river to visit the prairie sloughs to get a shot at the ducks congregated therein. Returned at night weighed down with a mixed bag of ducks, teal, mallard, blue bills, etc., and well fagged. The next day I made arrangements for a horse warranted to stand fire and rode out west from the town. Soon marked down a mallard in a little slough, and keeping low in the saddle I rode within shooting distance. The bird rose, and immediately after firing I also rose (from the saddle) and upon my return found myself astride the animal's neck. I immediately made another aerial ascent, this time landing upon that part of the quadruped immediately behind the saddle usually occupied by circus riders. This little performance was repeated several times during the day, and although I bagged a fair number of birds, the greater part of the time was spent in private exhibitions of equestrian skill and in reasoning with the horse. Several days were spent in excursions south from Chetopa with C., a noted shot of Chetopa, who furnished a horse, light wagon and well trained dogs. Reaching the grounds at about 11 A. M., the dogs were sent out, and until three o'clock the grouse generally lie well in the soft, curly prairie grass. After that hour they betake themselves to the cornfields to feed, where it is impossible to shoot with any degree of satisfaction, the dogs being out of sight most of the time. We found the birds very wild on cold, sunless days, rising before the dogs several gunshots off. The balance of the afternoon was spent in picking up a mixed bag of ducks and quail. On one of our excursions while riding along, we marked down a large bunch of mallard in a little slough surrounded by small trees and brush. Leaving the horse tied to a bush and the dogs at down charge, we carefully crept onward and were soon concealed in the brush within easy range of the birds. There they floated serenely upon the water, the rich green necks of the drakes glistening in the sunlight. A slight movement disturbed them, and as they rose a confused mass of wings and bodies we poured four barrels into them in quick succession. When the smoke cleared away not a victim was to be seen. C. stood rooted to the spot watching them as they passed from our view.

"Tho' lost to sight to memory dear."

I shall never forget the mingled expression of horror and disgust depicted on C.'s countenance as he took me by the arm and hurried me from the scene. We clambered into the wagon, and, pale and trembling, drove with all possible speed from the spot, C. in the meantime firing off volley after volley of the choicest Kansas swear words. On the morning of the 12th, Col. H., an English gentleman spending a few weeks in Chetopa shooting, and B., a Chetopian, in one wagon, and C. and myself in another, started for a three days' trip down into the Nation. To an Eastern man, accustomed to shooting in tangled brush or cooting off the rugged New England coast, a change to the breezy Western prairies is delightful. Unconfined space in every direction. The far distant waves of the prairie assume at times a beautiful tint, and seemingly meet the azure sky above. The air is clear and exhilarating. We drove merrily along, stopping now and then to beat over likely looking ground. During the afternoon the Colonel distinguished himself by letting drive both barrels at a brace of mallards that rose suddenly from a little slough, missing them entirely, and knocking over a diminutive teal that was following them some distance in the rear. This feat was hailed with delight by B., great rivalry existing between the worthy pair and C. and myself.

Night overtook us near Little Cabin Creek, and our camp was made in the timber upon its banks. A mixed stew of duck, grouse and squirrels was concocted. At the "witching hour of night, when church-yards yawn and graves give up their dead," I awoke and discovered the Colonel sitting by the fire and devouring the remains of the above mentioned stew, and in order to save a portion of it I joined him in his repast.

The next morning dawned bright and beautiful, and after breakfast we drove leisurely along over the prairie, occasionally picking up a duck or grouse, and toward noon bouncing a deer from the long grass, but to far off to shoot. That night we camped on a little run near the farm of a Cherokee, who furnished us with corn for our horses. While supper was being prepared the Colonel and I started a covey of quail near camp, and in less than an hour we secured several brace. While we were eating supper, one of the dogs, an ancient pointer, stole away from the fire, and in a short time I heard him flush a bird, which I knew at once by its twitter to be a woodcock. Although quite dusk, I flushed him again, and by a quick snap-shot bagged him. I was told that the bird was a rarity in that locality.

Our sport of the following day partook of the character of that of the previous days, and at 6 P. M. we arrived at Chetopa, our expedition ended, and at 11 took the sleeper bound East, after bidding farewell to many kind friends made during my stay. MERLIN.

Fish Culture.

—The annual recurrence of the Passaic River, N. J., fish epidemics is of sufficient importance to demand official investigation by the authorities. The shores of the river near Paterson and those of Dundee Lake are strewn with decaying fish. It is surmised that the water is poisoned by the dye-stuffs used in the Paterson silk mills.

DISEASE AMONG SCOTCH SALMON.—We regret to learn through our contemporary, the London *Nature*, that the disease which broke out last year among the Solway salmon has reappeared this season in the Solway and in the Tweed as well.

Mr. Sterling, of the Edinburgh Anatomical Museum, who has examined into the subject, finds this trouble to be caused by a branching fungus (*Saprolegnia ferax*), which first attacks the scaleless portions of the fish, but soon spreads over the whole body. So far, we are happy to say, disease has not appeared north of the Tweed.

Sir Robert Christison has recommended the appointment of a Royal Commission to examine this subject, and advises the careful watching of all trout and salmon streams, whether known to be affected or not.

UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION.—The summer headquarters of the U. S. Fish Commission will this year be fixed at Provincetown, Mass., the well-known fishing port on the extremity of Cape Cod. The work will be organized about the middle of July. The leading feature of the summer's work will be the investigation of the natural history of the cod, mackerel, halibut, herring, and the other principal food-fishes, as well as the history and statistics of the coast fisheries. A new feature of the work will be a thorough reconnoisance of the coast by experienced specialists, who will visit every seaboard town for the purpose of gathering accurate information regarding the fisheries. Investigations of the temperature of the ocean at various stations from Maine to Texas is now being carried on, with the co-operation of the Signal Office and Light-house Boards. Vessels of the St. Lawrence mackerel fleet, the Grand Bank cod fleet, and the Greenland halibut fleet, are to carry representatives of the Commission.

THE RANGE OF THE SHAD.—The man who said that the shad was made with the refuse bones after all other fishes had been provided for must have had a fish-bone in his throat at the time. Few will follow him in reflecting upon the excellencies of this fish; we cannot in this world have everything in perfection—all sweet and no sour, all fish and no bones. There is reason to believe that the shad will speedily increase and multiply in many waters where now they are unknown. The success of shad culture in the Ouachita River, La., to which we adverted recently, has fired the Southern heart—or, at least, that particular part of the Southern heart represented by the New Orleans *Times*—to foresee the glorious future when the Pearl, the Tchefuncta (To pronounce this correctly you must sneeze), the Natalbany, the Tangipahoa, the Amity and the Bogue Faliah, with the other pure and sweet rivers of the Pelican State, shall teem with the toothsome *Alosa*, and the gladsome sound of the fish-horn shall be heard in the streets of every city, town and hamlet in the land. There is nothing visionary about this; no good reason exists why shad should not be as cheap in Louisiana a few years from now as they are to-day on the wharves of Wechawken, where the North River fisherman lands his nets. The success of the Ouachita experiment gives abundant earnest of what further prosecution of the work will accomplish. The only thing necessary is a moderate degree of intelligent activity on the part of the Louisiana and Arkansas officials. By the way, some of the most wideawake men down there are the State Fish Commissioners.

NOTES FROM THE FISH COMMISSION.—Mr. B. B. Redding, under date of San Francisco, Cal., May 24, writes to Prof. Spencer F. Baird:

From 50 to 120 shad are now being brought to the market every day. They are becoming so numerous that they are regularly reported in the market reports, the market price for the past week being 75 cents per pound.

Under date of May 30:

Salmon were never more plenty in the Sacramento River than now. It is not infrequent that as many as 200 are taken in one haul of a single seine. Salmon weighing from 20 to 35 pounds are now selling in this market for 25 cents apiece. The annual hatching of two millions and turning them into the river is producing a legitimate result. We are beating the sea lions, the canning establishments and the fishermen. Yours, etc., B. B. REDDING.

A QUESTION FOR TROUT BREEDERS.—The bad effects of overcrowding hatching-troughs with young trout fry have long ago been noted by experienced fishculturists. The water being necessarily breathed over again and again, becomes vitiated, disease is almost inevitable, and when it does come the foulness of the water affords a fatal medium for the rapid spread of the epidemic. Commenting upon the recent mortality of the Wisconsin trout fry, Mr. A. Palmer, of Boscobel, a fishculturist of large experience, after commending the skill and carefulness of Mr. Sam'l Welcher, says:

Do not Seth Green and others, who have been accustomed to hatching tens of millions of whitefish and shad eggs, overdo it when they attempt the same with trout? Will the latter stand the crowding? I can hatch, in a trough two feet wide and twelve feet long (this is as long as a trough ever should be, as the life-giving properties of the water will be taken out against the end is reached), twenty to thirty thousand healthy trout fry that I would not give an insurance company the tenth part of one per cent. to insure me the raising of ninety per cent. Now, so far as private breeders are concerned, there are few that have water to raise half that number to eating size, and they can never be made a public fish, or fish for the public. If more are wanted, put in more troughs, if you have the water. I have been selling eggs for over ten years, and don't know of a single instance where my directions in hatching and feeding the fry have been followed, but a reasonable degree of success has attended the venture. Would like to know through FOREST AND STREAM if any trout breeder has succeeded in hatching with the Brackett trays or Holton box a healthy lot of fry—say, of which he raised fifty per cent?

THE CURE OF POISON OAK—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Take caustic potash ten grains, pure water one ounce; mix, apply with sponge or rag, and rub until it smarts considerably; then wash off. If one or more spots of it appear afterward, retouch them. If the skin gets very dry after its use any simple ointment or oil will aid you. The caustic potash comes in white sticks, and is simply the purest form of potash. The water should be pure; impurities might form combinations with the potash and render it inert, or partially so. The application leaves no scar or blemish after a day or so, and is very slightly painful, not more so than salt and water would be. Have suffered severely myself, and had my children in same condition several times from taking eggs and nests while collecting from a mass of the vines of bush, as it happens to grow, and never have failed to cure.

Richmond, Va., May 27, 1879. RUSSELL ROBINSON.

Natural History.

A LIST OF BIRDS TAKEN IN SOUTHERN WYOMING.

By S. W. Williston.

[With Supplementary Notes by the Natural History Editor.]

(Continued.)

[48. *Tyrannus verticalis*, Arkansas Flycatcher.—Seen several times on Rock Creek, where no doubt it bred, as it certainly did on Foot Creek, twenty-five miles further to the southwest. On the latter stream young just from the nest were taken.—G. B. G.]

49. *Sayornis sayus*, Says Flycatcher.—April 24; very commonly heard and seen. While nesting they are quite fearless, not leaving the eggs or young till closely pressed. I have several times caught the parent bird sitting upon her eggs in the crevices of the chalky cliffs of Kansas. A pair took up their abode nearly over the door of a saloon at Medicine Bow, near Como. When I saw them in the last week of June, the female, as she sat in full view, might have almost been touched by a tall man, while her mate was keeping very vigilant guard upon the hitching post in front, driving away the swallows when they approached too closely. That they were left unmolested by the numerous frequenters of the saloon was remarkable.

50. *Contopus borealis*, Olive-Sided Flycatcher.—A single female was shot from the topmost branch of a solitary dead pine in the early part of June.

[51. *Contopus virens richardsonii*, Short-Legged Pewee. Very abundant on the Medicine Bow River wherever large timber was to be found.—G. B. G.]

52. *Chordeiles popetue henryi*, Night Hawk. May 31; afterward common.

[53. *Selasphorus platycercus*, Broad-Tailed Hummer. Quite abundant in the Medicine Bow Mountains.—G. B. G.]

54. *Ceryle alcyon*, King Fisher.—May 1, and occasionally afterward on Rock Creek.

55. *Coccygus americanus*, Yellow-Billed Cuckoo.—Frequently heard, but none taken.

[56. *Picus pubescens gairdneri*.—Western Downy Woodpecker.—Common in the Medicine Bow Mountains in August.—G. B. G.]

[57. *Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*, Nuchal Woodpecker.—Rather abundant among the large timber on the Medicine Bow River.—G. B. G.]

58. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*, Red-Headed Woodpecker.—May 26. A dozen individuals seen during the next month. In July of last year, while encamped near a solitary dead tree on the Smoky Hill River in Western Kansas, I watched for many hours a female (the male had unfortunately been killed), with her four nearly full-grown young, and her sallies after occasional passing locusts. Her sight was wonderful, and her aim as straight as an arrow. She followed her prey oftentimes for a hundred yards or more, and never failed to secure the insect at the first attempt. Returning, she would alight on a branch, distant from her young, and then would call them to her to receive their food. She must thus have caught hundreds daily. Occasionally, the young birds would also endeavor to procure the insects for themselves, but their attempts were often amusing and sometimes failures. Nor would they dare to venture far without being driven back, or compelled to seek the ground for safety by the pugnacious Arkansas fly-catcher, which seemed especially on the watch for them, though never molesting the old bird.

[59. *Asyndesmus torquatus*, Lewis' Woodpecker.—This curious and remarkable looking species was abundant in the mountains near Como, and both adults and newly fledged young were secured.—G. B. G.]

60. *Colaptes mexicanus*, Red-Shafted Woodpecker.—May 5. Not common in vicinity of Como, owing probably to the scarcity of timber. [Very abundant in the mountains.]

61. *Otus vulgaris wilsonianus*, Long-Eared Owl.—In sage brush near lake, May 5. Common afterward on Rock Creek. Nest May 31, two eggs, fresh; June 8, five eggs, fresh; June 10, four eggs, slightly incubated. The parent bird would seldom leave the nest till almost touched.

62. *Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa*, Burrowing Owl.—Not common in the vicinity of Como. [But rather abundant a few miles south of the town of Medicine Bow.]

63. *Circus hudsonius*, Marsh Harrier.—Common.

[64. *Falco mexicanus* var. *polyagrus*, American Lanner Falcon.—This species was abundant throughout the plain and mountain region about Como. It was seen daily pursuing the blackbirds about the station, and, at Medicine Bow, one of these birds had almost depopulated the only dove-cote in the town. On a secure ledge of a beetling cliff, that rose just behind our camp on the Wagon Hound River in the Medicine Bow Mountains, a pair of birds had reared their young, and at night the family would collect there, saluting each other with the shrillest and most discordant screams. They paid not the slightest attention to our presence, and we left them unmolested until the day before our departure, when a pair of them were added to our collection.—G. B. G.]

65. *Falco sparverus*, Sparrow Hawk.—Four specimens seen or taken. I have twice observed this bird preying on *Sturnella magna*.

66. *Buteo swainsoni*, Swainson's Buzzard.—Rather common. Nests observed in low trees, rudely built, but six or eight feet from the ground. A female with three fresh eggs was taken May 10th; when previously observed on the 16th, there was but one egg.

67. *Archibuteo ferrugineus*, California Squirrel Hawk.—One or two were closely seen, and a specimen said to have been taken in the vicinity. This hawk is quite common on the plains, reaching not much further east than Fort Hays, Kansas. Their nests were observed both in trees and upon the low chalk cliffs. I have frequently observed in their nests partly eaten racers (*Bascanion flaviventris*) and rabbits, of which their food seemed chiefly to consist.

[68. *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*, Rough-Legged Hawk.—Not common in the region, only one pair having been observed. These were seen on the Medicine Bow River.—G. B. G.]

69. *Aquila chrysætos*, Golden Eagle.—Common during the winter, but not often seen in the summer months. One that had been caught in a trap in April was chained near the station, where he would feed ravenously, but no one dared to approach within his bounds. [Abundant in summer in the high mountains, where they bred.—G. B. G.]

70. *Zenaedura carolinensis*, Carolina Dove.—May 25. Common.

[71. *Canace obscura*, Dusky Grouse.—Extremely abundant in the mountains, and often following the wooded watercourses down to the lower lands. Late in August young of all sizes were seen or taken, showing, as already remarked by the writer in another place, either that this species is irregular in its time of nesting, or that it sometimes rears two broods. In September this species is extremely delicate eating. During this and the preceding month they feed almost wholly on a small species of red whortleberry, which grows in great abundance among the pine forests high up on the range, and this food imparts a delicious flavor to their flesh. Some further remarks on this species will be found on page 141, Vol. XI., of this journal.—G. B. G.]

72. *Centrocercus urophasianus*, Sage Cock.—Common at all times. Nest, May 20th, with ten nearly hatched eggs. The nests are poorly built, consisting of a few twigs and feathers, in rather open brush, or where it is short. The males, except during the mating season in April, seem to prefer higher ground, where they may be seen in flocks wholly by themselves.

73. *Ægialitis vociferus*, Killdeer Plover.—Common.

74. *Ægialitis montanus*, Mountain Plover.—The very characteristic cry of this bird was heard May 3, but none were seen till two weeks later, when they became tolerably common. I know of no birds that employ more varied artifices or display more intense solicitude to withdraw one's attention from their nests than these. Their eager, restless flutterings, continued for a long distance, would be amusing did not one sympathize with that parental instinct so necessary for the young birds' protection in these barren, open prairies. At all events, they are often successful in misleading one, unless he observes the immediate spot whence they start.

(To be continued.)

SOME NEW FACTS ON SKUNKS.

Pembina, D. T., May 15, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

This is a lovely May morning, a mild south wind after a blow from the north. The air is balmy and pure. Man breathes easy and feels happy, while our feathered songsters in the bush are singing their Maker's praises, and the sweet humming mosquito lies low in the shade, tuning up his pipes and filing his bill for an active summer's campaign, while tyrant man, dreading the insignificant mite, prepares to meet the coming foe by wire netting on windows and doors, and raking his chips together for morning and evening smudges.

The Forest and Stream comes to me regularly, and is perused with a great deal of pleasure, as I glean many grains of useful and amusing information from it. I said amusing, for many of the articles are so to an old frontiersman and voyageur like myself. I have read the correspondence on the the skunk question.

I flattered myself that I knew considerable, if not more, of that odoriferous little cuss, but it seems I had more to learn, and putting what I did know and what those other fellows know together it would make a considerable sized book.

My first introduction to the animal was when I was a schoolboy in Ohio.

I had played truant from school—from which you can see I was not one of the kind to die young—one afternoon, and with my Scotch terrier was rambling through the woods, when I saw what I took for a domestic cat that had thrown off civilization. I hissed on the dog, and he being of a breed that never says die, went in for it like a hoosier boy for a watermellon. First blood for the skunk. Water in the face was what warmed up the dog. After a roll or two in the sand he called time and went in for the second round. A bite on the nose, red blood this time, then a draw off for more sneezing and rolling. Round third—Colley (the dog) a little more cautious, sparring around and engineering for a sure hold. With a bound, a grab on the back and a shake there was a dead "chicock." With a long pole I examined it, and my nose knows it was a skunk.

Now for the sequel of this story to further illustrate that I was not one of the good boys we read of in Sunday-school books. As evening drew near I struck a bee-line for home, and as I neared it I began to think of an explanation for the odor on colly. After consultation with myself I whipped the little fellow and sent him home. Then in due time I followed. Arriving there I found the women after the poor dog with broomsticks and other weapons usual in women's warfare, going for the "stinking brute." I naturally, and as innocent as the boy that stole the molasses, joined in the hue and cry, and for days my poor little pet was banished the house, but I do believe the little fellow understood the matter and forgave me my seeming cruelty.

That was the first and last skunk I ever saw until I struck these western plains. Since that they are as familiar to me as our domestic animals. I have killed hundreds of them. Never was bitten by one, but have been perfumed all the same, and have often eaten them, and it can't be proved by me that they are the best of fodder. The fat is nice, sweet and wholesome. The lean has a wild onion taste, needing no other seasoning, and is very palatable to our half-breeds and Indians, who relish it as the darkey does fruit from the hen roost or opossum. They dress it by turning the hair off in a hot blaze, then roast it on a stick before the camp fire. The scorched hair on the skin and the garlic of the lean makes it just delicious, and the half-breed or Indian will make way with a skunk as quick as the Indian did with the woodcock.

In voyaging over the plains everywhere you will see the ravages of the skunk in search of wild onions. They no doubt now and then capture a prairie squirrel and suck the eggs of prairie chickens and other birds, but I think they like the onion best in its season. Every day in voyaging we would kill more or less of them, either with clubs, stones or dogs. Very few dogs will tackle them. I have seen both men and dogs bitten by them, but never knew a case of hydrophobia. It is said that the bite of men and dogs while angry produce it or something similar, and, if so, under the same circumstances, the bite of the skunk might do it, but it would be one in a thousand.

You are aware that they hybernate in this climate. I have known as many as twenty taken in one nest, hence must have originated the expression of "stinks like a skunk's nest," all of which is imaginary, as a skunk's nest does not stink, for, unlike the mouse, they never defile it.

They either burrow in the ground or make a grass nest in some swamp. From five to twenty will hybernate together. On pleasant days in the winter they come out for a promenade or in search of mice or some kind of grub.

When an Indian discovers a nest he prospects carefully until he finds a tail. Then by that he draws out the varmint, and with a light knock on the head he finishes it, and then proceeds with the rest in the same way until the last one is disposed of. It is a known fact that the skunk when lifted by the tail cannot throw his cologne. In what manner it acts on his *syringe* I can't say. Whether the wag of the tail works the piston or opens and shuts the nozzle, I will leave to scientists to determine, but I know when he is held up by the tail he is as harmless as a Chinaman without his stink pots. The Polecat, unlike the domestic cat, has not nine lives. The least knock on the head kills him. I have killed them with small gravel stones. Old Judge.

The Birds of Central New York.—We are informed that copies of this excellent list may be had from Mr. Frank R. Rathbun, of Auburn, N. Y., at fifty cents each.

A Tame Gull.—Mr. C. A. Richmond, of Taunton, Mass., has been kind enough to send us the following account, clipped from a local paper, of a great black-backed gull, which he has owned for some years. The extract says:

One of the natural curiosities of the village (Scotland) is a black-backed gull, in the possession of Mr. Richmond. Though he is the most sociable of his genus, still, at times, he is exceedingly angry, and even savage. One peculiar trait is the responsibility he assumes in guarding his master's premises. His services in that direction are fully equal to those of the watch-dog; in fact, the job rests between them, inasmuch as 'Mr. Gull' prescribes the remedy, while Shot carries it into effect. He is nearly thirty years old, and altogether an interesting bird.

This gull, our correspondent tells us, he obtained on Cape Cod last summer. We do not wonder that Mr. Richmond takes pride in this unique pet. He says of him:

The gull is now white, except his back and upper side of wings, which are of a dark slate color. He is a very lively fellow, I can tell you, and no stranger can come near the house, night or day, but what he knows it. As soon as he sees them he will begin calling to them. I have to keep him in a yard by himself, and do not let him out unless I am around to look after him, as he is very fond of poultry, and has already eaten more chicks than his neck is worth; but still I keep him, as he is a great curiosity here. He is not at all delicate about what he eats. He will swallow at one time three small perch, about six inches long, and then he may not take anything more for a week. He is fond of eggs, apples, and any kind of fish except salt cod. When he gets a piece of that he takes it to his tank of water and lets it soak before he swallows it. The eggs he will catch in his bill the same as a dog would a piece of meat that was thrown at him. I think that he is a little over twenty years old, as I got him of a man that had kept him nearly that length of time. This man wing-tipped him when he was a young bird, and had used him as a 'coy' gull ever since; said he had killed a great many gulls over him. He shot them for the feathers. The bird, being old and wise, all kinds of gulls will 'coy' equally well to him. They all have confidence in him.

Antlers Wanted.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Dr. Johann Fischer, of this city, is not only our first surgeon and operator, but, like Nimrod, a "mighty hunter." He has a fine collection of antlers, from most parts of this hemisphere, but nothing from America. He is willing to incur any reasonable expense in procuring American specimens. He desires that the skull of the animal, or at least a portion of the same, be preserved. Other efforts having failed, I venture to try to gratify his wish through you. As there are always sailing vessels loading petroleum for this port, packages so sent can come directly and cheaply. A. W. Thayer,

Trieste, April 26, 1879. U. S. Consul.

By applying to J. Wallace, 17 North William street, New York, Dr. Fischer will be able to obtain skulls and horns of most of our North American herbivores; among them those of the moose, elk, Virginia and mule deer, Rocky Mountain sheep or big-horn, caribou, and others.

Odd—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Having shot a curious bird this week, I thought I would send you a description of it. It has puzzled the people about here for some time. The first I heard of it was on meeting an acquaintance one morning, about the middle of April. He asked if it was time for whippoorwills to be here. I said no. He then said he had just heard one. As it was about eight o'clock in the forenoon, I told him it must be a mistake, for I had never heard one in the daytime; but on leaving him and going perhaps 100 yards, I heard the cry of a whippoorwill repeated three times, sharp and clear, followed almost instantly by

the song of a robin. I tried to find the cause of it then, but the bird was gone when I reached the place where I had heard it. In a few days I heard the bird again, and by creeping up carefully I got within fifteen yards, and lay watching it nearly five minutes. First it would sing like a robin a few seconds, then stopping, would instantly whippoorwill three times. It went through this performance several times, and then I shot it. It proved to be a female robin, rather small and light-colored, with more white feathers than is common with robins. The notes were perfect imitations of the whippoorwill and robin. Now, what was it? A freak of nature? or how do you explain it? I have preserved the skin.

Lakeville, Mass., April 27, 1879. E. F. STAPLES.

YOUNG FOXES.—A litter of foxes, numbering twelve, were dug out of a den, I am sorry to say, within a mile and a half of my house. This is one of three litters that I know of, and I was anxious that they should not be disturbed, looking forward to next winter. I took particular pains to impress upon the man who was with me that it would take him at least a week to dig them out; but unfortunately the den happened to be near his house, and one morning he saw ten young foxes near the mouth of the hole, and the thought of fifty cents bounty on each was too great a temptation. I told him, after I heard of it, that I hoped the old fox would catch every chicken he raised during the next two years. I have no doubt that these foxes were all of one litter, although I did not see them. The young foxes which Schaeffer, of Boston, had, came from Greenfield, in this State, which looks as though the N. H. foxes were trying to keep a good supply on hand. C. M. S.

Dunbarton, N. H., May 16, 1879.

ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 31.—One star-nosed mole, *Condylura cristata*; two water snakes, *Tropidontus leberis*; one alligator, *Alligator mississippiensis*; two ring doves, *Surtur risorcris*, and one nonpariel, *Cyanospiza ciris*, all presented. Seven white-footed mice, *Hesperomyi leucopus* born in the garden. Two laughing jackasses, *Dacels gigantea*; four Swainson's Lorikeet, *Tricoglossus novæ-nollandiæ*; two yellow collared parrakeets, *Platycercus semi-torquatus*, and one grey parrot. *Psittacus erythacus*, all purchased.

ANIMALS RECEIVED AT CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 7.—One red squirrel, *Sciurius hudsonius*, presented by Mr. H. W. Putnam, N. Y. city; one gray squirrel, *Sciurius carolinensis*, presented by Mr. J. W. Tucker, N. Y. city; two white mice, *Mus musculus*, presented by Master Herman Kusterer, N. Y. city; one ring dove, *Turtur risorius*, presented by Mr. E. L. Greer, N. Y. city; one red-tailed hawk, *Buteo borealis*, presented by Mr. John Akhurst, Brooklyn; one mocking bird, *Mimus polyglottus*, presented by Master Arthur Burns, N. Y. city; two cygnets, *Cygnus olor*, bred in the Menagerie; one military macaw, *Ara militaris*, purchased.

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

ARRIVALS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, CINCINNATI, UP TO JUNE 1, 1879.—Two Bonaparte's gulls, *Chroicocephalus philadelphia*; one coot, *Fulica americana*; one wood duck, *Aix sponsa*; two Florida gallinules, *Gallinula galeata*; two crowned pigeons, *Goura coronata*; one *Chelonura temminckii*, one *Coronella doliata*—all presented; three Canada geese, *Bernicla canadensis*; two passenger pigeons, *Ectopistes migratoria*—all hatched in the Garden; one Bactrian camel, *Camelus bactrianus*; one pony, *Equus caballus*—all born in the Garden; two lions, *Felis leo*; two pumas, *Felis concolor*; two spotted hyænas, *Hyæna crocuta*; one ocelot, *Felis pardalis*—all deposited; one white-throated capuchin, *Cebus hypoleucus*, received in exchange; two Nicobar pigeons, *Calcenus nicobaria*; two European jays, *Garrulus glandarius*; two Pennants parrakeets, *Platycercus pennanti*; one ring-necked parrakeet, *Palæornis torquatus*; four love-bird parrakeets, *Agapornis pullaria*; four white Java sparrows, *Padda oryzivara*, var. *alba*; four Paradise Whydah birds, *Vidua paradisea*; two cut-throat finches, *Amadina fasciata*; four common wax bills, *Estrelda cinerea*; seven yellow birds, *Chrysomitris tristis*; one cow bird, *Molothrus pecoris*; four pine finches, *Chrysomitris pinus*—all purchased.

FRANK J. THOMPSON, Superintendent.

The Kennel.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT BENCH SHOWS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 26, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Being a great lover of dogs, I have taken great pains in breeding them, and to do so intelligently, have spent considerable time and money in visiting the different dog shows within my reach, paying from eight to twenty dollars entry fees on a number of occasions, besides my expenses—and I am a poor man, too. My object was to learn, if possible, which was the best breed of dogs to devote the most time and attention to. I find I am as much in the dark as when I began.

My first experience was at Springfield, at a show given by the Rod and Gun Club, in 1876, when I was lucky enough to get third with a black dog called Jim and first in the retrieving spaniel class, but received no notice in the cocker spaniel class, although I exhibited what was admitted to be the handsomest specimen of the class, and one that I have never seen equaled since, being beaten by a dog with a top-knot and curly coat. A black bitch was awarded first in the English setter class. The judges were Dr. Wm. Jarvis and Messrs. Luther Adams and Theodore Morford. So much for the judgment there.

My next attempt was at the great International or Centennial Show at Philadelphia, in which one of our late Boston judges worked so hard to win the Scott gun with a dog named Guy Mannering. But as that show was not recognized as regular, I will pass on to the next one I attended, which was at Providence, R. I., in 1877. Here I won first in the setter class with my black bitch Smut, and also won second in the cocker spaniel class. This was a one-judge show, Mr. Wm. M. Tileston being the one chosen as judge.

My next appearance was at Boston, in 1878, at the show of the Mass. Kennel Club, it being their first show. Here I got a V. H. C. with my black bitch Smut. This was also a one-judge show, John Davidson, Esq., being the one chosen in this case; and I will here say that he is, in my opinion, the best "all-round" judge of a dog that I ever met with, and I am not alone in that opinion. It was here also that I learned that a black dog had better remain at home, no matter how handsome or intelligent.

At Baltimore, in 1878, I got a V. H. C. with a black and white bitch called Meg, which I exhibited for Mr. Samuel Scranton of Providence, and won second in the retrieving spaniel class, being beaten by an Irish water spaniel that had no business in the class. Said spaniel was entered by a Mr. Whitman, who claimed that the dog lacked but a sixteenth part to make him pure Irish, and winning only one month before at Boston as an Irish water spaniel. I also won first in the cocker class with a bitch named Fanchon, owned by Mr. E. W. Davis, of Providence. I also won first with this bitch at Boston the month before, the judges being Mr. John Davidson, and Dr. Twaddell for the non-sporting dogs, the same as at Boston; and in regard to Baltimore, I cannot speak too highly of the reception there given to all exhibitors, every member of the club, from the president down, doing all in their power to make the occasion pleasant. "Long live the Baltimore Kennel Club!" say I, although it was there I first met the full force of the Western "ring," who seemed determined to have every prize "go West," regardless of fairness or merit.

It was there also that I saw one of the Western gentlemen sell a dog which he represented as thoroughly broken, but which turned out to be sadly in want of breaking, and afterward cost the purchaser in the neighborhood of a hundred dollars for that purpose. It was there, I think, that the "war whoop" was first raised against that tried and true old veteran, John Davidson, and it will require a different lot of signatures to make me believe him in the wrong; for I sincerely believe that it would be a credit and honor to the different exhibitions if the judges selected combined the practical experience with strict integrity and fairness that he does.

My next appearance was at the second annual show of the Westminster Kennel Club, at which I won first in the retrieving spaniel class, second with a pointer, Rake II., which I exhibited for Mr. J. W. Coffin. I also exhibited for Mr. Geo. Miller a setter dog that had arrived from England two days before the show. The dog had hardly entered the ring on the appointed day, when the judge, Mr. Lort, ordered him out, assigning as a reason that he was "a bit coarse." Then said Mr. Lort, "You Americans have a bad way of crossing your dogs here." When I told him that the dog had landed from England but eight days since he had, and that he had taken a prize there under his judging, and that the owner was there with the papers to prove it, he was dumbfounded. It was only one case of the English judge's judgment of our method of breeding.

This was a three-judge show, Mr. Davidson being allowed to judge the Gordon dogs and spaniels, and Dr. Twaddell the non-sporting dogs. The dogs were well cared for at this show, however, as they always are at any exhibition superintended by Mr. Charles Lincoln.

My next trip was a two days' visit to the third annual show of the Westminster Club, in which I made no entry, but was well pleased with the show, and also to meet some old friends of mine. The judgment was fair, and I think, with a few exceptions, well received.

My last experience was at the second annual show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club at Boston, and I almost feel as though it would be my last appearance at any show; for when a bitch, handsome in every part, thoroughly broken, and intelligent in every movement, is led into the ring only to be ordered out again, for the only apparent reason that its color was black, it seems to me that the "color line" is getting to be too strongly drawn to be consistent with fairness or encouraging in any degree to patient and careful training, whose results are apparent to every eye, except those blinded, like some feminine ones, by fashion. The old saying that you might as well be "out of the world as out of fashion," seems to be exemplified when a black dog or bitch is led into the ring, though the rule seems to vary, according to taste, or rather to the wishes of the clubs or individuals it is thought proper to "toady." to

If some kennel clubs exhibit a dog of a peculiar kind, he is the standard that year; but if an outsider shows one, every way as good, he will be, according to the "unbiased (?) opinion" of the judges, a little throaty, his hair a little too curly, or he will be a little out at elbow, etc. No matter how good an eye you may have for a dog, if you can't see the fault the "unbiased (?) judge" can; so take him out.

Mr. Samuel Scranton exhibited a bitch at this show, and a handsomer one, or one nearer perfection of its kind I never saw. Teeth are bad, was the opinion of the judges. Take her out, the command. She was twelve years old.

One of the rules (No. 4) at this exhibition was this: "No dog shall be qualified to compete or entitled to receive a prize who is suffering from mange;" but in the show they allowed a dog to win in class 50 who had the mange, and had had his tail sheared to help his looks. This dog was protested against, and no notice was taken by the club of the protest, nor did one of the members give me a civil answer to a straightforward question.

I won first in the retrieving spaniel class here; but I must say that the judges displayed no more practical knowledge of dogs than children, judging the dogs almost entirely from the book, and with one or two exceptions the dogs judged from the book were the only ones judged at all. The judges were Mr. Chas. H. Raymond, Dr. Wm. Jarvis and Major J. M. Taylor.

You will notice that I had exhibited under the judging of Dr. Jarvis before, when he thought a black dog as good as any, and I thought him a very clever little man.

I saw some of the best dogs at this exhibition that I ever saw exhibited, and that I never was so poorly used at any show that I ever attended. I did not get a civil answer to any question I asked from members of the club, except from Mr. Copeland. THOMAS M. ALDRICH,

OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, May, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

You may have heard this story before, though you couldn't have known that the principal actor in the little drama was a forbear of mine. A doughty Highland chieftain he was, and lived and flourished some two hundred years ago. Moral, religious and virtuous, as I have no doubt he was, the herds and flocks of his lowland neighbors, grazing in the broad, green fields of their rich owners, were too great a temptation for the chieftain's nerves, and he used to amuse himself, Zulu fashion, on moonlight nights, by descending from his mountains with his faithful clan and driving home hundreds of the enemies' kine. But the Laird o' Kilthingumie was too many for him one night, for he beat back the cateran and took the Highland chieftain prisoner. By way of securing pleasant dreams to his guest, the Laird, before sending him to bed, pointed out to him a very large oak tree that grew on his lawn.

"Do ye see that tree!" asked the Laird.

"Och, yes," said the chieftain, "to be surely she sees him."

"Well," continued his host, "you'll hang there to-morrow morning."

"And hang very well, to be surely," said my ancestor, defiantly.

But the Laird had a wife, and between them they had a daughter, whose oval cavity couldn't have been made any bigger without shifting her ears back. She was known all over the country as Mickle-mou'd Meg.

"Noo, here's a chance," said the canny goodwife; "our Meg will ne'er get a man. Spare this Hielan' chieftain's life and mak' him marry Meg."

Then the Laird put on his nightcap, tied the strings, and having gone to bed, slept the sleep of the just, and in the morning, before leaving his cell, the chieftain was duly apprised of the ultimatum.

"To be surely," said the chief, "to be surely, she'll marry the bit lassie."

But when Meg was presented to him, and great rejoicings were being made, my worthy forbear suddenly put a damper on the whole proceedings by observing staunchly:

"Och, no, no—no, to be surely! She couldn't stomach that; *she'll have the tree!*"

And so, sir, the timely arrival early this morning of FOREST AND STREAM saved your humble servant from a similar fate. I stood upon the scaffold high. I don't know what brought me there, but I suppose I deserved the elevation, and I've always had an ambition to rise in the world. However, there, close beside me, stood the trusty Marwood, and I tried to prolong my life by entering into a conversation with him.

"Don't be in a hurry, James," I said, quite friendly like; "you've a long day before you."

"There's a short 'un afore thee," said James; "but heave roond, if thee means prayin'. I'll give thee until I coonts twenty"

"James! James!" I cried, "couldn't you give me a drop of something?"

"A drop!" said James, "I'll give thee six foot o' that, lad." And he proceeded to pull the cap over my face.

"Oh! hang the cap!" I cried. "I shan't be able to breathe. Hie! hie!"

The bolt seemed stiff, and required two thundering kicks to set me free. And the noise awoke me. It was the postman's knock.

I was greatly pleased to learn you had so good a show at New York, and that the exhibitors were in a great measure satisfied. Philadelphia, too, I see was good; but, Philadelphia, if I were a Yankee I would be ashamed of you. What! You have judging in private! You adopt our rotten old conservative Brummagen system! You treated your exhibitors with indignity and your judges as rogues! And worse than all, you trample on the liberty of the press! And then your Philadelphian papers boast about America being a free country, and all that. Yes, Phil., America is a free country, and though a foreigner, I admire her institutions; but you ain't in it, Phil., leastways your dog show isn't.

The idea of parading the prize dogs is a good one. I believe it was first adopted at Keighley Yorks, Eng., in 1873. It gives people who come to see the animals an ocular education of what a good dog should really be; that isn't readily forgotten.

What is that Girondin disinfectant? Who is Girondin? Can't you tell me? We sadly want a good, cheap disinfectant in this country. I have tried nearly all, and all have some fault.

Also, could you give me the points of a Chesapeake Bay dog in some future number?

You had no bull-dogs, I see—I mean good ones. I suppose we are getting fastidious, for they are far from numerous in England.

Glad you have come to your senses regarding Skyes and Yorkies. I should think they were different, indeed.

You say a white and black dog ought to have won in Charlies. We don't like them, but I do like a tri-color.

Newfoundlands, I suppose, wouldn't have been of much account. Although the Yankees beat all the world in Newfoundlands, we beat the Yankees.

By the way, a new terrier—the waterside—is rapidly becoming fashionable here in this country. He weighs nearly forty pounds, is something like an Irish, but much bigger, of course, and handsomer, and the ears are like those of a fox-terrier. The hair is pin-wire, and they'll simply kill the devil on four legs. It is fun, I can tell you, being the judge in a ring of say twenty. "Walk them round," you say; then they all pair and "are," and if they can't, they swear; but they are gentle and loving to the human race. I was the first to describe them, I believe, in an article in the last "Live Stock Journal Almanack."

By the time this reaches you the great International Hanover Show will be a thing of the past; so, too, will be the Alexandre Palace Bull-dog Show, a short account of which I will send you in my next. One feature, by the way, of the Hanover show is this: they have a class for canine literature and pictures of famous dogs. It does not strike me that the literature class can do good; but if artists are encouraged to paint the dogs of the day (the champion dogs), these will certainly be found of very great service in a generation or two.

I am trying to bring a new favorite to the front. I mean the Yack Indian or Esquimaux dog. I've seen a good many of these in my time—as, like the bad penny, I've been mostly everywhere—but I have seldom met with a nicer specimen than he who will figure in the *Live Stock Journal* in a week or two. The artist has succeeded wonderfully in catching both coat and color as well as shape.

The show season will soon be with us now in earnest. The buds are appearing on the trees, and the Dandie Dinmont Terrier Club are showing signs of excitement and meditating meetings. The Irish Terrier Club, yet in its infancy, will no doubt prove a Hercules and a caution to snakes; but Skyes are still dormant.

Mr. Lort has been very ill, but you will be glad to hear he is once more on the boards.

The weather still continues very cold and wet, with now and then snow, hail or sleet, which makes me think you have been playing some game with the Gulf Stream.

May you flourish. GORDON STABLES, M. D. R. N.

HANOVER INTERNATIONAL DOG SHOW.—A full report of this show will reach us this week, but too late for the current issue. We therefore print some extracts from the *Fanciers Gazette* correspondent's letter regarding the arrangements, etc. It will be remembered that the Messrs. Von Lengerke, of this city, have sent over some native setters to compete:

To begin with, all the English dogs under Mr. Douglas arrived safely at half-past nine on Monday night; they were delayed by a fog at sea, but seem none the worse for their journey. Every effort has been made by the managing committee to ensure the dogs' comfort. Mr. Douglas and his charges were met at Bremerhaven by the British Consul in Hanover, and strict orders were given not to allow more than twenty dogs in each van. Transport carts belonging to some of the regiments quartered in the town met the dogs at the station, and all the English owners and attendants we have seen are loud in their expressions of satisfaction at the treatment they have received. Among our fellow countrymen who are already on the spot, or who are expected shortly, are: The Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. Humphries, Messrs. Hugh Dalziel, Colin Ross, L. Clement, Hallam, Alfred George, Burnell and Vero Shaw.

The arrangements for the benching are unique, for the dogs are not quartered in any building, but on covered benches all over the ground. Each large dog has a space four feet and a half wide allowed him, and is separated from his neighbor by substantial wooden partitions. A large quantity of straw, water and sawdust is available for the use of the keepers—upon the present occasion soldiers selected from regiments in the town. The advantage of this is obvious, as the discipline is excellent, and in event of any *contretemps* occurring, will help to preserve order. In the Bella Vista Park, where the show is held, are really some very pretty pleasure-grounds, something on the Cremorne or Belle Vue style, and the lakes in it are to be called into requisition in case of fire. Two engines, filled and supplied with hose and all the necessary apparatus, are ready for use at a moment's notice.

Altogether, the show promises to be a grand success, but until later on it is impossible to speak definitely on this subject. All classes of the community seem to be working together to promote its welfare, and a list of the donors of the special cups show the interest in dogs taken by the highest in the land. Among the names appear those of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, Prince Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prince Charles of Prussia, Prince Albert of Prussia, Prince George of Prussia, Prince Alexander of Prussia, Prince Albert Solms, whilst Messrs. Spratt, Barr and Clarke also give prizes, that of the first-named being 1,000 marks in money.

The general committee is a small one, but works tremendously hard. It consists of General Count Waldersee (President), Prince Albert Salms, Mons. V. Marais, and Herr Emil Meyer, the secretary. All these gentlemen show that they are determined to flinch at nothing in the shape of hard work to make a success of the affair; and, unlike some committees we could mention at home, set the example by exerting themselves to their utmost. Messrs. Spratt & Co. undertake the feeding, and have every convenience at their disposal; so the dogs are sure to be well looked after.

COCKER SPANIELS IN BUFFALO.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Will you please publish this, my last, in explanation to Mr. Harrington, as I find I have raised a tempest in a tea-pot, where none was intended. I am simply a "Heathen Chinee," childlike, but a lover of the spaniel in any breed, more particularly the cocker. I will begin with letter No. 1. If "E. B. J." can find anything in my letter either unjust or casting reflection on Mr. Harrington or his dogs I am willing to publicly apologize to Mr. H.; but I spoke the truth as I heard it, and nothing more.

I am an entire stranger in Buffalo, but on seeing Mr. H.'s letter I asked Mr. J. C. Smith, agent of the American Express Company, to show me around, also reading Mr. H.'s letter to him. We went, and the result of our visit I published.

Letter No. 2 from "C. B." is very candid. I would like his acquaintance, for he speaks just what he thinks.

Letter No. 3, J. B Harrington, looks very much like an advertising medium.

With respect to Mr. Neill, he may be as dishonorable as your correspondent paints him. He is comparatively a stranger to me; I never either sold or bought a dog from him. If he is what Mr. H. says I am glad to hear it. I was introduced to him when he produced what he called the King Charles spaniel, and further said Mr. H. wanted to purchase one, and told me he had thirty-five, hence my thinking him the largest dog man East.

With respect to Mr. Lincoln, he is a personal friend, also Mr. Nash, and whose Rake is the sire of my Daisy—last litter seven; none for sale. Mr. H. can at his leisure find me if he wishes; but no slurs.

I will now refer to "Honest Steve," as Mr. H. calls him, a worthy name, I have no doubt. The mutual friend is Mr. Smith, whose character is above reproach.

Mr. Batley's letter contains too much mud, and, for fear I might get some on my clothes, I will stop, for you know he that touches pitch will be defiled. JOHN HAMMON, *Clifton*.

COCKERS AT NEW YORK AND BOSTON.—Our correspondent, "Goshawk," in his excellent review of the judging at the late New York, Philadelphia and Boston dog shows last week, was in error in saying that no New York cockers went to Boston. Gip, owned by D. P. Bosworth, of this city, winner of second prize in bitch class at New York show, was sent to Boston and was there awarded first prize in a mixed dog and bitch class.

DOGS VS. TELEGRAPHING.—Our Buffalo, N. Y., correspondent who is sadly annoyed by unfortunate owners of dogs, requests us to relieve the pressure by by publishing the following card, which we cheerfully print:

Mr. J. B. Harrington begs to hereby acknowledge the compliments tendered him by numerous correspondents, but is compelled to respectfully decline all offers for the use of his "cockers" for stud purposes.

—The Rev. J. Cumming Macdona arrived in this city by the new steamer *Arizona*, of the Williams & Guion Line, on Monday of this week. Mr. Macdona brings a number of fine dogs with him, some of them being prize-winners at the late International Dog Show at Hanover. Among the dogs are three St. Bernards. The first, Marco, is by Pasha out of Minka. The next, Braunfels, was bred by Prince Solms, and is the dam of Bertha, the dog given by Mr. Macdona to the Princess Louise, and taken by her to Canada. The other is Bernie, by Thor out of Gypsey Lass. Then there is a very fine Irish setter, Rover II., two years old, by champion Rover out of Nina. The English setters are Ranger Rival, fifteen months old, by champion Ranger out of Moll, sister to Cora; and Dash III. (Decimal), by Dash II. (Llewellin's, late Brewis') out of Duchess, by Pilkington's Dash out of Queenie. Mr. Macdona has also brought with him a very fine pointer, Croxteth, by Lowo's Young Bang out of Macdona's Jane:

Croxteth, through his ancesters, Sam, Hamlet, and Drake, combines the best blood of Lord Sefton's, Mr. Whitehouse's and Sir Richard Garth's strains, and is half-brother to Sir Thomas Lennard's wonderful pointers, Priam and Scamp, winners of first and second prizes at the Field Trial Derby, 1878, and is also grandson of champion Bang, winner of ten field trials, and never beaten at a dog show; thus combining good looks with good work in the field. Through his ancestors, Cornwall Legh's Mars, Newton's Ranger, and Garth's Mite, he inherits the grand strain of blood that culminated in Mr. Garth's extraordinary pointer Drake, who, with Mr. Macdona's wonderful setter Ranger, ranks among pointers as Ranger does among setters, as the fastest and greatest champion field trial winner of this century. Croxteth won fourth in the Field Trial Derby, 1879, out of 120 entries, and won second prize at the International Dog Show at Hanover, May, 1879.

Mr. Macdona starts for Texas to-morrow, to look at some large tracts of land he has in that State.

—Read the advertisement of "Diseases of the Dog," by Silver Strain, which can be found in another column.

NAMES CLAIMED.—Dr. R. I. Hampton, of Rome, Ga., claims the name Kate Claxton for his white-with-liver-ears Guy–Flash puppy (⅞ Laverack), whelped Jan. 10, 1879, and bred by Charles H. Raymond, Esq., Fox Farm, N. J.

—Mr. J. Otis Fellows, of Hornellsville, N. Y., claims the name Little Buttercup for his liver and white cocker gyp, whelped Feb. 3, 1879, by P. P. Winn's Jack out of Mr. Fellows' Fannie.

—Mr. Leonard Ryan, of Medora, Ill., claims the name of Mollie Plunkett for his red Irish setter bitch pup by Champion Elcho out of Bridget Plunkett. Purchased of E. J. Robbins, of Wethersfield, Conn.

—Mr. G. B. Inches, of Boston, claims the name of Polo for his fox terrier dog by Paulo out of Maudie; whelped March, 1879.

—Mr. W. W. Wicker, of East Saginaw, Mich., claims the name of Honest John for his black, white and tan setter pup, whelped Jan. 11, by Douglass out of Ailse.

—The imported red Irish setter Dash, winner of 1st prize at New York, and 2d at Boston, in 1878, owned by Messrs Lincoln and Hellyar of Warren, Mass., is dead.

—Messrs Lincoln and Hellyar's pointer bitch Gypsey whelped on May 29th eight puppies, sired by Snapshot

—Dr. Nevin's Moll whelped, on 27th inst., nine pups by Toledo Kennel Club's Grouse—four dogs and five bitches, all healthy and strong.

—The imported pointer bitch, Miranda III., whelped, at the kennels of J. W. Coffin, Esq., near Providence, R. I., on the 1st inst., nine puppies, sired by Mr. Coffin's Rake II. Two have since died, leaving five dogs and two bitches living. One is white, two are lemon and white and four liver and white.

Yachting and Boating.

COMING FIXTURES.

June 12—Quaker City Y C Annual Regatta.
June 13—Bay of Quinte Y C Spring Regatta.
June 14—Beverly Y C Special Regatta.
June 14—Chicago Y C Annual Regatta.
June 14—Nova Scotia Y S Opening Cruise.
June 16—Quaker City Y C Regatta, Chester.
June 16—Chester Y C Annual Regatta.
June 17—Eastern Y C Opening Cruise.
June 17—Lynn Y C Annual Regatta.
June 17—Marblehead Sixth Annual Regatta.
June 17—Newburyport Y C Annual Regatta.
June 19—New Jersey Y C Annual Regatta.
June 19—New York Y C Annual Regatta.
June 20—Eastern Y C Cruise.
June 21—Boston Y C Union Regatta.
June 21—East Boston Y C Annual Regatta.
June 21—Seawanhaka Y C Open Corinthian Regatta.
June 21—Nova Scotia Y S Spring Regatta.
June 23—Brenton's Reef Cup Match.
June 23—Columbia Y C Annual Regatta.
June 24—Long Island Y C Annual Regatta.
June 28—West Brighton Y C Annual Regatta.
June 28—Nova Scotia Y S Harbor Cruise.
June 28—Dorchester Y C Championship Regatta.
June 29—Quaker City Y C Harbor Cruise.
July 3—Beverley Y C Special Regtata, Cotuit.
July 4—Detroit Y C Regatta.
July 4—Salem Y C Regatta.
July 4—Quaker City Y C Corinthian Regatta.
July 5—Seawanhaka Y C Corinthian Cruise.
July 9—Eastern Y C Annual Regatta, Marblehead.
July 12—Beverley Y C Regatta, Swampscott.
July 12—Chicago Y C Union Regatta.
July 12—Nova Scotia Y S Regatta.
July 12—Dorchester Y C Regatta.
July 13—Quaker City Harbor Cruise.
July 19—Nova Scotia Y S Harbor Cruise.
July 26—Dorchester Y C Regatta.
July 26—Atlantic Y C Cruise.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

A MOST propitious day was Saturday, June 7, when the fourteenth annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club brought to the line a list of starters seldom equaled in New York waters for noted qualities and for close classification as well. This being the first formal meet among the fliers after their winter alterations for better or for worse, it was a hard matter to say what the upshot of the day might turn out to be before the judges gave the gun from their steamer *Cyclops*. No wonder that in the result the knowing ones even were somewhat nonplussed, for when *Regina* passed the line a winner by long odds from such jammers as *Undine* and *Sadie*, and when *Peerless*, after being led out to the lightship by the Commodore's craft, with *Triton* not far in her wake, fetched the finish with such a lead of the other two-stickers that an exclamation of surprise went up from all hands congregated about the mark-boats off Bay Ridge, it might truly have been surmised that wonderful sailing must have been done in bucking wind and tide on the long beat home. To be sure some allowance must be made for the so-called unexpected results, and it is just possible that there may be a somewhat modified appearance to affairs at the next meet of the cracks. For so early in the season, with some of them scarcely a fortnight off the ways, owners and skippers may not have got the hang of their craft, nor can it be presumed that the latter were all in their best form. But after making all due allowances one way and the other, the fact still remains that *Regina* proved herself such a tough customer and such a high pointer in a slashing breeze and smooth sea that under like circumstances her colors may be counted upon as the most troublesome to place astern among all the best sloops we can muster. She stood up to her sail better than ever before, and doused her topsail only for a few minutes all day. In this her wholesome thirteen tons of lead were talking in a way not to be mistaken, and when it came to hardening in—her new headrig, staysail and jib having taken the place of the big baggy jib of the orthodox sloop—told to such advantage that *Sadie* and *Undine*, neither of them a slouch under the circumstances, must have opened their eyes in wonder at the handsome style in which the Keyport crack outpointed them on each and every leg. There were other sloops in company and close aboard, whose crews will bear testimony to *Regina's* performances, for they were so close to her on the first board inshore after turning the lightship that there was no chance for a slant in favor of one or the other, but all had the same wind, and *Regina* screwed out on the weather of the lot and out-footed them in a way which leaves no shadow of a doubt that she must be counted about the best in the fleet for the kind of work she had to do on that memorable day. Had the wind been on the beach instead of from the prairies and a bobble made sailing more troublesome to all, we think *Undine* might have given a better account of herself in comparison; but that remains to be seen. *Peerless* owed her lift to windward to three things besides a lucky slant of free wind off the Hook. First, her owner, Mr. Maxwell, had the wheel, and it is acknowledged that he is a walking Bay Pilot and Cyclopedia of tides, eddies and the shortest way home; second, the double-sheeted boom foresail with a lug tailed on set as flat as a board; and third, a tidy little chunk of lead on her keel held her up to business and made her forereach like a steamboat in the short work along the beach outside. Sloops of class D, 35 to 45ft., had some fine sport as the list of entries was excellent; but unfortunately for a fair test, the fleet split tacks, got adrift from one another, and flukes in the way of puffs and a veering wind did much to modify the value of the tally at the end of the day's sail, for the first became the last and the last first; still on the whole no fault can be found, for the prizes went to the Rear-Commodore's handsome sloop with *Schemer* a good second on time allowance. Among the smaller classes the rather limited entries seemed to detract from the interests of their racing, especially as it was just their day considering the very smooth sea.

The *Columbia* steamer went over the course with a large party of members and guests on board, and the *Cyclops* took out the judges, Messrs. Ed. Arnold, Thos. J. Northall and Geo. M. McNulty, and the regatta committee, Messrs. J. L. Marcellus and Geo. A. Weber. All yachts had their burgees at half mast out of respect to Mr. C. T. Lippitt, of the regatta committee, deceased. The wind was blowing fresh, rather more than a topsail breeze, from N.N.W., and the tide about high water. There was not enough sea on to disturb a cockle, and if ever sloops had a day of their own, this was the one. The racing fleet hove up from the common club anchorage at Gowanus, and ran down to the line, where they stood off and on, waiting for the signal. Like last year, the first signal, or whistle, was unobserved by the yachts, and it was not until the third whistle that the schooners and Class B sloops made for the line, followed rapidly by the rest. The simultaneous lowering of a flag on the judges' boat would obviate making a foul start; for if the ear fail to catch the whistle, the eye will certainly see the bare pole. Only *Lizzie L.* and *Schemer* saved themselves from being handicapped, as they lead across the line inside of the ten minutes allowed. The time of the others was reckoned from the expiration of the ten minutes. The start was effected as under; time allowance according to club scale:

SCHOONERS—CLASS B.

Name.	Owner.	Mean Length. FT. IN.	Actual Time. H. M. S.
Peerless	J R Maxwell	70 2½	11 14 25
Agnes	Com L A Fish	57 5½	11 10 00
Triton	G A Magee	64 4½	11 15 24
CABIN SLOOPS—CLASS C.			
Regina	W A W Stewart	48 00	11 18 28
Sadie	H E Cole	49 1¾	11 18 37
Undine	H Bryant	52 3	11 15 55
Dolphin	J W Cooper	49 1½	11 12 00
CABIN SLOOPS—CLASS D.			
Schemer	C Smith Lee	38 7½	11 12 45
Lizzie L	J G Johnson, M D	43 9½	11 14 12
Winsome	Rear-Com A Norton	43 7½	11 16 48
Pirate	T A Howell	45 0	11 21 50
Genia	T P Fiske	40 3½	11 19 13
Kaiser	W H Field	41 5½	11 24 00
CABIN SLOOPS—CLASS E.			
Alma	W Loomis	27 4½	11 18 06
Nimbus	L H Biglow	35 2	11 19 22
OPEN SLOOPS—CLASS F.			
Pilot	R S Church	24 6¾	11 39 45
Corinne	W W Beebe	23 1¾	11 32 10
CAT-BOATS—CLASS G.			
Wind	Wm Peet	22 4	11 25 00
Alcyone	G D Mackay	20 7	‡11 27 10

Schemer went away with working topsail set over a reefed mainsail, but shook out the latter before reaching the Narrows, the sloops generally with small club topsails over whole lower sail, and the schooners with light duds and big maintopmast staysails into the bargain. Off Bay Ridge the wind was brought well aft, and balloon jibs were in order all around, booming out poles coming into requisition soon

afterward. Among the smaller ones *Nimbus* made the start under lower sail only, *Pilot* with a reef down in both mainsail and jib. They made more sail when booms were squared away to port off the forts. The *Wind* ran down between the marks, jib over and made a second cross, thereby handicapping herself with nearly 5m. Fortunately her competitor, *Alcyone*, was worse off by 2m. Down the wind the big ones drew out ahead, the Commodore's schooner doing remarkably well, and *Undine* at her old tricks ahead of the sloops. Barring an occasional blanketing and a sharp luff, endangering booming out poles, nothing noteworthy occurred till the Spit Buoy was jibed around, as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Agnes	12	26	30	Regina	12	35	38
Peerless	12	27	40	Sadie	12	35	10
Triton	12	29	25	Winsome	12	36	45
Undine	12	29	50	Pirate	12	39	40
Lizzie L	12	31	12	Genia	12	40	57
Dolphin	12	34	49	Kaiser	12	44	20
Schemer	12	35	00	Nimbus	12	44	30

The rest were not timed. The schooners and large sloops ran up along the Hook with a beam wind, bound out for the lightship, while class D trimmed in for the Gedney Channel stake-boat, and classes E, F and G commenced the real work of the tedious beat home against a strong ebb. *Lizzie L.* made a neat round of the Gedney stake at 1h. 6m. 14s., followed by *Schemer* at 1h. 9m. 46s. The former doused topsail, and with boom hard in made a long board to the W.S.W., and a few short ones along the Hook, till she could look up inside, and after crossing the ebb coming out the main ship channel, stood far in to the W. and kept cheating the tide by short boards as much as possible. Then recrossing the channel, "the Doctor's boat" worked the Coney Island beach and Gravesend Bay to the best advantage. She was followed by *Schemer* and *Winsome;* these two, however, getting the wind sufficiently from the N. to hug buoys 11, 14 and 15, and then lay their course up the Narrows for home. By this little slant in their favor they gained much on *Pirate, Kaiser* and the *Lizzie*, as *Pirate* until near the close had a long lead in her class, having worked the north shore with effect all the way from the Romer. *Genia* seemed to do poorly on the wind, for she was left to leeward pretty roundly. The finish of this and the smaller classes will be found below, *Winsome's* size telling in her favor over *Schemer* on the long turn to windward and landing her ahead of all allowances, and winning two prizes handsomely for her owner off as fine a fleet of sloops as ever sailed together.

In the meantime the big ones had been having a fair run of it out to "the ship." The latter was luffed around as under, *Undine* doing the right thing cutting in between the mark, and *Triton* hardening in for home on the schooner's weather a few seconds ahead:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Agnes	1	51	09	Dolphine	1	51	20
Peerless	1	55	14	Regina	1	52	10
Undine	1	42	48	Sadie	1	53	47
Triton	1	43	08				

The wind having backed more to the W. all hands stood in for the shore well to the southward. It was now that windjamming was at a premium. *Peerless* showed the most of this among the schooners, and under working topsails chiseled out a big lot during the short work up the coast. Off the Hook she found a favorable slant which served to give her even more to spare. *Triton* went away to the northward in search of luck, but found only the ebb of the main channel and no more wind than inshore. It was, however, the only move she could make under the circumstances with any hope of bettering herself. *Agnes* lacked the tonnage, and so *Peerless* had things her own way doing the slack water in Raritan Bay and at times apparently lee-bowing the last of the ebb, finishing in grand style after a well-sailed race, her owner still at the wheel, with a lead of 18m. of *Agnes*, and the more remarkable amount of nearly 45m. of *Triton*. No wonder Mr. Maxwell hoisted a pennant at the main about as long as the far-famed sea-serpent of mythical seas. The sloops took a lesson from the schooners and went in for the shore after hauling around the outer mark. Here it was that *Regina* astonished her company, *Undine* in the lead with *Orion* and *Dolphin* under her lee, and *Sadie* a short distance astern. Mr. Stuart's craft looked right up in the wind and planted herself fairly to the northward of all the rest more and more, so much so that she made up for *Undine's* lead, as when the two crossed tacks near shore—*Undine* with the right of way, but *Regina* with no sea room to go about—the former poked her bowsprit over the white sloop's quarter, fouled her topping lift, and wore *Regina* short round on her heel, finally getting clear with trifling damage to either. It was not long, however, before *Regina* had made good the amount lost, and in fair work screwed out to windward of the Boston pet once again. From that time on it was *Regina's* day, and she gradually put more water between herself and rival, chiefly through outpointing her. *Undine* may not have been quite herself in her new suit of sails, nor did she stand up quite as well. We believe she has received more hoist, and if that is the case it has been overdone—for brisk winds, at all events. But then *Undine* certainly did not do poorly, judging by the manner she held *Sadie*, and we cannot ascribe *Regina's* victory to anything else than her new *quasi* cutter rig; for with it she can lay higher than under the baggy jib of the Bourbon fancy. No doubt, this day's match will cause a precipitate shedding of the clumsy jibs and the adoption of what we have all along counselled with as much force as the want of just such victories as *Regina's* to point to in support of a sailor's rig would allow. *Nimbus*, a deep, powerful sloop, had made a splendid race, coming home in such fast time that the judges at first thought she had failed to make the course, a false report to that effect having got abroad.

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
		CLASS B.		
Peerless	11 09 00	5 23 30	6 20 30	6 29 33
Triton	11 09 00	6 22 10	7 13 10	7 08 04
Agnes	11 09 00	5 56 50	6 47 50	6 35 46
		CLASS C.		
Undine	11 09 00	6 24 00	7 15 00	7 15 00
Regina	11 09 00	6 03 30	6 54 30	6 53 41
Sadie	11 09 00	6 24 40	7 15 40	7 11 33
Dolphin	11 09 00	6 30 30	7 21 30	7 17 27
		CLASS D.		
Pirate	11 14 30	5 03 40	5 49 10	5 49 10
Lizzie L	11 14 12	5 10 30	6 02 18	6 00 49
Winsome	11 14 30	4 55 10	5 41 40	5 39 57
Kaiser	11 14 30	5 34 10	6 19 40	6 15 12
Genia	11 11 30	5 45 20	6 33 50	6 14 58
Schemer	11 12 45	5 56 50	6 44 05	5 45 17
		CLASS E.		
Nimbus	11 14 30	3 30 45	4 16 15	4 16 15
Alma	11 14 30	4 48 00	5 33 30	5 21 40
		CLASS F.		
Pilot	11 20 30	4 34 30	5 14 00	5 14 00
Corinne	11 20 30	4 52 00	5 31 30	5 28 07
		CLASS G.		
Wind	11 20 30	4 37 45	5 17 15	5 17 15
Alcyone	11 20 30	5 03 40	5 43 10	5 43 45

The prize for schooners goes to *Peerless*. *Regina* wins in her class, and *Winsome* takes club prize with time allowance, as well as the Livingston Memorial for first sloop in her class, irrespective of allowances. *Nimbus* takes prize in Class E, having beaten *Alma* by the long lift of 1h. 5m. 25s. over a 25-mile course! *Pilot* wins from *Corinne* in open sloops, and *Wind* from *Alcyone* in the cats.

HUDSON RIVER YACHT CLUB.—The eighth annual regatta of this club was sailed Monday, June 9, over a course from the club house, foot of 70th st., North River, to Spuyten Duyvil Creek and return for fourth class yachts, and to Yonkers and return for the rest. Time allowance 2m. to the foot. Length measured over all. Wind moderate from S. S. W., tide, last of the flood. The races brought out a fine list of entries and were attended by a big fleet of "outsiders" and a large concourse of spectators. It was a run up with jibs boomed out to port, the wind being at times lost under the lee of the Palisades, and one stretch home with everything nipped in hard. Tides and eddies, flaws and slants, were worked in a most creditable manner by some of the craft whose skippers have been born and bred about the lower reaches of the Hudson. The start was effected a little after meridian. The mark at Yonkers was rounded in the following order.

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Annie G	1	59	45	Irene	1	53	38
Mechanic	1	54	33	Deane	1	56	02
Annie L	2	01	48	Maria	2	04	29
Prospect	2	05	27	St Elmo	2	10	23
Willie	2	10	35	Rose H	2	10	48

Toward the close it breezed up a little livelier and an excellent race was finished as under:

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Owner.	Length. FT. IN.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.
Annie G	Held & Geissel	27 8½	12 11 57	4 54 20
Mechanic	J Goodwin	28 4	12 11 50	5 08 47

SECOND CLASS.

Irene	E R Wilson	24 00½	12 11 15	5 08 27

THIRD CLASS.

Geo B Deane	G Schwank	21 10½	12 20 35	4 45 38	
Annie L	R V Freeman	22 10	12 21 53	4 53 35	

FOURTH CLASS.

Joe Eagan	M Mickolus	17 01	12 21 49	3 39 15	
Gussie	A Marshall	18 04	12 24 57	3 40 05	
Sophia T	A W Trinke	16 07	12 20 43	3 40 05	
Nellie Shaw	N Van Wagener	16 05	12 26 19	3 54 39	
Maggie M	J Mahoney	18 07	12 22 45	4 09 04	
Fire Bug	J Carolin	18 02	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	

FIFTH CLASS, CAT BOATS.

Maria	J Molloy	20 11	12 22 05	5 05 19	
Lydia T	W J Grescon	22 07	12 22 35	5 41 19	
Prospect	John Drew	22 03	12 24 51	5 35 47	
St Elmo	J T Lynch	25 01	12 21 23	5 38 33	
Willie	C Roth	20 03	12 21 20	5 39 15	
Rose H	Geo Geissel	21 08	.. .. ..	.. .. ..	

Annie G. wins from first class, beating *Mechanic* 12m. 39s. allowance applied. *Irene* had a walk over. *Geo. B. Deane* wins from third-class, beating *Annie L.* 11m. 34s. *Joe Egan* wins from fourth class, beating *Gussie* 12s., and *Maria* wins among the cats, beating *Prospect* 32m. 2s.

NEWPORT YACHT CLUB.—The following are the officers for the year: Commodore, S. F. Pratt, of Boston; Vice-Commodore, J. V Mott, of New York; Treasurer, Lieutenant Commander E. M. Steadman, U. S. Navy; Secretary, W. V. Olyphant, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Measurer, Richard Youmans, of Newport. The club was organized June 15, 1876; their club-house is located at the head of Long Wharf. The fleet is composed of three schooners, twelve sloops, twenty-eight cats and three steamers. The commodore has brought out a new invention in the shape of a flexible rudder, and bowsprit hinged to the boom instead of being fastened to the deck. When hoisted the jib requires no sheets, the foot being laced to the bowsprit and the head being hoisted as usual. This makes it virtually one sail with the mainsail, and it is claimed the boat can lie closer than with the usual jib, besides being handier. By unlocking the hinge the bowsprit can be swung aft alongside of the boom, the jib furled to it, and the rig reduced to that of a cat-boat. The club rules call very sensibly for fixed ballast, and Herreshoff's time-tables are in use. Club burgee red pointed, with white perpendicular stripe; Commodore's pennant, red swallow-tail, with three white stripes, and Vice-Commodore with two white stripes.

WEST BRIGHTON YACHT CLUB—Organized this season—Officers for the year: Commodore, J. H. Dilks; Vice-Commodore, F. Stoddard; Secretary, L. Sykes; Treasurer, T. White. Location, West Brighton, North Shore, Staten Island. Annual regatta fixed for June 28.

SCHUYLKILL YACHT CLUB.—Organized this year in Philadelphia. Officers: Commodore, J. Gibbons; Vice-Commodore, R. Sutton; Measurer, A. King; Secretary, T. J. Gallagher; Treasurer, E. Harley.

BAY OF QUINTE YACHT CLUB.—The Mayor of Belleville gives a silver pitcher and Mr. A. G. Cole, of Ottawa, a large club ensign for the summer regatta on June 13, while the Commodore will give a silver cup, and the Treasurer a compass for the first and second yachts in the fall regatta. *Katie Gray*, last year's champion, will sail under precisely the same rig which last season proved so successful. *Kathleen* has a new cedar spar, which has been set forward 9in., and the unwieldy jib reduced, as she had too much canvas before. She seems to work well under the new rig. *Gracie* will have an entire new outfit. *Sylvia's* hull has been planed as smooth as a bottle, and a stouter topmast has replaced that which carried away in the last fall regatta. She is the only keel in the fleet, and her speed will be tried against that of the centreboarders in all kinds of weather. *Surprise*, of Trenton, has received a new deck and cabin, and a new cedar spar, while her quarters have been raised. Cuthbert has now on the ways a new 10-tonner for a gentleman in Kingston. The same builder lately turned out a small steamer for parties in New Brunswick. She was christened *Maggie Mohle*, and is, like all Cuthbert's craft, of beautiful model. Mr. Atkins, of Picton, has built a 10-ton yacht, which he calls *Judge Jellett*, and which will sail in the June regatta. The third-class fleet is in a mixed condition. *Wideawake*, a very smart little craft, which was built in Trenton by Cuthbert last year, and sailed under a cat rig, was purchased by parties here, and has been overhauled and rigged as a sloop, with cedar spar and a good spread of light canvas. She sails very fast, and promises to show a clean pair of heels to all in her class. *Mabel* has also been fitted out, and so has *Amorette*, but *Minnie A.*, a smart little boat, is under seizure, and *Atlas Craig* has not yet had her canvas bent. *Iris*, a 5-tonner, owned by Mr. G. P. Reid, has been added to the club fleet. The first class of the fleet has suffered a severe loss in the sale of *Madcap*, of 16 tons, to Mr. A. R. Boswell, Commodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, for which city she has made sail. The departure leaves *Dauntless* the only representative of the first class at this port. She will be hauled out and put into trim at an early date.

The Bay of Quinte Rowing Club is full of life and energy, and will inaugurate its season very early by holding a series of races over a two-mile course for the club prizes, emblematical of the championship in singles and pairs.

PORT TACK.

QUAKER CITY YACHT CLUB.—Fixtures for the year: Annual spring regatta, June 12; Chester regatta, June 16; review and harbor cruise, June 29; Corinthian regatta, July 4; review and harbor cruise, July 13; same, Aug. 3; annual cruise, Aug. 16 to 30; fall regatta, Sept. 22; closing cruise and review, Sept. 28. The opening review and harbor cruise was held May 30, from Philadelphia to Chester and return. Club rules will be strictly enforced on all occasions.

C. S. S.

The squadron cruising on the fixtures of this club is a gratifying evidence of the progress of that sort of yachting which will gradually give to yacht design a new aspect and develop a healthy model.

SWEEPSTAKES ON THE DELAWARE—*Philadelphia, June 4.*—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Last Monday (June 2) there was a sweepstakes regatta between tuckups of the Philadelphia and Southwark yacht clubs, from the Kensington Water Works pier up river to Delaware Buoy (12 miles) and return. This is the favorite course of the Philadelphia club, as they know every bar and eddy in the river. The boats of the Philadelphia club participating were: *McCully, Schuyler, Cranford, Flick, Hildebrandt, Moore, Diston, Jones, Allen, Bickley* and *Martin*. Those of the Southwark club were: *Campbell, Douglas, Boyle, Powell* and *Mitchell* (double-ender). Breeze blowing from the northwest, which hauled around about southwest, and the boats got away in good style at 10:15, *Crawford* on the lead, which position she maintained to the upper buoy. On the return *Mitchell* gradually drew up and passed her, but owing to some "outsiders" that bothered the latter somewhat, *Cranford* resumed her old position, and passed the home stakeboat a short distance ahead, closely followed by *Boyle*, second; *Mitchell* third. Time—2:30, 2:35, 2:36. Each boat had contributed five dollars as entrance fee, which was divided as follows: *Crawford*, $50; *Boyle*, $20; *Mitchell*, $10.

C. C.

BOSTON MUNICIPAL REGATTA.—The city authorities of Boston have appropriated $800 for prizes at the forthcoming regatta, July 4, and our friends in Boston are complaining of the niggardly amount. Just come to New York and try to get fifty cents out of our Aldermen for any such purpose, and you will ever after think your city very liberal, after all.

GONE SOUTH.—The steamer *Elenore A. Kent*, of New York, has been sold to parties in Charleston, S. C., through Mr. Samuel Holmes, steamship broker, of this city. The *Kent* will go South immediately.

NEREUS YACHT CLUB.—This club held its spring regatta on May 30. Course, from Capt. Decker's, 115th street, East River, to buoy off City Island and return. Wind, S.E. and strong; tide, first of flood. *Estelle*, 16ft. 1in., owned and sailed by C. P. Rosemon, went over the course in 3h. 29m. 30s., winning two prizes, and beating *Fearless*, 16ft. 8in., sailed by T. L Miller, 7m. 25s. *Queen Mab*, 15ft. 3in., came in third, and only 10s. behind *Fearless*. *Nereus*, a new skip-jack, 14ft. 8in., carried away gaff parrell, and put into Fort Schuyler. L. P. Decker acted as judge.

CAPT. TOM.

SHARPIES.—Mr. Thos. Clapham's new sharpie, with his innovations in the way of fore-foot and bilge-keels in place of centreboard, is said to be doing very well, working fully up to expectations.

THE CANOE REGATTA.—The large number of entries made for the canoe regatta, sailed Saturday, June 7, in accord with rules already published in these columns, over a course off Staten Island, leads us to believe that there is a bright future for the sport within the next few years. All the interest needs is thorough organization, with enterprising and capable officers, and a little sacrifice of individual preferences for the common good. There was a strong wind blowing during the race, and quite a sea on for such little fellows as the 14ft. *Heralds, Shadows, Rob Roys* and *Nautilus*. The paddling race was started at 3 P. M. by the judges on board the steam yacht *Elvie*. Course, three-quarters of a mile to a stake and return. Entries—*Star*, Tuckerman; *Elise*, Fred. Hussey, Passaic Club; *Argo*, Wm. T. Fitch, Jersey Club; *Bubble*, Chas. E. Chase, Jersey Club; *Rosalind*, W. M. Cooke; *Lena*, Sutherland D. Smith, New York Club; *Dolly Varden*, J. Habberton, New York Club. Double-bladed paddles were in favor. The *Star* took the lead and won by 100 yards in 10 minutes, *Elise* second and *Argo* third. The sailing race was started at 3:30 P. M., in heats of three. Entries:

1. Dot.....C Bowyer Vaux (Resolute Club).
2. Bess.....C S Norton (Commodore N Y Club).
3. Elfin.....Dr E B Bronson (N Y Club).
4. Louise.....A C Constantine.
5. Elsie.....Fred Hussey (Passaic Club).
6. Titania.....Judge P Smith (N Y Club).
7. Jersey Blue.....A Roosevelt (N Y Club).
8. Star.....L P D'Orcuelelx.
9. Clochette.....W Whitlock (N Y Club).
10. Dolly Varden.....J Habberton (N Y Club).

Psyche, Dr. H. G. Piffard, capsized and withdrew, owing to wet sails. Wind, N.W. Course, from club house of the Staten Island Rowing Club to and around Robbins Reef buoy; sail over twice; distance, 6 miles. *Dot* and *Elfin* led buoy; sail over twice; distance, 6 miles. *Dot* and *Elfin* led off, followed by *Bess*, in the first heat, with *Louise* close after them. The buoy was rounded as follows: *Elfin, Dot, Louise, Titania, Star* and *Clochette*. *Elsie, Jersey Blue* and *Bess* failed to turn as required, and were ruled out; and *Dolly Varden* drifted away to leeward, and the others finally gave up the attempt to beat to windward. This left the race to *Elfin, Louise* and *Clochette*, who completed the final round in 59m. 30s., 1h. 9m., and 1h. 30m. 30s. respectively. Suitable prizes were awarded to the winners, and a dinner finished up the day. Judges: Messrs. Wm. Krobs, M. Roosevelt Schuyler and Major Henry Gaines.

CHARLESTON (S. C.) ROWING.—The annual rowing races came off May 5, under the auspices of the three rowing clubs of this city—the Palmettos, Carolina Independents and Electrics. The Regatta Association is either broken up or the members are all fast asleep, and the boating men very wisely took matters into their own hands. The day and water were all that could be wished. A few minutes after 8 o'clock Mr.

James L. Fraser, starting judge, aligned the four-oared shells for the first race, two miles straight away. The crews entered for this race were: Palmettos, paper shell *Mamie*—Bow, K. S. Tupper, 130lbs.; 2, P. L. Bissell, 133lbs.; 3, H. Dotterer, 140lbs.; stroke, H. Nott Parker, 145lbs.; position, St. Andrew's shore. Centre, Electrics, cedar shell *Nora*—Bow, H. G. Leach, 140lbs.; 2, Geo. C. Wharton, 148lbs.; 3, J. H. Frieberg, 150lbs.; stroke, M. J. Mahoney, 140lbs. City shore, Carolinas, cedar shell *Maggie M*—J. E. Inglesby, 140lbs.; 2, W. M. Ogelvie, 140lbs.; 3, Charley F. Hard, 158lbs.; stroke, H. F. Miler, 141lbs. A beautiful start was had, and for a few yards the three boats kept well together, but the Electrics soon quickened to a 40 stroke, rushing *Nora* ahead. This position was kept for nearly the first mile, when the Electrics eased off a stroke or two, and the Palmettos, who had hugged the St. Andrew's shore up to this time, began to crawl toward the city shore, and closed up the gap between the Electrics and themselves. The Carolinas were several lengths behind the Palmettos, and were now virtually out of the race, although they kept up to Miler's steady stroke gamely, and ran up to 38 and 40 on the finish. The victorious Electrics crossed the line about seven lengths ahead; the Carolinas ran into a boat almost on the finish. Gig race—Positions and crews as follows: Electrics, *Ella Lee*—Bow, J. B. Kenney, 121lbs.; 2, W. F. McGarey, 130lbs.; 3, Leroy Butterfield, 135 lbs.; stroke, W. E. Duffres, 146lbs.; St. Andrew's shore. Palmettos, *Emmie*—Bow, John Bennett, 110lbs.; 2, C. C. West, 125lbs.; 3, O. H. Bissell, 130lbs.; stroke, W. M. Shackelford, 120lbs.; centre. Carolinas, *Azile*—Bow, G. Stuck, 130lbs; 2, F. G. Fraser, 130lbs.; 3, C. M. Trott, 145 lbs.; stroke, B. S. Inglesby, 148lbs.; city shore. The start was a good one, but only a few strokes had been pulled when *Ella Lee's* rudder broke, and she dropped out of the race. Just off West Point Mills the bow oar of the Palmettos snapped off like a pistol shot. The three remaining oars gamely kept up the race, and pulled to the finish. The Carolinas kept up a splendid fast stroke to the end, and won the race about fifteen to twenty lengths ahead. English challenge cup race—Same distance and course as the first shell race. A few minutes after ten the start was made, the Palmettos on the St. Andrew's shore, the Electrics on the city shore. The Electrics started off with a "lightning" stroke of 42, and they did not pull below this stroke at any time during the entire two miles, and in several spurts ran up to 46. The Palmettos started with a 32 stroke, but seeing the Electrics widening the gap between them so rapidly, they quickened up to 36-38, and soon regained some of their lost ground. The race was a fearful pull from the word Go, but the Electrics kept the lead the whole time, and with a splendid spurt of 48 rushed across the line, winners by about twelve lengths. It is to be hoped that the Regatta Association will revive sufficiently to get up one or two races during the summer, either on the Ashley or on the Cove at Sullivan's Island. The crew from Augusta disappointed many by not putting in an appearance.

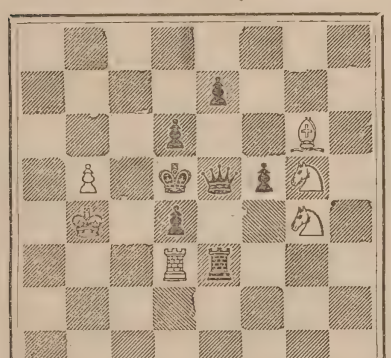
Y.

The Game of Chess.

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB, CAFE LOGELING, NO. 49 BOWERY

Problem No. 55.

Motto: Killarney.



White to play and give mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS—NO. 48.

1—P-Q R4 1—Any
2—Mates

Game No. 116.—VIENNA OPENING.

We unaccountably neglected to state that the Russian chess magazine—*Schachmantz Listok*, of St. Petersburg, Russia—and the Italian chess magazine—*Nuova Rivista*—had been resuscitated upon the advent of the new year. These chess magazines are conducted with unusual ability, especially in their game and problem departments. We suggest to M. Tchigorine the advisedness of adding the Latin alphabet in the problem department. The subjoined game is taken from the last number at hand:

White. M. Tchigorine.	Black. E. Schmidt.	White. M. Tchigorine.	Black. E. Schmidt.
1—P-K4	1—P-K4	14—Kt-K R4	14—B-K Kt5
2—Kt-Q B3	2—Kt-Q B3	15—Q-K	15—Kt-K R4
3—P-B B4	3—B-Q Kt5	16—P-K R3	16—C-K3
4—Kt-K B3	4—P-Q3	17—K-R2	17—P-K R3
5—B-Q B4	5—Kt-K B3	18—B-K3	18—Q-Q2
6—Q Q	6—Q Q	19—P-K Kt3 (a)	19—P-Q R3
7—Kt-Q3	7—Kt-Q R4	20—Q-K2	20—Kt-K B3
8—B-Kt3	8—Kt tks B	21—R tks Kt ! (b)	21—P tks R
9—R P tks B	9—K R-K	22—B tks P	22—Q-Q2
10—P tks K P	10—Q P tks K P	23—Q-K B3 (c)	23—K-R2
11—B-Kt5	11—R tks Kt	24—Q-R5	24—R-K R
12—P tks B	12—Q-Q3	25—P-K Kt4	25—Q R-K Kt (d)
13—K-R	13—Q-K 3?	26—Q-B8	

NOTES.

(*a*) Guarding K B4, as indicated in the text; it is the best move.

(*b*) Again the best move; the game is now forced.

(*c*) If 23—Q-R5, then 23—B tks R P; 24—P-Kt4, 24—B tks P; 25—R-K Kt.

(*d*) If instead of the move in the text, K-Kt be played, the attack wins nevertheless, as will be seen by the following analysis: 25— ——, 25—K-Kt; 26—P-Kt5, 26—R-R3 (if 26—Q-K7, then 27—R-K Kt); 27—P tks B P, 27—K.R; 28—R-K Kt, 28—Q-Q (if 28—B tks K P, then 29—R-K Kt5, and mates in four moves); 29—B-Kt7†, 29—K-Kt; 30—Q tks Kt†, 30—K tks Q; 31—R-Kt5, and wins.—*Schachmantz Listok.*

CURSORY JOTTINGS.

—The problem tourneys of the Detroit *Free Press* are invariably a success. Its fourth tourney closed with 119 problems, entered by composers in this and other countries. Sixteen sets have already been published. Mr. George Carpenter is the umpire.

—The score in the pending match of Delmar vs. Loyd, according to our latest advices, stands: Delmar, 2; Loyd, 0, and one draw. We hope to find time to glance over the first game in this match, and append a few remarks in time for our next issue.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

P. C, P., Brooklyn, N. Y.—The gun is unknown to us.

R. D.—Kay's chips may be procured of A. B. Kay & Co, Newark, N. J.

P. G., Erie, Pa.—See advertisement of carrier pigeons in another column.

C. P., Utica.—Bond's iron sectional boat, W. E. Bond, Cleveland, Ohio, for sportsmen's use.

J. J. B., Petrolia, Canada.—Leadville, Colorado, is in latitude 39 deg. 15 min.; longitude, 106 deg. 10 min.

E. J. P., Washington, D. C.—We have examined the Pope bicycles and think they will give you satisfaction.

Log, Baltimore.—For description of common log and patent log see issue Aug. 1, '78. Patent log is best for cruising.

W. W., New York.—The young salmon is called the smolt, not smalt. The English book probably contained a misprint.

H. M., Boston.—*Enterprise* is cutter rigged, but her hull approximates more to the Eastern sloop than to the English cutter.

T. S. S., Hartford, Conn.—For rubber mattress to carry into the woods write to Hodgman & Co., Maiden Lane, New York.

R. G. F., New York.—For rigging, blocks, lamp oil and stores go to Whitlock, Slover & Co.; for binnacle, to Merrill's Son's, 179 Water st.

J. P. W., Jr., Lyndon, Kan.—Miss Juliet Corson has not published a sportsman's cook book. She has written a book on cookery, however.

E. L., Quakertown, Pa.—Excellent shooting in Kankakee region, Indiana. You can use Express bullet in Winchester rifle, model of 1873.

L., New York.—For tame pigeons apply to Knapp & Van Nostrand, Washington Market. Wild pigeons are very scarce just now, hereabouts.

C. R., El Paso, Ill.—Dogs frequently act as you describe. Your bitch will probably not be in season again for six months. You are right as to the period.

J. R., Bowery, New York.—The game bill has not been signed by the Governor. For information of its passage consult our columns when the time comes.

SKIPPER.—We will illustrate a spinnaker and its gear if opportunity offers, though it can be understood from what has already been published in our columns.

C. D. L., New York.—The "Revised List of Birds of Central New York" may be obtained of Mr. Frank R. Rathbun, P. O. Box 357, Auburn, N. Y. Price 50c.

J. T. N., Union Springs.—William Greener, the celebrated English gunmaker, died in 1868, or about that year. His son, W. W. Greener, is the present manufacturer.

S. C. B., Painsville, O.—There are so many other things in base ball playing besides the simple score of runs and outs that we cannot decide the merits of the two players by the data furnished.

T. J. S., Frankfort, Ky.—Where could I procure a pair of thoroughbred bloodhounds? Ans. Only by importing them from England. Dr. Gordon Stables, Twyford, Berks, Eng., could get them for you.

H. W., Shelbyville, Ind.—Your party will find good sport in Arkansas, near Charleston, Mo. November will be a right time. If you have no correspondents there write to the postmaster. The people are hospitable.

ROYAL CANADIAN.—Slinging ballast by straps is one of the foolish humbugs to be classed with elastic fastenings, slack shrouds and bellied sails. Stow it right on the skin, jack-knife authority to the contrary notwithstanding.

S. H. J., Phila.—A 15ft. boat, oak, hardwood finish and brass trimmings, finest quality, copper fastened, will cost complete $95 delivered at Phila. steamer. Freight about $4 additional. See our advertisers for best builders.

J. A., Lafayette, Ind.—For information regarding Texas sheep call send to A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, for "A Thousand Miles Through Texas on Horseback." Also address *Bulletin* Wool Grower's Association, 11 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.

J. P. P., Boston.—1. Difficult to get a lurcher in this country. 2. Greener's hammerless guns, new models, are excellent arms. 3. Buckshot can be used in choke-bores. 4. The Berdan range finder is of no practical use in hunting.

G. H. W., Red Bank, N. J.—Black bass fishing at Clayton, N. Y., excellent. You will find good accommodations at hotel or farmhouse for your family there. Your 8 oz. split bamboo rod will answer for fly fishing. The season is from May 20 to Jan. 1.

S. R. B., Kinsman, O.—In class shooting the contestants who tie on the highest score shoot off for first prize, and those who tie on the next highest score shoot off for second, etc. When a man in the shoot off loses the first prize, it is of course has no chance for the second.

FAN, Cincinnati.—Can you tell me of something to prevent sunburn? I don't mind the browning, but the burning I can't stand. Ans. To prevent sunburn stay in the shade, of course. To relieve the burning apply glycerine or vaseline, which you can procure at any drug store.

J. H. B., Lock Haven, Pa.—My black and tan for some weeks has not had the use of one of his hind legs. Flesh on hip sunken in and leg drawn up. What is the cause and cure, if any? Ans. Probably paralysis. Could not prescribe without seeing the dog. Take him to a physician.

F. B., S. Norwalk, Conn.—What is the best method of stunting the growth of a small black-and-tan terrier? Would it be attended with any risk of its life? Ans. It is said that giving small doses of gin will produce this effect, but we do not believe in any such measures. It is best to breed them small by selection.

C. W. T. and L. K. L., Jr., Camden, N. J.—A pistol shooting match in which one of the pistols is leaded as badly as the one you describe we should judge hardly a fair test of skill. A marksman should examine his weapons before he uses them; if he is so careless as to use unfit tools he deserves to lose the match.

A. B. D., New York.—Please tell me the cause of the toes of canary birds becoming enlarged and apparently sore looking, as though covered with heavy scales? Ans. Wash the bird's claws with warm water and then apply sweet oil. Trim the toenails close, not so close as to make them bleed, examine the perch and see that it is not rough.

R. S., Portland.—We have few yacht sailers in this country, barring about a dozen skippers, and racing as well as cruising are in their meerest infancy. The best sailing element is to be found among a certain small class of amateurs. The spinnaker is permitted, so far, only by the Seawanhaka Y. C., but its adoption will become general very soon.

J. D. T., Read's Landing, Minn.—To make a rubber cement: ½lb. bi-sulphate carbon, 3 handfuls gutta percha; dissolve in bottle, shake frequently; after two weeks strain through a cloth; then cork tightly. Dry your boots, smear on cement, allow it to evaporate until it becomes light colored in spots; then warm and bring edges together. Allow the boots to stand awhile.

J. D. N., Toronto.—Iron ballast cast to fit limbers will cost about 2c. per pound, lead 3½c., or according to market. Stability and room will be gained by putting as much ballast on keel as possible, but then the hull becomes more expensive owing to special strength necessary. A five tonner now building has 4½ tons lead on her keel, and only 1,200 pounds inside in shape of a lead keelson.

INQUIRER, Franklin, N. Y.—Here is an unfailing remedy for your dyspepsia: Knead you abdomen as you would knead a batch of bread dough, and pound very lightly with your fists or palms of hands until you are tired. This will, if persevered in regularly every day, promote digestion, and ultimately cure you. For a warm, dry climate with mineral springs go to Colorado or to Virginia.

G. N. J., Newbern.—The fairest system of taking length for time allowance is to add to length on water line one-third the overhang at bow and stern. Some clubs add one-half the overhang. This should depend upon the value presumed to be obtained from the partial immersion of the overhang in sailing. Try 4s. per foot per mile, or 1m. 20s. per foot for a course 10 miles windward and back.

A. T. C., Hayesville, O.—For your fish pond fed by natural springs of pure water we should advise trout, black bass, or carp. So much, however, depends upon conditions which you do not state that we cannot advise particularly. Better consult your State Fish Commissioners, J. C. Fisher, Coshocton; L. A. Harris, Cincinnati, and R. Cummings Toledo, they can tell you. Trout fry cost about $3 per thousand.

W. W. Stamford, Conn.—I have a setter pup two months old. Under her stomach, about midway between her front and hind legs, is a small swelling about the size of a cherry. It is very soft and seems like a rupture. Is there any cure, and will it do any harm if it remains? Ans. It is umbilical hernia. A tight bandage may reduce it; if not, an operation must be performed. See back numbers of this paper.

C. W. E., Boston.—1. What is the pedigree of Pryor's Belle Gordon setter bitch? 2. Is Colburn's Dash a pure Gordon? What is his pedigree? Ans. 1. Belle by Belmont's Robin out of Flash, by Pete out of Maud. Robin, by Royal out of Racket. 2. Dash is Gordon, Irish and English, being by Putman's Dan (Irish) out of Valentine's bitch (Gordon). She by Talcott's Sport (English) out of Talcott's Nelly (Gordon).

J. H. P., Scranton, Pa.—Will you please give me the points of a beagle? The people in this part of the state are laboring under the impression that beagles have crooked legs like the dachshunde. Ans. The people are wrong. The beagle is a diminutive foxhound with proportionately larger head and ears. For points see "Points for Judging Dogs" compiled from "Stonehenge," and for sale at this office; price 50 cents.

J. C. McC., Sec. Walton Fields Fishing Club, Pittsburg, Pa.—You will find excellent fishing at Put in-Bay and Point-au-Pelee Islands in Lake Erie. You may correspond with Walter Grubb, or Dr. McCormick, Kelley's Island, for that point which is much resorted to by Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Cleveland anglers. For the others write to Robert McCormick, Kingsville, Ontario, Canada; which is the nearest point to the South Side Dock, Point-au-Pelee.

G. H., Pittsburg, Pa.—We published the game close seasons of all the States last December. The Pennsylvania dates for opening and closing of close season are as follows: Black bass, Jan. 1 to June 1; salmon and trout, Aug. 1 to April 1; lake trout, Oct. 1 to Jan. 1; squirrels, Sept. 1 to Jan. 1; deer, Dec. 1 to Oct. 1; wild fowl, May 15 to Sept. 1; pinnated grouse and wild turkey, Jan. 1 to Oct. 15; ruffed grouse, Jan. 1 to Oct. 1; woodcock, Jan. 1 to July 4; rail and reed birds, Dec. 1 to Oct. 15. Cut this out.

WESTCHESTER.—Dimensions depend upon the type of boat you want. As a cat boat a length of 22ft. should have 9ft. beam and 2ft. 3in. depth. Will be best as a centreboard cat-rigged boat for your purposes. Depth for a keel would average 12in. For yawl rig see issue of March 13. Take a look at the *Muriel*, foot of Eagle st., Greenpoint, as a sample cutter. English yawl differs from San Francisco yawl in having larger mainsail, a cutter's headsail and small, square-headed jog mizzen in place of jib-headed Bermuda mizzen.

W. C., Seaton, Quebec.—Miss Corson has published a cook book, but nothing expressly adapted to sportsmen's needs. Your guides can prepare dishes which, flavored with a wood's appetite, will surpass any of the recipes in the books. The supply of flour you take with you will depend altogether upon what other provisions you secure. You may safely count on eating about four times as much food in the woods as you usually eat at home. For a Canadian fishing excursion take about fifteen pounds per week of flour per man.

BLACK BASS, Pittsburgh, Pa.—For black bass fishing in the St. Lawrence you may go to The Thousand Islands. Alexandria Bay is headquarters for fishermen, hotels and farmhouses. Clayton, N. Y., and Brockville, Canada, are other points. Also, the fishing villages along the New York shore of Lake Erie, Cape Vincent, Sackett's Harbor, Henderson, etc. Hotels from $5 per week to $3 per day; boats and boatmen $2 to $5 per day. Ask your railroad agent for shortest route from Pittsburgh. Write to Alden Stephens, at Henderson; Mr. Tylor, same address, or Crossman and Thousand Islands Hotels at Alexandria Bay.

J. O. F., Hornellsville, N. Y.—I send you to-day a muskrat's head with deformed teeth for your cabinet of curiosities. It was killed here about two weeks ago by Mr. Anthony. The fur was prime, but the rat did not weigh more than a pound. Ans. Such instances of abnormal growth of teeth are not at all unusual among the rodents. Their teeth are constantly growing laterally and constant attrition by gnawing is necessary to keep them of proper length. When in any way a tooth is so misplaced that its edge cannot be worn off by this gnawing it grows out of bounds, curls upward and oftentimes re-enters the head from without. Starvation is of necessity induced, and the rat you send us was wasting away with hunger.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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"." Any publisher inserting our prospectus as above one time, with brief editorial notice calling attention thereto, and sending marked copy to us, will receive the FOREST AND STREAM for one year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous communications will be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of the mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Friday, June 13.—Illinois State Sportsmen's Convention, at Peoria, Ill. Trotting: Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lyons, N. Y.; Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Jackson, Miss.; Prospect Park.

Saturday, June 14.—Schuylkill Navy Annual Regatta. Ravenswood and New York Lacrosse Clubs, Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Monday, June 16.—Hanlon-Elliott Rowing Match on the Tyne for the Championship of England. Hope Rowing Club Regatta, New Orleans, La. Louisville, Ky., Shooting Tournament.

Tuesday, June 17.—Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association, at Huntingdon, Pa. Hope Rowing Club, as above. Louisville Tournament, as above.

Wednesday, June 18.—Shooting Matches at Huntingdon, Pa. Louisville Tournament, as above. Upper Hudson Rowing Association Regatta.

Thursday, June 19.—Louisville Tournament, as above. Upper Hudson Rowing Association Regatta.

PERSONAL.—Mr. A. B. Lamberton, Prest. N. Y. State Association for the Prot. of Game, is at the Fulton Chain of Lakes, Adirondacks, with a party.

Gen. R. U. Sherman and son, of Utica, H. H. Thompson, of Erie R. R., Messrs. H. J. Cookinham, L. B. Root, C. E. Thorn, H. Lee Babcock, Mr. Roby, of Boston, P. S. Huntley, Mr. Rochewell, of Buffalo, the artist, and some others, are at Bisby Lake, in the Adirondacks.

Hubert R. Ives of Montreal, joined Mr. Hallock at Prescott last week, and ran the rapids of the St. Lawrence with him on Mr. Allan Gilmour's yacht.

Her Royal Highness, Princess Louise, and His Excellency, the Marquis of Lorne, made a three days excursion last week on the St. Lawrence river in the elegant steam yacht belonging to Allan Gilmour, Esq., of Ottawa, Canada, the same having been courteously tendered for their use.

—We extend our sincerest sympathy to Mr. T. C. Banks, the Business Manager of this journal, in the loss of his daughter, Miss Anna Thomson, aged nineteen years, who died at Brookfield Centre, Conn., June 11, after a long and painful illness. The funeral services will be held at the residence, 453 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn; notice of time in Friday morning papers.

THE NEW YORK GAME BILL.—At last accounts the new bill had not been signed by the Governor. The old law is consequently still in force.

☞ FOREST AND STREAM will be sent for six months for $2; for three months for $1. To clubs of five or more, $3 per year.

INTESTINAL PARASITES OF TROUT.

SOME time since we published an account of some parasites found in the bodies of brook trout taken from a stream in Cumberland County, Pa., with some general remarks on these parasites and their effect on the health of the fish which harbored them. Since that notice was printed we have received from Mr. D. W. Seiler, of Harrisburgh, Pa., two of the fish from the above mentioned stream, and have examined them with some care and great interest.

This subject—the history of the internal parasites of animals—is one about which very little is as yet known. While some hundreds of intestinal worms have been described, it is still true that the work has as yet been only begun; for it is almost certain that nearly every species of the higher animals has one or more of these parasites which is peculiar to itself, which can come to maturity only in the body of this species. It even seems true that some of these parasites owe their continued existence solely, as an eminent authority has said, to the "peculiar relations existing between man and his brute dependents." Thus, two of the most common tapeworms (*Tænia*) which afflict man, and which pass their young state in the flesh of cattle and hogs respectively, appear to be capable of reaching mature development only in the human body.

By far the greater part of these internal parasites belong to the class of animals known as worms, and though constituting several distinct orders, are grouped by naturalists under the general name Helminths. These parasites, however, are much lower in the systematic scale than the free worms, which are often comparatively highly organized, having gills, locomotive organs, a complex circulation, red blood, a head, a mouth and eyes. The parasitic worms, on the other hand, have no red blood, no special organs for breathing, and usually no locomotive organs. Many of them lack special sense organs, and are even destitute of head and intestines.

As has been said, these animals are extremely numerous, and although additions to our knowledge of them are being constantly made, we are at present very imperfectly acquainted with them and their habits. From the nature of the subject, however, it may be inferred that the life histories of the different species in their main essentials bear a very close resemblance to one another. They probably all pass through a series of changes somewhat like this: The eggs in sexual joints, or whatever other form they may take, pass from the animal harboring the adult, and, either in food or drink, are taken into the stomachs of the species in which the larvæ are nourished. In the stomach the eggs hatch, and the larvæ, piercing the walls of this organ, either remain embedded in the surrounding tissues, or are taken up by the blood and carried into other parts of the system, where they take up their abode. Having penetrated into the flesh, they remain there enclosed in small bladder-like cysts. When the flesh of the creature which contains these cysts is eaten by the animal in which the worm is to attain maturity, the larvæ rapidly change their form, and, attaching themselves, by means of the hooks with which in most cases the head is armed, to the walls of the stomach, they remain there, feeding on what their host eats. As they grow older they increase in size, and before long begin to cast off the sexual joints, each of which may contain more than a thousand eggs. Each egg under favorable conditions may go through this same series of changes. As the life of the parasite may endure for many years, and as the joints are thrown off at frequent intervals, it can readily be conceived that one of these worms may produce several millions of eggs. These remarks apply principally to the *Cestodes*, or tapeworms. The *Nematodes*, or round worms, to which belong the *Trichina* and others less well-known, have a somewhat different history.

Our examination of the fish above referred to showed that they harbored no less than three different kinds of intestinal parasites. In the alimentary canal of one of the fish were found—still alive, though the fish was somewhat decomposed—fifteen larvæ, apparently of a dipterous insect; the stomach and intestine of each of the fish contained a tapeworm, that in the largest, which was about five inches long, being about eighteen inches in length, and in the smaller about half that size. In addition to these specimens, the fish were found to be absolutely swarming with small filiform worms, apparently *Nematodes* (analogous to the pin-worm of the human race), which were at the time of the receipt of the fish in a very lively condition, moving about in and over the fish at quite a rapid rate.

From these facts, and from what has been previously published on the subject, it will be seen that Cestode and Nematode worms are commonly found in the *Salmonidæ*, and we have before referred to the worm *Dibothrium cordiceps*, which is so abundant in the flesh of the trout of the Yellowstone Lake and the upper portion of that river. We have frequently seen soldiers and teamsters eat the trout afflicted with the last-mentioned parasite, though for our own part we have always, while in the Yellowstone region, preferred to eschew trout. It is worth while, therefore, for fishermen to see that their fish are carefully cleaned and thoroughly cooked before being brought to the table. These intestinal worms have cost many valuable lives, and too great care cannot be exercised in looking out for them.

It is by no means certain that any disagreeable results would follow the eating of the mature worms in these fish, but the idea of indulging in such a diet is not a pleasant one. Then, too, it is not impossible that the mature sexual joints of the tapeworm might hatch in the human stomach, and if they should pass through its walls and, as hydatids, take up their abode in the flesh, serious inconvenience, if not death, might ensue.

It is a difficult matter to suggest any remedy for these parasites in fish. In the case above referred to the feeding of the trout on slaughter-house refuse may be the cause of the trouble. It evidently depends on the food upon which the animal affected with the parasite feeds. M. Lespes fed the eggs of *Echinorhynchus claviceps*, an intestinal parasite, to a snail, and they hatched in its intestines, the free embryoes being quite lively and active, and being furnished with two pairs of hooks for boring. These embryoes presented considerable resemblance to those of the tapeworm, but they failed to undergo any further transformation in the snail.

Leuckart fed the eggs of *Echinorhynchus proteus*, which he took from a trout, to a small crustacean (*Gammarus pulex*). In a short time these eggs hatched, and the embryoes soon made their way through the intestine into the general cavity of the body, and some of them even into the limbs. In about three weeks they grew larger and advanced in development, the granular mass in the interior of their bodies showing traces of a proboscis, muscles and other organs, the whole becoming gradually more and more like its grandparent. This organism gradually filled up the interior of the body of the embryo, and at length the latter cast its skin. In order, however, that this *Echinorhynchus* should become sexually mature, it is necessary that the crustacean which harbors it should be swallowed by a fish, in the stomach of which latter the parasite becomes sexually mature in about a week. A species of this genus is known to infest the hog.

It has been remarked that as fish eat fish the affliction may be indefinitely propagated. This may or may not be so, for we do not know whether the embryoes do or do not pass their larval state in the fish. Certain it is, that the fish affected with these worms will continue to spread the parasites by casting off the eggs, which will be eaten by various animals, which the fish in turn will eat. Every animal afflicted with one of these parasites helps in this way to spread the disease. It must not be forgotten in considering this subject that many of the parasites go through three stages, during at least two of which they inhabit different animals.

We are strongly opposed to feeding fish on the larvæ of the flesh fly, more commonly known as meat maggots. It is customary among some trout breeders, we know, to do this, and also to feed their fish on tainted meat. It is altogether probable that such a diet will act injuriously on the fish's general health, and thus, even if detrimental to them in no other way, will render them more susceptible to the attacks of various parasites.

We would recommend our readers to avoid eating fish from localities where these parasites are known to abound and would further advise an examination of all fish soon after their capture. The present subject offers a wide and but little explored field to the investigator; and it is to be hoped that, before long, we shall have more—and more definite—information to present to our readers.

A LITTLE FORBEARANCE, IF YOU PLEASE.—The business of furnishing correct answers to the questions put to us by our numerous correspondents we have always regarded as one of the most important of our editorial duties. Certainly it is one which requires great care and considerable labor, and the amount of time spent in preparing each week's series of answers would, we are sure, surprise all our readers. Besides the numerous questions received by letter and answered through these columns, all sorts of articles are sent to us by mail and express, and these we are required to identify, comment on, and sometimes return to their owners. The man who has shot a bird which is new to him sends it on to be named; he would also like to have us take it to a reliable taxidermist, have it mounted (pay the bill we presume), and return to him. Some one else having obtained a small mammal, with which he is unacquainted, forwards it asking what it is. He may live a thousand miles away, but, no matter what the weather is, he sends his specimen without taking the trouble to preserve it in any way. Now, in winter, this does not make so much difference, but when the warm days of May and June are at hand it is expecting rather too much of the editors to assume that they are willing to handle and have about the office such reeking masses of putrescence as these specimens soon become. It is but very little trouble to put small specimens into a bottle of alcohol, and large ones can be skinned, and the skins with the skulls sent to us. We are glad to be of assistance to our readers in any way, and take great pains to make our answers clear, correct and concise, but we must crave a little indulgence in the matter of which we have spoken.

THE AGILE TORSO OF THE BOWERY.—It is exceedingly difficult to conceive of human voluntary locomotion without thinking of it as effected by legs or arms. A living torso of flesh and blood would appear to be about as helpless as the famous marble Torso of Hercules. But a man—or part of a man—*sans* arms and *sans* legs can propel himself, and pretty lively too, when an emergency demands it. Such an emergency occurred the other night in New York, when the New American Museum in the Bowery was burned. It was eleven o'clock; and the Mormon Giant, the Bearded Lady, the Living Skeleton, the Man-Fish, the Ghouls and Demons and Imps of the Infernal Regions down in the cellar, the Chain Lightning Calculator, and all the other innumerable

and indescribable celebrities had stolen away under cover of the darkness of the night to their respective abodes,—only the Educated Pig, the Wax Figures and the Monkeys were left; and the Armless and Legless Man had been put to bed in one of the upper rooms. When the fire broke out the Armless and Legless Man broke out too. He wriggled and rolled and squirmed out of bed, seized his money in his mouth and wriggled and rolled and squirmed to the door, where he found only smoke and flames. Then he wriggled and rolled and squirmed, in a kind of mad go-as-you-please style ("Fear added wings.") back to the window and dumped himself out. Fortune, in shape of a spike, interposed to break his tumble, caught the Armless and Legless Man by his shirt and held him suspended in mid-air, head downwards, until the firemen could rescue him. What a theme for the horrors school of sensationalists this would make!—the struggle of that human wreck amid the flames of the burning Museum, with all the artistic accessories, or, in technical showmen's parlance, side shows, of the grinning ghouls in the cellar, the affrighted monkeys, and the ghastly wax figures. The Armless and Legless Man had a close call.

THE HARMLESS RAIN OF LEAD.—Some curious calculations have been made from recent war statistics, showing how far the most perfect weapons of modern warfare fall short of effecting their work. Thus it has been shown from the Franco-Prussian war records that at Spicheren the German riflemen hit only one Frenchman for every 279 shots, while at Woerth 146 of 147 bullets went wide of their mark. In the late Russian campaigns the statistics show sixty-six rounds fired for one man demolished. At Ginghilova, in South Africa, the other day, 5,000 Englishmen, who were equipped with Martini-Henrys, guns, rockets and Gatlings, for an hour and a half hurled a continuous volley into the Zulus at from 30 to 600 yards range and killed only 1,000 of them, or one Zulu to seven and one-half hours' steady work by one Englishman with his rifle. There is some encouragement for men who occasionally make unaccountables.

N. Y. STATE SPORTSMEN'S CONVENTION.—The delay attending the positive appointing of the time for the annual meeting of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game at Rochester having been at last overcome by the positive assurance that wild pigeons can now be obtained in abundance, we are informed that the Convention will be held the last week of the present month. We understand that the preparations have been ample, and the lists of prizes exceed in number and value those of any previous meeting.

That the coming convention will be an interesting one, there can be no doubt, and the strife for the 1880 appointment, judging from reports, will be a stormy one.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS AT CONEY ISLAND.—To the multitudinous attractions of Manhattan Beach this summer will be added the two huge balloons of Prof. Samuel A. King. Prof. King proposes to attempt to cross the Atlantic Ocean some time in 1880 or 1881, and preparatory to that undertaking will make an extended series of aerial observations of ocean wind currents, etc., at the Island this season. The balloons will be moored near the Manhattan Beach Hotel and ascensions made daily and nightly. The bands will play a medley of "A Life on the Ocean Wave" and "Up in a Balloon, Boys," and the average amphibious human biped who lives on Coney sea and land may now add flying to his other accomplishments. Well, it will be life indeed to travel by steam, by legs, by flippers and by wings, all in one short afternoon. And then for the clams!

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held at Saratoga, N. Y., beginning August 27. The Permanent Subsection of Chemistry will be under the chairmanship of Prof. Ira Remsen, of Baltimore; that of Microscopy will be presided over by Prof. E.W. Morley, of Hudson, O. During the week there will be meetings of the American Anthropological Association and the Entomological Club of the Association. The headquarters of the local committee will be at the United States Hotel. The corresponding secretaries are Lt. Commander A. R. McNair and Prof. L. S. Packard, P. O. Box 1,071, Saratoga, N. Y.

A MONUMENT FOR MAD ANTHONY.—The sixteenth of next July will be the anniversary of the storming of Stony Point by the little company of Revolutionary volunteers under the command of Anthony Wayne. The capture of the fortress that July night was a memorable achievement of bravery and of signal importance to the cause of the Colonies. Wayne's name is indissolubly linked with the bold bluffs of Stony Point. The Wayne Monument Association will celebrate the coming anniversary in an appropriate manner at the Government Grounds, Stony Point, with sham battles, military displays, addresses, etc. Wayne deserves a monument; he was a brave man and a good soldier.

THE HERO OF THE "NAUTILUS."—Many a doughty Crusader returned from the wars against the Infidels only to die from a stab in the back in a village brawl. The noble Don Quixote de la Mancha himself performed feats incredible, yet was worsted by antagonists most ignoble. And now here is William Albert Andrews, who crossed the raging main from America to Europe in the tiny twenty-foot boat *Nautilus*, brought up before a London magistrate, charged with having stabbed another man with a pen-knife, and sentenced to four months' hard labor. Was it for this that the winds and the waves and the whales spared William Albert Andrews?

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—Visitors to the South Side of Long Island will be pleased to know that the express trains running over the central route are provided with new cars. The "smoker" is a model of elegance and comfort; cane seats—suggestive of coolness, and wash-hand stands—suggestive of cleanliness, adorn it. The drawing-room cars have been renovated and re-decorated, and are now as luxurious as the most fastidious could desire.

GAME PROTECTION.

THE MIGRATORY QUAIL.—The migratory quail from Messina arrived at this port per steamship *Zeal* last Sunday, and have been shipped to their respective destinations. The importation was highly successful: of the 3,000 odd birds only about 100 were lost on the voyage. The feathered immigrants go to Canada, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. We shall be pleased to publish next week from the various clubs to which they are assigned reports of their arrival and condition. Gunners are cautioned to respect the rights of the strangers and to grant them the fullest immunity, that they may increase and multiply in the land before learning the fatal character of American shot-guns.

MAINE—*Bath, May* 30.—The Sagadahoc County Association for the protection of game and fish is constantly increasing in numbers and interest, and it is fondly hoped that it will not only afford us some sport, but be a power for good in this region. G. E. N.

MASSACHUSETTS.—At a meeting of the Middlesex Sportsman's Club, June 3, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Ira Taylor, President; J. S. Sawyer and J. G. Harris, Vice-Presidents; W. S. Arnaud, Treasurer; E. S. Tobey, Jr., Secretary; A. W. Gore and W. H. Harrison, Executive Committee. We propose to occupy grounds near the Union Market Hotel, Watertown, belonging to the Fitchburg Railroad, for the purpose of glass ball practice. O. K.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Nashua, May* 30.—At the annual meeting of the Fish and Game Club the following named gentlemen were elected: President, Dr. E. Spalding; Vice-President, Virgil C. Gillman; Executive Committee, Gruey, Shottuck and King; Attorney, E. E. Parker; Clerk and Treasurer, Geo. H. Wilkins. WEBB.

NEW YORK—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A desire long felt by sportsmen in this vicinity for some active association, having for its object the propagation and protection of game and fish and the enforcement of the game laws, is at last realized. At meetings held May 3 and 9, the Au Sable Game and Fish Protective Society was organized, and the following officers chosen for the ensuing year: Hon. George Chahoon, President; John B. Chase, Vice-President; W. J. Gillespie, Secretary; Geo. L. Gray, Treasurer; R. L. Trumbull, Esq., Counsel; E. A. Richardson, W. F. Jones, M. P. Flanders, C. T. Richardson and T. A. Quirk, Executive Committee. The society propose to vigorously prosecute all infractions of the game laws, and to appropriate all moneys recovered to the stocking of ponds and streams in this vicinity. I hope soon to be able to report this society in thorough working order.

W. J. GILLESPIE, Sec'y.

Au Sable Forks, N. Y., May 25, 1879.

The Rifle.

—Col. Wingate is contemplating issuing a recommendation that the State arm model be changed to a .45 cal. weapon, with a chamber fitted for the U. S. Ammunition.

—J. M. T. Partello, of Washington, has sent a letter to Major Fulton intimating his readiness to shoot a match with the ex-champion, and the ex-champion is doing a deal of thinking over it and has been looking over back files of the FOREST AND STREAM to find out Partellos weak range, but finds only strings upon strings of bull's eyes at every range.

—The N. R. A. has some very stringent rules intended to secure safety on the range at Creedmoor, but from the manshooting record of last week it would appear that the rules are very loosely regarded. The always dangerous "empty rifle" has begun to go off, and one 22d Regt. man lies at rest with two bullet holes in him.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Mammoth Rifle Gallery, Boston, June* 7.—The regular monthly prize shoot for June has begun, Mr. George Lamb leading with a good 38. The standing of the several competitors to date is as follows, only the best scores being given; 150 feet, rounds 8, possible 40:

Geo Lamb	5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5—38	M O Johnson	5 5 5 4 4 4 4 5—36
F Hollis	5 5 4 4 5 4 5 5—37	Geo Estes	5 5 5 4 4 4 4—36
G J Seabury	5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5—37	L A Walton	4 4 4 4 5 5 5—35
Geo W Barry	5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5—36	T H Carr	5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5—35
E Whittier	5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5—36	E L Crowell	5 5 5 4 4 3 4 5—35
Henry Lowell	5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5—36	D A Jones	3 5 5 5 4 4 4 5—35
G McKinzie	5 5 4 4 4 4 5 5—36		

The meet of the Massachusetts Rifle Association on the 7th inst. was well attended, but a cold day compelled a hurry to leave the ground. The frequent changes of light and shade were very annoying to the marksmen. Several of the members of the association are practicing with the ordinary government or Springfield rifle in order to perfect themselves in the use of that firearm. Messrs. J. B. Parker, L. L. Hubbard, J. B. Osborn and H. Tyler took the Springfield, and, considering the weather, it will be seen by their scores that they are acquiring considerable proficiency in this line. The following are the best scores made:

J B Parker	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	4—62
C R Girling	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3 4—61
A Babbidge	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4 4—61
E F Brooks	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	4 4—61
G J Seabury	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	5	3	4	3	5	5	5	4 4—60
R Page	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	4—59
E Whittier	3	3	4	3	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—58
L L Hubbard	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	2	4	4	3	4	4—57
J B Osborn	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3—57
H Tyler	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4—55
F Walters	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	3—51

Medford.—The spring meeting of the Medford Amateur Rifle Association will be held Wednesday and Thursday, June 11 and 12, at Bellevue Range, Medford. There are two competitions on the programme for the two days' sport, a short range match at 200, and a subscription team match at 400 yards. The former to be known as the "Maynard Rifle" match, the first prize being a Maynard short-range rifle. Is open to all comers; rounds, seven; rifle, any within the rules; re-entrees permitted. The winners of prizes are to be decided by the aggregate of the three best scores, counted as one continuous score. The prizes, of which there are seventeen, are valued at $166.50. The "subscription team" match is open to teams of five from any organized rifle association. Each association may send one or more teams, but no individual shall shoot on more than one. The rounds are ten, "cartons" to count six. First prize, one-half total of the entrance fees; second, one-fourth.

CONNECTICUT—*Collinsville, June* 4.—Regular practice meeting of the Canton Rod and Gun Club; 200 yards, off-hand, 3-lb. pull:

O B Hull	96	44	Bidwell	88	41
Moore	95	41	Laubenstein	83	40
Lewis	83	41			

GREENER'S WEST SIDE RIFLE TEAM.—Weekly score; 200-yard target reduced to 85 yards; possible 50:

E Holzmann	48	Geo Roesner	43
J C Craig	46	L Vogel	43
J Roesner	45	G Greener	42
C Welker	45	J Reitweisner	42
J A Reitweisner	44	A Dory	42

—The Directors of the Bay View Rifle Association, Buffalo, have reorganized with Major-Gen. William F. Rogers as President; Lieut-Col. E. A. Rockwood, Vice-President, and Capt. Henry S. Mulligan and Lieut-Col. E. B. Jewett Executive and Statistical Officers respectively of the Spring meet-which is to be held on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

—The New York Rifle Club and the team of the Geo. H. Thomas Post Rifle Club, of Chicago, will enjoy a telegraphic match on Saturday evening next.

NEW JERSEY—*Newark, June* 4.—The following is the score of the Newark Amateur Rifle Club to-day:

W P McLeod	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
J F Hill	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—48
N Hesse Jr	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—46
J Bayer	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—46
G L Freche	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—45
T Felsburg	5	3	3	4	4	3	5	4	4	3—38

Brinton Range, June 7.—Sharps match for military rifles; won by F. H. Holton. W. A. Mulford, Jr., leading all competitors, but having previously won a rifle, scored one competition for final prize; 10 shots, 200 yards; the following are the best scores:

W A Mulford, Jr	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—42
F H Holton	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	4—42
J L Paulding	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	4—40
Lt L H Greve	5	3	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—40
Corp J R Washington	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	5—39
Capt T W Griffith	4	3	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4—39
Capt W P Wood	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	4	4	4—39
J L Miller	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4—39
Capt G M Townsend	4	4	4	4	2	5	4	4	4	4—39
Col G E P Howard	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3—38
A Niemand	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	5	2—38

Same day; association match; fifth competition; 200 yards, off-hand:

A Hubbell	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—46
F H Holton	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—46
E M Squier	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—45
D F Davids	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—44
Homer Fisher	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—44
M L Gilbert	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—44
J W Todd	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—44
J W Martin	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4—44
J L Miller	4	3	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—41
B A Vail	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—39
W A Mulford, Jr	4	2	4	3	5	5	4	3	5	3—38
R E Smith	4	3	4	2	4	3	3	4	4	4—35

Columbia Rifle Range, West End, June 6.—Remington match:

G L Morse, Bal	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4—44
S T G Dudley, S S	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
J L Paulding, Spr M	4	5	5	3	3	4	5	4	4	4—39
L H Greve, S M	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—37
R M Seymour, Bal	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4—36
W E Church, S S	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—35
W Haddenhorst, Spr	3	3	5	3	2	4	4	3	3	3—34
Capt G G Symes, Spr	0	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3—32
N Hatch, S S	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3—31
A Anderson, R M	0	0	3	3	4	2	4	3	4	4—28

Same day; Advertising Co. match:

J L Paulding, Spr	5	3	4	5	3	4	4	3	4	3—38
G L Morse, Bal	3	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	3—38
S T G Dudley, S S	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—39
A Anderson, R M	3	3	3	4	3	3	0	3	0	3—25

Same range, June 9; Sharps match:

F H Holton, Bal	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—50
L H Greve, S M	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—47
H Fisher, S S	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49
S T G Dudley, S S	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49
G L Morse, S S	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4—48

Dr. Dudley made two 49's exactly alike. Lt. Greve shot with a military rifle, and the allowance of five points brought him in second.

Same day; Advertising Co.'s team match; 500 yards:

Amateur Rifle Club, N. Y.

H Fisher	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—48
G L Morse	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—48
F H Holton	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
S T G Dudley	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—46—192

Ninth Regt., N. G. S. N. Y.

Capt W P Wood	39	Lt L H Greve	0
Capt J Krobatsch	36	C Peck	44
Sergt Raab	35	C M Simms	24
Corp Washington	28—138	Capt T W Griffith	33—136

Co. F, Ninth N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia Rifle Team paid a visit on Saturday last to the range of the Westchester Rifle Club, and enjoyed a match at 200 yards. The scores stood on the Massachusetts target, 11 and 12 counting five at Creedmoor, 7, 8, 9 and 10 counting four, 3, 4, 5 and 6 counting three. Shuster and Taylor fired on wrong targets and secured misses. The closeness of the result made all eager for another match, which will come off in a few days. Score:

Westchester Team.

100 yards.										Taylor.	200 yards.										
8	11	10	10	11	6	10	12	11	11—101		10	10	10	8	0	10	10	9	9	10— 86
Kinnard.																					
11	12	11	11	10	11	10	7	10	10—103		9	10	10	9	9	8	11	6	10	11— 93	
Cardwell.																					
12	11	12	12	8	12	11	11	10	12—111		7	6	9	5	7	10	8	10	10	10— 82	
Eachus.																					
11	9	8	11	12	9	12	10	11	11—101		5	6	11	6	9	10	4	9	5	7— 72	
Ingram.																					
10	9	10	10	11	8	9	11	11	10— 99		9	10	9	11	10	12	11	11	11	11—105	
Worth.																					
11	8	10	10	10	11	10	10	8	9— 97		7	6	7	8	9	9	5	6	11	9— 77	
Haines.																					
12	8	11	10	9	10	10	10	11	9—100		9	8	10	9	9	10	7	11	11	9— 93	
Fitzsimmons.																					
9	10	11	10	11	12	11	10	11	9—104		5	9	7	5	7	7	7	11	7	6— 71	
Total										919											679

Philadelphia Team.

M Price.																					
12	10	11	11	9	12	11	11	11	11—109	a	10	9	8	10	7	11	7	8	11	10— 91	
Hexamer.																					
9	10	10	9	9	11	9	10	8	10— 95		7	6	9	7	9	8	6	10	4	6— 72	
J Fox.																					
10	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	10	10—119		10	10	10	9	7	9	9	6	9	8— 88	
W Shuster.																					
8	0	10	9	11	8	10	12	11	10— 89		7	10	9	5	4	4	9	9	11	10— 78	
J Price.																					
12	11	9	11	8	11	11	11	12	12—103		10	10	12	11	9	10	9	10	10	9—100	
Bullinger.																					
11	11	11	11	10	9	10	11	12	10—104		9	8	7	6	8	9	5	9	6	11— 78	
McOwen.																					
9	9	10	11	8	9	9	11	11	10— 97		8	6	7	10	7	9	8	9	0	12— 85	
G Fox.																					
11	10	8	11	12	12	11	11	12	9—107		8	6	9	8	7	8	9	9	12	7— 83	
Total										821											675

VIRGINIA—*Richmond.*—Last week the Richmond Rifle Club of which Mr. Charles P. Stokes is President, opened their new range, and christened it the "Fernmoor Rifle Range." The ceremonies were conducted in a modest and unassuming manner, but at the same time were characterized by the usual fun and frolic incident to such occasions. Richmond's Amateur Band furnished the music, and the invited guests of the club partook of an open-air banquet. There was a trial shooting match, to test the stands, barriers and butts, developing some splendid scores. The distance was 200 yards. Several of the guests made some good shots, while others failed to hit the target even. The new range is located on the farm of Mr. Otho Owens, due north of the city, but within its limits in a beautiful grove, and is admirably adapted to the purposes of the club. There will be regular rifle practice at the range in the future.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans.*—The third contest for the Mobile Trophy on June 1 brought three teams to the butts, and again the Louisiana Field Artillery were victors. Two more victories will give them final ownership in the trophy. The day was a miserable one. The rain came down steadily all the morning, and for the better part of the afternoon. The wind was gusty and the air full of misty rain, so that it was hardly possible to make good scores, especially at the 500-yards range. The scores stood as follows, with military rifles, seven shots per distance:

Louisiana Field Artillery.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tl.		200 yds.	500 yds.	Tl.
Bercegeay	30	29	59	Gschwind	29	20	49
Thompson	30	26	56	Meyronne	28	17	45
Sallean	29	27	56	Durel	23	11	34
Weiss	24	26	50				
Total					189	156	518

Washington Artillery.

Spurl	30	26	56	Arms	24	10	34
Selph	27	23	50	Dupre	21	11	32
Charlton	27	16	43	Michel	20	4	24
Bradford	25	12	37				
Total					174	102	276

Continental Guards.

Renaud	23	29	53	Manning	27	0	27
Cathalogue	18	26	44	True	22	0	22
Pierce	25	18	43	Coye	9	5	14
Watson	25	10	35				
Total					152	88	240

ILLINOIS—*Chicago.*—A few members of the George H. Thomas Rifle Club held their regular shoot on their own range on the 31st ult., with score as follows:

Tyrrell	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—43
Hobb	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—43
Dowry	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	3—43
Freeman	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—42

The Range Committee is now making arrangements for a tournament on the 4th and 5th of July, the particulars of which I hope to write you next week. LU.

NEVADA.—A correspondent at Gold Hill, Nevada proposes to the troop of his State: "Let each and all the companies in Nevada pick their best men and organize a team of twenty men, to be known as the Nevada team, and, the California companies doing likewise, appoint a place—say, in the Western foothill of the Sierras, near Rocklin, Colfax, or any desirable location—and shoot for a prize, or several prizes, or say a medal, to be owned by the winning team or to be shot for annually, as they may see fit to decide upon. This would have a tendency to increase the interest in shooting matters on the coast, and also give Nevada a chance to show her 'blood.'" We have as yet had no opportunity to compete with any teams, except our own from our respective companies. Upon the other hand, California has proved herself no slouch; but allow me to remark, if this inter-State match should take place, to use a turf phrase, 'we will show them a clean pair of heels.' I ask that both Nevada and California companies take this matter under consideration, and I sincerely hope to see a match arranged this coming autumn. We are not far from each other, and the expenses for travel would be slight. I hope to hear through your columns from others here and in California upon this matter. Give it vent; keep the ball rolling, and I am in hopes, if it is agitated, that we will yet make it stick. Branch out, boys, and show what you are made of! BELL.

THE OFF-HAND RECORD AT 200 YARDS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* To answer the query in your issue of June 5, as to the comparative merit of the score of Mr. C. P. Stokes, of Richmond (and to anticipate the answer to other queries which may arise), I send you copies of some of the best scores recorded by the Massachusetts Rifle Association. They are all match scores at 200 yards, off-hand, Creedmoor rules:

J A Lowell, Walnut Hill,	Feb 22, '79	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—48
E B Souther,	" Oct 26, '78	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—48
J A Lowell,	" Sep 28, '78	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—48
H S Harris,	" Mar 1, '79	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—48
L L Hubbard,	" July 27, '79	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—48

We have not the "Massachusetts" record of the above, but the "Creedmoor" count is better in every instance than Mr. Stokes'. We have, however, a record of 100 Massachusetts, as follows:

J H Frost, Spy Pond, Jan 22, '76.....11 12 10 11 10 11 10 12 10 12—109

Of 15 shot records, the following are the two best. Mr. Osgood's score was shot on the "Massachusetts" target, and counted 163:

E T Osgood, Spy Pond, Feb 26, '77.....5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5—72
W H Jackson, Walnut Hill, May 31, '79.5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5—72

SECRETARY.

N. R. A. SPRING MEETING.

THE seventh annual spring meeting met a stormy reception from the elements. The morning of the 3d opened in a strong rain storm, and the riflemen who went down by the early morning trains did so more in hope than certainty of making decent scores. The programme was not much to boast of, yet there were matches enough provided, and opportunities for plenty of sport and glory, if not for substantial recompense. There was no excuse for the small attendance. Rain should not deter any but the most doughy of marksmen, and the fact that there may or may not be a prize worth shooting for should not enter the mind of any but a "professional" rifleman—a *rara avis* which does not exist to our knowledge. Prizes "in kind" have been called for, and the managers had met this demand in a measure by a most miscellaneous collection of odds and ends. Champagne and shoes were mixed up with smoking tobacco and archery bows, while furniture and carpets were to be had for the winning.

Capt. Chas. F. Robbins made an excellent executive officer, and only regretted that he did not have a full field of entries to manage, while Ed. W. Price, in the department of figures, got out the scores with wonderful celerity. The directors were conspicuously absent. Major Jones, the Secretary, was at his post, and President Stanton, General Shaler, Major Fulton and Capt. Story paid flying visits to the range during the two days of the meeting. So slim was the attendance of directors that the Directors' Match went over without a shot, to the discredit of the Board, and the hope they made should score against them when the next election day comes round.

At no time during the two days was the weather even fair for range work. While the short-range contests were on, the wind blew in gusts, and at the long ranges the wind came quartering from the rear, and at times was "fish-tally."

The first match was at 200 yards; any rifle; open to all comers. Boston had sent down four of her best men—Jackson, Sumner, Gerrish and Brown—but the victory went to a Yonkers shot, with but 31 in the possible 35, the scores standing:

C A Peake	5 4 4 5 4 4 5—31	F H Holton	5 4 5 4 4 4 4—30
W M Farrow	4 4 5 5 5 4—31	J S Sumner	5 4 5 4 4 4 4—30
A J Howlett	4 4 4 5 4 5—30	A H Wickham	4 4 4 5 4 5 3—29
J W Todd	4 5 4 4 4 4 5—30	F J Donaldson	3 4 4 4 4 4 5—28

J. L. Paulding, E. T. Davis, A. McInnis and A. Hicks, 28 each; T. W. Leavitt, G. L. Morse, J. L. Price, A. H. Cobb, W. H. Dunlap, E. E. Lewis, J. W. Mangam, M. M. Maltby, W. H. Dunlap, E. E. Lewis, J. W. Mangam, M. M. Maltby, 27 each; H. Fisher and N. O'Donnell, 26 each; A. G. Hellwig, 25.

THE FOREST AND STREAM AND ROD AND GUN had offered a subscription to the highest as well as the lowest full scores. Peake with 31 and J. A. Hatry with 20 being the lucky pair.

A team match at 200 yards, any rifle, for squads of four men, was entered into by five teams, with very close work, as follows:

Empire Team.

W M Farrow	4 4 5 4 4 4 5—30	J W Todd	4 4 4 4 4 4 4—28
F H Holton	4 4 4 5 4 5 4—30	M M Maltby	4 3 4 5 4 3 4—27
Total			115

New York Team.

A J Howlett	5 4 5 4 4 4 4—30	W H Dunlap	4 4 4 5 4 3 4—28
J W Mangam	4 3 5 4 4 4 4—28	N O'Donnell	4 3 5 4 3 4 4—27
Total			113

Finishing Team.

A H Wickham	5 4 4 4 5 5 3—30	A Hicks	4 5 5 4 4 5 3—28
E E Lewis	4 4 5 4 4 4 3—28	C Hance	4 3 4 4 3 4 3—25
Total			111

N. R. A. Team.

J S Sumner	29	W H Jackson	28
H Fisher	29	A H Cobb	25—111

Engineer Officers Team.

Capt A M Miller	30	Lieut J C Mallery	26
Lieut W L Fisk	28	Lieut Roessler	23—109

It was discovered that two members of the N. R. A. scrub team were not members of the N. R. A., and that score was thrown out.

The next match was a team one, and in it the Regulars showed that their profession of arms was not all a sham and a delusion. But three years ago, when the Regulars first showed themselves on the ranges, they were laughed at for the poor scores made; but it was in the guns, and officers and men alike of the army were not content to remain in the shade. Gradually they have crept to the front, and this match gave them a complete victory over such experts as the 7th men, whose practice is almost incessant.

The conditions of the match called for teams of five men from any troop or company, with any military rifle and standing position at 200 yards. The scores showed:

Co C, U S Engineers.

Kobrt	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—31
Sergt Von Lorhen	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—23
Solis	5	4	3	5	3	4	4—28
Frazer	4	3	4	5	3	3	3—25
Corp Kavanagh	3	0	3	4	3	4	4—21—183

Co A, U S Engineers.

Lieut Roessler	4	4	4	4	4	5	3—28
Sergt Gentner	4	3	3	3	5	5	4—27
Sergt Royston	4	4	4	3	4	4	3—26
Sergt Kelly	5	4	4	4	4	2	3—26
Sergt Renaud	4	2	3	4	4	2	4—23—130

Co B, U S Engineers.

A Krebs	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28
W Tracy	5	3	5	5	3	3	4—28
Lieut W L Fisk	3	4	4	4	4	4	3—26
Capt C Barrett	4	3	4	4	3	4	3—25
A H Miller	3	4	2	3	3	3	4—23—130

Co H, Seventh Regiment.

J Le Boutillier	3	5	5	4	4	4	4—27
W Underwood	4	3	3	5	4	3	4—26
H S Titus	4	4	3	4	3	3	4—25
S H Benton	5	3	3	4	2	4	4—25
J L Price	3	4	4	4	4	3	3—24—127

Co. I, 7th Regiment, 127; Co. A, 14th Regiment, 124; Co. F, 9th New Jersey, 121; Co. H, 8th Regiment, 114.

The leading prize in this match was an embroidered flag, valued at $100, which is to be won three times before becoming the property of the organization. It was won in 1876 by Co. I, 7th, Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; in 1877 by Co. B, Engineer Battalion, U. S. A.; and in 1878 by Co. C, Engineer Battalion, U. S. A. Another winning will give the victory and the flag to the team of Co. C.

The next stated prize was at 300 yards, any rifle, but the bad weather made good scoring out of all probability. The figures stood:

W M Farrow	3	4	4	4	4	5	2	3	G L Morse	2 3 4 5 5 3 5—25
A J Howlett	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—27	A H Cobb	4 3 3 3 4 3 4 24
C A Peake	5	3	3	5	3	4	4	4—26	E T Davis	2 2 3 4 2 4 4—22

A. G. Hellwig, 22; J. W. Todd, J. W. Mangam, J. H. Holton, J. Johnson, W. H. Dunlap, W. H. Reed, Jr., 21 each; N. O'Donnell, 20.

The military team match at 500 yards gave another opportunity for the Regulars to show their superior skill, which they did in fine style, leaving a good margin between themselves and their crack militia competitors as follows, the Regulars and the Jerseymen using the Remington military arm:

U S Engineers.

Corp Kavanagh	3	4	5	5	4	5	4—29
Priv Frazer	2	4	5	5	3	5	4—28
Sergt Turner	0	4	5	4	5	3	4—25
Priv Solis	2	5	4	0	4	4	5—24—106

Officers U S Corps.

Lieut J C Mallery	4	4	5	5	4	5	3—30
Capt A M Miller	3	5	4	4	5	3	3—27
Lieut W L Fisk	3	4	4	2	5	2	2—22
Lieut S W Roessler	5	2	2	3	2	3	2—19— 98

Seventh Regiment.

J Le Boutillier	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—33
W Underwood	2	5	2	4	4	4	4—25
C H Eagle	2	3	5	0	3	4	4—21
J L Price	3	0	3	5	0	4	4—18— 97

Co I, Seventh Regiment.

E W Candee	5	5	4	2	5	4	4—29
C Le Boutillier	2	2	4	4	3	5	3—23
G D Merchant	0	5	4	4	3	4	3—23
J S Kious	0	2	2	4	2	3	4—17— 92

Co. A, 14th Regiment—Priv. Jas. Monroe, 26; Corp. J. Henwood, 24; Priv. J. Robertson, 23; Corp. J. Corry, 18; total, 91.

Eighth Regiment—Priv. W. H. Reed, Jr., 25; Priv. W. H. Cochrane, Jr., 24; Capt. Jas. H. Balston, 20; Priv. W. H. Dewar, 18; total, 87.

The team match at 500 yards for four men from any club, with any rifle, brought the Massachusetts and Empire rifle teams together. There was good shooting on both sides, and three perfect scores out of eight show that the men have full command of the range. The visitors coached each other in good style, and with only four points drop, won, the scores standing:

Massachusetts Rifle Association.		Empire Rifle Club.	
W H Jackson	5 5 5 5 5 5—35	W M Farrow	5 5 5 5 5 5—35
W G Rish	5 5 5 5 5 5—35	R Rathbone	5 4 5 5 5 5—34
J S Sumner	5 4 5 5 4 5—33	F H Holton	5 4 5 3 4 5—31
J F Brown	4 4 5 5 5 5—33—136	H Fisher	5 5 4 5 0 4 5—28—128

The meeting wound up with the Leech Cup match, with 21 entries and 19 completed scores, and while the early part of the day and match enjoyed steady, light and easy wind, the 1,000 yards score after luncheon was shot in a conglomerate of untoward conditions. The scores stood:

J S Sumner.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—75
900	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—73
1,000	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3—57—215

J F Brown.

800	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73
900	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73
1,000	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	4	3	5	4—64—210

F Hyde.

800	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—73
900	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	5—71
1,000	5	5	5	0	4	3	4	5	5	4	5—65—209

N D Ward.

800	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—73
900	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—70
1,000	4	4	3	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	2—62—205

W M Farrow.

800	5	5	5	5	4	4	2	5	5	5	5—73
900	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—71
1,000	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	5—65—205

R H Keene.

800	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—72
900	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—71
1,000	2	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	5	3—60—213

W Gerrish.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73
900	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	5—71
1,000	4	5	5	5	2	3	4	4	5	5	4	3	2—58—202

Dr J M Dart.

800	2	5	5	2	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—68
900	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	2	5	5—69
1,000	5	3	2	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	4—64—201

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total
B G Doughty	70	64	62	196
E A Perry	72	66	57	195
R Rathbone	73	69	53	195
I L Allen	71	63	57	191
F J Rabbeth	71	70	53	193
H Fisher	68	62	53	188
J P Waters	71	62	55	188
G L Morse	71	69	54	185
S T G Dadley	68	67	49	184
A McInnes	67	58	45	170
D A Leopold	54	45	48	147
W H Jackson	74	69	W	..
A D Hodgman	66	63	W	..

This gives a total of 1,650 for the first eight men, while Sumner takes the cup by the best score it has yet brought out, its previous winning scores being: In 1875 by Col. John Bodine, 205; in 1876 by Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, 204; in 1877 by Major H. S. Jewell, 213; in 1878 by Frank Hyde, 205.

During the meeting several subscription matches were fought. They did not receive the attention to which they were entitled from members, though in some cases good scores were made. The leading scores stood; 200 yards; open to all comers; position, standing; weapon, any military rifle:

L H Greve	30	W J Underwood	30
J L Paulding	30	J L Price	29

F. J. Rabbeth, W. M. Farrow, W. H. Jackson, 29 each; L. H. Greve, W. L. Fiske, W. H. Jackson, H. Fisher, J. L. Price, 28 each.

500 yards; open to all comers; position, any; weapon, any rifle: A. McInnes, 33; G. L. Morse, 32; T. J. Donaldson, 24; C. A. Peake, 21; J. W. Mangam, 20.

500 yards; open to all comers; position, any (as allowed 500 yards; open to all comers; position, any (as allowed in "any rifle" competitions); weapon, any military rifle: J. W. Mangam, 34; T. J. Rabbeth, 31; Sergt. Turner, 30; J. C. Mallery, A. M. Miller, F. J. Donaldson, 29 each; E. A. Leopold, C. Renaud, 27 each; J. L. Price, 26; W. J. Underwood, Jr., 25.

500 yards; open to all comers; position, standing (off-hand); weapon, any rifle: W. M. Farrow, 30; E. E. Lewis, 29; F. J. Donaldson, 24; N. O'Donnell, 23; C. A. Peake and A. Hicks, 22.

600 yards; open to all comers; position, any; weapon, any rifle:

W H Jackson	35	G L Morse	30
E A Perry	32	A McInness	29

800, 900 and 1,000 yards; open to all comers; position, any; weapon, any military rifle:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
E A Leopold	5 0 3 3 5 5 2—23	0 0 2 5 3 3 0—15	3 2 0 2 4 0 4—15	53
J O Mallery	5 3 5 0 5 3 4—25	0 0 4 0 2 5 3—14	0 2 0 0 5 3 3—13	52
J W Mangam	2 2 2 2 0 3 4—15	0 3 5 3 0 5 0—16	0 0 0 4 0 3 4—11	42
C H Eagle	4 0 0 0 4 3 2—12	0 4 5 3 0 3 3—20	0 2 0 R R 0 4— 6	38

A. M. Miller, 17 16 0—33; W. H. Jackson, 18 13 0—31; T. J. Donaldson, 25 0 2—27.

THE RIFLE IN THE SOUTH.

A special effort is making to secure a liberal representation of riflemen at the great Southern shooting match to be held at Savannah, Ga., July 3 and 4, under the management of the German Volunteers. Every arrangement has been made to secure the best comfort of contestants, and there are promises of a great gathering of teams from the various States on the Gulf and coast. The German Volunteers is an organization of standing in Savannah, and in extending the invitation to the military and rifle teams of the States to meet in Savannah they give assurance that the contests will be conducted in strict accordance with the N. R. A. rules, and that everything will be done to make their visitors' stay pleasant and agreeable. Savannah, the "Forest City," is very attractive, even in July, and affords various sources of enjoyment. Its summer resorts—Tybee, Isle of Hope, Thunderbolt and other pleasant places offer a varied round of sight-seeing and pleasure.

The Schuetzen Park, where the contest takes place, is located three and a half miles from Savannah, with which it is connected by cars and is situated on a high bluff overlooking a broad river. Oaks furnish a delightful shelter and shade for the riflemen, and it is said to be the finest place of the kind in the Union. All awards will be payable in gold, and as a good many teams are expected to enter, the list of entries will be closed on the 26th of June—one week before the contest.

This tournament would prove an excellent opportunity for a few Northern teams to participate in a friendly match across the line. The "Atlantic Coast Line" steamers have first-class accommodation for reaching Savannah from New York, and the trip at that time of the year is a most delightful one. Boston should send a team, and in no way could a more genial spirit be engendered between Northern and Southern riflemen than in the appearance of a team from New York or Boston at Savannah to celebrate the National holiday there. The visit of the New Orleans riflemen to Creedmoor has never been returned, and this is an admirable opportunity for a complimentary payment of the debt. The following is a summary of the matches:

No. 1—Open to all military teams consisting of nine men. Entrance fee, one dollar each man. Rounds, five. 200 yards. The winning team to receive ninety per cent. of entrance fees.

No. 2—Open to all military teams consisting of seven men. Entrance fee, one dollar each man. Rounds, five. 200 yards. The winning team to receive ninety per cent. of entrance fees.

No. 3—Open to all military teams consisting of five men. Rounds, ten. Entrance fee, two dollars each man. 200 yards. The winning team to receive ninety per cent. of entrance fees.

The prizes of the above matches will be payable in gold. Contestants must be *bona fide* members of the organizations they represent, and also wear the uniform (or fatigue) of the same. Position, standing; shooting, off-hand. Weapon, any military rifle, open sight, minimum pull of trigger, six pounds. The Creedmoor targets to be used.

No. 4—Open to all military and rifle teams consisting of five men. Entrance fee, one dollar and fifty cents per man. Distance, 300 yards. Rounds, five. Position, standing. Weapon, any military rifle, open sight. Pull of trigger, six pounds. Contestants must be *bona fide* members of the organizations they represent. The winning team to receive ninety per cent. of all entrance fees.

No. 5—Open to all military and rifle teams consisting of three men. Entrance fee, five dollars each man. Rounds, five. Distance, 500 yards. Position, any, with head toward target. No artificial rest. Weapon, any rifle, without regard to sight or pull of trigger. Contestants must be *bona fide* members of the corps they represent. Teams to be dressed at will. The winning team to receive all entrance fees.

There will be other matches under various conditions, including cansolation prizes, a man-target and a bull's-eye target. The whole event promises to be the biggest affair of its kind ever held in the South, and already assurances of a number of teams have been received from five States.

Game Bag and Gun.

JUNE IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

SHOT-GUN FIREWORKS.—Capt. Bogardus, the champion wing-shot, has been making arrangements to bring out a new idea in shot-gun use. He has patented a new pyrotechnic cartridge in which the shell above the powder is filled with a heavy wad, over which is placed a colored fire composition, similar to that used in Roman candles and other aerial fireworks. At an expense of a few cents the Captain promises to produce a piece of pyrotechny which will be as effectual as a Roman candle costing half a dollar or more. The cartridges are adapted for cylinder or choke-bore guns, and within two seconds of the firing into the air at a height of 200 feet the upper portion of the cartridge breaks into a shower of stars, chasers or fire as arranged. The Captain claims that on gala nights he can with the utmost safety keep the air full of brilliant blaze, and on the night of July 4 Coney Island is to be thus deluged with patriotic fire.

NEW JERSEY—*Bordentown, June* 9.—A new shooting club has just been organized here under the title of the "Cranmer Shooting Club," of Bordentown, N. J., with the following list of officers: Fred. G. Wiese, President; Capt. N. L. Cranmer, Vice-President; Dr. W. H. I. Hilliard, Treasurer; Edw. A. Taylor, Secretary. S.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Titusville, June* 4.—While standing on the corner of Spring and Martin streets one evening last week I heard the telegraph wires rattle above my head; when to the ground came a fine large woodcock, dead as a stone, the upper part of its head crushed in by the wire. Pheasants and woodcock plenty this spring. G. H. W.

INDIANA—*Fayettville, June* 1.—Chickens and quail frozen some, but fair breeding stock left yet. Wilson snipe not plenty for this spring; bags did not run larger than 20 to 35. On three different days bagged 23, 26 and 27, with a few golden plover. J. A.

DAKOTA—*Fort Berthold Indian Agency, Fort Bethold, May* 31.—Game round here quite plenty, but the Indians here have scarcely any ammunition to kill it with. Looking for your paper. J. E. McE.

CARRIER PIGEONS SHOT.—*Hoboken, May* 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It is provoking that so many of our exhausted carrier pigeon's are always shot when they are near home after having flown several hundred miles without rest or food. A gentleman brought me yesterday the wings of two of my carriers marked with my name and address that a party shot near the Newark Bay while hunting for snipe. This is the fourth of my birds which has been shot since three weeks. One of these killed is not worth picking up, while if returned alive the sender is always liberally rewarded by the owner. Ls. WAEFELAER.

We have previously called attention to this abuse. The gentlemen who fly carrier pigeons certainly have some rights which gunners are bound to respect. The trouble is that many men who go out armed blaze away at every moving thing, no matter what it is. Such fellows have no business with a gun anyway. We suggest as a sensible move that the pigeon fliers have their birds protected by a special clause in the game law; make the penalty proportionate to the value of the birds and bring a few of these gunning rascals to justice. We shall be happy to aid in this work.

LOADING DITTMAR POWDER—*Montreal, May* 30.—In reply to your correspondent, "M. B.," of 7th inst., I will explain my method of loading with the Dittmar powder. Thus far I have used only the B brand of this powder, and am quite satisfied with the result. I had a loading-board made (after the manner described in a former number of your paper), capable of holding 50 shells. This I fill with Eley's brown paper shells No. 12, and for duck shooting in November, load with 4 drams (Dixon's measure), putting two of Eley's chemically prepared wads over the powder, pressed down firmly, $1\frac{1}{4}$oz. No. 6 chilled shot, and thin card wad over shot, with the shell turned down tight over the wad. I never use a paper shell but once, as I find the edges get so softened the first time that they will not turn down tight enough to confine the charge properly, and unless the Dittmar powder is tightly confined, it will not give the desired result. I use shells loaded both with No. 6 and No. 4 shot, using the former in the right barrel and the latter in the left. My gun is a Parker, 12-gauge, $7\frac{3}{4}$lbs., modified choke, and a very close, hard shooter, and I would not exchange it for any other make of gun I have seen of equal value. In September last, on wood duck and teal, I used $3\frac{1}{2}$ drams Dittmar and $1\frac{1}{8}$oz. No. 6 chilled shot, and for snipe and plover, 3 drams powder and 1oz. No. 10 shot. I do not pretend to be a crack shot or set myself up as an authority on shooting matters, but merely give my own experience in the use of the Dittmar powder. WOOD DUCK.

PARKER PENETRATION.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Last week I had the pleasure of looking over some targets made by Capt. J. S. Dame with his new No. 10 Parker gun. He used the Falcon powder and Tatham's chilled shot. The targets were six in number, and were of three sizes, 24, 18 and 12 inches. Distance fired, 40 yards. No. 1 target, 24in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$oz. No. 8 shot, received 289 pellets; No. 2 target, 24in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$oz. No. 8 shot, received 326 pellets; No. 3 target, 24in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$oz. No. 8 shot, received 317 pellets; No. 4 target, 18in. diameter, $1\frac{3}{8}$oz. No. 7 shot received 435 pellets; No. 6 target, 12in. diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$oz. No. 8 shot, received 115 pellets. These targets were made in public and all in one day, and are not selected from a large number, but are all that were made. We think this is very good shooting—a little better than the average. W. A. G.

Dover, N. H., May 26, 1879.

PATTERN—*Allston, Mass., May* 20.—Your issue of April 10 contained a paragraph from Mr. J. T. Ward, of Cambridge, in regard to close-shooting 12-gauge guns. I have a 10-gauge gun made by Chas. H. Eutebrouk, 27 Dock Square, Boston, cost $150. The barrels are of fine Damascus, 30in. long, and the whole gun weighs $9\frac{1}{4}$lbs. Have made the following patterns at public trials, with $4\frac{1}{2}$ drams Laflin & Rand orange rifle powder F. G., using Leroy's patent wind-drop shot. I used by actual count 473 pellets of No. 8 shot, equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. inside of 30-in. circle at 40 yards distance: Left barrel—No. 1 target, 411 pellets; No. 2 target, 427 pellets. Right barrel—No. 3 target, 397 pellets; No. 4 target, 385 pellets; 209 pellets, or 1 oz. No. 6 shot, with 4 drams powder, left barrel 193, right barrel 185. Also used No. 1 shot, 75 pellets to the charge, with 5 drams powder, 49 pellets within 30-in. circle at 65 yards. On its first trial with $1\frac{1}{8}$ oz. of Leroy's No. 9 shot, Dixon's measure, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ drams dead-shot powder, F. G., my gun gave a pattern in a 30-in. circle at 40 yds. distance, of left barrel 519, right barrel 470. I have broken glass balls at 75 yds. with No. 9 shot, balls resting on stake. I should like to hear from some 10-gauge guns that can beat mine. W. H. HARRISON.

DANGER IN LOADING.—It has been said that there is no danger of shells exploding if placed on a block with a cavity under the cap. I do not agree with this, for I know there is danger without having the shell on anything. My brother, while loading Eley Bros'. brown shells No. 12, happened to use a No. 10 wad; it swelled the shell so he could not pull it out of the tube. He then tried to drive it out, holding the tube in one hand and hitting the rammer with the other hand. After hitting it a few times it exploded. It cut his hand badly, but as the tube was of German silver and very tough metal it did not fly to pieces. I stood beside him and I am positive that the cap did not touch anything. I think it was caused by the cap being in very tight and the anvil loose, and the powder (coarse grained) driving the anvil against the fulminate caused it to explode. O. F.

A DEER CHASE IN TEXAS.

FORT CLARK, Texas, April 25, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

We have, within a few miles of this post, a very varied assortment of game: Panther, wild cat, black bear, deer, antelope, two kinds of rabbits, wild turkey, geese, ducks, quail, plover and snipe; we find bass, perch, catfish, buffalo, and numerous others. We are frequently permitted to go out for a hunt for from six to eight days' duration, and hardly ever fail to come back loaded; but we more often go out for but one day.

Recently four of us left the post, mounted for a day's sport—our arms, the cavalry carbine. After having ridden about six miles we espied three deer grazing about a half mile distant. One of our party instantly dismounted, and crawled up within a hundred yards of a fine buck, which none of us had seen; rose slowly to get a good sight on him, and fired, missing the buck, who bounded off across the prairie. Tom returned crestfallen, and mounting his horse, rode on in silence. I, desiring to hunt alone, quit the party, striking off in the direction I had seen the buck running. I rode very leisurely about a mile, when, seeing four deer just disappearing over a low prairie ridge, I gave King the rein, and started after them. He, nothing loth, went into the sport with a vim, but knowing it might be a long race, and "a stern chase is always a long one," I kept him well in hand, when, rising the ridge and looking over, I saw my four deer jogging along quietly about five hundred yards away, and going toward a clump of chapparel. Waiting until they had got well into the brush, I gave King his head, and away we went at a good pace. Still saving my horse for a rush, we closed rapidly on the clump, and skirting it to the right so I could conveniently fire, I saw seven deer in my front, going over the ground with enormous leaps. They turned out for nothing, and as the country was now pretty level and covered with a short growth of laurel and cactus, it was a beautiful sight as they took their leaps, something to make a man's heart bound and his nerves thrill with pleasure. I believe my good horse fully appreciated the delight his rider experienced. I could feel him quiver and thrill at every bound, as with ears laid back and neck stretched out, and pulling at the bit lightly, he stretched out with long, sweeping galop, gradually but surely closing on the game. The herd had now increased to a dozen. I selected a large buck, and urging my horse for the first time, I gained rapidly until the buck began to lose ground, laboring heavily, even turning in his course to look at his pursuers for an instant. At these times his appearance was grand. These pauses gave me an advantage, and speaking to my horse, I urged him to fresh efforts. He answered with his best speed. Faster and faster we flew over the ground, everything else forgotten in the excitement of the chase and the exhilarating motion of a fast horse at full speed. All this time I could see that the buck was getting heavier at every leap, avoiding a bush now that before he could clear at a bound. My heart throbbed, my blood was pulsing through my veins like fire; all the brute instincts of man to slay aroused in me, I thought only of closing with the quarry. At last, and apparently with a view of showing fight, the buck turned once more, and with lowered head awaited me. On we came, my carbine in readiness over the left forearm, and, swerving rapidly to the right, passed the buck, giving him its contents as I went by. Dismounting from my panting and jaded horse, I turned him loose, and advanced cautiously, throwing a cartridge into the chamber of my piece. The buck was not quite dead, so I gave him a shot in the head to finish him. My comrades, hearing my shots, had ridden over, and now joined me; and packing our game, we returned to the post.

T. H. F.

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

PIGEON MATCHES.

SEND IN SCORES EARLY.—To insure insertion in current issues all scores should reach us Mondays or Tuesdays. Reports should therefore be mailed upon the same day the matches are shot. Promptness on the part of correspondents will materially enhance the proper record of field contests.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Manchester.*—Memorial Day; scores of Manchester Shooting Club; 18 yards, Card's rotating trap:

O Greeley	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1—4
F J Drake	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1—6
W H Vickery	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3
O Huse	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—4
E P Sherburne	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2
C J Darrah	1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—3
L Huntoon	1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—5
C A Jackson	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—7
C L Harmon	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0—5
Moses Wadleigh	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—4

Second match, 10 balls each: Greeley, 3; Drake, 5; Vickery, 4; Huse, 3; Sherburne, 4; Darrah, 6; Huntoon, 0; Jackson, 10; Harmon, 8; Wadleigh, 5; Tobey, 5:

Double balls.

Jackson	11 10 10 10 10—6	Darrah	10 11 00 10 10—5
Tobey	11 10 01 10 00—5	Harmon	10 10 11 10 10—6
Drake	11 11 11 10 11—9	Wheeler	01 01 10 10 10—5
Wadleigh	10 11 01 10 10—6		

Jackson and Harmon then chose sides of six men each, 10 balls per man; tied on 30 each, Jackson's side winning a second match with a score of 17 to 14 out of a possible 30:

MAINE—*Bath, June* 9.—Our association shot from a Card revolving trap, Bogardus rules, which you omitted to state, thereby doing us injustice, we think. From a stationary trap it wouldn't be much of a score. G. E. R.

NEW HAVEN GUN CLUB.—Matches at opening of new club grounds on West Chapel street. The appurtenances are all of the latest and most approved style, and the club is in a most promising condition. Scores:

First sweepstakes.

Jorey	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Colvin	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
Folsom	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1— 9		

Second.

Jorey	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—9	Colvin	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—7
Hanson	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—8		

Third.

Beers	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9	Folsom	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0—7
Colvin	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—8	Fulton	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0—7
Hanson	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—7		

Fourth.

Porter	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—8	Joe	0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—6
Waterhouse	1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—7		

Fifth.

Armstrong	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—8	Strong	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0—6
Post	0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—7		

Sixth.

Gaines	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9	Armstrong	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—7
Post	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8		

NEW HAVEN VS. BEAUFORD.—The glass ball match between the New Haven Gun Club and Beauford Glass Ball Club came off on the latter's ground, June 7. The weather was fine. Major Stetson, captain of the N. H. G. C., and Dr. Quirk, captain of the Beauford G. B. Club, arranged and superintended the shooting. After the match the Beauford Club invited the visiting club to the Totoket House, where their guests were entertained in handsome shape:

Beauford.

S M Bryan	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—17
Hatch	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—14
Woostock	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0—12
Thumpshire	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—14
Birk	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 — 8
W Bryan	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—15
Nettleter	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—11
Bradley	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—10
Stedman	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—12
Shelden	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—12
Burke	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0— 5—130

New Haven.

Jorey..........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—16
Moore..........1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1—12
Fulton..........1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0—11
Armstrong..........1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Hanson..........1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—17
Langdon..........1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—14
Bears..........0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Folsom..........1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
Penn..........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—20
Porter..........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—17
Calvin..........1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0—13—166

Mr. Robert Penn, of the N. H. Club, broke 44 out of 45 balls. The New Haven Club have shot seven matches, and have so far been successful in all. The club is soon to be formed into a joint stock club, and will add improvements to their new house and grounds before July 8, when a friendly invitation will be extended to all lovers of glass ball shooting to come. A return match with the Bradford Club will be shot on that day.

FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB—*Brooklyn Driving Park, Parkville, L. I., June* 4.—Monthly handicap shoot; prize, a gold badge; 1¼ oz. shot, 80 yards boundary, five ground traps:

Hass, 23 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	Helmstedt, 23 yds	0 1 0 1 1 1 1—5
Williams, 25 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	Carlin, 23 yds	1 0 1 1 1 0 1—5
Madison, 25 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	Chappell, 25 yds	1 0 1 1 1 0 1—5
Conover, 23 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 *—6	Bohling, 25 yds	0 1 0 1 1 1 1—5
Eddy, 25 yds	1 1 * 1 1 1 1—6	Sheridan, 21 yds	1 0 1 0 1 0 1—4
Brown, 21 yds	1 0 1 1 1 1 1—6	Skidmore, 23 yds	0 1 0 1 1 0 1—4
White, 23 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 0—6	Lamkin, 21 yds	0 1 1 0 1 1 0—4
Kearney, 23 yds	1 1 1 0 1 1 1—6	Firschland, 23 yds	1 0 1 0 0 1 *—3
Slane, 23 yds	1 1 0 1 0 1 1—5	Howell, 21 yds	0 0 0 * 0 1 0—1
Cleaver, 21 yds	1 0 0 1 1 1 1—5	Livingston, 23 yds	0 0 0 0 1 * 0—1

Hass won shoot off with two out of three.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS GUN CLUB—*Marion, N. J., June* 4.—Third regular contest for a gun; three Bogardus traps and rules; 20 balls: Wm Hughes, 14; J J Toffey, 13; T H Hill, 13; A Heritage, 15; J Hedon, 18; Cannon, 12; J Van Gelder, 13; J B Burdett, 20.

June 7.—Ten-ball badge, three Bogardus traps and rules: P W Levering, 7; A Andrews, 6; J Cole, 8; C Leroy, 8; J Hedon, 5; J Van Gelden, 8; A Heritage, 9; Wm Hughes, 10; J B Burdett, 10. Ties on 10 won by Wm Hughes. P. W. LEVERING, Sec.

GEORGIA—*Rome, June* 3.—Cherokee Gun Club; weekly practice; Card's rotating trap, 18 yards rise, Bogardus rules:

First score.

W M Gammon..........1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0—6
R T Fouche..........1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0—7
C L Omberg..........1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—3
Jos E Veal Jr..........0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—4
R I Hampton..........0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—4

Second score.

R T Fouche..........0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—5
W M Gammon..........1 1 1 " 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
R I Hampton..........0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1—5
Jos E Veal Jr..........0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
C L Omberg..........1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—4
F C Robinson..........1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 4

Third score.

W M Gammon..........1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
R I Hampton..........0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0—4
R T Fouche..........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
F C Robinson..........1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—7
C L Omberg..........0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—3
Jos E Veal Jr..........1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0—4

Fourth score.

R I Hampton..........0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0—4
W M Gammon..........1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—6
C L Omberg..........0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—4
F C Robinson..........0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—4
Jos E Veal Jr..........0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1—5

RAQUET.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Charleston, June* 2.—The shooting match between a picked team of nine men from Augusta and nine men from the Charleston Sporting club, came off on Friday at the Cool Blow Range; rotary and Bogardus traps, feather-filled balls. The Augusta team was the favorite, as this sport is comparatively new with the Charleston men, who have been practicing only a few days. Ten shots from each trap; highest possible score for individual, 20; highest for team, 180:

Augusta.

E M Habersham..........0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—11
J N Jackson..........0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—15
T C Dortic..........1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—14
W H Rodgers..........1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—10
W H Jones..........0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—12
Zizirria..........0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—12
C R Stone..........0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—10
B D Jones..........0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0—14
A M Benson..........0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—13—111

Charleston.

Dr Lanneau..........0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—13
Tudor Hall..........1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—15
Dr E E Jenkins..........1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—15
W R Whilden..........0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—15
Chas M Barnwell..........1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0—12
E B Hume..........1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—11
Dr W H Tarrant..........1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
W J Whaley..........1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—15
W L Culp..........0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—16—127

Impromptu match between five men from each team; conditions, ten shots to each man, balls to be sprung from either trap without notice; possible 50:

Augusta.		Charleston.	
T C Dortic	8	Paul H Lyhah	9
W H Jones	5	S G Trenholm	10
— Zizirria	6	Errington Hume	6
B D Jones	4	J Ancrum Simons	5
A M Benson	3—26	— Bissell	4—34

GULF CITY GUN CLUB.—The second annual grand pigeon tournament of the Gulf City Gun Club will be held at Mobile, Alabama, June 26, 27 and 28. There will be five matches for purses of $300 each, class shooting, open to all amateurs, and the club handicap for championship badge; prizes in class shooting, 40, 30, 20 and 10 per cent. The secretary is Mr. R. P. Priester, Mobile, Ala.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

FRESH WATER.	SALT WATER.
Trout, *Salmo fontinalis.*	Sea Bass, *Centropristis atrarius.*
Salmon, *Salmo Salar.*	Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*	Striped Bass, *Roccus linneolus.*
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo gloveri.*	White Perch, *Morone americana.*
Muskalonge, *Esox nobilior.*	Weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis.*
Pike or Pickerel, *Esox lucius.*	Bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*
Yellow Perch, *Perca flavescenc,*	Spanish Mackerel, *Cybium maculatum.*
	Cero, *Cybium regale.*
	Bonito, *Sarda pelamys.*
	Kingfish, *Monticirrus nebulosus.*

FLIES IN SEASON IN JUNE.

Hawthorn, No. 11.—Body, shining black; feet and head, black; wings bright hyaline.

Shoemaker, No. 10.—Body, ringed alternately with light and gray salmon; feet, dark ginger; wings, the mottled gray of the mallard and the mottled of the woodcock mixed; setæ, mottled woodcock.

Black June, No. 10.—Body, peacokk's herl; feet and wings black.

Dark Stone, Nos. 8 *and* 9.—Body, dark brown; feet, yellow brown; wings, luteus.

Governor No. 10.—Body, peacock's herl; feet, dark red hackle; wings, made of the darkest part of the bittern's wing or brown hen.

Green Drake, No. 7.—Body, white posterior, half ribbed with black, green yellow, mottled with brown; setæ, dark brown.

Brown Drake, No. 7.—Body, feet and wings, a golden yellow brown; setæ, dark brown.

The St. Lawrence Hall at Montreal is once more in the hands of Henry Hogan, the prince of sportsmen. Gentlemen visiting Canadian salmon rivers will receive from him all needed information regarding outfits, rivers, etc.

—The Bay View House, on the Long Island Railroad, one and one-half miles from Good Ground, has facilities for summer enjoyment. Boating, bathing, fishing and shooting are the attractions.

—A further addition to the literature of Western railroad guide books is the pamphlet published by the St. Louis, Minneapolis and St. Paul Short Line, which contains matter of interest to the tourist-sportsman. The circular may be obtained of Mr. W. G. Telfer, Ticket Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.

MCBRIDE FLIES.—Miss Sara J. McBride, whose flies have long been popular among anglers, is about to close up her business, and offers stock on hand at prices which are below cost. This is a rare opportunity for procuring some excellent tackle at a merely nominal price. Miss McBride's address is Mumford, N. Y.

NOTES FROM THE EDITOR.—*Quebec, June* 8.—The rivers are all high, and no salmon are yet reported. Parties have been on some of the best rivers for 10 days past. There are an unusual number of sportsmen here from Europe and the United States, *en route* to the rivers, and many have already gone down. Russell's six cottages on the Marguerite are all occupied. I shall be on the Godbout by the 12th of June, which will be in ample season for the first run of fish. Sothern and Florence passed down two days ago. Allan Gilmour's yacht *Cruiser* has been doing her fifteen miles an hour from the start. She is a crack craft. All well on board. Weather here miserably cold, with hail and snow yesterday. While at Prescott the other day I heard of an 82-pound muskalonge having been taken at Brockville the day before with troll, which is the largest specimen of this species I have any record of. The weight is well worth noting. HALLOCK.

DIGGING FOR WORMS.—All Limestone County, Texas, is digging for worms—angle-worms! Every old shanty in the county has been overhauled, the floors pulled up, and great holes dug under them deep enough for wells. The rise in the worm market began about two weeks ago, when a darkey in Marlin imbibed too much whisky, and told the tavern loungers how he had been digging for worms. It seems that near Rock Dam are the ruins of a shanty, in which a certain bachelor named McKissick, who dwelt alone on the Brazos some fifteen years ago, was murdered one night. Since that time the hut has fallen into decay, and the spot shunned by the superstitious passer-by. The other day a darkey, who was going fishing, entered the crumbling, floorless building and began digging for earth-worms. He forthwith unearthed an iron pot, and uncovering it, found a heap of gold coin, $10 and $20 pieces—$8,000 in all. He didn't go fishing, but he did go off on a spree and tell everybody else all about it; and everybody has gone to digging worms.

TOUGH LUCK.—Little Rock, Minn., fisherman falls into water; crawls out; hangs clothes over fire to dry; clothes burn up; fisherman naked, three miles from home; woman comes along; fisherman plunges up to chin in water; woman lends petticoat; grand procession *a la* Robinson Crusoe.

CANADA—*Matapedia, June* 2.—My catch of salmon to-day numbers four; total weight, 49 lbs. The water in the river is falling rapidly, and sport begins to be fast and furious. The following gentlemen are here: Messrs. C. L. Tiffany, J. W. Little, H. J. Wilson, L. Winchester, E. Titus, E. Titus Jr., E. T. Roberts and R. S. Hall, from your city; Judge W. Strong, Washington, D. C., and Wm. Neyle Habersham, of Savannah. So far L. W. Winchester stands at the head, having killed the largest fish, 33 lbs., unless Judge Strong's fish (his first salmon, which I saw a few minutes ago headed down stream with the worthy dispenser of justice tugging at him with a determination which bespeaks capture if the tackle holds) should prove the 35-pounder that we have all been looking after. STANSTEAD.

NEW BRUNSWICK—*Bathurst, May* 29.—There is good fishing in Nepisiquit River or on Bay DeChaleur. J. H. W.

MAINE—*Birch Lodge, Molechunkamunk, via Andover, June* 1.—Fishing interfered with by high water. No large strings reported as yet, and not as many fishermen as usual. Gen. Butler and party had good success at Middle Dam last week. Fly fishing moderately good at Oquossoc Club waters and at the head of Molechunkamunk, near Whittier's Camp, at which place trolling has been quite successful. Mr. Hollingsworth, of Boston, took a seven-pound trout in this manner, and two gentlemen fishing the Richardson ponds, May 28, took two fish weighing 6½ and 5¾ pounds, and several smaller ones. Black flies just beginning to be troublesome. J.

Monson, June 7.—Trout fishing has opened splendidly. Never knew a time before when so many trout have been taken in the month of May as this year. I think fully 1,500 speckled trout have been taken from Bear and Doughty Ponds each; this last May also a large number from Hebron and Monson Ponds, several weighing 3½ pounds each. We think sportsmen will find here as good sport for them as can be found in the country. Several parties have visited these ponds for one day's sport, and brought home 50 to 75 each. Mr. J. C. Tripp, proprietor of the Chapin Hotel, is the right man for the sportsmen; always pleasant and ready to serve his guests. NED.

OQUOSSOC ANGLING ASSOCIATION.—*Camp Kennebago, Rangeley, Maine, June* 6.—The Association held its annual meeting at Camp Kennebago, Maine, on June 4 inst. and selected the following Trustees: John H. Kimball, of Bath, Me., President; Louis B. Reed, of N. Y., Vice-President; James A. Williamson, of Jersey City, Secretary and Treasurer; Geo. Shepard Page, of Stanley, N. J.; Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., of N. Y.; Geo. P. Rowell, of N. Y.; Adon Smith, Jr., of N. Y.; Geo. A. Robbins, of N. N., and Royal C. Taft, of Providence, R. I.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—The arrivals this week have been 83, as follows: 34 from Georges, with 13,600 pounds of halibut and 1,008,000 pounds codfish; 8 from the Banks, with 161,300 pounds halibut and 90,000 codfish; 15 inshore fishermen with 210,000 pounds codfish; 20 Southern mackerel catchers with 1,500 barrels mackerel; 5 squid catchers with very small catch, and one vessel with herring.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, June* 6.

NEW YORK—*Hornellsville, June* 9.—Messrs. Jilson, Kenedy and Davenport have just returned from Pine Creek, Pa., with a bushel of dressed brook trout. They were gone just one week. Distance from here, about forty miles—an easy day's drive. Stopped at Flynn's, who keeps a temperance hotel. Charges, for three men and two horses, one week, $7.25. Some of our politicians say that Flynn's charges were exorbitant, but I should say it was cheaper to stop with him than to stay at home. The $7.25 included dressing the fish and packing in ice. J. OTIS FELLOWS.

THE ADIRONDACKS—*June* 1.—A desired rain has cleared the air from its smoky condition, and the woods to-day are looking fresh and beautiful. Owing to the very high water, trolling for trout and taking them with a fly have been the poorest known for years. The usual rush of sportsmen is very limited. At Paul Smith's I find registered: Dr. Trudeau and family, of New York; Mr. Hollingsworth, of Boston; Superintendent Pilsbury, of Albany. At the Prospect House, Upper Saranac Lake: Dr. Dunton and Mr. Riddle, of Pennsylvania. At Bartlett's Sportsmen's Home: Col. T. J. Hoyt, of St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Romeyn and family and Miss Sue Baber, of Keeseville, N. Y.; Dr. Tallmadge and Rev. Mr. Bull; J. M. Winants, of Bergen Point, N. J.; Messrs. Tilston and Mudge, Boston, Mass. Vice-President Wheeler was there two days, and, to the regret of all, was called home, owing to the death of his sister. At Corey's, the Messrs. Van Woert, of Brooklyn. Mr. W. H. Penfield is camping on Fourth Pond. Cronk has given up possession of the hotel on Big Tuppers, and Mr. McClure installed as proprietor. Cannot something be done to enforce the game laws? The Upper Lake is full of set-lines, and an abundance of trout taken therefrom. Col. Hoyt and Dr. Romeyn, as in years past, have this year also removed several of these lines. If the landlords would enforce the law instead of purchasing the trout taken, it would materially aid in checking the infamous destruction. Something must be done shortly, or trout will only be a thing of the past. The steamboat whistle will soon grate upon the ears of the true sportsman here, as the steamers commence their trips soon, to the entire disgust of all but a selfish few. The hotels in this region are all well kept. My next from other points, where I go soon. S. S. N.

NEW JERSEY—*Barnegat Inlet, May* 30.—Bluefish still very plenty, and excellent catches made past week. Among the amateurs enjoying the sport, F. A. Palmer and C. I. Bonnel, Newark, N. J., with a catch of 112 in two days; Daniel Shemm, H. S. Chauncy, M. E. Parker, 100 in two hours' fishing; Col. Edwin Post, N. Y., 70 sea bass in two hours to day. Some 40 sail out, and their catches in bluefish run from 30 to 96, as far as heard from. A few professional fishermen out, but report no biting. B.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Pottstown, June* 3.—Fishing for bass in the waters of the Schuylkill River became lawful June 1, and many anglers lined the banks of the stream all day on Monday. Some were very successful. The season is very promising, as we had no high freshets to destroy the spawning. The water is in splendid condition for cat-fishing now, and quite a number have been captured. J. W. E.

A POTOMAC BASS.—At Point of Rocks, Md., one day last week Mr. Thomas D. Bond caught what is said to be the largest bass ever taken out of the Potomac. It measured 22½ inches from tip to tip, weighing 5¾ pounds. A cast has been made of it at the Smithsonian.

FLORIDA—*Titusville, Brevard County, May* 17.—Fishing is very good here now in Indian River. Bass of thirty pounds are common. A young lady caught three off the wharf here in half an hour. Mr. Price caught one weighing 57lbs. I caught one when in a small schooner's yawl-boat, and he pulled so hard that he swung the boat around the anchor. He weighed 28lbs. Bait with pieces of mullet on a line about 100ft. long, thrown out to its full length in water about 4 or 5ft. deep. These are the sea bass or red bass, called red fish in the Gulf of Mexico (*Sciænops ocellatus*, of Linn. and Gill). The scales are very large and strong, and are made into beautiful imitations of flowers and grasses in a very ingenious manner by the ladies in this locality. It is necessary to scale the fish with a hatchet. Salmon trout, or spotted sea trout, are very numerous also here at this season, and bite to mullet bait readily. This is the spotted silver-sides of Scott (*Cynoscian carolinensis*—Cuv. *et* Val., Gill). Mr. G. W. Schuyler, the proprietor of the famous Dummitt's Grove, shot a sawfish (*Pristis antiquarum* Linn., Lath.) in Dummitt's Creek that measured 14½ft. in length, about a week ago. Dangerous fellows in a close encounter. Sheepshead (*Archasargus probatocephalus*—Wall, Gill) are very numerous just now also. Dummitt's Creek is full of them. On the marshes opposite Titusville, May 15, found black duck's (*Anus obscura*) brood a few days old. Shot some marbled godwits, brant bird or badger bird (*Limosa fedoa*), and black-necked stilt, or lawyer, humility (*Himantopus nigricollis*), with large eggs nearly ready to lay. Also shot a male little black-head, or little blue-bill raft duck (*Fulix affinis*) out of a flock of half a dozen. The coots (*Fulica americana*) have all gone north some time ago. AL. I. GATOR.

OHIO—*Wauseon, May* 29.—Went fishing to Ligonier River, 27th. Expenses: Railroad fare, $4; minnows, 50.; hotel, $4; catch, nothing. However, there is no doubt that the fishing for bass is good in the lakes near that place, if you find the right one. It is needless to remark that I failed to find the right one. They have a strict law on spearing out there, yet every fellow owns a spear. What for? H.

RUBBER FISHING RODS.—*Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, June* 3.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* My father, who is in the rubber business, made a rod of hard rubber four or five years ago. The clasticity, lightness and strength are all good points in hard rubber, but there is no limit to its warping and twisting. A rod of this kind used three hours in the sun would resemble a cork-screw on a large scale. I have a tip about the house now made of rubber, and the runners which were once in perfect line are now on all sides of it. Instruments of music, such as flutes, clarionets, etc., have been made from rubber, but the warping effectually prevented them becoming a success. A.

BLUEFISH.

THIS fish is now reported in abundance on the coast south of here, and affords great sport to anglers. Hallock's Sportsman's Gazetteer treats of him as follows:

BLUEFISH.—*Pomatomus saltatrix.*—Gill.

This fish is known as the bluefish in New York, New Jersey, and New England, except in Rhode Island, where it is recognized by the name of horse mackerel. On some parts of the New Jersey coast it is also called the horse mackerel. Form of body oblong, head rather large, snout round d, mouth large, armed with long sharp teeth; tail deeply forked; color brilliant steel blue and silver in the young fish, and deep greenish blue in the old fish; fins yellowish.

The blue fish is a pelagic or wandering fish, passing its winters in the South, and its summers in the North. In March and April they are found off the Carolina coast. About the twentieth of May they make their appearance off the coast of New Jersey. Barnegat is a favorite ground for them, where set nets have taken as many as six thousand in a single day. Very often vast schools are driven upon the beach by porpoises and other large feeders, where they have been gathered up by the cartload with pitchforks, baskets, etc. Other schools have chased the shiners, moss-bunkers, sardines and anchovies upon which they principally feed, close in shore, and have been jigged from the surface by the hundreds. The May fish range from two to twelve pounds in weight, are poor in flesh, and ravenous as sharks. In June they are found equally abundant off and in Fire Island Inlet, and in a few days thereafter are scattered off Montauk Point, the east end of Long Island, Shagwauna reef, and other reefs adjacent. By or near the twentieth of June, depending something upon the forwardness of the season, they have spread themselves over the reefs of New London and to the eastward, on to Block Island, and thence through Fisher's Island Sound. By the twentieth of August they are in plentiful supply all through, inside and outside of Vineyard Sound, Nantucket, etc. They have gained flesh, and become quite palatable. The size here described is seldom found to the westward of the Connecticut River. On the main of Long Island Sound it is quite interesting to see them drive the menhaden, or moss-bunkers in shoals, causing a "sleek" on the water as they spill their oil when they chop them up with their great sharp teeth.

Early in June a size of about three pounds weight make their appearance at the same points, though much fatter, and remain in the vicinity of the same grounds for perhaps a month. In July they spread out to the eastward, up Long Island Sound to Saybrook Bar and Faulkner's Island, and westerly to Stamford, and remain until October, though occasionally shifting ground for their food, which, in addition to the moss-bunkers, consists of a small species of "shiner" (anchovy). On some of the outer reefs they remain but one or two days at a time.

About the middle of July the small creeks and rivers, from Stamford eastward to the Connecticut River, abound in a size weighing about a quarter of a pound, which, in a month grow to half a pound, and these feed on a size still smaller, recently spawned, and scarcely an inch and a half in length. The surface of the Housatonic River, from the railroad bridge to the mouth of the river, is annually covered from bank to bank with countless numbers of this small fry, drifting with the tide as it ebbs and flows, while at the same time a size larger, say about a half pound in weight, is feeding upon them from beneath. About the first of September the small fry are sufficiently large to venture into the Sound, and then they swarm in the creeks and harbors, affording great sport to lads who catch them with a float line, with shrimp for bait. By the month of October both large and small fish are all well fattened.

The peculiarity of this fish is that, by about the middle of October the large size, that weigh from nine to fourteen pounds, are generally found from Nantucket to Watch Hill, around Block Island and outside of Montauk Point; while from Stamford eastward to New London, on the outer reefs, they are of a uniform size of about two and half pounds weight, and those in the harbors and creeks are a mixture of small fish just spawned, and a size that weighs from one-eighth to one and three-quarter pounds. Another singular feature is, that by or about the twentieth of October, or the first freezing weather, these fish, of all sizes, up to two and a half pounds, vacate the northern harbors and sounds; and so sudden has been their departure in many seasons that a change of tide has utterly emptied the waters of their teeming fish-life, with the exception of an occasional pensioner who has been bitten or disabled, and dare not run the gauntlet for southern climes. More singular still, the great mass of fish, except the newly spawned, take the coast within one or two miles of shore, part of them stopping, if the weather permits, at the inlets of Fire Island, Egg Harbor, Townsend's, Canarsie Bay, Cape May, and so on along shore, using up all the feed therein, and by the month of December they are found in the creeks and rivers of North and South Carolina, where they remain through the winter, to migrate the next season to northern waters.

But what becomes of the small, newly spawned fish that disappeared the previous fall? Have they been eaten up by the larger fish on their journey, or do they remain at the North? They are not seen in the South, nor do the larger fish spawn there.

Four generations of bluefish make their appearance in our waters at the same time. It is only about forty-five years since the bluefish were first seen in our waters. They now seem to be increasing year by year in size and numbers, individuals having been caught at times weighing between twenty and thirty pounds, whereas a twelve pound fish was regarded as something remarkable twenty years ago. Large shoals were also uncommon until within the past dozen years.

On the reefs they are generally trolled for, but will take the hook with live bait. In October near the close of the season, large catches are made off Montauk Point, and from Watch Hill eastward through the Vineyard Sound, that weigh from ten to fourteen pounds, and are fat as seals; so also in Canarsie Bay, in some years they have been taken from twelve to eighteen pounds in weight. But it is only in rare exceptionable cases that these great fish are taken west of Plum Gut.

The bluefish fraternizes with the weakfish, or squeteague, on inshore grounds, and are of large size, say from five to twelve pounds. Both of these fine fish are taken with the squid or jig in the surf at Montauk, Newport and elsewhere, and afford the most exciting sport—the angler, often standing waist deep in the breakers, throwing his squid to incredible distances by practice, and dragging the fish by main strength to *terra firma* when he has struck.

The best trolling is done from a sail boat with a six-knot breeze blowing. If motion is more rapid, fewer fish will be hooked, and a great number will tear out. If the boat moves slowly, the fish will discover that the bait is a deception and will refuse it. It is dirty work, and a suit of worn out clothing should be used for the purpose—and an old felt hat, brown flannel shirt, vest, thick cassimer pants, and a pair of stout brogans. To prevent the hands being lacerated by the friction of the line, rubber finger stalls or thick woolen mittens should be used. The first can be bought of dealers in rubber goods for one dollar per dozen. A well *laid* cotton line, which is not liable to kink, can be purchased at any twine store for fifty cents per pound.

For large fish, in spring and fall, use a line seven-sixteenths of an inch in circumference. For small lines choose cotton-braided ones, laid, as they are less apt to tangle than small ones, and are more pleasant to the fingers of the fisherman. If the fish are plenty, and in a biting humor, from forty to sixty feet will be ample; but if scarce and dainty, from eighty to one hundred and thirty feet will be required. Sometimes bluefish snap at the line between where it comes in contact with the water and the squid, and occasionally through the struggles of a fish to escape the lines are fouled, and one of the number is apt to pass into the mouth of the hooked fish. In either case the line is liable to be stranded, and unless knotted, may be parted by the next fish. If an expensive line is used, the fisherman will request the boatman to knot it. If knotted, the ends unravel, and an attractive bait is presented, which hungry fish are apt to seize. If a cheap line sustains an injury, it can be cheaply replaced by a new one.

It is amusing to inspect the various squids purchased by the uninitiated—spoons and spinners of all kinds, sizes and shapes, many of them ornamented with paint or feathers, metallic fishes of various forms and sizes, some with wide spreading tails to prevent the fish from being hooked, and a large proportion cast so as to represent scales. Bluefish will bite at a spoon or spinner, but to unhook the snappish customers is the rub; for if fingers come near their mouths, one or more are apt to suffer. The best device is a plain, round, white, bone squid for large fish, and for the first run, when even small fish are ravenous, use a round bone squid five and a half inches long, and two and a half inches in circumference at the thickest portion. For small or summer fish, favorite squids are four and a half inches long and one and a half in circumference at the thickest point. Dr. Kenworthy says:

"Hooks should be strong and reliable. For large fish, use first quality Virginia hooks, (made by Job Johnson, of Brooklyn,) measuring in width one and three-eighth inches at point; and for small or summer fish, a Chestertown hook seven-eighths wide at point.

"A difficulty to be encountered in using a bone squid is the tendency of the hook to slip—at one time leaving the bone in contact with the bend of the hook, and at another the shaft of the hook slipping entirely out of the squid. To render the hook immovable, attach a shoulder of solder to the shaft of the hook at a point where it comes in contact with end of squid. To prevent the hook from being moved out of the squid, use several tight-fitting white pine wedges at side of shaft of hook as well as a long and tightly-fitting plug where the line passes out of the base of squid. When wet the pine swells, and generally renders the hook immovable.

"Another and more perfect method is to take a piece of No. 12 iron wire, and bend it so as to form a loop to receive the line. The wire is passed through the squid and cut off three-quarters of an inch beyond the end of the same; tin the shaft of the hook as well as the wire, after which place them in position, and to prevent movement, bind the end of wire and shaft of hook together with fine copper or brass wire. Having some melted solder in a ladle, pour it into the end of the squid so as to fill the entire cavity; then apply solder to end of wire and shaft of hook, at end of bone, so as to make an angular shoulder about three-quarters of an inch in length—bone of angle in contact with bone. The solder is dressed down by a file, and a useful and reliable squid is the result. For a trifling charge any tinsmith will tinker the squids as described, and the bluefisher will find them more satisfactory than the squids as usually sold."

As a general rule, bluefish merely nip at the end of the squid, and as hooks are usually placed in relation to the end of the squid, the fish are hooked in the edge of the mouth and tear out. To obviate the superficial hooking and tearing out process, so arrange the hooks that the points clear the end of the squid from one and a quarter to one and a half inches. This arrangement generally hooks the fish deep.

Hooking bluefish requires no tact or piscatorial experience; all that is required is to allow the squid to trail behind the boat. When landed the best mode is to throw the fish into the boat. Through their flouncing and head-shaking the squid is generally released. This failing, the fisherman seizes the squid and elevates the hook and fish, and a few expert twists of the hand with the struggles of the fish sometimes suffice. This procedure failing, seize the fish by the back of the neck with the left hand, and if a large fish, hold his body between the knees, and with the right hand tightly grasping the squid, wrench the hook from the mouth.

One mistake made by novices is, in having too many fishing in the same boat. Three lines, one amidships and one on each quarter, can be successfully used, but two are preferable. Sometimes five and six fish from one boat, and the result is, that a fighting fish will entangle a portion of all the lines.

For successful bluefishing an experienced and industrious boatman is a *sine qua non*. The expert angler who can cast a fly or artificial minnow, and handle a nine ounce rod, may enjoy excellent sport among the bluefish, provided he uses a long shanked hook and gimp snoods. Numbers of these fish may be seen "breaking water" at any time on the banks and shoals; and by using a small boat, the rod-fisher may enjoy his sport *ad infinitum*. Within a year or so this has become a favorite method. With hook and line, gimp snood as already suggested, a nine feet one and three-quarter pounds striped bass casting-rod, a strong fine silk line, a heavy reel, and two revolving minnows, (the whole costing about $20,) the tackle is complete. The snood should be loaded sufficiently to keep it beneath the surface of the water. Another excellent lure is made by wrapping a dozen layers of cotton cloth around the leaded snood, and covering with an eel-skin.

Bluefish, we all know, must have a moving bait. Now wherever you have a swift tide, if you anchor your boat and let your lines out it answers the same purpose as if you were sailing, the water rushing by the line giving the same effect.

A great deal of sport is enjoyed in catching the summer bluefish, or snap mackerel, which fill all our bays and estuaries, using a natural bamboo rod with common cork float, and hook baited with shrimp. They are caught from bridges where the current draws swiftly through, and from wharves when the tide is running rapidly.

To some fishermen the surf fishing already referred to, is deemed the most exciting method, and it is certainly very enjoyable in hot mid-summer weather. An ordinary pair of overalls, or a bathing suit is essential to comfort and unrestrained movement. When a large fish has struck the squid, already thrown well out beyond the line of breakers, the fisherman heaves the line over his shoulder, and walks his prize up the beach to dry land by main strength, which is often taxed to the utmost. No exercise can be more healthy or less wearing.

The bluefish and striped bass are the game fish, *par excellence*, of the brine, just as the salmon and the black bass are of fresh water.

National Pastimes.

ARCHERY.

—Messrs. Peck & Snyder have complete sets of Jefferies' lawn tennis put up in handsome cases. This game deserves greater popularity than is now accorded to it.

ARCHERY ACCIDENT.—Already in archery must we begin to chronicle accidents. It would appear superfluous to caution archers against the careless use of their implements, just as it would appear unnecessary to warn gunners against shooting each other. But so long as men use firearms we may expect fatal accidents, and as archers are human it is probable that their sport will not be altogether bloodless. A drawn arrow should never be pointed in the direction of a human being. That he did not mean to shoot is very poor consolation to the grief-stricken Cadet Jordan, who shot out the eye of his friend at Annapolis last week. The report of that accident in the daily papers may well serve as a warning to archers everywhere:

A party of ladies and cadets were practicing at the targets. Cadet Jordan, of Maine, had bow and arrow in hand and was preparing to take aim. Cadet Winterhalter, of Michigan, stood before the target talking to a lady. Cadet Jordan told him to get out of the way. He answered playfully, "Here, shoot at me!" "Well," was the response, "I'll shoot over your head." He did not intend to shoot, but the arrow slipped from his hand and struck his friend in the right eye, piercing the ball and forcing it out. The poor fellow fell headlong to the ground, and the probability is that he will lose the sight of both eyes. His friend is heart-broken.

PEQUOSETTE ARCHERS.—The Pequosette Archers, of Watertown, Mass., number twenty-five archers, of whom two-thirds are ladies. In the first prize contest of the season the winners were as follows: Ladies—First prize, Mrs. Silsbee; second prize, Miss Alma Walker; third prize, Mrs. Gardner. Gentlemen—First prize, A. S. Brownell; second prize, N. Abbott; third prize, Joseph Shackford. The club is having a championship medal prepared, which will be competed for on successive Saturdays during the season.

LONG AND SHORT ARCHERY RANGE.—*Highland Park, Ill. —Editor Forest and Stream:* We read with much pleasure the letter of Mr. Will H. Thompson in your issue of the 8th of May, in which he referred to a recent communication by your correspondent "N. K. D." on long vs. short range archery practice. With great modesty Mr. Thompson says he does "not pretend to be an authority on archery," but while not making any pretensions, he certainly is "authority;" and he and his brother are probably the only personsin America generally recognized as such; and those who have seen Mr. Thompson shoot, as was once our pleasure, or know of the scores he has made and is now making, know that when he gives an opinion it is not simply theory, but the result of long use of the bow—of "intelligent practice." And yet, with less than a year's practice in archery, and never having made a creditable score at any range, we cannot quite agree with everything in Mr. Thompson's letter. He says: "Here are two propositions which will be doubted by few archers: First, practice at long range will improve one rapidly at short range. Second, practice at short range will injure one's shooting at long range." We are of the "few archers" who "doubt," without denying, the propositions. We have known a few gentlemen to shoot faithfully and well at the York Round without notably increasing their occasional scores at the short ranges. Our doubt, however, is chiefly in regard to the second proposition. We will suppose a person has practiced at 100 yards until he can make a certain score, X. He then devotes a month's practice to 60 or 40 yards. When he returns to the 100 yard range will he be able to make the score X? Perhaps not the first day. But he will be able to, with out question, much sooner than if he had not shot at short range. In a word, short range shooting will not have injured his long range shooting. Until recently we practiced at the short ranges, chiefly at 40 yards. In the second week of our long range practice we made at 100 yards, with 72 arrows, 30 hits, score 98. At 120 yards, with 35 arrows, 11 hits, score 41. Though these are only moderate scores, we contend we were not injured by the short range work. To show what long range shooting will do for one, Mr. Thompson gives a score—228—which he made at 40 yards, after he had been shooting for two months at the long ranges. Last season he made at 40 yards 236, when he shot, we understand, only the short ranges. We could cite cases to show how long range practice does not rapidly improve shooting at short range, and to show that short range shooting does not injure long range shooting. But, *cui bono!* A few cases do not prove anything. In a former letter we may have set too high the mark to be attained at the short ranges before attempting the long. But we still believe that a person will advance most rapidly by first doing good shooting at short range; and we think Mr. Thompson is himself an illustration. We would lay down these propositions: First, shooting at either range improves one at all ranges; second, a person must devote his time to those ranges at which he desires to become proficient. But it is from long range shooting that we derive the greatest pleasure. As Mr. Thompson beautifully says, "The freedom of movement, the strong draw, the great flight, the exhilaration and matchless joy of archery culminate in the long-range shooting." N. K. D.

DECORATION DAY ATHLETICS.

[These records were unavoidable crowded out from our last issue.]

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.—Mott Haven; open to all amateurs:

Seven-mile Walk—E E Merrill, Union A C, 65m 56⅗s.

Putting the Shot—H E Buermeyer, New York A C, 35ft 7in.
One Hundred Yards Run—Trial heats, winners of trial heats only in final heats; four heats. H H Lee, University of Pennsylvania.
Throwing the Hammer—W B Curtis, New York A C, 82ft 4in.
Four Hundred and Forty Yards Run—Edward Merritt, New York A C, 53 2-5s.
Running High Jump—W B Beers, New York A C, 5ft 6in.
One Mile Run—W J Duffy, Harlem A C, 4m 54 1-5s.
Throwing 56lbs Weight—W B Curtis, New York A C, 22ft 1½in.
One Mile Walk—Thomas McEwen Manhattan A C, 7m 21 1-5s.
Running Broad Jump.—W T Livingston, Harlem A C, 19ft 2½in.
Two Hundred and Twenty Yards Run—H H Lee.
Tug of War—Teams of four men; first pull won by New York A C against Empire City A C; second and third pulls won by the Scottish-American A C.
One Hundred and Twenty Yards Hurdle Race—Ten hurdles, each 3ft 6in high. J W Pryor, Columbia College B C.
Half-mile Run—L E Meyers, Manhattan A C, 2m 21s.
Pole Leaping—G McNichol, Manhattan A C, 8ft 6in. Mr. McNichol, in a trial not on the programme, leaped the height of 10ft, the best on record in this country.
Three-mile Walk—Thomas McEwen, Manhattan A C, 24m 9 2-5s.
Tug of War—Teams of six men, each man limited to 150lbs, each pull limited to fifteen minutes. New York A C won first pull against the Empire City A C. After which the Scottish-American pulled with the latter according to the rules of the club, and achieved a triumph.

BROOKLYN ATHLETIC CLUB.—Inaugural games on the new grounds:

One Hundred Yards Dash—First heat—H P Wilkinson, 12 3-8s. Second heat—J F Baker, 12 3-8s. Final heat—Wilkinson, 12 1-8s.
Running Broad Jump—H P Wilkinson, 14ft 6in.
One Mile Bicycle—F H Logan, 4m 10s.
One Mile Run—C German, 5m 26s.
Putting the Shot, 16lbs—C F Coperthwaite, 31ft 9in.
Two Hundred and Twenty Yards Hurdle Race—First heat, 10 hurdles, 2ft 6in high—G T Newbury, 35⅗s. Second heat—H Lansdell, 35s.
Tug of War—Light Weights—Team No 1, Capt W E Lanchantin; Team No 2, Capt J W Daniels. Won by Team No 2, 5m 13s.
Two Hundred and Twenty Yards Run—Club Challenge Badge—F H Bourne, 27 1-8s.
One Mile Walk—C H Mackrell, 8m 29⅗s.
Five-mile Run—W A Armstrong, 34m 35 3 8s.
Running High Jump—C B Hankins, 4ft 9in.
Tug of War—Heavy Weights—Team No 1, Capt J B Pitbladdo; Team No 2, Capt W C Weaver. Won by Team No 1, 8m 29 3 8s.
Lacrosse Match—Team No 1: F C DeGrove, Captain, defence; G Stevens, goal; J W Baker, point; L C Warner, cover point; J G Hudson, field; C H Mackrell, home (made two goals); Rev T R Slicer, field; L P V Bryner, field. Team No 2: Frank Logan, Captain, home; J W Daniels, home; William Lanchantin, field; S Gomez, field; Joseph Baker, defence, field; William Blair, point; William Baker, goal; James Taylor, field. First goal by Team No 2.

FOOT-BALL—*Ann Arbor, Mich., May* 31.—The foot-ball eleven of the University of Michigan played the eleven from Racine at White Stocking Park, Chicago, on the 30th of May. The result of the game was a victory for University of Michigan eleven by a score of one goal to zero. The Racine eleven were obliged to make six touches in their goal in the first inning and five in the second. Our eleven made no touches in our goal, but one in Racine. The goal was made by a catch. Our goal-keepers had nothing to do, the ball never going behind our half-backs. I here append a list of the two elevens: Racine—Rushers: Parker, Billings, Rogers, Tarbert, Cleveland, Roberts; Half-backs: Greene, Martin, Ormsby; Backs: Johnston, Fulforth. University Team—Rushers: De Jarr, Chase, Pond; right wing, Green, Hannan; left wing, Reed, De Puy; Half-backs: Edwards, Campbell, Barmore; Goal-keeper, Mitchell. Our arrangement was, as can be seen, different from theirs. Only two innings were played. Another goal was claimed by the University team, but was not given by the referee. There was good playing on both sides, considering that there was a wind blowing and the ground was new and very soft in parts. TIRO.

LACROSSE.—Boston has appropriated $300 to defray the expences of a Fourth of July game of lacrosse between her Union Club and the Montreal Lacrosse Club.....The married men of the Ravenswood and Brooklyn Clubs play the bachelors of of the same clubs at Prospect Park, next Saturday.....It is proposed to form a National Lacrosse Association in the United States similar to that of Canada.

WILLIAMSBURGH ATHLETIC CLUB.—The Williamsburgh Athletic Club will have a two hours' go-as-you-please race on their grounds, Bedford avenue and Rutledge street, Saturday, June 14, at 5:30 P. M.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN GAMES.—The fourth annual field day of the University of Michigan Athletic Association will be celebrated June 24th. The programme includes the usual contests.

—The Scottish-American Athletic Club's annual games will be held at the club grounds, Fifty-sixth street and Eighth avenue, July 4. Entries close June 26, with Wm. S. Connell, Sec'y, 329 W. Fifty-fourth street.

CRICKET.

FIXTURES.

June 12—Prospect Park, Manhattan (2d) vs St Georges (2d).
June 14—Baltimore, Young America vs Baltimore.
June 14—Ardmore, Merion vs Chestnut Hill.
June 14—Nicetown, Young America (2d) vs Germantown (2d).
June 14—Haverford, Oxford vs Dorian (2d).
June 14—Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia (2d) vs Chestnut Hill (2d).
June 14—West Philadelphia, Belmont (2d) vs Merion (2d).
June 19—Prospect Park, Columbia vs Manhattan (2d).

YOUNG AMERICA VS. GERMANTOWN.—The first match this season between these redoubtable clubs was played at Nicetown on the 30th and 31st ult., when the Young America won by 70 runs. This match was probably the best game that has ever been played between two of Philadelphia's rival clubs, both of which presented their best elevens:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Young America	128	77	2 5
Germantown	58	57	135

LONGWOOD VS. BOSTON.—The first match of the season in the vicinity of the Hub was played at Longwood on Decoration Day. We are glad to see that the old Boston Club has reorganized, and with practice will turn out a strong eleven. The home club, however, on this occasion won an exciting victory by 11 runs. For Longwood, Bixby scored a good (not out) 22 and 8, his being the only double figures of the match. The totals were:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Longwood	51	41	92
Boston	52	29	81

YOUNG AMERICA VS. ST. GEORGES.—Nine men out of every on that went to Hoboken on Wednesday, the 4th inst., to see the Young America gentlemen play the old St. Georges knew almost to a certainty in whose favor the game would result before a ball was bowled, for of late the youngsters have been teaching their paternal ancestors how to absorb the contents of hen fruit. Until recently this match has always been looked forward to by the cricketing fraternity as an event of the season, and both clubs were expected to present their full strength. On this occasion, however, the Philadelphians were short the services of Large and Baird and the New Yorkers those of Soutter and Richardson. Now, there is always a class of spectators at a New York cricket match who express dissatisfaction if they do not see the same men play who, five, ten or twenty years ago, were wont to wield the willow; and it was only the other day, when the St. Georges were losing their wickets rather fast, that we heard an old fellow ask "where was Bingham?" (Bingham was once a St. Georges player, who has been dead for many years.) It is absurd to play men whose record is only one fair score out of twenty matches, and when the eleven of the home team made its appearance, it was at once seen that a weeding process had been going on, and that the vacancies were wisely filled by young players. The change had at last been made, and although victory did not this time reward the new deviation, yet the move was a good one, which will surely tell in the future. It was apparent to all that the St. Georges' fielding had never been better, and at times it was really brilliant. The old cricket axiom of selecting an eleven had been carried out—"Much better play a good field than a bad field and uncertain bat." It was not only in the field that the new players excelled, for one of the substitutes, Mitchell, did excellently at the bat, and the junior member, Campbell, took five of the best wickets for 32 runs, and Conover could not have been surpassed in fielding. Want of space prevents us from speaking fully of Cross' splendid batting and wicket-keeping, and Moore's fine long-stopping. The game was begun about two o'clock on Wednesday and finished early on Thursday, the Young America winning by one inning and 48 runs.

STATEN ISLAND (2d) VS. MANHATTAN (2d).—These elevens met for the first time this season at Prospect Park, on the 6th inst., when the game resulted in a draw on account of rain. At the time when the stumps were drawn, however, the Islanders had the game in their hands; and had weather and time permitted, would have undoubtedly won a one-inning's victory. For the visitors, Satterthwaite contributed an excellent 54; Moore, 34; Forbes (not out), 20; Hole, 16, and Davidge 14. On the Manhattan side Hayward's 6 was top score. The totals were as follows:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Staten Island	107	..	107
Manhattan	22 (7 wk's d'n)	..	22

COLUMBIA COLLEGE VS. ST. GEORGES (2d).—A closely contested match between these clevens was played on the 7th at Hoboken, the collegians winning by 8 runs.

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Columbia College	41	74	115
St Georges	54	53	107

MERION VS. BELMONT.—The former club won a victory over the Belmonts at Ardmore, on the 7th inst., by one inning and 31 runs.

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Merion	153	..	143
Belmont	58	54	112

YOUNG AMERICA VS. DORIAN.—On the 7th inst. the Young Americas met the home club on their grounds at Haverford, and beat them by 7 wickets. For the visitors R. Newhall scored 36; and for the Dorian Mason, 19 and 18.

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Young America	119	28(3 w't d'n)	147
Dorian	69	77	146

GERMANTOWN JRS. VS. BELMONT JRS.—At Nicetown, 4th inst., the latter eleven won by 8 wickets.

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Germantown	12	76	88
Belmont	25	63 (2 w't d'n)	89

GERMANTOWN (2d) VS. OXFORD.—On the ground of the former club, on the 7th inst., the Oxford met with defeat on the score of the first inning by 24 runs.

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Gemantown	54	38 (4 w't d'n)	92
Oxford	30	70	100

PHILADELPHIA'S HEADQUARTERS FOR CRICKETERS.—The American Cricketers' Association has secured a club-room at 903 Walnut st., for the accommodation of home cricketers and visiting teams; and as the location is a central one, out-of-town clubs will find it both a convenient and pleasant place to meet their brother cricketers. Philadelphians have always been noted for hospitality, and this new move of theirs is only another one in the right direction to popularize their favorite game.

NEWARK CRICKET CLUB.—The formal re-organization of this old New Jersey club took place on June 6th, when the following officers were elected for one year: President, J. D. Orton; Vice-President, F. Satterthwaite; Secretary, John Mills; Treasurer, D. A. Nichols; Directors, Messrs. Warner, Williams, Knight, Kerr and Borrie. The club has already a list of about fifty active members, which number will be trebled before the end of the season. It is the intention of the management to make it one of the leading clubs in this country, and many of Newark's most promiaent citizens will contribute to this end.

MANHATTAN VS. UNITED PATERSON.—On the 30th—Decoration day—the Brooklyn club visited the United Paterson on their new grounds at Ten House Lots, Totowa, near Paterson, N. J., and scored their first game and victory. This match is an annual affair, and is always played with manly earnestness by both parties. There is a large cricketing element in Paterson, which this season is divided between two clubs, each of whom has its own grounds. There is nothing like honest rivalry to bring out good cricket, and if both organizations will bear this in mind, they will build up two really first class clubs. The day was delightful, as all holidays should be, and several hundred spectators were on the ground when play was called at 12 M. The grounds of the United Club are beautifully situated, and although the wicket proved hard and rather lumpy, there was some excellent play shown on both sides. For the Brooklynites Scott scored an excellent 23 and 15; Brewster, 15 and 17; Hooper, 13 and 6; Jackson, 7 and 12, and Greig, 10 and 4. In the bowling Brewster excelled, taking 8 wickets for 32 runs, and Hosford captured 6 wickets for 24 runs. For the home team Romery assisted with a careful (not out) 17, and Bullock a good 10 and (not out) 8. Between the innings the home club entertained their guests in the good old-fashioned way to a good lunch. Annexed are the totals of the play:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g	Total.
Manhattan	92	88	180
United Paterson	42	31 (for 7 wks)	73

STATEN ISLAND FIRST ELEVEN VS. NEXT TWENTY-TWO.—Friday last was a gala day on the beautiful grounds of the Island Club. A large number of spectators turned out to see the match, in which thirty-three members took part. The day was a cricketer's own, and some good cricket was shown on both sides. For the first eleven Harvey batted well for 12, and for the twenty-two Lee contributed 11, and Irving and Manning 9 each. The majority won, as the totals will show:

	1st Inning.
Eleven	46
Twenty-two	70

COLUMBIA COLLEGE VS. STATEN ISLAND.—On Saturday, the 31st inst., a selected eleven of the Island Club received the eleven of Columbia College, New York, on their grounds at Camp Washington. Although the Collegians were badly beaten, yet their playing was remarkably good, especially their fielding, when it is remembered it was their maiden match, and that they had pitted against them several of the Staten Island's best men. It is no joke for a lot of gentlemen, without practice, to contend against a team that has been hard at work for a month or more; and the New Yorkers' plucky venture deserved a better fate. There were five or six good cricketers in the College eleven, and when their club gets underweigh it will be no walk-over to win a match of them. It is a great thing to be well captained, and we have to compliment Mr. Clark for the tact with which he handled his raw recruits. "Cricket is the gentleman's game," and we expect in the future to see our best players hail from colleges and schools. The game is certainly getting a good hold in several of our best known collegiate institutions, and when the Rip Van Winkles of Central Park awake to the fact that the game of cricket does not destroy and devastate, perhaps our college boys will be permitted to use that portion of the Park which was originally intended and laid out for a cricket ground. This matter requires a little looking into, and the Park Commissioners would undoubtedly listen to any reasonable request made them by the faculty of Columbia College. We can suggest no better way than the above for opening to our New York cricketers the grounds that they should be allowed to occupy, and which they would keep in order without expense to the city.

Play did not commence until the arrival of the one o'clock boat from the city. The match, however, was played out, the Island Club winning by one inning. Special mention should be made of the batting of F. Mitchell and the fielding of Outerbridge. We append the score of the first two innings:

STATEN ISLAND.		COLUMBIA COLLEGE.	
Stevens c Barns b Mitchell	8	Clarke c Outerbridge b Sprague	11
Houghton b Clarke	1	Campbell c Moore b Stevens	1
Kessler b D Mitchell	21	Morgan c Satterthwaite b Stevens	4
Sprague b Clarke	3	Mitchell c Outerbridge b Sprague	11
Dodge c Torrey b Clarke	14	Barnes b Sprague	5
Satterthwaite c Torrey b Clarke	16	D Mitchell b Stevens	0
Moore st Clarke b Mitchell	1	DeForest b Sprague	3
Davidge c Torrey b Clarke	11	Weaver b Sprague	2
Outerbridge b Clarke	4	Wilson b Stevens	0
Adams not out	10	Torrey not out	0
Thomas b Campbell	8	Rich c Adams b Sprague	0
Extras	11	Extras	2
	103		41

OUR OFFICE BOY WHO WOULD A SAILOR BE.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I thought I would like to be a sailor, so, Friday, May 30, found me on board the *Western Texas* once more, this time to work. I worked good enough until the next morning, and then quit and shipped over again, this time as a passenger. Sunday I saw flying-fish for the first time, and passed five steamships, one of which was our sister ship the *City of Dallas.* A boy with the nightmare the night before created quite a sensation, the passengers thinking some one had fallen overboard, until I cleared up the mystery. On Monday I saw a large shark, and also sighted Charleston harbor, and at midnight we were in Port Royal, where we lay till five A. M., and then left for Brunswick, where we arrived at five P. M. An hour later were on our way to Jacksonville, running very slow, as we did not want to be too early for the tide next morning. We got over the bar at the mouth of the St. Johns before I got up, and at eight A. M. were in Jacksonville. Had nice weather all the way down, excepting head winds. Went all over the city that day and the next, and found it very pretty. At four Thursday afternoon were on our way home, and at half-past seven were over the bar, with fifteen and a half feet of water. Arrived at Brunswick at half-past one the next morning, and after breakfast went to see what there was to be seen in the town, but did not find much, excepting some pigs with noses a yard long, and so thin you could read a newspaper through them. Left Brunswick about six P. M. and arrived at the last stopping-place before getting home, the elegant city, composed of a few grocery stores and bar-rooms and lots of darkies, called Port Royal at eight A. M., and left in about an hour. The men-of-war *Pawnee* and *New Hampshire* were lying in the harbor. Sunday morning found that during the night I had been telling some one to fasten a bow line to the top-gallant yard arm; stiff head breeze all the morning, but in the afternoon died down, and when off Frying-pan Shoals took my hat to die along with it. Passed the *Dallas* at half-past five P. M. Saw nothing Monday but a large school of porpoises. On Tuesday morning Mr. Risk, the first mate, told me that we would be in New York about five P. M. Passed Barnegat Inlet at half-past nine A. M., and at half-past five P. M. we were at the pier. All the passengers, numbering forty-two, drew up a paper, saying that, as some people had said that the *Western Texas* was not a good sea boat, they wanted to make it public that she was a very steady ship, and was a splendid sea boat, and that she was the best-officered ship they ever saw or heard of. They unanimously voted Captain Hines a "brick," and all the other officers in proportion. The ship has had bilge keelsons run along both of her sides to prevent her rolling, and it takes a heavy sea to make her roll. She is going to lie up a trip to have more state-rooms put on, so as to accommodate about seventy-five saloon passengers. Through the influence of this paper, the Mallory Line has become a well-deserved favorite with the traveling public. Mr. O'Rourke, manager of the City Press Association, and many other friends, having made the acquaintance of Captain Hines and enjoyed the hospitality of his ship, do not hesitate to express favorable opinions of the line and its management.

Home Again, June 10. THAT OFFICE BOY.

New Publications.

PRACTICAL BOAT SAILING. By Douglas Frazar, formerly Fourth Officer of the steamship *Atlantic*, Master of the bark *Maryland* and Commander of the yacht *Fenimore Cooper* in the Northern seas of China and Japan. Lee & Shepard, Boston. Price, $1.

Such of our readers who have followed the answers given to correspondents, inquiring for some practical book on boat sailing for beginners, may recollect the stereotyped answer we have hitherto been obliged to give: "There is no such book published, as we have no American yacht literature." English works of the kind had to be substituted; but English books are not always applicable to our wants, and they are generally expensive. Vanderdecken treats altogether of the cutter and sea-going seamanship, and we found it impossible to recommend any book in particular to the beginner or to the yachtsman of moderate resources. We are happy to say this want has now been met in a neat little volume from the pen of Gen. Douglas Frazar, a contributor to FOREST AND STREAM, and a writer fully competent, from long professional experience at sea and an intimate acquaintance with yachtsmanship, to produce a work which should bear the impress of authority and serve the aim of the author. Through the pages of "Practical Boat Sailing" he has placed within the means of every one a stock of useful, well-ordered information, which we know will be welcomed by our large circle of yachting readers and by sportsmen in general. Though the author, in his preface, disclaims any intention of teaching the more proficient, we are aware of the sad lack of even the most rudimentary knowledge of navigation and coasting by the majority of American amateur sailors, and we welcome, therefore, the chapters which give in the most concise form the salient features of this phase of the sport, and have no doubt but that this book will open up to the zealous entire y new chapters of fascination in the way of navigating their craft by chart from port to port, instead of making wild land-falls and asking a ploughboy ashore where on earth they have turned up. In the first chapter the question of type is touched upon sufficiently for the needs of the owner of a small boat or yacht, and the nomenclature of sails and rigging is entered upon. Useful knots, anchoring and the general management of ground tackle forms the subject of Chapter II.; the fittings and sailing on and off the wind, the helm, tacking, wearing, etc., are then discussed within the comprehension of the beginner. This concludes the first part of the book. In the latter half we find the Rule of the Road explained; lights and the Government regulations; how to avoid collision, and the official amenities of yachts in the way of salutes, etc. Regarding collisions, the author might have added the broad rule, which covers the whole ground—viz.: "Green to green, red to red; it's sure you're right—then go ahead." And: "Both lights dead ahead, port your helm and show your red." With these two formulæ in mind, no collision can take place. When you see a green light ahead, bring your green to bear upon it, and when you see the red, bring your red to bear upon it, and you are bound to go free, except in the case of meeting dead on, when "port helm" will steer you clear. Yachtsmen, especially the small fry, should learn to observe what the author has to say about colors. Nothing denotes the lubber more than a promiscuous lot of bandanas flying from all parts of his craft, like a Dutch excursion boat or a Fenian procession. The chapters on cross-bearings, charts, log and lead, ship's bells and the general hints, will be read to advantage by many older hands. The final cruise, illustrating what we dignify as "quarter-deck seamanship," will be interesting and instructive, and serve to give a little more professional ring to the sea parlance of amateurs, and the vocabulary of technical terms will facilitate matters to the inland tyro, who has to do his sailing on a lake, among the landsman's surroundings. In conclusion, we may say that this volume is welcomed all the more as a living sign of the times and unquestionably as a forerunner to that extensive literature of American yachting which we have so long looked for in vain, but which the coming years will, we trust, materially extend, until we have a really national library of modern yachting in America to which all may point with pride. The book under review is handsomely gotten up and amply illustrated; can be stowed in a coat pocket, and should be in the possession of every one abreast of the times.

THE RIFLE CLUB AND RANGE. By A. H. Weston. Harpers. Price, $1.

In this small work the compiler has endeavored to make plain to the understanding of the members and managers of rifle clubs throughout the country, the mode of procedure in the control of the range and the conduct of matches as followed at Creedmoor. Mr. Weston, who, for a half dozen years past, has filled the post of Assistant Secretary of the National Rifle Association, has had in that time as wide an experience as any one in America on the subject of which he treats, and he expresses his purpose and that of the book as an endeavor "to set forth in simple language, and as concisely as possible, plain facts and definite instructions for the organization of a rifle club or association; the establishment of an open-air rifle range; the duties of the different officers, committees, etc.; and the complete method of successfully conducting matches and managing the affairs of the organization."

He assumes in opening that in every town and village are to be found those who are desirous of engaging in the sport of rifle practice and who would be benefited by work before the butts. It is but poor sport to engage in solitary practice, and enthusiasm is soon spent at it. Organization and rivalry and joint action are necessary to the full enjoyment of the sport. The first steps toward forming a club are given with even over-particularity; a blank form of by-laws are shown.

In the chapter on the laying out of the range much valuable information is given. A map of Wimbledon Common shows the arrangement there resorted to in order to make the best use of the site, and the plans of Creedmoor, Brinton and Walnut Hill give the simpler disposition of several of the American ranges. The descriptions of the several styles of targets which have been or are now under trial are very full, and explanatory diagrams make it possible for any rifle club to adopt any of them and erect them from the drawings. The Creedmoor iron targets, stone targets, wooden targets, sheet iron targets, paper and canvas targets, are all spoken of and their merits or demerits pointed out. The Wimbledon sash target is shown by carefully made drawings. The target of Lieut. Col. Brunel is similarly shown. Sanford's and Jewell's, of Creedmoor, the revolving target, the barn door target in use at the West End Range, N. J., and what the writer calls the "possible" target, are all exemplified by diagrams. The Creedmoor wind dial gets a cut, too.

Having got the range in working order, the manner of conducting a meeting, from the issuing of the programme, through the various entry blanks, balance sheets, scoring tickets, assignment sheets, pool exhibits, down to the final prize certificate, are all shown. The instruction to scorer and marker are followed by the regulations of the N. R. A. as last adopted. The work closes with a very long, and yet very far from full list of the rifle clubs of the U. S., together with a small list of the foreign bodies. The rifle record as a *finale* does not give the best on record up to date, but contents with giving a few of the leading scores of the principal matches which have been fought at Creedmoor, in a shape convenient for ready reference.

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THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.—This is a convenient pocket manual prepared by Fred'k. Phisterer, Captain of the Governor's Guard, Ohio National Guard, and published by the Governor's Guard. It supplies a want long felt by the members of the corps, and so far as a careful examination goes, we think well supplied by the author.

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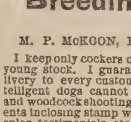

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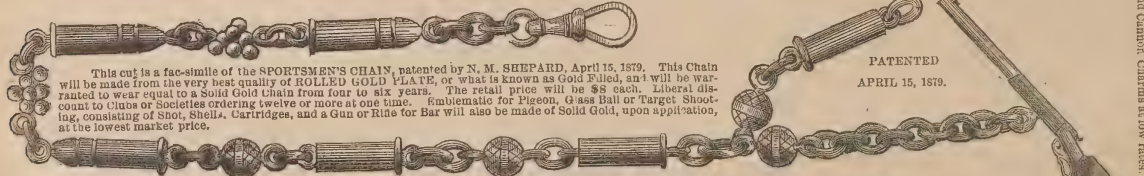

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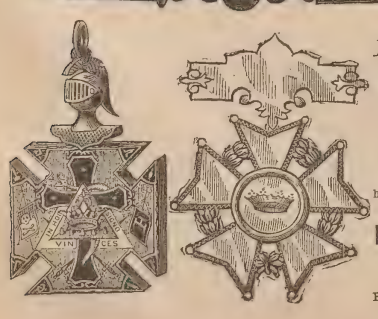

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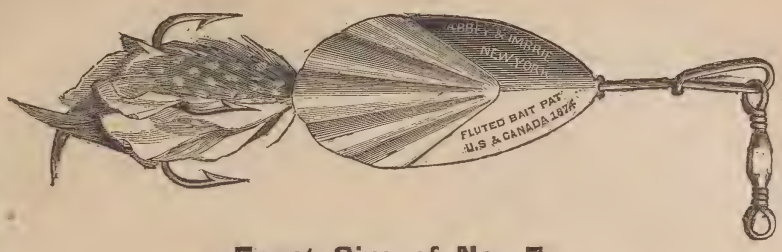

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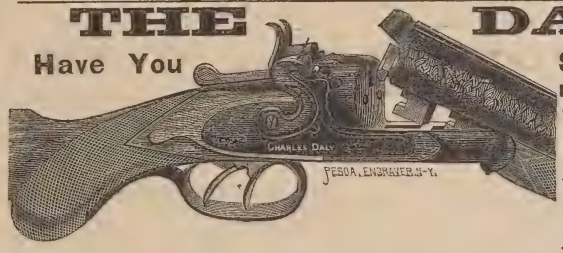

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RIFLES—.22 calibre.....	24 in.	26 in.	28 in.	.32, .38, .44 calibre.....	24 in.	26 in.	28 in.
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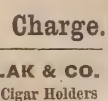

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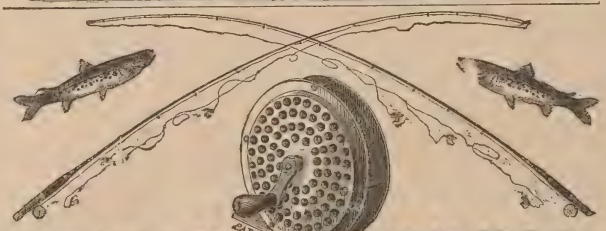

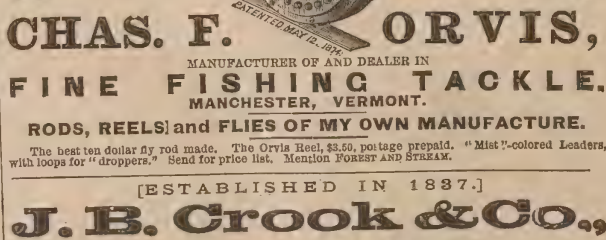

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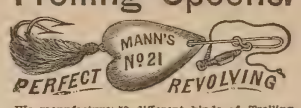

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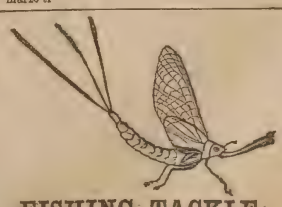

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8 30 Greenpoint and Sag Harbor Mail.
8 00 Patchogue, Babylon and Rockaway Mail.
10 00 Port Jefferson and way.
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P. M.
3 30 Garden City, Northport, Glen Cove, etc,
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4 30 Port Jefferson and way.
5 00 Babylon and way.
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6 00 Patchogue Accommodation.
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6 00 Greenport, Sag Harbor, Port Jefferson.
9 00 Garden City, Hempstead, Port Jefferson and way.
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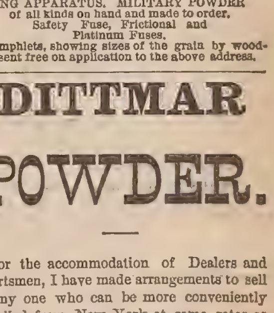

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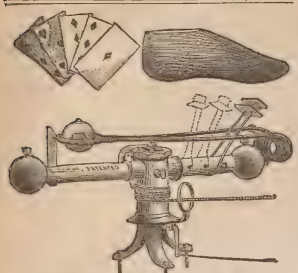

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EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

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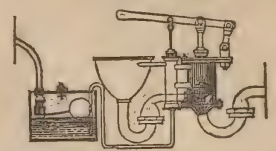

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ROD AND GUN
THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

[Entered According to Act of Congress, in the Year 1879, by the Forest & Stream Publishing Company, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.]

Terms, Four Dollars a Year (ten Cents a Copy. 6 months, $2; 3 months, $1.)

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 19 1879

Volume 12—No. 20. No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

A Chronicle of Canaan.

ONE summer evening, after a long stage-ride from the town of Keyser, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, I found myself seated upon the high porch of an excellent brick hotel in the ancient town of Moorefield, County of Hardy, and State of West Virginia.

Notwithstanding the fact that this quaint little town has lazily dreamed away a hundred years and more upon the banks of the Cohongoruton (the Indian name for Potomac), it still bears unmistakable traces of primitive times and border habits.

Here we have just such hardy men as followed Daniel Morgan from this country into the wilds of Canada. They are to be seen in town any gala day, clad in homespun clothes and homemade shoes and hats. Many of them are living pictures of their Continental forefathers; even to the fringed hunting-shirt, the old-fashioned rifle and powder-horn.

The habits of the mountaineer class are similar to what they were a hundred years ago: they are half-hunter, half-farmer. The rifle and dog are their inseparable companions Honesty and simplicity are strongly cast upon their features.

The town-folks, however, are thoroughly modern. The ladies ape the latest city fashions; the gentlemen have entirely cut loose from the habits of their ancestors. The landed gentry who, without doubt, boast the finest farms in America, do not indulge in horse-racing, fox-chasing and cock-fighting to the same extent as did their ancestors; yet some of them keep hounds, and have an inherited fondness for sport. They point, with pride, to fields which have yielded large crops of corn for a hundred years, and to their herds of sleek cattle.

But it is not my intention to dwell upon the beauties or fertility of this wondrous valley. The scene of my story lies many miles toward the sinking sun.

After a few days' rest beneath the lazy shades of Moorefield, our little party, equipped for the exploration of Canaan, ceremoniously shook the dust from our feet and departed. To one unused to it there is much pleasure in starting out in such hunter-like style; accoutred with guns, blankets, axes and frying-pans.

Bright anticipations of camp life and adventure filled our eager minds. Our first day was without event. The sun had just disappeared behind the lofty mountains as we drew up on the banks of the North Fork. Our horses were unpacked and turned loose, and after indulging in the rare luxury of a camp-cooked supper, we prepared our resting-place for the night. Our surroundings were most inviting, and never shall I forget the delightful sensation I experienced as I sank down upon my first camp bed.

All nature was slowly sinking into repose and quiet. The squirrels scampered through the leaves, hastening to their lofty nests above our heads; the owl had begun his hideous chant, making the forest seem deserted by the dismal echoes that were wafted along its lofty arches. Slowly the departing twilight faded into darkness. All was silent. We slept the sleep of the weary.

Surely a camp bed must be one of nature's best restorers, for we awoke next morning entirely refreshed, and with an abundance of strength to undertake the ascent of the Alleghanies. After breaking camp we visited an old hunter by the name of Evans, hoping to obtain his service as guide. Unfortunately, he was "keeping store" while the proprietor was attending court. Evans claimed to be the first man to explore the intricate windings of the Blackwater, and said he had rescued several hunters from the laurel brakes of Canaan.

It was not long before we left behind us all trace of civilization, and taking the trail at Crow's Ridge, we were soon commencing the ascent of the highest mountain in the Alleghany range. The dwellers at the foot of the mountain are pleased to call this trail a "pike." Heaven forbid that I should ever travel another such, be it under never so pleasing a name. Several times my hair was on end, so to speak, to see one of the horses in danger of rolling some five hundred feet down the treacherous slate banks, and only regain the path after a deal of scrambling. When we reached the Star Rock we were compelled to dismount, and so steep was the path that we made but slow headway a-foot.

After two miles of climbing we reached an open spot, from the centre of which flowed a most inviting spring of delicious water. We turned loose our horses and let them browse, while we partook of a cold dinner. The prospect from our camp was grand beyond anything I had ever seen, and I felt amply repaid for all hardship. To the south, the Roaring Plains swept away into the sluggish clouds. Far away in the north we could discern the faint outlines of Rohrbach's Plains, a magnificent desert of rocks. Eastward, we had an uninterrupted view to the Blue Ridge, over a vast sea of mountain-tops. A member of our party, who had gazed upon all the grandeur of the Yosemite, said he remembered no scene which surpassed this one. Want of time pushed us on, and we were soon skirting along the top of the mountain—that point being about seven miles from its base on one side and six on the other. My pen fails me in painting the wild beauty of the scenery along our route.

The trees were so tall, and stood so closely together, that we seldom got a glimpse of the sun.

Here was a broad bed of deep-green moss, and there a luxuriant garden of ferns. Now sloshing through the mud, and again scrambling over a bed of rocks, frequently we could hear the roaring of some hidden stream as it dashed along its underground passage.

At the foot of the mountain we crossed Red Creek, an unpretentious little stream, though famous for its large trout. Its water is of a dark-red color, as, indeed, are most of the streams of this region. When dipped in the cup it has the appearance of brandy. The discoloring is probably caused by the laurel brakes, or, as an old hunter informed me, by the pine burrs dropping into it.

The sun was just disappearing as we ascended a steep little ridge which lay across our pathway. It was my fortune to reach the top first, and there at my feet lay the wonderful valley. Yes; we had reached our Mecca at last, and as our gladdened eyes swept away to the north over the vast wilderness, not even an exclamation escaped our lips. We gazed upon the scene in wonder and admiration. A short descent brought us to the level, and we plunged into the dark forest of Canaan. A superstitious shudder ran through me as I gazed about upon the gloomy scene. The giant trees loomed up through the soft twilight; the air was damp and chilly; all nature was wrapped in deathlike stillness. I thought of the Dismal Swamp, of the mysterious dells of the Kaatskills, and each stately tree was metamorphosed into a ghostlike shape, beckoning me to follow.

"Well, men, whar did you start from?" said Mr. Saul Cosner, the sole occupant of this wilderness, as we drew rein before his door. We gave him the desired information, and informed him of our purpose.

When we asked the old man if we might camp, and turn our horses out to graze, he grew as indignant as an ancient lord, and swore we were the first men who were too proud to accept his hospitality. We told him it was only fear of incommoding him.

"That's my consarn," said the appeased backwoodsman, and so we unpacked. After looking to our horses we proceeded to the cabin, and were ushered into the dining-room. The feast was spread upon a rustic table, and pine stumps served us for seats.

Cosner opened proceedings with a lordly wave of the hand, adding, by way of grace, "Just reach, men, and help yourselves." Whereupon the aforesaid reached and complied.

There was one ingenious and labor-saving custom that I have observed in no other place. The stove stood beside the table; beside the table stood Mrs. Cosner, baking huge buckwheat cakes. When a cake was browned to her liking she took it up in her fingers, patted it into shape, took one step toward the table, and tossed it gracefully into the plate which awaited its reception. This unique performance was kept up until we had satisfied our keen appetites on buckwheat cakes and venison, the former containing such an abundance of sand as insured digestion.

The numerous offspring stood gazing at the vanishing morsels with eager interest. Now and then one of them made known its hunger by a hearty squeal. Our hostess turned from the stove and gently raised him or her, as the case might be, on her foot, when everything was quiet again.

After supper we lit our pipes and spread our weary limbs on the soft turf. Old Cosner sat close by, now and then asking a question as to what was going on in the outer world, and occasionally putting in a reminiscence of his hunter life.

"My grandfather was twelve years a prisoner among the Indians," said the old man, "and they teached him all the huntin' they know'd. When he got back to the settlements he tuk me and trained me up to the same business, and I've been a huntin' ever since."

How many deer have you killed in your life?" asked Wallace, the inquiring member of our party.

"Well, you'r too hard fur me, man; but I've killed about seven hundred sence I moved here in Canaan: besides two hundred bears, and lots of painters"

Of the numerous bear and panther fights the old man recounted, I give but one as a sample:

"I wounded an old buck one day," said he, drawing himself up for a stunner, "and he got off from me. I shoved in another ball, and guess I was too hasty, fur the durned ramrod stuck fast. I couldn't get her out, so I jist counted on shootin' her at the buck, and away I went on his trail. Pretty soon I spied him hidin' in the brush, and I drawed up an' let him have it. The old gun cracked cl'ar as a whip, and down come the buck. Well, boys, I tuk her down to see if she was hurt, an' bless me if the rod wasn't stickin' in her yit."

"But I don't see how the ball got out," put in the incredulous Jack.

"Durned ef I ever could tell," said Coster; "but that gun was a powerful good one; an' what's more, she once fetched a bear, a painter and a deer without ever firin' off. This is how it was" (taking a long pull at his pipe): "I went to watch fur a white deer one night; folks said it was a witch, but I know'd I could fetch her. I hadn't been in the blind long afore I heerd sumthin' a rattlin' the leaves over my head. I looked up, and there was the biggest pair of fireballs I ever seed. I begun to think it was the deer as had climbed the tree, but afore I could do anything a little deer cum a clippin' into the lick. The next minit keswap come an old painter out the tree and lit on the deer's back. Jist then a big bear as was follering the deer cum up, an' at it they went to see who should git the best piece. Not carin' to take a hand in the scrimmage, I jist looked on, an' when they'd killed one another I steps out, skins the whole party, and tramps home with the load in my gun."

Our pipes had gone out during the narration of this story, so we concluded to turn in. Our room was decorated on one side with a half-dozen rifles, while the other side was more lavishly adorned with the family finery, being dresses of many colors and coats of many patches. Each of the two beds was furnished with two enormous ticks. Jack informed us that the top one was intended for a covering. I tried it, and, finding it better suited for the roof of a bear trap, I mounted on top. The rest followed my example, and we were soon reveling in dreams of bear-fights. While those imaginary combats are progressing, I will take occasion to give a brief description of Canaan.

The Valley of Canaan is about thirty-five miles long and nine miles in width—at least, these are the dimensions Cosner gives, though I very much doubt their accuracy. Its level is about five hundred feet higher than that of the Moorefield Valley, and it really appears as though it had once been a large lake, having its bed scooped out of a mountain-top. It runs nearly north and south, and is as nearly level as can be. Rocks are nowhere to be found within its limits. The soil is rich and loamy, producing the cereals in abundance when cultivated. I think I am safe in asserting that nowhere in the East can such a magnificent forest of timber be found as in Canaan. The trees are of remarkable size and of beautiful symmetry and proportion. Their huge trunks run a hundred feet and more before the symmetry is marred by knot or limb. A crooked tree is seldom met with. Walnut, cherry, oaks and pine are the chief varieties. There are many groves of the fir (*Abies balsamea*). These trees are high, and branchless until within a few feet of the top, which is crowned by a shapely cone of bluish foliage. The oil of the fir serves as a panacea for the mountain people, being used in all diseases, and regarded as invaluable.

The Blackwater is a small, sluggish stream that winds through the valley for fifteen miles, and then leaps over the rocks as the famous "Falls of the Blackwater." Its banks are surmounted by impenetrable laurel brakes.

A short distance from Cosner's cabin a strong spring of icy-cold water bursts from under a little bank and flows over a flat sandstone rock. This rock would make a fine study for Professor Marsh. Upon it are many impressions of animal footprints. We could plainly make out deer, bear, wolf and elk tracks; then there were prints of Indian moccasins, and of bare feet. Several strange-looking tracks we could not make out; they resembled the print of an elephant's foot, and were probably left by some ancient mastodon which was accustomed to take its morning draught from the spring.

The land in Canaan is being rapidly bought up by a stock company. Settlers will soon flow in, the mighty forest will crumble before the advancing step of man, and this luxuriant wilderness will be transformed into a fertile valley. The deer and the bear will be dispaced by the domestic animals. Instead of the startling crack of the rifle we will hear the sonorous blast of the dinner-horn, summoning the farmer from his toil. Blessed be Canaan, the land of promise! But I, for one, will look back with fond recollection upon the days when I hooked the speckled trout from her dark waters and tracked the fleeing deer.

We were up next morning by break of day, and repeated our manœuvres among the buckwheat cakes. After breakfast Cosner took us to explore the river. Along its banks we found an abundance of bear and deer sign. In the evening we returned to the cabin literally loaded down with trout. The trout of the Blackwater are not large, but they are to be caught by the thousand, and their meat is extremely sweet and palatable. Several days were passed pleasantly at fishing and exploring. During that time we managed to pick up much of the lore of venery from the old hunter. He informed us that he had seen two large elk in Canaan during his residence there. I was afterward shown a large antler, picked up in the valley by a gentleman of Moorefield. It

was undoubtedly from the head of a large elk. There are yet living men in this country who remember the time when it was a common sight to look upon an elk bounding through these same forests.

Bidding a short adieu to Canaan, we turned westward, and, after a long day's ride through the mountains, we arrived at the Dry Fork of Cheat River and went into camp. This river is teeming with bass, salmon, and some smaller varieties of fish. Our camp life was uneventful, and, after a short stay, we once more turned our steps in the direction of Canaan. We camped there over night, and early next morning moved off to the plains which lie contiguous. Let not the reader imagine I mean a prairie. Very far from it. Here lies a broad, level plain, many miles in width, and resting upon the top of a huge mountain, one of the largest of the Alleghany range. It is almost level, free from trees, and its surface dotted with rocks. Nothing higher than brush obstructs the view, but the eye can scarcely find a spot which is not covered with a rich growth of the whortleberry bush. Save this, everything looks wild, desolate and barren—a fit home for the panther, the bear and the venomous rattlesnake. Upon the eastern side of the plain huge boulders stand tottering on the brink of a frightful precipice, looking as if they required but a slight push to send them over. But here at least is one fair spot: a stream of inviting water trickles down over the mossy rocks, runs through a gently sloping piece of ground, and then takes its mad leap over the precipice. Along its banks there is a rich growth of grass. Here will we make our camp. The horses unpacked and tethered in the tall grass, we turn in earnest to the work of camp-making. There is old Jack, with sleeves rolled up, cutting forks and cross-pieces for the hut. Bill and Wallace are gathering in wood and moss. Tom has the frying-pan on the fire, and is busy with preparations for supper. With the aid of blankets and poles a comfortable hut is soon erected, having the front open, and covered with a serviceable roof. While we are putting on the finishing touches Tom announces supper.

"Talk about hotel fare," says old Wallace, as he closes his teeth on the plump breast of a young grouse, just hot from the spit; "why, I'd sooner live here, with a good appetite and plenty to satisfy it, than to luxuriate at Delmonico's on entrées and champagne."

"Don't mention this meal, boys," chimes in Tom, between two bites of fat bacon; "just wait until to-morrow, and then if you don't turn up your noses at anything short of broiled venison and wild turkey, why, I'll promise to treat you to my last drop of the rosy."

After we had yarned until the fire began to disappear in the ashes, and our pipes had died out, a general move was made for bed. The horses were examined, the guns covered up, and three of us crawled into the little hut and spread our weary limbs on the soft bed of leaves and moss. No couch of down could have been more acceptable; and as for pillows, why, our saddles served the purpose admirably. Wallace was left on the outside to keep up the fire and look out for the horses.

About midnight Jack went on guard, and we were all aroused by his crawling over us to get out. We were wide enough awake to hear Wallace admonishing him to keep a sharp lookout, as he thought he had heard the screech of a panther. Just at this instant a terrifying noise startled us into a sitting posture. At first it came soft and low, like the cry of a cat, and then followed a blood-curdling shriek, as though it came from the throat of some tormented demon.

"What the d—l's that?" said Bill, his hair fairly standing up and his body contracting into the smallest possible space.

"I wonder if it could be Indians?" hoarsely whispered Jack.

We all crouched up near the entrance of the hut and breathlessly awaited a repetition of the horrifying noise. We listened for five minutes—for ten—a half-hour. No sound came to us. Our fears vanished with the cause, and one by one we dropped back to our old places and dozed off.

"Come out o' that!" shouted the last picket, as daylight appeared; "it's time you were off."

Tom, Wallace and Bill were soon off in search of game, leaving Jack to cook the breakfast. Our hunters struck off toward the north. In that direction the ground was slightly undulating and thickly covered with brush. When fairly away from camp they formed what hunters call a "breast," separating and moving forward along parallel lines. The line was preserved by signals, so there was no danger of shooting the wrong game. The ground was rough, and great caution had to be exercised. Just about sun-up a sharp whistle gave warning that game was afoot, and a second later bang! bang! went a gun.

"So much for that," growled Tom, "Ten to one it was a ——;" but before the sentence was out the brush ahead of him cracked, parted, and out jumped an old buck. As Tom raised his gun the deer made a short turn into the brush again. Too late. But no, there he is again. Two jumps will give a fair shot. A click—a flash—a crack, and all is over. Yes, there lies a sleek old buck making his last struggles. An unearthly yell broke from Tom's lungs as he rushed up and plunged his long hunting-knife into the throat of the dying deer. Wallace was dispatched to camp for a horse, leaving the other two hunters to skin the deer. Upon reaching camp, Wallace found the fire nearly out, but no signs of Bill. On looking into the hut, however, he found the idler fast asleep, with a pipe in one hand and a suspicious-looking flask in the other. This was too much for even the stoical hunter, and, creeping softly up, he took Bill by the feet and whisked him out into the bright sunlight. The movement had the desired effect, and William was soon busy among the pans. It was not long before our game was lodged in camp, and, after cutting and hanging it up in the brush, we breakfasted.

The hunter only experiences half his pleasure while engaged in pursuing his game; the other half he finds in those delightful hours spent around the camp-fire. Here he relates and listens to, with eager interest, the events of the day. It was while thus comparing notes we were struck with the curious fact that many of the game paths we had crossed led in one direction. As soon as dinner was over Bill and Jack started out to discover the cause. Late in the afternoon they returned, reporting that the paths led to a lick, plentifully used by deer; and they also claimed to have found a bear wallow.

The night being bright, these two worthies determined to watch the lick. Tom and Wallace remonstrated in vain against this unsportsmanlike proceeding; so they were left behind as guardians of the camp.

Not long after the watchers left camp the moon rose clear and bright. Tom and Wallace piled more wood onto the fire, lit their exorcising pipes and spread out for a good talk. It was not long before they were startled to their feet. That horrible scream again. Nearer and nearer it came, until our hunters reached for their guns and made ready for a shot.

"By the beard of the prophet, we are besieged!" muttered Tom; "and what's worse, you may look out for every wolf and panther on the plains. I knew that fresh meat would bring 'em. Heavens! what's that?"

"Only the horses stampeded," said Wallace, as he dived into the hut and brought forth a huge pistol; "and if we ain't quick they'll break their necks over the rocks."

In five minutes more the horses were safely lodged in camp; and now to await the denouement. All was silent for a minute, and then came a low, cat-like cry.

"Keep still!" cried Tom, "I caught a glimpse of them."

Yes, sure enough, there was a genuine panther, and all our fancy had pictured him. Now and then we could see his long, dusky form flit across some little opening in the brush.

"Now's the chance, Tom; aim at those two glaring balls of fire."

The whisper was followed by a loud report that went rolling over the plain. The horses gave a snort, and all was again silent.

About midnight the watchers returned, claiming to have killed a deer, which they couldn't find. Of course the claim was only laughed at; and, to be on even terms, we claimed the death of a panther. We were not disturbed again that night, except by a drenching rain, and from this our little hut gave us fair protection.

Soon after daylight we were aroused by a yell from Jack, who announced that all our meat had vanished. We found no trace of the panther; but not far away we discovered the remains of the larder. Thus deprived of our venison, we put our last piece of bacon before the coals. While breakfast was preparing, Jack went to the licks. The evidence of the night's watch was laid before us in the shape of a small deer, which Jack said he had found but a short distance from where he had shot at it.

Several days were passed in successful hunting. Our larder was filled with more meat than we could possibly use, so we determined to quit deer and seek distinction in the death of a bear. Several had already been seen, and we knew there were plenty of them to be found west of our camp. The appointed time arrived, and we were early in the saddle. After traveling a few miles, the ground became so rough that we dismounted and fastened our horses. A "breast" was formed, and we moved slowly and cautiously forward. Nearly the whole day had gone by without bringing success. It was just approaching sun-down; the smoke from our camp-fire could no longer be seen. The sharp report of a gun at last broke the monotonous spell. Tom and Jack hastily pushed forward over an open bed of rocks which lay in front of them. As they neared the brush at the opposite side, they were brought to a sudden halt by a strange noise. In another instant the bushes parted and a large black bear came lunging toward them, a bloody froth running from his huge mouth. Too much startled to shoot, our hunters stood transfixed, while the bear checked up with an angry growl. In another second old Wallace came bounding out of the brush directly in the bear's rear. As he glanced at the situation, a wild yell broke from his throat, and the bear advanced. The spell was broken. Tom and Jack raised their rifles. Bang! bang! and over rolls Bruin. In an instant he was up again, and came growling and pitching toward the hunters. Our guns unloaded, the first thought was to flee from the enraged beast. Before the thought could be put in execution, we heard the welcome ring of Bill's old rifle. Bruin wavered. Dropping our guns to the ground, we drew forth our pistols and boldly rushed to close quarters. Bang! bang! bang! the shots followed in quick succession. The struggle was short; but never shall I forget those moments of wild excitement, or the triumphant shout which went up as poor Bruin, riddled with bullets, rolled over to rise no more. With the exception of one or two rakes the bear gave us with his paws, our party came off uninjured.

The excitement over, we were unpleasantly reminded that night was fast approaching. No time was to be lost, or we would be lost also. Bill and Wallace were left to skin the bear and cut off a steak, while Tom and Jack started after the horses. The horses found, Tom moved toward camp and Jack started back to meet the other hunters. It was now nearly dark. Hunters, in common with dogs, seem to have an unerring instinct which guides then toward home. They rarely need the compass, but travel over the wildest plain, or through the densest forest, as though guided by some unseen hand. It was with this hunter-like confidence that Tom pushed forward, scarcely knowing whether he was pursuing the right course, but feeling confident as to his ultimate success. Finally his horse came to a halt. Tom leaned forward and peered out into the darkness ahead. Yes, the horse was right. There was the dizzy precipice, and there the dark outline of the huge boulders. In doubt at least as to which way to turn, Tom was about to dismount when the clouds broke away, the moon dispelled the darkness, and there stood the little hut but a short distance away. To reach it was but the work of a moment. A gun was discharged for a signal to the returning hunters. In five minutes more a bright fire shed its lurid glare far over the plain, and Tom was busy in preparing for supper.

Soon everything had been put in order for the night, and all our party were seated around the fire. Our bread ran short that night, and we began to talk of breaking camp. But I suspect there were other and stronger reasons. Old Wallace was continually suggesting that our supply of spirits was almost exhausted, and that we ran great danger from the rattlesnakes. It is but justice to say, however, that he was very liberal in his notions about the few drops that were left, always maintaining that we should drink it all at once, for it would "taste just as good now as at any other time." And then there was a yearning for sweethearts, and a longing for the clean garments of civilization. We determined to take our departure on the morrow.

The day broke clear and bright. Everything was bustle in camp—cleaning guns, packing, scrubbing pans, and a dozen other things occupied our time.

In the midst of this preparation we were treated to the sight of two fine deer passing through our camp-ground, almost within gun-shot. Not even this temptation long delayed our work. By ten o'clock everything was in readiness. The horses stood packed and ready to be mounted. We drew up around the ruins of our little hut, which now presented a forlorn appearance, and solemnly buried the hatchet. A little banner was raised over the hut, and, as it unfurled to the breeze, a loud shout went up from the departing hunters. As we descended from the plains, a short halt was made, that we might take a farewell glance at our camp. There stood the little hut, with its banner fluttering in the soft breeze; the smoke from the dying camp-fire slowly ascended into obscurity. We turned our eyes from the spot where so many happy moments had been passed, and slowly wended our way down the rugged slope.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

PRIMITIVE PENNSYLVANIA.

CLARION RIVER rises in the interior of the State of Pennsylvania, and runs in a westerly direction through a rough mountainous region, and connects with the Alleghany waters 60 or 70 miles above Pittsburgh. The P. and E. R. R. now passes over the head branches of this stream. The exports here are lumber, coal, tan bark, etc. Clarion River was first named Toby's Creek, and subsequently known as Stump Creek, and finally became Clarion River. This river valley is neither more nor less than a continuous succession of gorges from the mouth up to 70 or 80 miles, and was sparsely settled some more than sixty years ago, by a class of men whose occupations were somewhat different from most of pioneer settlers; men who had pushed their way into these isolated regions, moving their families and household goods in canoes (dug-outs) propelled by setting poles. Here was a generation born and raised of men who were noted for their gigantic size and muscular strength, and also for honesty and integrity. They were ever ready to help a friend and equally ready to fight an enemy. Farming here was not to be thought of, the steep mountain sides reaching down to the water's edge leaving no river bottoms except some small patches which were few and far between. These small flats were nearly on a level with high water mark and contained from one-half to two acres each. These were called rubbing bottoms from the fact that elk and deer had used the places for rubbing and scraping since time immemorial. These flats were destitute of timber except small saplings which were girdled and killed as fast as they grew up, which accounted for the absence of large timber. These patches were mostly appropriated by the early settlers for building sites, raising potatoes, garden vegetables, etc., it being about all the land that could be used for such purposes. Their means of support, besides hunting, were supplied by their semi-annual trips down the river with small rafts of white pine logs, which they would cut on the mountain brink and slide into the river, and when securely rafted run into the Alleghany, thence to Pittsburgh where they found a ready market. These trips were made at the fall and spring floods. A Stump Creek raft consisted of 75 or 80 pine logs securely fastened together and loaded with a few thousand shingles more or less, a few bear skins and venison saddles, two large canoes attached and four men, presumed to be joint owners in the whole stock. All these Stump Creek fleets would arrive at Pittsburgh nearly at the same time, where the rafts and loading were exchanged for bacon, buckwheat flour, coffee and various other articles for family use. Here the canoes were brought into requisition. Each two being coupled together side by side and fastened by cross ties, thus fitting out a craft capable of carrying four or five thousand pounds weight, and with three or four men-power attached would make good headway against any current, thus transporting their commodities back to their inland homes. The work of propelling these loaded crafts against the current was somewhat slow and laborious, and it required ten or fifteen days to complete the journey back into the interior. But they had no freight bills nor hotel expenses to pay, as they invariably boarded themselves and camped on shore nights. These freight canoes were carved out of the best quality of white pine trees, and were from fifty to sixty feet in length, while those that were used for light weight were of smaller dimensions, made light and thin, and showed much artistic skill in style and finish. They were evidently the most efficient craft that could be used in those inland waters. They were generally propelled by setting poles, and a skilled canoeman would take in two or three hundred pounds weight and make four or five miles an hour against a strong current.

There was another class of men who frequented those primitive hunting grounds. They could not properly be called sporting men; they usually hunted large game and did not seem to have any permanent abiding place, but were generally at home when night came whether in cabin or camp They were thoroughbred hunters, and invariably carried a Lancaster rifle, which in those days was claimed to be a very perfect rifle. And here let me confess a lingering partiality for the old Lancaster rifle.

I recollect one man who had his residence here whose habits and calling seemed to have been different from most of those backwoods settlers. He was an educated German by the name of Wynecoop, whose family consisted of his wife and two small boys, aged eleven and thirteen years. Mr. Wynecoop was a man of large intellect, and was possessed of considerable historic knowledge and rare conversational powers. This man had pushed his way into the heart of the wilderness and located on a small tributary five miles distant from the river. His cabin door was open to every stray hunter, and many rich sirloins and choice bear steaks found the way to his table.

Mr. W. was not a hunter, either in theory or practice, and it was often a source of much wonder and speculation in the mind of the writer what the motive or inducements were that caused this man to isolate himself and family in the heart of those solitary wilds. The two boys, Sam and Joe, were special favorites among the hunters that usually congregated there. They had become experts in catching trout, and had caught some 'coons and hedgehogs, and were daily hearing discussions on the subject of hunting; and these young Nimrods were determined to hunt larger game. An opportunity was soon presented, not as good as they could wish, but they were bound to improve it. If I recollect aright this was in the month of October; the hunters generally returned on Saturday nights, and on Saturday morning Mr. W. and wife decided to visit the nearest neighbor, who lived at the mouth of the creek five miles distant. As a matter of course the trip was made in a canoe. The boys left at home immediately set about preparing for a hunt; but lo and behold! the father had for once taken the rifle and nothing remained but an old musket, which in those days was called Queen's arm, and had a powerful large bore. This had been thrown aside as useless, having a poor lock and generally missing fire. They rigged it up during the day, substituting a new flint and loading with a heavy charge of powder, and not having buckshot they put in a handful of small rifle bullets which the hunters had left. Thus armed they started out determined to watch a deer-lick, that being the best they could do under the circumstances.

Arrived at the lick, Sam carrying the gun, they concealed themselves behind an old blind, and waited some time, confidently expecting a deer; but instead of deer there came a large panther, and stopped not more than twelve rods distant from the boys. Sam said afterwards that he knew it was a painter, but "he had got a dead rest and he was bound to onhich on 'em." Sam did unhitch, the panther fell and rolled over, and so did Sam. The gun was so heavily charged that the recoil sent Sam tumbling down the hill, and Joe said "it 'peared like Sam didn't know nothing much till he got 'im sittin' up and he sort o' come tew; and then they went up to the lick and the painter just lay thar deader nor a stuck pig." They succeeded in dragging the panther home, where they arrived about dark, at which time Mr. W. and wife had returned with two or three of the hunters. The skin was taken off by torch-light; the body was found to be literally riddled and the skin showed some ten or twelve bullet holes. The next morning one of the hunters took this same old gun and filled the pan with powder, and after snapping nineteen times, the twentieth time the powder burnt. Sam and Joe, if living now, are old men, and perhaps may be relating some of their exploits to their grand-children. ANTLER.

Fish Culture.

SALMON IN THE HUDSON.—The Troy *Times* of the 10th inst., reports the capture of a 11¼ lbs. salmon in the Hudson River, at Bath-on-the-Hudson, a few miles above Albany. It will be remembered that salmon were caught in the lower part of the river two or three years ago; but we have not before heard of their appearance in the vicinity mentioned. Does the man who reported this to be a salmon know a salmon when he sees it? If the information is authentic it is encouraging to Seth Green.

SALMON IN WEST VIRGINIA.—The following welcome intelligence comes to the United States Fish Commission from West Virginia:

ROMNEY, HAMPSHIRE CO., W. VA., June 12, 1879.

PROF. SPENCER F. BAIRD, *U. S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries:*

There are now within five miles of this place three schools of salmon: one estimated at about 500, one at about 2,000, and the other represented to be "a large number." They have been seen by various persons, and a few have been caught. The largest I have seen of those caught was about ten or eleven inches long, and a California salmon. The school of 500, from description of one caught, I take to be Schoodic. I also hear of salmon being caught in other tributaries of the Potomac in this county.

Respectfully, yours truly, C. S. WHITE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Permit me to announce the capture of the first salmon of the season at the hatching house at Plymouth, N. H., on Friday, 13th inst. It was a female, estimated at about 10lbs., and was safely transferred to the storage ponds. Several fish of about this size have been seen in the fishway at Lawrence, Mass., which we assume to be from the plant of 1875; and one larger one, estimated at 20lbs., probably from the plant of 1873. We are very busy now distributing our land-locked salmon fry, and when we get them all planted I will send you a full report of our success in distribution. Let me add to the much-varied discussion of the habits of trout in taking the fly, the fact that I took one by the tail in Sandwich Ponds last week, and within five minutes of the occurrence my companion, Mr. M., of Boston, took another hooked in precisely the same manner—just back of the ventral fin. The fish were not biting freely, and we had many rises without striking one, and they were, I think, playing with the flies, and trying to drown them by the blow of the tail.

SAMUEL WEBBER.

Office of Fish Commissioners, Manchester, N. H., June 14.

Natural History.

A LIST OF BIRDS TAKEN IN SOUTHERN WYOMING.

BY S. W. WILLISTON.

[With Supplementary Notes by the Natural History Editor.]

(*Concluded.*)

75. *Recurvirostra americana*, Avocet.—First seen April 22. Several pairs were seen later about the smaller ponds, where they undoubtedly breed. May 17, a female was taken with a perfectly formed egg in the oviduct. Like the spotted sandpiper, they readily swim and dive when wounded.

76. *Steganopus wilsoni*, Wilson's Phalarope.—May 6. Rather common on the marsh, where they undoubtedly breed. A female taken, June 9, with a perfect egg in the oviduct. Eight or ten pairs were taken during June, and the males differed, upon dissection, *invariably* from the females in lacking the ashy crown, in having the cervical stripes but faintly tinted with cinnamon, and the scapulars and interscapulars with dark centres, lightening up at the edges. The females were all of the typical plumage. The confiding manner and graceful, pleasing beauty of these birds, both when sitting so lightly upon the water or skimming smoothly through the air, strikes the observer most forcibly. I know of no other bird the destruction of which will cause deeper regret even to the enthusiastic ornithologist. Very unlike the next species, they prefer the quiet, unrippled pools, and never venture out on turbulent water.

77. *Lobipes hyperboreus*, Northern Phalarope.—Two flocks, of perhaps seventy-five each, made their appearance upon the lake May 18, and remained about ten days. Their manner of flight in compact flocks, and their appearance upon the water, is very like the foregoing; but they prefer the larger lakes and deeper water, sailing with exceeding beauty away out on the turbulent waves, far beyond gun-shot range. Their flight is very swift. One end of Lake Como reaches to within a few rods of the railroad. While passing one day I observed what proved to be the wing of a phalarope fastened to the telegraph wire. Examining the ground I found three dead phalaropes, one of them with a wing smoothly severed from its body, and scarcely a drop of blood upon its delicate plumage.

78. *Gallinago wilsoni*, Snipe.—One bird taken at dusk May 5, and another about two weeks later. I think they make their appearance but rarely there.

79. *Macrorhamphus griseus scolopaceus*, Red-Breasted Snipe.—Two taken May 5. Afterward common for three weeks or more.

80. *Tringa minutilla*, Least Sandpiper.—A single specimen taken May 2.

[81. *Tringa bairdii*, Baird's Sandpiper.—Rather common on the lake early in September in scattering flocks.—G. B. G.]

82. *Calidris arenarea*, Sanderling.—One taken with Wilson's snipe May 5.*

83. *Totanus semipalmatus*, Willet.—First taken May 2. Rather common for about two weeks.

84. *T. melanoleucus*, Greater Telltale.—One specimen secured May 2.

85. *T. flavipes*, Lesser Telltale.—One specimen taken May 5.

86. *Tringoides macularius*, Spotted Sandpiper.—May 2. Not common till about the 15th near the shores of the lake and creek.

87. *Actiturus bartramens*, Upland Snipe.—One specimen May 5.

88. *Numenius longirostris*, Long-Billed Curlew.—Not seen till the first week in June, but afterward several flocks upon the upland. I have found this bird difficult to approach upon the plains, but scarcely so when feeding in the smaller streams.

89. *Ardea herodias*, Blue Crane.—One specimen.

90. *Botaurus minor*, Stake Driver.

91. *Porzana carolina*, Carolina Rail.—Common.

92. *Fulica americana*, Coot.—April 22, a single one seen. Afterward very abundant, a few apparently staying all summer.

93. *Branta canadensis*, Canada Goose.—Nest was found in the marsh May 2, built up securely with reeds and sticks about eighteen inches above the water. Eggs, seven, fresh.

94. *Anas boschas*, Mallard.—Abundant. Nest with ten fresh eggs in a tuft of grass in the marsh, May 11. Another nest with the same number of nearly hatched eggs, June 25.

95. *Dafila acuta*, Pintail.—A single male that had been killed nearly three weeks previously and thrown into the snow, was found upon my arrival, but none were seen afterward. [Very abundant, however, on the lake about September 1, and for two weeks thereafter.—G. B. G.]

96. *Chaulelasmus streperus*, Gadwall.—May 4. A nest with eight fresh eggs was taken with the female, June 16. The nest was built among wire grass, near a small brook. It was neatly made of grass, and warmly lined with feathers. In sweeping insects for two weeks previous, I had daily brushed the grass immediately about her without disturbing her or discovering the nest. Finally, when about to step on the bird, she flew. She had evidently laid her full complement of eggs, as none were added in nearly a week.

97. *Querquedula carolinensis*, Green-Winged Teal.—Through the earlier part of May this duck was the most abundant of all. A very few remain during the summer. [Numerous in September.]

98. *Q. discors*, Blue-Winged Teal.—First seen April 24. A few afterward during May and June, but not at all common. [Very abundant late in August.]

99. *Q. cyanoptera*, Cinnamon-Breasted Teal.—This beautiful duck was very abundant. Almost, if not quite, the last to arrive, not an individual was seen, although looked for eagerly, till May 5, when a male was shot. Two more were taken during the following weeks, but by the first week in June they were there by thousands. Their nests are concealed among the thick marsh grass with the utmost care.

100. *Spatula clypeata*, Shoveller.—Rather common on the lake. The first specimen was taken May 1. A nest with seven eggs was taken near inland pond. The nest consisted of a few stems and leaves of the sage brush and feathers, and was placed on a high bank among sage brush. The female on leaving had covered the eggs with twigs and leaves of sage, so that the nest was only observable from the few feathers scattered over it.

101. *Fuligula affinis*, Lesser Scaup.—Rather common, and remaining through the summer.

102. *F. ferina americana*, Redhead.—May 3. Not uncommon. A female of this species was caught in rather a singular manner. A companion while hunting raised his gun to shoot at a pair flying over his head. His last cartridge missed fire, and in his disappointment at losing the shot, he yelled loudly, whereupon the female, apparently bewildered, dropped into the water and was easily caught by the retriever.

[103. *Bucephala (?) clangula*, Golden Eye.—A single female was taken on the lake September 20. Unfortunately, the skin was not preserved. It did not differ apparently from the ordinary bird of the East, but it is possible that it may have been *B. islandica*.—M. G.]

104. *Mergus merganser*, Goosander.—Not seen till June, confining themselves wholly to the creek for a week or two, probably for the reason that the "Siredons" of the lake had not yet made their appearance and the largest of its other inhabitants were small amphipod crustacea (*Gammarus*).

[105. *Mergus serrator*, Red-Breasted Merganser. This species was abundant on Rock Creek throughout September.—M. G.]

106. *Larus delawarensis*, Ring-Billed Gull. Common in early spring to middle of June.

107. *L. philadelphia*, Bonaparte's Gull. A dozen specimens seen May 2 to 17. The rosy tint of the breast was usually so faint that its detection depended mostly upon the imagination.

108. *Hydrochelidon nigra*, Short-Tailed Tern. One specimen taken on the marsh May 20.

109. *Podiceps auritus californicus*, Eared Grebe. No bird is so characteristic of the lake, and none so common as this. A single individual was seen May 4, and in a week there were thousands covering the lake for acres. I do not remember ever seeing one leave the water. They began to lay their eggs about the 2d or 3d of June. One can hardly speak of their nests, for they have none. Out in the water, sometimes where four feet in depth, a few reeds are broken down to float upon the surface, thus forming a sort of a raft upon which the eggs are laid, almost invariably five in number. In more than a score of such precarious nests hardly one of the eggs was dry, but lying more or less in the water. I never saw a female upon the eggs, nor, indeed, could I understand how they were ever deposited upon so frail structures. I was told that the year previously the agent had, in a few hours one afternoon, gathered sixty dozen fresh eggs, which were used for food!

MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

NOTES ON ARRIVAL, PRESENCE AND DEPARTURE OF (MOSTLY) WATER BIRDS AT AND NEAR CLARK'S ISLAND, PLYMOUTH, MASS., FROM MAY 1 TO DEC. 26, 1852.

BY F. C. BROWNE.

(*Continued from page* 185.)

Sept. 10.—The least terns left very early; all gone by Sept. 1, I think.

Sept. 11.—Obtained one Hudsonian curlew (*N. Hudsonicus*); rare here.

One of the islanders shot a wader, which looked strange to him, and brought it to me. I soon identified it as the long-legged sandpiper of Aud. (now stilt sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*), the first I ever saw. Mr. W. says "he has shot individuals occasionally; not so much of late years."*

Sept. 17.—Turnstone still here. First red-backed sandpiper (*T. alpina*) seen.

Sept. 30.—Full arrival red-back sandpiper

Oct. 1.—Jaegers seen. Early? Probably *S. parasiticus*, but not identified.

Oct. 3.—Surprised to see a large number of swallows—the white-bellied (*T. bicolor*)—this morning. Is not such a flight very unusual so late as October?

Oct. 4.—Saw a few Bonaparte's sandpiper. Sanderling still abundant, and by good management large numbers can be obtained. I brought to bag 47 at a single raking shot. Observed graybacks (*T. canutus*) last week, and two pectoral S. (*T. maculata*) to day; very late. Yellow-legs (*T. melanoleucus*) still about. No golden plover (*C. virginianus*) seen for a week past, and piping plover (*Æ. meloda*) been gone several weeks. Ring plover (*Æ. semipalmata*) still in considerable numbers.

Oct. 5.—Velvet and surf ducks passing South in a constant succession of flocks; saw at least 1,000 go by the Gurnet Nose in two hours. Seen no long-tails (*H. glacialis*) yet. The fowl have not yet begun to stop on the feeding-grounds ("muscle-bed" in the channel). Mr. W. says these first comers are old birds, and never stop to feed here. Mergansers reported to-day. Dusky ducks about in small flocks; feed near the island. G. shot an *adult* red-throated loon (*C. septentrionalis*) last week; seldom obtained. Black-back gull (*L. marinus*) arrived from N.

Oct. 6.—Saw a diver in immature plumage; size *intermediate*, between *glacialis* and *septentrionalis*. Mr. W. says the variety is well known to him, and he does not consider the *young* very rare, but never saw the *adult*. Says the gunners know it as the "grayback loon." It seems as if this must be *arcticus*, although not allowed by any authorities as a Massachusetts-coast bird.

Oct. 8.—Five or six hundred *T. bicolor* still hovering over and darting about the island, and skimming the smooth water between us and Saquish. First flock brant.

Oct. 13.—Change of weather and northerly winds, causing the swallows to leave us.

Oct. 16.—A single wild pigeon visited the island.

Oct. 19.—Observed one black guillemot (*U. grylle*), immature plumage; rare here

Oct. 24.—A flock of golden plover alighted on the island. Very late. Mr. W. says there is almost every year a small flight of black breasts (*Sq. helvetica*) as late as this. Snow-bird (*J. hyemalis*) and pine finch (*Chrysomitris pinus*) arrived from N.

Nov. 1.—Occasional flocks of geese. No troop fowl (*F. marila*) or whistlers (*B. clangula*) seen yet, though due.

Nov. 10.—Both *marila* and *clangula* observed since last

* This example calls for more than a passing notice. It appears to have been the *first* of the species obtained on the New England coast. It lay unnoticed in my cabinet for more than twenty years, I being misled as to the character of its presence by the experience of Mr. W. as above given (he having been born on the Island and shot and fished in its vicinity for fifty years), and I being so situated as not to be able to keep posted in ornithological matters. In a review of Dr. Brewer's List in Jan., 1877, number *Nuttall Bulletin*, by H. A. Purdie (foot-note p. 17), this instance is recorded, which record is apparently overlooked by Dr. Brewer in writing the New England History of the species, under date of Oct. 3, 1817, published in Proc. Boston Soc. N. H., vol. xix; as he there states that "without doubt the first specimen known to have been taken in any of the N. E. States" was shot in Swampscot in 1857 or 1853.

entry. The bay gull of the gunners (Kittiwake, *L. tridactylus*) arrives, also the shore lark (*E. alpestris*).

Nov. 20.—Main flight of geese; saw about twenty flocks. Brant getting quite scarce. Sheldrakes still abundant; long-tailed ducks ditto.

Nov. 22.—Shot a barred owl (*Syrnium nebulosum*) on the Island. No other seen.

Dec. 1.—A very large flock of red-poll linnet (*Aegiothus linaria*) stopped a short time on the Island.

Dec. 10.—Several red-back sandpiper seen to-day on Saquish, and a few sanderling, but the beaches are about deserted, except by the shore lark, which is abundant everywhere. Robins and meadow larks still here.

Dec. 12.—B. reports foolish guillemot (*L. troile*) outside, and I hear of cider ducks off the next point to the southward. A single pintail duck seen; late. Whistlers and dusky ducks abundant, not very wild.

Dec. 15.—Obtained a pair of neat little spirit ducks, "Dippers" the gunners call them, some say "Doppers" (*B. albeola*). They are not at all plenty here; frequent the creeks.

Dec. 23.—Meadow larks and golden-wing woodpeckers still linger.

Dec. 25.—Saw several flocks long-tailed duck and one flock velvet duck. Many whistlers and a vast number of dusky ducks, 800 to 1,000, all in one flock. It was quite exciting to sail up to them and see and hear them rise. They would "jump," generally, at about 200 yards. Red-throated loons not observed lately; what I think is the *Black-throated* seen occasionally, and the great loon has been very scarce all the season.

Dec. 26.—The terns all gone, and the small gulls mostly. Obtained in a sheltered cove of the Island a single specimen of the sea dove (*Mergulus alle*) the foolish guillemot in miniature, an occasional winter visitor from the extreme north. The sailors call it "Pineknot," from its apparent *toughness* in regard to the weather, perhaps. With him my journal closes for the year.

A COMPLIMENT TO DR. COUES.—We take great pleasure in calling attention to the deservedly high compliment paid to Dr. Coues by a number of the most eminent British biologists on the bibliography which accompanied his latest work—"The Birds of the Colorado Valley." The compliment referred to takes the form of a memorial addressed to Dr. Coues, referring in high terms to the value and importance of the work which he has undertaken, and finally begging him to visit Europe for the purpose of consulting the various libraries, which contain works not accessible in this country, and offering him, should he visit England, every assistance in the power of the signers. Among the numerous signatures attached to this paper are those of Darwin, Wallace, Huxley, Flower, Parker, Mivart, Gunther, Sclater, Newton, Salvin, Sharpe, Dresser, Garrod, Gould, Harting, Tegetmeier, and many other names scarcely less well known.

DISCOVERY OF MALE EELS.—We are glad to state that finally what we believe to be genuine male eels have been discovered. In the January number of this journal it was announced by Prof. Packard that he had discovered male eels. A number of the supposed males were afterward again examined, by Prof. Packard and Dr. C. S. Minot, who were then led to conclude that the so-called male eels were immature females, and the mistake was corrected by Prof. Packard in the February *Naturalist*. A large number of living eels were then examined by Messrs. Packard, Kingsley, Pierce and Minot without success, until at Prof. Packard's request Mr. Kingsley spent a few days at Wood's Holl, at the laboratory of the U. S. Fish Commission, in the last of February, examining living eels supplied by Mr. Vinal N. Edwards, by favor of Prof. Baird, U. S. Fish Commissioner. One hundred and ninety-three eels were there examined, and of these, three were found by Mr. Kingsley to be, in his opinion, males. His observations made on these living individuals, which were speared in a pond through the ice, are as follows: "On February 18, 19 and 20, I examined one hundred and ninety-three eels, at Woods Holl, and found three males, the testes of which agreed closely with Syrski's figures as reproduced in the U. S. Fish Commission Report for 1873-4 and 1874-5, p. 719. Although I made careful examination I could find no external characters to separate the sexes. The three males were each about seventeen inches long, while the females examined varied from about twelve inches to nearly three feet. This average length of males agrees closely with Syrski's (430 mm: in length.) The principal criticisms I would make of his figures, or rather points of difference that I found, are that his enlarged figure showing the lobulation of the testis has the lobes far more crowded than they were in the specimens I examined. His drawing of the histological structure was greatly larger than what I supposed to be the same. His cells measure, according to the explanation, about 1-440 of an inch on their major axis, while I saw nothing that could have been over 1-4000 of an inch. The structure of the testis was similar to that which I have seen in the testes of the cod, perch, smelt, cat, deer, rooster, monkey, dog and man. On teasing it out under a Tolles one-fifth, I saw what I am confident were spermatozoa, although I could not distinguish the tails. The heads were oval and from one-half to one-third the size of those of the smelt, or about 1-20000 of an inch in length; they had an independent motion, changing their position on the slide without reference to any current in the water in which the tissue was placed, and this motion was wholly different in its character from the vibrations of the Brownian movement." Prof. Packard examined independently of and in company with Mr. Kingsley, preparations made by himself, and found scattered through the tissues, nucleated and nucleolated testis cells, of the same appearance as those of the animals above named, which were kindly obtained by Prof. Pierce. Moreover, Prof. Packard found two mother-cells, containing several immature nucleated spermatozoa. So that after the examination of about five hundred female eels and three males, we are glad to be able to affirm the entire accuracy of Syrski's observations and figures, he being the first observer, so far as we are aware, who has discovered the male sex of the Italian eel. Which species of eel it was that Syrski examined is not stated. In making these investigations we have to acknowledge the aid of Prof. John Pierce, of Providence, in the use of a fine series of mounted histological specimens and lenses of high powers. He has worked jointly with us and is of our opinion as to the sex of the three males. Dr. Minot examined one of the three males, preserved in alcohol, and found as Freud and Brock had done previously, a follicular structure, the follicles being filled with small spherical cells, which Dr. Minot considered to be probably immature spermatozoa, although the developement could not be traced.—*A. S. Packard, Jr., and J. S. Kingsley, in American Naturalist.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 14, 1879.—One pair Javan chevrotains, *Tragulus javanicus*; one opossum and thirteen young, *Didelphys virginiana*; one barn owl, *Strix flammea americana*; one pair cheetahs, *Felis jubata*; one Bornean sun-bear, *Helarctos eurysplius*; one Chacma baboon, *Cynocephalus porcarius*; two electrical eels, *Gymnotus electricus*; all purchased. One English blackbird, *Merula turdus*; one Angora goat, *Capra hircus*; one sandhill crane, *Grus canadensis*; one raccoon, *Procyon lotor*; one ring-necked snake, *Diadophis punctatus*; one pair Angora rabbits; one hog nosed snake, *Heterodon platyrhinos*; seven horned toads, *Phrynosoma cornuta*; two black snakes, *Bascanion constrictor*; three woodchucks, *Arctomys monax*; two ring doves, *Turtur risorius*; all presented. One pair of twin Virginia deer, *Cervus virginianus*, born in Garden.

The Kennel.

HANOVER DOG SHOW.

THE Hanover International Dog Show occurred in that city on May 21 and four following days. At least a thousand dogs were exhibited, and the English papers unite in saying that the display was an excellent one. We condense from the London *Field* some of the more interesting particulars regarding the show:

The arrangements were admirable. To begin with: the whole of the place was surrounded by the canvas netting used by German sportsmen for boar-hunting, so that no dog, if he got loose, could possibly have got out and been lost. The covered pens and benches were arranged along each avenue, and where there were trees in full foliage the grateful shade was truly welcome, for the heat was simply terrific; but the dachshunde, bull terriers, toys, etc., which were shown near the main entrance in a somewhat bare avenue, must have suffered somewhat, the sun shining with overpowering persistency on their pens nearly every day. Canvas screens, which could be dropped over the pens, were, however, provided, and thus the evil, as far as could be done, was reduced to a minimum. The attendants were soldiers, each one of whom had allotted to him a certain number of benches or pens, and we can personally testify to the excellent manner in which these men performed their duties; for even at night, when the show had been cleared of visitors for hours, we saw them on two or three occasions with lamps, going from dog to dog, carefully inspecting their charges, to see if they were comfortable or required anything; in short, greater care and attention we have never witnessed.

Of course, it being the first venture, some of the working details lacked those finishing touches which experience alone can suggest; but the committee of management are so anxious to learn, and accepted hints so readily and gratefully, that we have no doubt that their next show will be in every way second to none.

Now we will point out the chief mistakes in the working details. Firstly, in connection with the judging, there were no award boards or telegraph boards; and as the foreign judges did not care to let the public know their awards until the said awards had been submitted to the committee, it was rather a difficult thing to ascertain the winners, especially as the judging was carried on simultaneously in several rings.

Indeed, up to this very moment, we are in the dark as regards the winners in several of the classes, and we had therefore an immense amount of labor in collecting information. This, it appears, is owing to the fact that although the dogs were placed by the judges, the committee had reserved to themselves the actual awarding of the prizes. Thus, if the dog and the bitch class of a certain breed failed to muster either a sufficient number of entries or quality, only one first prize was eventually given for the two classes, although, perhaps, originally the judges had placed a first in each class, as directed. Thus, a long consultation had to take place after the judging (which judging, by the way, lasted two days) between the committee and the judges, and the members of the English press were formally invited to attend said meeting, when, for the first time, we were enabled to ascertain absolutely which dogs were winners in some of the classes.

The fact of the matter was, the show was under somewhat military rules and government, officers being appointed to every department, and whenever spoken to they replied, rightly enough, that their orders were to act as they did, and of course declined to budge an inch or to give contrary orders to their men; so the judging was decidedly slow. As for the rings, quite a sensible feature was introduced by the fact that they were either boarded up all round or inclosed with boarhound canvas netting, so that the escape of any dogs was a perfect impossibility as long as the gates were kept closed, and this was well attended to. The benches were placed along the avenues in the park, and each dog was by himself, except those hounds which were used to each other. A squad of young soldiers had been told off to attend to the cleaning and exercising of the dogs; and, when we say that we have never seen dogs better attended to, we hope to have said something which may prove to the credit of those whom it may concern. The show was patronized on the first day by Prince Albrecht of Prussia and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, and the Emperor himself had expressed the wish of visiting the exhibition on the second day, but a telegram was eventually received, stating that he would not be able to come.

The rings were, unfortunately, very wide apart, so that pursuit of knowledge was carried on under great difficulties. Near the pavilion, in two rings adjoining each other, some of the German judges and Mr. Dalziel officiated; while at the other side of the gardens three rings fenced off by canvas, were reserved respectively for French, German, and English sporting dogs. In consequence thereof, we had fully our share of exercise in going from one ring to another. Messrs Spratt had undertaken the feeding of the dogs, and this was attended to in admirable style by a special staff of soldiers, who, wheeling along a large tub mounted on wheels, ladled out of it a full ration for each dog as they came to him. At night sentries were posted at all the entrances, and, altogether, the material arrangements of the show were as perfect as could be.

There were about a score of special prizes offered—by the Emperor of Germany, the King of Holland, several princes and private gentlemen, and commercial firms, amongst the latter Spratts Patent, who gave a £40 prize, etc. The most charming weather prevailed almost throughout. Indeed, barring two or three slight showers, the weather was splendid, and rather hotter than many of the dogs liked, we will warrant. The attendance on Thursday, the second day (a sort of half or whole holiday in Hanover) was enormous, the gardens being filled to overflowing, and all the tables and seats round the bars were fully occupied by pleasure seekers. We may, by the by, state that during our stay we did not see a single drunken man anywhere, either in the gardens or in the streets. A new feature, and one to which we have already drawn attention in years past, was introduced on Saturday, by parading all the winning dogs before Prince Albrecht of Prussia, who had come down purposely, and who awarded there and then, his cup (a superb one) to Sooty, the well-known pug. This sort of parade was greatly relished by everybody; and we repeat it, were the winners at all shows to be brought out at a certain time, together, in the order in which they had been placed, the visitors would be enabled, at a glance, to master the chief points in the breeds; and where the judging had been deficient, the mistakes would be far more patent than they now are, since the winning dogs would be shown, side by side, in their assumed order of merit.

At Bella Vista there were also several inclosed exercise grounds, with grass, water, etc., for the dogs, and a trifling fee was to be charged for their use; but, by mistake, the fee, 6d., was charged on each dog, and this came expensive on those owners who had several dogs in the show. Next year this will be remedied, Prince Solms told us, and then these exercise grounds will prove a real boon.

What we have also advocated for a long time was acted upon during the judging, viz., loosening the probable winners, in sporting dogs, after the weeding had taken place, so as to see their style of going. Of course this could only be done on grass, and in an inclosed ring, both of which points were secured for the three sporting dog rings at Hanover. We commend, once more, the notion to all whom it may concern.

On the whole, then, for a first attempt, the Hanover dog show was a most magnificent success. We are heartily pleased that it was so, and we trust that its future shows will rise to such a pinnacle of fame that their splendor will rival, if not eclipse, all the leading shows of the day. Indeed, but the committee are in such thorough earnest about their work, that we should not wonder in the least if our prophecy should come true—an end to be devoutly wished for—and, therefore, here is success to the Hanover dog show!

The following is a list of the winners in the setter and pointer classes:

GERMAN POINTERS.—1st, Hesse (Hector); 2d, Bierman (Bravo) Bitches: 2d, Kommallein (Muca).

ENGLISH POINTERS.—Large—Dogs: 1st and special cup, R. Price (Wagg); 2d and extra cup, G. de L. Macdona (Croxteth); equal 3d, U. Marais and L. Maas (Lord). Bitches: Cup, G. de L. Macdona (Dido); 2d, E. Goldmann (Juno). Small—Dogs: 1st and cup, Baron von Alvensleben (Bray); 2d, J. H. Whitehouse (Wray); equal 3d, Prince Albert Solms (Naso II.) and J. Platt (Carlo). Bitches: 1st, Baron Von Alvensleben (Lady); 2d, E. Meyer (Silk); equal 3d, J. H. Whitehouse (Morna and Sally), and Prince Albert Solms (Zorasta, Firefly, and Sidney II.).

SETTERS.—English—Dogs: 1st and cup, J. O. Mocdona (Ranger Rab); equal 2d, Freiherr Max (Prince II.), Count Haidenburgh (Rock II.), O. Borneman (Lord), and U. Marais (Drake); equal 3d, G. Cartmel (Royal Blue) and G. de L. Macdona (Ranger III.) Bitches: 1st, Prince Alexanders; 2d and cup, Prince Albert Solms (Queen and Zanka); 3d, U. Marais (Perle).—Gordon: Dogs: 1st, J. Richardson (Duke); 2d, U. Marais (Jock); 3d, O. Hartmann (Bounce). Bitches: 1st, R. Alston (Countess); 2d, M. Kat (Lady).—Irish: Dogs: 1st, Freiherr Max (Don); 2d, Prince Albert Solms (Rover); 3d, J. Richardson (Pam). Bitches: 1s, G. de L. Macdona (Pamela); 2d, Prince Albert Solms (Flirt).

LETTER FROM "GOSHAWK."

RICHMOND, Va., June 16, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In reply to the editorial of Mr. Pentz in the *Turf, Field and Farm*, of June 13, responsive to "Goshawk," I feel called upon to say that I did write that piece, and while regretting the necessity for it, felt, and still feel, that it was provoked by his reiterated charges of hired ignorance and corruption on the part of the New York judges in both his own paper and writing as "Gothamite" in the Chicago *Field*. That he is "Gothamite" he has not denied. He has ingeniously evaded a statement on that head. I therefore reiterate the charge that he is "Gothamite." If he used another hand to write the "Gothamite" letters, which he does not even assert, his was the head that conned them. He truly says we were utter strangers, and I cannot recall even the "infinitesimally small" courtesy which he showed me when he presented Mr. Bruce's card of introduction at the judging ring in New York. I know that my every predisposition was toward him by reason of regard for Mr. Bruce; and if by reason of my friendship with Mr. Bruce he was "lenient" in calling me hired and ignorant, and publishing that the integrity of the judges was questioned, I must say, "spare me from my friends," especially when his charges never appeared elsewhere than in his columns and in the "Gothamite" letters. Mr. Pentz's memory must be short when he says, "We do not propose in this column ever to attack private character." Since I have been a subscriber to the *Turf*, L. H. Smith of Strathroy, W. M. Tileston, John Davidson and others are witnesses I would call on that point. When he yields to the demands of the *Pinafore* chorus for "exemplary damages," I think a good plea in the nature of a plea of set-off would arise upon the charge of hired ignorance and corruption first made by him.

In my whole life I never was more "struck flat aback" than by the criticisms of his paper, the only one in which I had the slightest acquaintance; and it now seems that he had other reasons than those now known to me for being kindly—to wit, friendship for my relative, Capt. Cropper. Surely, I would never have suspected it from his manner of criticism, begun, continued, and not ended when I was tempted to reply. I never blamed Mr. Pentz for writing to the *Field* as well as for the *Turf*. I complained of the manner of his writing and of an effort to create an impression that different journals with different correspondents had the same condemnatory views, when, in fact, it was all the doings of one man. The publication of what appeared in the *Turf* and *Field* at the time of the Westminster show was simply that it might

be compared with the subsequent results and publications in *Turf* and *Field* when the Philadelphia and Boston shows came off.

I wrote to Mr. Bruce, complaining of Mr. Pentz's use of private information, and he replied that Mr. P. would write and explain it. Not hearing from Mr. P., I wrote him a letter personally, desiring to give him every opportunity. This is the only line I ever wrote him. If it contains a threat, or anything like it, I cannot see it, and have no respect for folks who threaten. It was written a month before the "Goshawk" letter was written, and never was answered.

Regretting extremely the necessity for the "Goshawk" letter and this, and acting in this, as in that, purely on the defensive; regretting, above all, that a friend of my friends should have inaugurated the controversy,

I am, respectfully, JNO. S. WISE.

THE LATE BOSTON DOG SHOW.

BOSTON, June 14, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

It is a charming thing after having finished several weeks of hard work as member of the Exhibition Committee of a Kennel Club, and in spite of, when all is over and done for, finding that the club is some hundreds of dollars out of pocket, feeling that perhaps the time, money and trouble was not entirely wasted, to take up one's favorite weekly after breakfast and to come across an article such as that signed by Thomas M. Aldrich in your issue of the 12th inst.

The charges made against, and the abuse heaped on, the club in that effusion may be condensed into two classes: first, against the club and the members thereof, and second, against the judges. With regard to the charges of incivility on the part of members of the club, if Mr. A. is the individual I think him to be—and I do not think it possible that two full-grown men should have behaved in such a childish way—I would most respectfully suggest to him that, if he wishes to receive civil and courteous treatment from an organization of gentlemen, he had much better avoid going to the office occupied by them; or, to be exact, standing in the door-way and proclaiming in a loud voice that they constitute a "ring," and that there is no chance of any fairness being shown except to dogs of a certain strain; and, in short, in every way making himself as disagreeable and obnoxious to the Superintendent, Judges, members, etc., as he possibly can. I remember the language used perfectly, as it was the first time in my life that I had ever been accused of being in any way connected with underhand or dishonorable dealing, and I had been congratulating myself on having restrained my natural instincts at the time, thinking that when the man had recovered from his bad temper he would regret the exhibition that he made of himself. His cause of complaint (like Mr. A.'s) was that his dog had been sent out of the judging ring, which he took as a personal insult to himself. After having vented his bad temper and disappointment in insulting language about the club and judges, he got very angry because he was told that he could not take his dogs away until the show was over. Except that he was full grown, it was exactly like the little boy who joins with others to play soldier, but when he finds that he cannot be captain, gets mad and says that he "won't play." The idea of every disappointed owner being allowed to take his dogs home as soon as the judging is over is so absurd that it need only be referred to. Now with regard to the insult. Anybody that knows anything about bench shows knows that in judging large classes the first step is to "weed them out;" that is to say, the judges look over the class as a whole, and order off those who evidently stand no chance at all in competition. Unfortunately, Mr. A.'s dogs, or dogs Mr. A. was interested in, came under this category. That is to say, the judges thought so; Mr. A. did not, *hinc illæ lachrymæ*. It was simply a case of Mr. A.'s opinion versus the judges, and I think nobody can blame the club for giving the preference to the gentlemen who had done them the honor of acting in that arduous and thankless capacity.

I am aware that by noticing this whine of an unsuccessful exhibitor I am giving it more prominence than it deserves, and had Mr. A. confined his abuse to the club it would have been met with the silent contempt which it merits; but I cannot allow such an attack on the gentlemen to whom we owe so much to pass without protest. If Mr. A had the honor of knowing Messrs. Raymond, Jarvis and Taylor, or had he had the advantage of associating with men of the same stamp, he would have hesitated for a long time before signing an article accusing them of toadyism and bias. I could tell him of a gentleman who, not only endeavored to "breed intelligently," but succeeds in so doing, whose expenditures in this way are to Mr. A.'s boasted eights and twenties as dollars to mills, who in some points of opinion differs with the judges of our last show, and who in some respects was undoubtedly disappointed, but who would as soon think of charging his clergyman of petty larceny as of saying that the decisions given were the result of unfairness or favoritism.

With regard to the charge that a dog, having the mange, was allowed to win in class 50, in spite of protest, I can only say that (to my knowledge) no such protest ever came before the committee. If a protest was made in the proper manner the case must have been investigated by the able and conscientious veterinary surgeon, whose services we were fortunate enough to secure. An appeal against his decision would have come before the committee.

There was a protest made against a bitch in class 34 (foxterriers), and the surgeon sustained it. This was appealed against, and I examined the case myself, and had no doubt but what she was mangey. The owner or exhibitor felt so badly, and was so reasonable about the matter, that in order to give him every possible chance consistent with fairness, it was decided to leave the matter to Dr. Stickney, who was kind enough, at great personal inconvenience (he being engaged in court in a case of supposed hydrophobia), to go to see the dog; but through the stupidity of the attendants he did not see her. Meantime she had been allowed to go to the judging ring, it being understood that had she won, and Dr. S. pronounce her mangey, she should be thrown out. As she was not placed, I did not trouble the Doctor to make a second visit. That we made no mistakes, I should be the last one to claim, as, on looking back, I can see several; and my wonder that we did not make more (considering that every member of the committee was at the time actively engaged in professional or commercial pursuits) is only equaled by my gratitude to the exhibitors and public for their forbearance and leniency. But I can assure Mr. A. that whatever mistakes may have been made, there was no underhand dealing or favoritism in the Second Annual Bench Show of the Massachusetts Kennel Club.

There is only one way that Mr. A. can be sure of his dogs taking the position which he thinks they deserve in a bench show. Let him add to his eights and twenties, hire a hall, give the prizes and do the judging himself, and the thing will be done; but as long as he exhibits in open competition, he will be liable to find gentlemen acting as judges who will have opinions of their own, and who may be even so insulting as to refuse to change them to suit his convenience.

To any one whom it may concern, you can give the name and address of your occasional correspondent, MIC MAC.

THE LLEWELLIN MEDAL—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In the reports of our late bench show, we find that no mention has been made as to the awarding of the silver collar donated by Mr. G. T. Teasdale Buckell, of South Ormsby Hall, Alford, England, as a special prize to be competed for by certain field trial winners, and to be known as the "Llewellin Medal." By the courtesy of Mr. Buckell this prize was offered for the first time at the Massachusetts Kennel Club's bench show. We understand that other prizes of similar character will be offered by Mr. Buckell at coming shows. The honor of winning the first of the series belongs to the Harvard Kennel Club, of Cambridge, Mass., Dash III. being the winner. JOHN FOTTLER, JR.,

Boston, June 16, 1879. Sec'y Exhibition Com.

WHAT IS A CHAMPION?—It is not often that a judge is called upon to decide a question of dog law, such as the one below, which occurred in a case tried in Wales, a report of which we take from our contemporary, the *Country:*

This was a claim for a balance of £8, due for the value of a diamond ring. Plaintiff, Mr. Frederick Hy. Worsley Benison, of Wrington Houses, Chepstow, saw in the *Bazaar* an advertisement offering for sale two mastiff puppies, by champion Nero, out of champion Princess, for £10, application to be made by letter to Sayer, 20 Duke street, Cardiff. Plaintiff came to Cardiff and saw the dogs at Mr. Allen's, Duke street, Sayer being a clerk to Mr. Allen. On the faith that the puppies were the offspring of champion dogs, plaintiff offered to give a diamond ring of the value of £10 for them, and this was accepted by Mr. Allen and Mr. Sayer, and the puppies, which were very thin, as was alleged from improper feeding, were sent to the plaintiff's house that night. Plaintiff then wrote for the pedigree of the puppies. There was no doubt that champion Nero was a champion dog, but champion Princess had not taken a champion prize. For plaintiff Mr. Tom Llewellyn Brewer, Danygraig, Newport, and magistrate for the county of Monmouth, was called, and stated that the rules of the Kennel Club were that before a dog could be shown in the champion class it must have won three first prizes, except at Birmingham, where the winner of one first prize was allowed to be shown in the champion class. Champion Princess had won three first prizes; had been highly commended at other shows, but had not won a champion prize, and was not, therefore, a champion dog. Plaintiff, it appeared, had written to defendant to know at what place champion Princess had carried off the cup, when it was explained that she had taken three first prizes, and that entitled her to be called champion. Ultimately the plaintiff sold the puppies for £2, not being of the value, not only from not being "champion" dogs, but also for not turning out so fine as was expected. The action was now brought to recover the balance, £3, between the price the puppies were sold, and the value of the ring. It was admitted that champion Princess had not taken a champion prize, but was in a position to be shown in the champion class. His honor gave judgment for plaintiff for £7 and costs.

In referring to the case our contemporary thinks the defendant was hardly treated and comments upon the decision as follows:

What constitutes a champion is a moot point; a large majority of exhibitors, among whom we include ourselves, holding that, according to present rules and established practice, a dog qualified to compete in a champion class is entitled to the name of champion, and this qualification, we gather from the report, Princess was proved to possess. Mr. Tom Llewellyn's evidence showed that he confounded two totally distinct things—the rules of the Kennel Club, and regulations governing individual shows. The Kennel Club have issued no edict respecting champion dogs nor defined the term, and their practice in dealing with champion classes has varied considerably. We feel sure the judge must have been led astray by Mr. Tom Llewellyn's worse than worthless, because misleading, evidence, or the judgment would have been otherwise. Of course in giving this opinion we are solely guided by the above report of the case from our contemporary the *South Wales Daily News*. The real grievance of the plaintiff, however, seems to have been that the pups did not turn out so fine as he expected them to do.

—Mr. E. M. Kellum, of Vincennes, Ind., claims the name Nellie Glen for his Gordon bitch out of Border Lilly by Duke of Glen. Bought of J. E. Fisher, Brooklyn, N. Y., and whelped February 19, 1879.

—Mr. E. H. Gillman's Orphinas whelped, May 12, 9 puppies—6 black and white, 3 lemon and white—sired by L. F. Whitman's Rattler (Rob Roy–Pickles).

—Mr. W. Tallman's (of Providence) bitch Bonibel (Rink–Mollie) whelped, May 15, 3 dogs and 3 bitches, by Dan (Leicester–Peeress). Four lemon and white and two black and white.

—Mr. Ed. A. Sproner's orange-white bitch Zoe whelped on May 25 a fine litter of ten puppies, by Champion Lord.

YACHTING SHOES.—From personal trial we can recommend the new style of yachting shoes which Messrs. Peck & Snyder, of this city, have introduced. They are made of canvas siding, leather heels and trimmings, and leather soles shod with corrugated rubber, both to keep the feet dry and to prevent slipping on wet decks.

LITERATURE FOR YACHTSMEN.—Attention is called to the card of Lee & Shepard in our yachting advertisements. The book on boat sailing which they have published was reviewed in our last issue. Yachtsmen will often find interesting matter among our book reviews, in the latter part of the paper.

Yachting and Boating.

COMING FIXTURES.

June 19—New Jersey Y C Annual Regatta.
June 19—New York Y C Annual Regatta.
June 20—Eastern Y C Cruise.
June 21—Boston Y C Union Regatta.
June 21—East Boston Y C Annual Regatta.
June 21—Seawanhaka Y C Open Corinthian Regatta.
June 21—Haverhill Y C Annual Regatta.
June 21—Nova Scotia Y S Spring Regatta.
June 23—Brenton's Reef Cup Match.
June 23—Columbia Y C Annual Regatta.
June 24—Long Island Y C Annual Regatta.
June 24—Vixen-Regina Match.
June 26—New Bedford Y C Regatta.
June 24—West Brighton Y C Annual Regatta.
June 28—Nova Scotia Y S Harbor Cruise.
June 28—Dorchester Y C Championship Regatta.
June 29—Quaker City Y C Harbor Cruise.
July 3—Beverley Y C Special Regatta, Cotuit.
July 4—Buffalo Y C Review.
July 4—Detroit Y C Regatta.
July 4—Salem Y C Regatta.
July 4—Quincy Y C Union Regatta.
July 4—Quaker City Y C Corinthian Regatta.
July 5—Nahasset Y C Regatta, Nahant.
July 8—Seawanhaka Y C Corinthian Cruise.
July 9—Eastern Y C Annual Regatta, Marblehead.
July 12—Beverley Y C Regatta, Swampscott.
July 12—Chicago Y C Union Regatta.
July 12—Nova Scotia Y S Regatta.
July 12—Dorchester Y C Regatta.
July 13—Quaker City Harbor Cruise.
July 15—Buffalo Y C Annual Regatta.
July 16—Lake George Canoe Regatta.
July 17—Lake George Canoe Regatta.
July 19—Nova Scotia Y S Harbor Cruise.
July 19—San Francisco Model Y C Regatta.
July 19—Nahasset Y C Regatta and Annual Dinner, Nahant.
July 26—Dorchester Y C Regatta.
July 26—Atlantic Y C Cruise.

YACHTING NEWS.

LAKE GEORGE CANOE REGATTA.—The Jersey City Canoe Club has been invited by the Lake George Regatta Association to arrange for a sailing and paddling regatta at Caldwell, at the headwaters of the lake, on July 16 and 17. There is to be no entrance fee, and canoes and their owners will be transported free from New York to the lake and return. A canoe camp will be established for the race days at Caldwell. A number of entries have been made. Entries for the canoe races may be made with Chas. E. Chase, Commodore J. C. C. C., who will furnish information upon request. Besides the canoe races, there is to be a single-scull shell race, double-scull shell race, pair-oared shell race and a four-oared shell race, open to all amateurs. In addition, there will be an inter-collegiate race for eight and four-oared shells, open to undergraduates only. C.

JERSEY CITY CANOE CLUB.—The Jersey City Canoe Club will hold its first general regatta, August 28, off the Idle Hour, a pleasant summer resort on New York Bay, about five minutes' walk from the Pamrepo Station, on the Central R. R. of N. J. The course will be definitely fixed according to the wind on the day of the race. It will be free from reefs, strong tides and lumpy water, such as annoyed the canoeists who participated in the general regatta off Staten Island on the 7th of June. The Jersey City Club invites all other canoeists to enter their canoes and come in and enjoy the fun. There will be a paddling race over a mile and a half one-turn course. The sailing course will be about five miles in length; the sailing regulations substantially those governing the Staten Island regatta. The same gentlemen will be requested to act as judges. Entries may be made with either Wm. Y. Fitch, 752 Broad street, Newark, N. J.; Robert D. Wynkoop, 258 Washington street, Jersey City, N. J., or Cas. E. Chase, 287 Broadway, New York. The entrance fee of $2 admits one canoe to either or both races. The prizes will be:

Sailing Race—1st, a gold badge and a whip; 2d, a silver badge.

Paddling Race—1st, a jointed paddle (presented by Thos. M. Lyon, builder of canvas canoes); 2d, a silver badge.

Canoes may be easily transported to the Idle Hour, where they and their captains will be provided with excellent accommodations. C.

REGINA–VIXEN.—These two sloops sail a match, June 24, for the Bennett Challenge Cup now held by *Vixen*.

BALTIMORE YACHT CLUB.—The annual regatta of this club was sailed June 2. Entries, first class, *Milroy* and *Collier;* second class, *Nat. C. Robinson* and *J. H Adams;* third class, *Adeline, Dreadnaught, Dauntless, Schwirm, Nathalie, Parrott.* All yachts were of the sailing machine type, and consequently, upon the appearance of a mild squall, the whole of the first class incontinently capsized, and *Dauntless* lost her stick. Of the rest, the *Robinson* was worked home with a lead in the second class and *Adeline* in the third. This race, like a great many others of the same kind, is pitiable evidence of the worthlessness of our small craft for any service whatever. Sand-bag machines should be abolished.

SALEM YACHT CLUB.—The first annual regatta of this club was sailed June 10. Breeze fresh from E. Three classes. Courses, 8, 8 and 5 miles respectively. No restriction as to sails; fixed ballast and Herreshoff's time-tables. Prizes, a pennant to winner in each class. The result is appended:

FIRST CLASS.

Name,	Owner.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Mignon, c b	I W Dodge	1 52 45	1 27 31
Vista, c	F A Gardner	1 57 35	1 29 19
Mary Williams, sch	J F French	1 54 50	1 36 42
Naiad Queen, c b	Peterson	2 11 00	1 43 28

SECOND CLASS (centreboards).

Dash	Huntington	2 23 50	1 31 40
Thistle	Rich	2 05 40	1 32 20
Thora, c	Newcomb	2 03 25	1 32 21
Cherub, s	Allen	Not taken	

THIRD CLASS.

Tulip	Foster	1 44 50	1 23 37
Pink	Frye	1 50 15	1 23 40
Emma	Brooks	1 57 50	1 35 12
Aune	Lawson	1 59 20	1 37 49
Gracie	Muldrom	2 06 10	1 44 29

Judges: Messrs. C. W. Richardson, C. A. Benjamin and E. A. Millett. Regatta Committee: Messrs. Snow, Rich, John Newcomb, W. T. Servey, F. A. Gardner and J. C. Remon.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.—The Corinthian matches sailed under the auspices of this club are set down for June 21. Classification and rule of measurement will be found in our issue of May 15. Open to yachts of recognized yacht clubs. Rules of the S. Y. C. will be in force. Five prizes are offered, one in each class in which two or more yachts

start; also individual prizes to each member of the winning crews. Entries close to-day at three o'clock, at the secretary's office, Chas. H. Grundy, 28 Pine street. One man allowed for every 5ft. on deck and one for any additional fractional part of 5ft., not including owner. Sailing master, pilot, cook and steward may be carried, but are not allowed to assist in working or managing the yacht. Owners must steer as far as possible. Winners must have their lines taken off and deposited with the club, according to the rules recently adopted. Sails: Schooners restricted to headsails, foresail, mainsail, working gaff-topsails and spinnaker; sloops to headsails, mainsail, working gaff-topsail and spinnaker. No two headsails of same name shall be carried at same time. Balloon jibs not allowed. A working gaff-topsail is a jib-headed topsail that does not extend above the truck nor beyond the gaff end. Private signals to be carried at the peak. Start at 11 A. M. off Fort Wadsworth, S. I. First whistle from club steamer with lowering of flag to prepare. Ten minutes later a second signal of same character for the start. Ten minutes allowed to cross line, at the expiration of which their will be one blast of the whistle. Time will be taken from that instant for all yachts having failed to cross the line within the period of ten minutes. A short blast will denote the time of each yacht as she crosses the line. Course for all but fourth class from line between club steamer and Fort Wadsworth to and around buoy No. 10 on the S. W. spit, keeping it on port hand, thence to and around Sandy Hook Lightship, keeping it on starboard hand and return over same course. Keep to the eastward of buoys Nos. 9, 11, 13 on West bank and outside of buoy No. 5½ off Sandy Hook going and returning. Pass between club steamer and Fort Wadsworth for the finish. Fourth class will turn Gedney's Channel whistling buoy, keeping it on starboard hand, instead of Lightship. Regatta Committee, Messrs. M. Roosevelt Schuyler, James H. Elliot, C. Wyllis Betts, Henry De F. Wecks and Louis P. Bayard.

Provincetown (Mass.) Yacht Club.—Officers for the year: Commodore, G. Herbert Holmes, Vice-Com., J. A. West; Sec. and Treas., J. Hersey Dyer; Regatta Committee, A. L. Putnam, R. Ellington, James A. Small, J. A. West and N. P. West.

Empire Yacht Club.—The third annual regatta of this club was sailed over the usual course, club house at Harlem to the gangway buoy and return, June 11. The event brought out 22 entries, of whom fourteen came to the line, including two catamarans. The wind was light and variable from the southward and westward, and the tide flood, giving the fleet a nip and tuck to clear Ward's Island and then a single stretch to the mark, with booms well off occasionally. They were sent away in five classes a little after meridian, the smallest first. *Cora D.* got away smartly, and of the third class *Lanthier* failed to weather the Island, losing much by her leewardly position at the start. In the second class *Martha M.* got a long lead, the rest of them having to make a hitch to clear the Island, and were much bothered with the flood pouring up the Harlem. The catamarans were sent away flying, Geo. Roahr's *Minnie and Bella* with a start of 2m. over *Tarantella*. Among the cabin sloops the *Beecher* got the best of the start. When off the Brothers the breeze piped up to a wholesail wind and a fine run was made to the Gangway, which was rounded in rapid succession as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Martha M.	2	41	00	Chester A Arthur	2	42	09
Minnie and Bella	2	41	00	Peter O'Brien	2	42	10
Mary Gibson	2	41	09	H W Beecher	2	43	20
Sophia Emma	2	41	10	Cora D	2	44	30
Mary	2	41	30	J N Lanther	2	49	40
Corinne K	2	41	55	James Tregarthen	2	50	40
Tarantella	2	42	00				

It should be noticed that the catamarans had overhauled the cabin sloops, having been started a quarter of an hour later. The *forte* of these crossbones is, however, not so much in running as with a stiff beam wind. Their lead was doubled in the work home. Had they had *their* wind, the catamarans would have shown much more to spare at the end of the reckoning than they did. After rounding, all hands stood over to the Long Island shore on the first leg home, excepting *Peter O'Brien*, who went to the northward in search of smooth water, a move soon followed by *Mary*. Upon the approach of a squall and some lively lightning in the Northwest most craft tied down a reef or let go by the run, the *O'Brien*, however, being well handled and safely brought through with nothing worse than broken seas swashing her decks fore and aft. *Minnie and Bella* snugged down quickly and hauled around Throgg's Point with a long lead, with *Tarantella* in her wake. When the squall had passed the wind was killed and the remainder of the race degenerated into a drift with the incoming tide. The race was finished as under:

FIRST CLASS, CABIN YACHTS.

Name.	Owner.	Length.		Actual Time.			Corrected Time.		
		Ft.	In.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
H W Beecher	Vice Com O'Brien	31	..	5	07	52	4	55	22
Chester A Arthur	Dan'l Quinn	35	..	5	07	53	5	05	37
Jas Tregarthen	Jas U Remson	31	..	5	29	44	5	17	24
Isabella Bean	J Strobel	35	2	..	..	..	..	..	..

SECOND CLASS, JIB AND MAINSAILS.

Martha M.	J H Mann	24	5	5	06	40	5	06	40
Corrinne K	P Krumnish	24	..	5	09	24	5	08	44
Mary	Rear Com McDuff	24	..	5	33	14	5	32	24

THIRD CLASS, JIB AND MAINSAILS.

Mary Gibson	N Lockwood	21	11	5	29	10	5	31	00
Sophia Emma	Jas Varian	21	9¾	5	29	33	5	31	03
J N Lanthier	Com A J Brush	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

FOURTH CLASS, JIB AND MAINSAILS.

Peter O'Brien	Theo Werbie	19	9½	5	21	39	5	21	39
Cora D	W A Wright	17	11	5	40	06	5	36	21

CATAMARANS.

Tarantella	Fred Hughes	33	..	4	31	26	4	31	25
Minnie and Bella	Geo Roahr	30	..	4	41	09	4	39	39

Sophia, Emma and *Mary Gibson* fouled near the finish, but no protest being lodged, it was allowed to pass. The *Beecher* wins in first class, *Martha M.* in second, *Mary Gibson* in third, *O'Brien* in fourth, and the invincible *Tarantella* chalks on her log-board still another victory among the "crossbones."

Brooklyn Yacht Club.—Owing to lack of entries the annual regatta of this club has been indefinitely postponed. Efforts are now being made to elect a suitable Commodore and collect a fleet for a mid-summer cruise.

Montreal Yacht Club.—The opening cruise of this club was sailed, June 7, from Montreal to Longue Pointe, Commodore Brewster in charge. A fleet of eleven yachts answered to the starting gun, and cruised together to the Pointe, where an excellent dinner was served. Toward evening, the signal to return home was hoisted, and after a very pleasant sail, all hands picked up their customary moorings off the club house at Longueuil. The following yachts took part in the cruise: *Maud*, Commodore Brewster; *Iona*, Vice-Commodore; *Ville Marie*, A. A. Tracy; *Water Witch*, D. Lewis, Jr.; *Wanderer*, G. M. Glassford; *Dauntless*, D. Easter; *Neva*, G. E. Roy; *Minnie*, F. Brush; *Zephyr*, Lesperance; *Eurydice*, J. E. Whitney; *Hattie*, G. Pell.

Quincy Yacht Club.—First club championship race was sailed off Quincy Great Hill, June 9, with the following result; courses, 8, 7½ and 6 miles; two prizes to each class; wind fresh from E.:

FIRST CLASS.

Yacht.	Owner.	Length. Ft.	In.	Actual Time. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Muriel	C G Weld	22	06	1	32	03	1	04	02
Folly	J F Sheppard	26	10	1	30	06	1	05	52
Comfort	C S Denison	27	01	1	31	09	1	07	43
Addie	F P Waterhouse	25	04	1	33	25	1	03	03

SECOND CLASS.

Elf	W P Barker	20	04	1	33	04	1	05	16
Flyaway	Wm Litchfield	22	02	1	32	55	1	05	51
Psyche	R D Sears	18	01	1	42	56	1	12	23
Dream	C Barnard	19	05	1	41	52	1	13	04
Wildfire	H A Keith	18	02	1	43	44	1	13	27

THIRD CLASS.

Dandelion	J Q Adams	17	05	1	23	31	0	57	58
Imp	G C Adams	16	10	1	24	35	0	58	24
Elmer	P Chubbuck	17	05	1	25	10	0	59	37
Dolly Varden	A H Cleverly	16	08	1	26	22	1	00	00
Undine	A L Neal	17	03	1	27	22	1	01	38
Zip	G W Morton	16	09	1	29	49	1	03	32
Meteor	G C Tuc-ton	17	04	1	32	40	1	07	02
Flirt	J Curtis, 2d	16	11	1	33	12	1	07	07

Judges, Messrs. Joshua Binney, Samuel Bass and H. A. Keith. Next regatta July 4, as in our table of fixtures.

The Elephant.—Though the elephant is not a very spry animal, it is known that he is pretty good on the trot. It is only proper, therefore, that the new sloop of Mr. John G. Prague, euphoniously named the *Elephant*, should exhibit the speed of her prototype, and this she certainly does. "Phil" Ellsworth, as is well known, can chip out a flyer with his eyes shut, and to any dimensions required. Mr. Prague gave him the figures and he gave Mr. Prague the boat, and a very handsome, easy model she is in consequence is. About 29ft. keel, 33ft. water-line, including immersed part of counter, and 35ft. over all, with something like 12ft. 6in. beam and 4ft. 9in. hold, it may be imagined that she is a roomy craft below as well as stiff in a breeze, for she carries over six tons of the stuff that talks, and draws nearly 4ft. of water aft without her board. The fore-foot is cut away, as in all of Ellsworth's successful models, and the centreboard has therefore been placed well forward out of the way. By cutting away very fine forward, and giving that long, easy entrance, as the modeler of the *Comet* knows so well how. Mr. Prague has got a sloop which combines roominess with standing height and more to spare under a low house, great power, ample weight and fair draught of water, as well as a remarkably easy boat in a seaway compared to anything of her type. She sports a big rig, as follows: Mast, deck to hounds, 38ft., with 44ft. masthead; topmast, 18ft. 9in.; boom, 35ft.; gaff, 20ft. 6in.; bowsprit, stay to knight-heads, 15ft. One peculiarity the *Elephant* indulges in is to "swallow her young;" in other words, she can stow a 12ft. yawl below with the greatest of ease. And that she sails fast was tested by her performance during the recent Atlantic Y. C. regatta, when she outsailed everything of her class with ease, and held her own with yachts over 40ft., giving some of them a very sound beating over the whole course, though having to keep under their lee, as she had not entered for the race. The interior decorations of this sloop are especially tasteful and pleasing, and are due to her owner as well as the introduction of oil stoves in place of the dirty galley stoves in common use. These oil stoves do not smell, give no trouble, and we know that a rousing big dinner can be cooked on them in a very short time. It takes about 2¼m. to boil water from the time the match is applied. The *Elephant* contains two elements we have always fought for—depth and big displacement—and her success will do much toward abolishing the skimming-dish type of sloop which has so long ruled opinion in metropolitan waters.

Leads Them All.—Among all the daily and weekly journals, Forest and Stream is the only one which had a correct report of the recent Atlantic Y. C. regatta; did not cheat the gallant little *Nimbus* out of a well-earned victory, and had an account of the beat up along the Jersey shore.

Detroit Yacht Club.—*Detroit, June 13.—Editor Forest and Stream:* At a meeting of the Detroit Yacht Club, June 9, the following arrangements were made for our club regatta which is to be held July 4, on Lake St. Clair: The course to be sailed by first and second class yachts is to be a triangular one of 18 miles, and for third class 12 miles, 6 miles to a stake boat and return. The race to be sailed inside of six hours. The club offers the following prizes: For first class yachts a challenge flag valued at $25, and $25 in gold to constitute one prize; for second class yachts, the first prize is $25 in gold, second prize, a pair of marine glasses valued at $15; for third class yachts, first prize $15 in gold, second prize a silver cup valued at $10. Entrance fees to be $5 in the first class, $3 in the second class and $2 in the third class. If we have favorable weather we anticipate some good sport, as there are several new boats out, some of which are expected to beat our older craft. Our club attended a complimentary dinner a short time since, given by T. W. Ironmonger, at his hotel at Grosse Point. There were about thirty of us in attendance, and our host gave us an elegant spread to which all did ample justice. But little was said at the table, but, as the old saying goes, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The club have tendered a vote of thanks to Mr. Ironmonger, and long may he live say all of us. Ed. H. Williams, Sec'ty.

Southern Yacht Club—*New Orleans, June 11—Editor Forest and Stream:* The Challenge Cup race for 1878 was sailed to-dayon Lake Ponchartrain, over the regular triangular course of the Southern Yacht Club. Distance fifteen miles, with the entries as shown by the table given below. The race had been postponed from Monday, the 9th inst., for want of wind, the rules of the club requiring a five-knot breeze. The wind sprung up from S.E. about 2:30 P. M., when the first gun to get ready was fired. The start was made at 3:12 P. M. for the north buoy with studded sheets, with a steady breeze of 12 miles an hour, decreasing to 10 miles at the finish. The race was devoid of incident, and attracted only about two thousand persons to the place. The cup is valued at $1,000, and was presented to the club by Mr. Charles T. Howard. The Challenge Cup of 1879 will be sailed for on the second Monday in September, when the crack yachts will again come together. The summary is added:

Name.	Sailed by.	Length. Ft.	In.	Actual Time. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Albertine	Alex Brewster	27	02½	2	37	48	2	37	48
Lady Emma	J F Kendall	27	02	2	42	12	2	42	12
Cydnus	Edwin Harris	27	00	2	46	03	2	45	50
Pluck and Luck	Jos McNeil	25	01	2	53	15	2	51	38½
Limnas	J B McConnell	27	6½	2	58	29	2	58	85

Pelican.

Racing for $2,000 is something like it, and Northern clubs may learn a lesson from their enterprising Southern friends, who have established one large, strong and healthy club of over 400 members, owning a finer club-house than anything we have in Northern waters, besides having in their fleet the fastest among the open jib and mainsails afloat. Such a club becomes a power in the community, and the yachtsmen of New Orleans have shown wisdom in steering clear of that cliqueism and petty vanity which has cut the clubs in the North into scores of little one-legged affairs, most of them not equal to the publishing of a tiny club pamphlet nor the offering of other than tinsel jewelry to be sailed for by the one or two yachts and the half-dozen mud-scows that compose the fleet. This time the South has led the way; now let our small clubs concentrate into one of which the metropolis may be proud. Boston and Philadelphia take note likewise.

From our special correspondent in the South we learn that the protest entered by *Puck*, of the second class open boats, against the cabin sloop *No Name*, alleging that the latter "blanketed" her wilfully in order to favor *Xiphias*, has been allowed, and the prize therefore goes to *Puck*. This decision gives general satisfaction. The *Susie S.* has had her name changed to *Albertine*, and a match for $2,000 against $1,000 is now pending with *Lady Emma*, Mr. Israel.

Coming Matches.—Full reports of the Jersey City Yacht Club, New York Yacht Club, and Seawanhaka Corinthian Races will appear next week.

Royal Canadian Yacht Club.—This club, with its headquarters at Toronto, is rapidly growing in membership and yachts. A new club-house on an island in the harbor is in contemplation. The Commodore of the club is Mr. A. R. Boswell. The fleet is composed of the *Oriole*, schooner, 90 tons, Vice-Commodore Campbell; *Alarm*, yawl, 40 tons, H. J. Grasitt; *Rivet*, cutter, 17 tons, iron, R. Elmsley; *Coquette*, sloop, 15 tons, J. Stuart; *Madeleine*, yawl, 6 tons, G. Gillespie, and a number of others. The yawl rig is coming into favor in the club, and honest keel boats are given the preference over sailing machines. The fixtures of the club will soon be made public; they will include the great match for the time-honored trophy of the Prince of Wales.

East Boston Yacht Club.—The annual regatta of this club was sailed June 14. Wind stiff from S. W. Course for first and second class, from flag-boat off Long Island Wharf, out Broad Sound, leaving Whistling Buoy, Shag Rocks and Boston Light on Starboard hand, and up Ship Channel to start. For third class to Buoy 6, thence to 7, leaving them on port hand, around Spectacle Island to the Sculpin Ledge Buoy, leaving it on port hand, and back to start. *Sunbeam* led off and was overhauled by *Lottie* of her class. Both *Lillie* and *Hector* made the Whistling Buoy before any of the rest, *Lillie* having the best of it. In the third class *Mabel* went away from the rest, but *Elsie* collared her near Buoy 6. The match finished as under:

FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.

Name.	Owner.	Sailing Time. H.	M.	S.	Cor. Time. H.	M.	S.
Lillie	C F Loring & Co	2	19	53	1	56	04
Hector	J H Stone	2	27	52	2	27	52

SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.

Sunbeam	W S Nickerson	2	43	26	2	08	10
Lottie	F W Webster	2	33	50	2	08	43
Clara	F Lincoln	2	36	58	2	09	52

THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.

Elsie	G & F Kimball	..	57	48	..	59	43
Mabel	P G Randall	1	04	57	1	04	57
Frank	J E Stewart	1	01	54	1	03	24

All were keels in first and second class except *Lillie*. *Hector* being new, was not in good form, and perhaps a little more experience with her trim and more stretch to her canvas she will give a better account of herself. *Lillie* takes prize in first-class and *Sunbeam* in second on time allowance. *Elsie* wins in third class. Judges, Messrs. Ed. Lincoln, P. W. Golliff, C. F. Doherty, R. Hinchliffe and F. Clements.

Boston City Regatta.—In the city regatta, July 4, sharpies and catamarans will be barred. Nothing could better show up the flagrant unfairness of length measurement than the acknowledged impossibility of sailing different types upon length alone.

Beverly Yacht Club.—The 45th regatta of the club was sailed off Nahant, June 14. Wind strong from W.S.W. In the first class, *Fanchon*, Mr. Arthur Burgess, won from *Muriel*, *Oneone*, *Fairy* and *Volante* in the order named. In second class, *Hoiden*, Mr. S. W. Burgess, beat the *Fancy*, *Peri*, *Josie* and *Mona*, and in third class, *Psyche*, R. D. Sears, won from *Gladys*, *Blue Bell* and *Mirage*, all finishing in close order. The racing proved very interesting and successful, as there was a slashing wind and many fast craft among the entries. Judges, Messrs. Sam. Hammond, J. G. Minot and A. Johnson. First and second prizes, a spy-glass and medal, were awarded in each class. *Fancy* wins on time allowance in second class. Account of this match from our special correspondent next week.

Quaker City Yacht Club.—The fourth annual spring regatta of this club was sailed Thursday, June 12, from Camden to Chester buoy and return, distance 32 miles. The start was made from Market st., Camden, so as to prevent grounding on the bar above, as was often the case when the start was made opposite Knight's Point. Entries as follows: First class, cabin sloops of between 30 and 38 feet length, *Columbia*, *Comet*, *Clara*, *G. W. Fairman* (formerly *Phantom*), *Minerva*, *Selene*, *P. Lane, Jr.*, (formerly *William Tell*) and *White Wing*, of Chester. Second class, cabin sloops under 30 feet. *Lillie*, *Chris. Gallagher*, *M. H. Thomas*, *Stella* and *Quay*. Third class, open yachts between 20 and 30 feet, *Adelphi*, *Bianca*, *Camden*, *Eddie*, *Post* and *Sappho*. The prizes were as follows: First class—First prize, champion flag; second prize, cabin lamps; third prize, water cooler; fourth prize, clock. Second class—First prize, champion flag; second prize, clock; third prize, three cuspidores. Third class—First prize, champion flag; second prize, anchor; third prize, signal lamp. Also, the George W. Barron challenge

cup, to the yacht making the quickest time over the course. At the second gun from the steamer *Reybold*, all classes got away together. *Adelphi* and *Lillie* got the strength of a stiff sou'wester off the eastern shore of Smith's Island, the latter with Godfrey Krouse—"Philadelphia's Cranfield"—at the wheel. *Minerva* was not far astern, followed by the crack *Clara*, *Lane*, *Sappho*, *Comet*, *Gallagher* in the order named, and the balance of the fleet in a bunch. At Greenwich Point the yachts found it a nose-ender, and the work began. *Adelphi* still in the lead, worked the strength of the ebb down midchannel with skipper Geo. T. Campbell giving the word. *Lillie*, *Clara* and *Minerva* followed her tactics, while *Lane*, *Sappho*, *Comet* and *Gallagher* put in their boards more to the westward. Abreast of League Island *Lane* went by *Minerva*, but overrunning on a leg toward the Island lost her advantage. *Adelphi*, "heroine of Smoky Hollow," hauled around the buoy in fine style, having fetched the mark ahead of all the larger cabin craft, and Krouse immediately piled on the linen as he went flying for home before the southwest breeze, hugging the Jersey shore all the way up for slack water. Time of rounding Chester buoy:

	H.	M.		H.	M.
Adelphi	12	58	Camden	1	19
Lillie	1	03	Lane	1	21
Clara	1	05	Fairman	1	25
Eddie	1	06½	Post	1	25½
Minerva	1	07	Stella	1	26
Comet	1	10	Selene	1	26½
Bianca	1	10	Gallagher	1	27½
Sappho	1	16	M H Thomas	1	31½

Bianca and *Lillie* ran the Tinicum beach, the rest followed Krouse, who had obtained a long lead. *Lillie* then attempted to cross the ebb, but lost much by the manœuver, as the wind fell light and left her in the race of the tide. The run up was devoid of further incident. The flood gave all hands a lift in the failing breeze, and finally a fine race was finished as under:

	H.	M.		H.	M.
Adelphi	4	13	Gallagher	4	51¾
Eddie	4	27	Selene	4	52
Bianca	4	29½	Fairman	4	52½
Clara	4	32	Post	4	53
Minerva	4	32¾	Lane	4	54
Comet	4	41	Stella	4	54½
Sappho	4	43¾	Thomas	5	02
Lillie	4	45¾	Quay	5	12

The time of start was 10h. 31m. Judges, Messrs. Chas. B. Adams, Beverly (N. J.) Y. C.; Chas. Cohill, Commodore Cooper's Point Y. C., and Geo. F. Keyser. C. C.

VINDEX VINDICATED.

New York, June 5, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of 29th ult., "Bobstay," referring to my craft the *Vindex*, says that she caused much amusement to the spectators by leaving the harbor of Oyster Bay, Sept. 16, 1876, under storm canvas. It strikes me forcibly that the laugh is on the other side. Out of a whole fleet of yachts bound to New York she was the only one that dared to get under way. I can't say what the velocity of the wind at the Signal Office was, but I know that it blew hard enough to smash all the sheet blocks in tacking, besides tearing the clew from the storm jib—a mere rag—endangering the bowsprit—an 11½in. stick—by its slatting. I would further say that the bowsprit was not run into the sea as stated, and that I have never carried away a bowsprit on the vessel, although I have cruised in her the whole length of our coast and rounded Hatteras in the winter season. The San Francisco yachts, as I understand the matter, are of the ordinary type of American centreboard vessel, with great beam but small canvas, which, in the smooth waters of a bay, undoubtedly can do well. They would fail miserably if called on to do any real work.

Many of your correspondents write about the English cutter, giving their experience of them, when it is evident from what they say that they have never put foot on board one of them! There are at the present moment in this country the following cutters: *Muriel*, *Saxon*—ex *Kitten*—and a small one built by Piepgrass this spring. The rest are modifications, and would be repudiated by English yachtsmen. The nearest approach to the real thing among the rest is the *Volante*. Yet, with so few to judge from, these gentlemen make wholesale deductions as to the performances of this type of boat. My friend "Podgers" is so sure of the seaworthiness of the broad shoal type that he, in one of your back issues, draws a very pretty picture of the defeat he—on paper—proposes to give to the cutter. I will say in reply that the *Volante* is just the length he mentions, and I shall be most happy, with her owner's consent, to let him try the experiment on her. I only reserve the right to pick the weather. Mr. Clapham, with his model sharpie, had better join the party.

"Open Sea" takes exception to my "poetry," but he really should not. Old hands like myself can't imagine a Smedley 30ft. boat going dead to windward six miles an hour against a three-mile tide, total nine miles; that a fishing smack only 55ft. water line can beat *America* in a blow; nor that she can go 12 knots—or miles—through a chop sea, close hauled—*vide* issue of 29th ult.; nor that a vessel is without butts, etc., when she has a break in the deck.

The Gloucester fishermen, the N. Y. pilots, the English Channel pilots, have, I presume, some experience in small vessels at sea. Have "Podgers" and the other gentlemen who favor the shoal boat for hard work, ever seen anything but a deep keel vessel employed by these men? Robert Center.

THE NEREID.

New York, June 7, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Has not most too much been said against that quaint embodiment of naval construction, the *Nereid?* From the moment she touched the water to the present time she has been the bone of contention and the butt of ridicule. First of all, the New York Yacht Club, in a most unsportsman-like way, contested her admission to the club races under the shadow of their definition of a yacht, as it was claimed she could not accompany the club upon its cruise from inability to meet the winds and waves of the raging Long Island Sound, but in truth because it was feared that her small displacement would, by time allowance if not by speed, place all the cups at her disposal. All this trouble was taken before the vessel had ever been tried, and the exact reverse of the fears then entertained have became manifest through experience. Up to the present time every report of a race or cruise must have its fling at this long-suffering craft; and I ask again, is it not going a little too far, so far indeed as to lose sight of the generous and liberal spirit of her owner, in thus putting in practice a most original idea, and trying at a great expense a novel experiment? Had the *Nereid* proved a great success in the way of speed, as her first cousin the Catamaran has done, no praise would have been too great to bestow upon this novel vessel and her enterprising owner; as it is, however, the reverse seems to be the case, and in condemning the faults of the craft many too often condemn her owner, when praise alone should be due to a gentleman who so fearlessly enters into an experiment attended with so great expense. I may say in conclusion that I heartily wish we had many like him who would as fearlessly grapple with as many more unsolved problems of naval architecture. Seawanhaka.

Our recent reference to the *Nereid* and her sailing should not be construed into a reflection upon her enterprising owner, Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes. No one appreciates more than ourselves the value of experiment in new directions, and with our correspondent we are prepared to acknowledge the debt the community owes to one who "so fearlessly enters into an experiment attended with so great expense." The charge of belittling any honest efforts looking to improvement in the qualities of yachts cannot be laid at our doors, for we must most emphatically wash our hands of the insipid drivel which has and still may appear in contemporaries from the pens of incompetent persons. While ready to acknowledge the very creditable independence of thought and action which produced such a novel type of vessel as the *Nereid*, we cannot refrain from pointing out the fact that had more prominence been given to the Stream Line theory in her design, some slight changes in construction would have produced more satisfactory results. In the remarks to which "Seawanhaka" takes exception, we merely attempted to account for the seeming paradox of a slow Catamaran, and we now add that any person ridiculing the efforts of Mr. Stokes and others, or superciliously turning up his nose at something new and possibly much beyond his comprehension, has, in our eyes, no standing, and ten to one will be found an ignoramus. Costly experiments like those of Mr. Stokes, if undertaken with reasonable prospects of success, and if founded upon the sound precepts of naval science, should receive the hearty support of all interested in the development of naval architecture; and whether finally successful or not, their originators will always receive from fair minded and logical persons that praise and recognition which is their due.

A CHARMING CANOE ROUTE.

Louisville, Ky., May 15, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The time has come when canoemen begin to consider their summer cruises, and this leads me to suggest to such as can enjoy from two to four weeks with the paddle that no more delightful trip can be taken in America than that of the James River. The starting point should be Covington, Virginia, in the heart of the Alleghanies, not over twenty-four hours from New York, and easy of access from Cincinnati as well. Covington is on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, at the navigable head of Jackson's River, a narrow, sparkling, rushing stream, which in the first thirty miles of its course below Covington descends over three hundred feet, and all the way to Buchanan carries the canoeist in rapid water through the glories of unsurpassed mountain scenery. From Buchanan to Lynchburg the course is varied between the long and beautiful reaches of slack water improvement, occasional short canal connections, and—if one has a mind for short carries now and then—exhilarating rushes down the rapids which invariably succeed the great dams. Thence to Richmond the river broadens, but is uniformly swift and enjoyable throughout. The entire course is broken by rapids, cascades and falls, lively enough to test the best nerve and skill, yet there is not a yard of it where the canoe need be carried, save around the dams. Scenic beauties and grandeur are never absent from the eye. The massive peaks and swells of the Alleghanies; Clifton Forge's wonderful arch; the gap below Craig's Creek, equal to that of the Delaware, but a deal more picturesque; the unique fountain at the "Rat Hole;" the rounded hills below Buchanan; the Natural Bridge, reached in a two-mile tramp from Gilmore's Mill; the glorious pass of five miles down Balcony Falls through the Blue Ridge; the cultivated diversities between Lynchburg and Richmond;—these are but a few salient points in a succession of nature's glories that mark my cruise of 1877 with pleasant memories which I would that others may enjoy. The trip from Covington to Richmond may be made in two weeks easily, and three weeks will compass a very leisurely cruise over all the water from the heart of the mountains to the sea. I cannot over-commend this beautiful river and its hospitable people to the cruisers of the coming summer, and stand ready to answer by post any queries seeking more definite information. A. H. Siegfried.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

Frankfort, Ky.—The reputation of the gunmaker is excellent.

E. N., New Platz, N. Y.—Woodcock open season in New York begins Aug. 1.

C. C., Philadelphia.—Cannot find the *Field* you referred to; files not complete.

H. F. R., Newport.—See our yachting fixtures, the most complete published.

C. E. T. Akron, O.—The specimen which you send is the Bear Bug (*Belostoma grandis*)

F. E. P.—Address of builder of "folding boats" will be found in our advertising columns.

Quaker City.—All the clubs on the Delaware still allow shifting ballast, except in cabin yachts.

G. W. R., Catawissa, Pa.—We shall be pleased to receive and publish your scores. Must be in early.

J. W. M., Rochester, N. Y.—We do not think the dog had rabies. It was much more likely to have been poison.

R. L., Flatbush, L. I.—What is the close season for woodcock in Rutland Co., Vermont? Ans. From March 1 to Aug. 1.

H. D. M., University Place, City.—For works of American history or travel apply to C. L. Woodward, 78 Nassau st., New York.

Corinthian.—You will find your questions covered by our view of "Practical Boat Sailing" in last number. Read the paper.

Keel, N. Y.—Time allowance of New York Y. C. is based upon size, only correct measurement in use. Length measurement is sheer nonsense.

G. H. K.—Will make inquiries about the Colvin canvas boat. The parties may have gone out of business. Possibly you will find what you need among our advertisements.

F. M., Portland.—Can't do everything at once. For yacht builder of good reputation consult advertisers. The man who advertises his business is always the best one to go to.

W. F. G., Charleston, Kanawha Co., W. Va.—Your specimen is a tree toad, *Hyla versicolor*, but how he reached his prsent size before death we are at a loss to conjecture. Perhaps he was trying to make a bull of himself.

W. S.—1. No. 6 English shot contains 268 pellets, No. 7 American shot, 291 pellets. 2. If your measure does not correspond to the scales, test each and see which is wrong. 3. Eugene G. Blackford, Fulton Market, N. Y., deals in frogs' legs.

E. H. H., Stamford.—Do not know where you can get a working boat in your neighborhood. In New York inquire at boat-houses along Harlem River for best bargain, or go to Geo. Roahr, foot 135th st., Harlem, who may put you on the track.

L. F. P., Brooklyn, N. Y.—1. You can buy canvas hunting suits cheaper than you can buy the canvas and make the suits yourself. Go to any of the dealers advertised in our columns. 2. Probably the birds are upland plover, though you should send some description.

W. B. D.—I have a gun, of which the left barrel misses fire. Am using U. M. C. cartridges. Have sent the gun to be repaired, but works no better. Shall I use other cartridges? Ans. The fault is in the gun. The U. M. C. cartridges are used by hundreds and thousands with greatest satisfaction.

C. W., Minnesota Junction, Wis.—The breech-loader is usurping the place formerly occupied by the muzzle-loader, and that fact alone is sufficient, we should think, to prove its superiority. The muzzle-loader and the breech-loader are each good enough in themselves. The accuracy is in the marksman as much as in the arm.

H. B. K., City.—To prepare skeleton leaves and mosses, make a preparation of chloride of lime, 4ozs.; carbonate of soda, 7ozs.; water, 3 pints; dissolve; filter through filtering paper into glass bottle. Now add three-fourths water; put in the leaves. Leave them until they whiten and then put them into clear water to remove the alkaline salts. Then lay them in soft paper to absorb moisture.

K., Pittsburgh, Pa.—Will you please recommend some work or works on ornithology, not too scientific, but accurate and thorough. The book is for the use of my children, but should be something more than the average "child's book" on kindred subjects. Ans. For American ornithology we would recommend Dr. Coues' "Birds of the North West" and his "Birds of the Colorado Valley" now publishing.

Col. J. A. B., Arcate, Cal.—The newspapers report the capture in a seine, at Coddington's Cove, of a tarpum measuring six feet and one-half in length, and weighing 125 pounds. What is a tarpum? Ans. The scientific name of the tarpum is *Megalops atlanticus*, Gill. It has very large silvery scales, plays on surface of water, very active; generally taken with harpoon; has been known to take the hook.

J. N. A., Pennsylvania.—1. The guns are made by Whitney Arms Co., and are generally esteemed good weapons. For general game, from woodchucks to deer, use a 12. 2. We have had no late information regarding the Susquehanna fish-dams. 3. The Tennessee season is a month earlier than that of New York. 4. Tennessee has her quota of snakes, but they are not numerous enough to be annoying. 5. The game of that State comprises deer, wild fowl, quail, wild turkeys, etc.

H., Huntingdon, Tenn.—1.—Where are the wild pigeons nesting this season? 2. Where do catbirds go in winter? 3. Where do snowbirds raise their young? 4. Did buffalo ever abound in the Eastern States? Ans. 1. There is a roost in Michigan, we believe. 2. Southern States, Mexico, Cuba, etc. 3. What do you mean by snowbirds? *Junco hyemalis* breeds in Maine, New Hampshire and in the mountains south to Pa. and perhaps Georgia, while *Plectrophanes nivalis* rears its young in the extreme North, Alaska, Cumberland Gulf and northern part of British possessions generally.

H. W. F., Rutherford.—My Gordon setter bitch has whelped eight puppies—three dogs and five bitches. Are there any particular points to consider in selecting a brace from the litter? There are two or three black, white and tan, the rest black and tan. They are three weeks old. Ans. It is rather difficult to select puppies at that age. We should choose from those without white, and probably the largest and strongest. As they grow older the probable shape of head, legs and body can be determined, and a choice made accordingly.

L. L. H., Huntingdon, Tenn.—There is a kind of blowing horn, which has in the neck a tongue, and is made pointed, to go inside the mouth while blowing instead of against the lips. I have heard such called harp horns, and have frequently seen toy horns of this kind. While out on a camp hunt last fall I met with a sportsman who had a large horn of this kind, which he stated that he had been using for several years, and that it had never been out of order. It was an excellent sportsman's horn, easily blown, and could be heard as far as the ordinary blowing horn, and required much less strain in blowing. Where can I find one? Ans. New York dealers have nothing of the kind in their stock. We do not know where you will find one.

W. N. C., Galveston, Tex.—In a glass ball match, 15 balls, A scores 15 and takes first, B scores 13 and takes second; C and D tie on 11 shoot off, and C wins third. Does D then have any claim to fourth, or should it go to winner of ties of 9? No rules adopted before the match? Ans. The difficulty here is in the negligence of contestants to agree upon form of match before shooting it. If class shooting, D has no claim to fourth; if not class shooting he has such a claim. As class shooting is usually understood to be the method where nothing to the contrary is agreed upon beforehand, we should decide that the referee was correct in awarding fourth prize to ties of 9. If D thinks he was used unfairly he will possibly profit by experience, and when he shoots again have the rules and mode definitely st d beforehand.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous communications will be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of the mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

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THE YACHTING SEASON.—Having made the most ample arrangements for obtaining special correspondence and news of all yacht races and cruises, readers of a nautical turn of mind will find more original matter in our yachting columns than in all other sources combined. We flatter ourselves that we have won our race in this respect and have left all competitors away down to leeward.

OLD PENNSYLVANIA DAYS.—"Antler's" sketch of early pioneer life in Pennsylvania half a century and more ago will be read with interest by the generation which has forgotten the use of the canoe-paddle, save as among its sports, and which has discarded the old flintlock which snapped nineteen times and was "onhitched" the twentieth time.

OUT OF THE CURRENT.—Those who seek for the curious and the antiquated need not go back for it a half century. There are numerous eddies in the advance of the day, out of the way reaches, where the life of to-day is that of a hundred years ago and of a hundred years hence. Into just such a place did our correspondent drift when he came among the good, hearty, rugged, old-fashioned people of Canaan.

LOOK TO YOUR DOGS.—The Mayor of New York has just appointed the fifteen dog catchers of the season and one of the partizan daily papers has been trying to make a political issue of it. Whatever may be the party views of the gentry thus honored with the official appointment it seems very certain that no dog's politics will save him. Canines of every shade of political belief, black, tan, yellow, mottled and spotted will be ignominiously yanked in together, and, despite their party howlings on the back stoop through the nigh's of the last campaign, all will be quenched together in the fateful cage of the East River. Meanwhile it behooves every man, woman and child who possesses a valued dog to see that its poll tax is paid and the collar on. The dog catchers for the most part do their work in a satisfactory way, but once in a while their greed prompts them to egregious violations of the commands laid down in Leviticus XIX : 11. It will therefore be wise to keep diligent watch over the dogs which are worthy of life. And when a dog-catcher does become a dog-thief it is the duty of the dog's owner to punish him for it, so that his thieving propensities may be promptly squelched before others suffer.

☞ FOREST AND STREAM will be sent for six months for $2; for three months for $1. To clubs of five or more, $3 per year.

THE CONDITION OF YACHTING.

THE public has been blinded by the splendor of the victories of *America* in 1851, and *Sapho*, *Magic* and *Columbia* in more recent years. The impression has got abroad that because we could outsail our trans-Atlantic cousins we were superior to them on every point, and had nothing to learn from Englishmen concerning a yacht. Exactly the reverse, however, happens to be the case, and it is a maudlin, sickly kind of patriotism that dictates to hide and gloss over our shortcomings, instead of exposing boldly to the light wherein we lack, with the hope that, knowing ourselves and seeing ourselves as others do, we might learn to profit from those who, in everything pertaining to the noble sport of yachting, have forgotten more than we as a class ever knew. It has been the earnest endeavor of FOREST AND STREAM to cater to no small national prejudice, but to point out why and where Americans fail as yachtsmen, and what course we should steer to attain the desired haven of perfection. That among our smaller craft not the faintest trace of real seamanship and yachtsmanship should exist; that in their matches the despicable sand-bag shifters still carry all before them in New York and other waters; that an intellectual sport should be reduced to the level of mere athletics,—is something which would make any but the most tenacious despair of ever seeing things righted, and the money, efforts and time now sunk in sailing machines turned into legitimate channels, in which yachting becomes not a mere gamble among jockeys, but an ennobling pastime, leading to better health, greater coolness, quicker wits, sharper eye, and a vastly increased range of knowledge, as well as candor and manliness in character.

That the leaven is working we are sure; that what we have written has not been lost entirely we feel confident. In a recent issue of the *N. Y. Times* an able editoral sums up the case we have been arguing for many months, and the *Times*, like ourselves, winds up with an appeal for the formation of a Yacht Racing Association as the best and quickest means by which order, system and progress can be brought out of chaos. Rule out shifting ballast and live ballast, sail under uniform rules from Halifax and Portland down to New Orleans and Galveston, and yachts will soon assume an abler model than at present, and yachtsmanship be better understood, as skippers learn to dive *con amore* into the charming realms of a sailor's life.

HANLAN.

THE result of the Hanlan-Elliott match was a foregone conclusion. Even the English betting men, generally slow to acknowledge the strength of a stranger, had given the victory to Hanlan long before the contest opened. To any one who has followed the wonderful career of the Toronto oarsman from the first time he stepped into a shell, his brilliant subsequent record as the fastest and most finished sculler the world has ever produced, is a matter of no great surprise. There are those who have sought persistently to decry Hanlan and to hold up as his superior our own pet of Union Springs, though even such as were disposed to put their sheckels on Courtney never failed to acknowledge that the long, powerful swing, ample chest and stay, as well as the style of the Canadian, could not be matched by any one save perhaps the Owasco sculler. But that even then they underrated the man was plainly shown by the result at Lachine, where Hanlan merely toyed with Courtney, letting him pull up occasionally, and invariably getting away from him again at his will. Had Hanlan pulled his best in that race, he could have bailed out his boat and saluted the crowd just as well as he has twice done on the Tyne. The readiness with which he vanquished Elliott only goes to prove still more what to us was an old story—that Hanlan is without an equal in a shell at home or abroad. The actual champion of America and England, he may as well be hailed as the fastest oarsman in the world; for pulling Tricket for the championship of the world must be regarded merely as a matter of form; there can be no question as to the issue of a match between the Toronto lad and the hostler of Australia. Concerning the race with Elliott little is to be said. It was rowed Monday, June 16, over the Tyne course, for the championship of England, $1,000 a side and the London *Sportsman* cup. After several foul starts both scullers got away together at 12:15 P. M. At the fourth stroke Hanlan takes the lead, rows a winning race as he pleases, occasionally quickens his stroke as high as 42, but dropping soon again to a steady swing of 32 to 34, he finally crosses the line in 21m. 1s.—55 seconds faster than the Elliott-Higgins match, winning by eleven lengths, which he might have made twenty just as well as not. In this race Hanlan, besides adding greatly to his own world-wide fame, has again proved that the care and zealous watchfulness bestowed upon him by Col. Shaw, and the aid extended by the Hanlan Club of Toronto have fallen upon shoulders most worthy, for he has never "gone back" on the club, nor has the club ever "gone back" upon their favorite.

It will be a long time ere the world sees another sculler the equal of Hanlan.

THE MUCKLETONIANS.—The Muckletonian Club, of Winchester, Kentucky, is an association of gentlemen cunning in the use of rod and gun. It was established upon the banks of the Kentucky River years ago and the friendship which binds the members together has grown strong with the seasons. What the title Muckletonian imports we must confess we know not, and we are content to accept the dictum of the Club that this name is one of the Eleusinian mysteries, past finding out. But its signification must be a happy one, for the Muckletonians are a jolly set, and know how to get a great deal of sensible enjoyment out of the world. There are seventeen of them, representing the professions and the different business interests of Clark County. Twice each year they go forth, leaving dull care behind them, and seek pleasure and recreation among the wilds. Last fall a party consisting of R. N. Winn, J. D. Gay, D. A. Gay, J. J. Eubank, J. D. Simpson, A. H. Sympson, G. R. Snyder, R. J. Snyder, B. P. Goff, T. F. Phillips, S. G. Jackson, J. L Wheeler, M. G. Taylor and Leeland Hathaway of the club; Dr. James Sympson, Rodney Haggard, W. D. Gay and James S. Winn, invited guests, and Robt. Brown, cook, and Thomas Brown, waiter, went to the Rocky Mountains, inspected the mining towns, explored the parks, wondered at the vastness of the country, amazed the veteran guides by their daring feats of horsemanship, bagged game and fish, and returned full of enthusiasm, health and happiness. One of their number has embodied their experiences in a brightly written little pamphlet descriptive of the trip, which makes an excellent memento for the members, and their sisters and their cousins and their aunts. This year the Muckletonians propose a fishing and hunting excursion through Michigan and Minnesota. We hope to hear from them.

PHENOMENAL FLORIDA.—Florida, it is sometimes complained, has an itching palm. But we do not blame her for this; a taste for the gold and silver and nickels of the strangers within the gates is a most praiseworthy taste in a State which has no gold nor silver nor lead mines of her own. What we do blame Florida for, however, is that abnormal craving for notoriety which she is constantly displaying in novel and unpleasant ways. So capricious is the State in the manifestations of this desire for the public gaze that it is exceedingly difficult for the inhabitant of that land to enjoy that feeling of security so necessary to a peaceful reclining beneath one's own vine and fig-tree. It is not so long ago that we chronicled a great descending of Florida rain and uprising of Florida water (no surreptitious puff of a toilet article intended), overflowing of lands, drowning of beasts, and general panoramic display of Noachian landscape. Later the boiling spring suddenly gushed up off the Florida coast; then an upheaval of the land, *Parturient montes*, and all the other approved premonitory symptoms of a Floridian volcano. Now that the eyes of the world have been turned to the spouting of Vesuvius, the emulous peninsula has ceased her competitive rumblings, and betakes herself to a new *role* As will be seen in a letter elsewhere, vast portions of the State are drying up. A long drought has visited the land; streams have disappeared; the watery fastnesses of reptiles and wild beasts are giving forth their parching inhabitants; the fish are dying in the shallow, heated channels, and general woe has fallen upon the brute creation. Such a succession of calamities would seem to rob life in phenominal Florida of its charms.

THE FOREST AND STREAM AS A STAKEHOLDER.—When we published ourselves as the stakeholders in a recent pigeon-shooting challenge, we did so conceiving that to be the intent of our correspondent's communication. To state that we did not seek to unwarrantably assume such a position would be entirely superfluous. Readers of FOREST AND STREAM know its character too well to make any such disclaimer of wrong intent necessary. More than this. So far from desiring or assuming to be the stakeholders in any match whatsoever, we have always held ourselves aloof from such office. It has been, is and will be our aim to encourage generous rivalry in sport, for the sake of the sport itself rather than any mercenary gains accruing from it to the participants; generous competition of skill rather than strife for personal aggrandizement.

IMPORTATION OF GAME BIRDS.

WE publish herewith several reports from gentlemen who have received and set at liberty the migratory quail recently imported from Messina. The hardy little fellows have aroused much enthusiasm among all who have noted their excellent condition after such a long confinement on ship-board, and the quail promise to become favorite birds with American sportsmen. The Brooklyn Gun Club exerted themselves to secure a large number, and have distributed them with a generosity demanding recognition. Of the 300 and more birds consigned to the club, they presented 100 to the Blooming Park Association; 100 were sent to Smithtown, L. I.; 40 to the Watertown Sportsmen's Club, of Seneca County, N. Y.; 41 to Theo. Morford, Newton, N. J.; 15 to James Bryce, Farmingdale, N. J., and 10 to George Creed, Jamaica, L. I. If the Long Island birds come back next spring, the club proposes to renew the importations next year on an extensive scale. Our correspondents unite in giving Mr. H. P. Tobey, of Boston, deserved credit for his courtesy in taking charge of the orders and materially facilitating the undertaking.

Our columns have already contained from time to time nearly all the available information concerning the habits and appearance of these birds. Nevertheless, we shall publish an article upon the subject next week, accompanying it with a cut.

ROCKLAND, Me., June 14, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The migratory quail arrived here all right with the exception of two dead ones in the cage and seven more short, making only nine short out of 125. We let them out in squads of ten to fifteen in a place and they flew as strong as if they were just caught. Our thanks are due H. P. Tobey, Esq., of Boston, for all his trouble in the importation of the quail.

JAMES WIGHT.

CLAREMONT, N. H., June 13, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The migratory quail arrived here in good condition. Those purchased by Mr. John Gould and friends, of Mt. Lebanon, N. H., were given their freedom Wednesday afternoon. They were only two short, I believe. Those of Col. R. Jarvis and your correspondent were turned into the fields this A. M., early. We were only three short of the full number. The birds seemed lively, and two of them exhibited for our benefit their speed of wing; the others walked quietly away into the grass and brakes. Should be pleased to hear of other birds imported through your paper. MONT CLARE.

BOSTON, June 16, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The 200 migratory quail consigned to me, at Wareham, Mass., reached that place in blooming condition, there being 197 healthy birds, two lame ones, and one only missing. Some were a little short of crest feathers, owing, apparently, to the attentions of their neighbors, but as a whole, they were in excellent health and spirits. They were so tame as to eat from the hand. They were released in different places, in lots of about twenty-five each, under the directions given in your paper of week before last. In most cases the birds, soon after the door was opened, ran out, fed on the grain, flopped their wings, dusted themselves, basked in the sun, made love, and were left in a state, apparently, of high contentment with their new surroundings. Touching their habits, I would say that the few which flew away went straight as a bullet, with exactly the flight of our American quail. After they had settled, I walked them up, and found they did not run at all, but lay perfectly quiet until I was close upon them, when they were up and off with a celerity and vigor that was refreshing. They certainly emit a strong game scent, as our bird dogs confessed to it at once. My observations satisfy me that they possess in full measure the excellent game qualities of our own quail, and that they will furnish abundant amusement if we shall be so fortunate as to succeed in their introduction, for which the prospect is promising. HORACE P. TOBEY.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 13, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Through the kindness of Mr. Horace P. Tobey, of Boston, I imported 100 migratory quail. They arrived in good condition—not a dead one in the crate. I forwarded the birds by Westcott and Adams Express Companies to the Lehigh Valley Game Protective Society, of Pennsylvania, and received notice from the Assistant Secretary, Chas. H. Bitting, Esq., that the birds arrived in excellent condition, and were set at liberty. ARNOLD STUB, M. D.

ALLENTOWN, June 12, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

News in this part of the country is very scarce. We will have plenty of game by next fall, especially "Bob Whites." We received, on the 10th of this month, as a donation to our Game and Fish Protective Association, 100 migratory quail from Dr. Arnold Stub, of Brooklyn, who is also a member of our association. We were all very well pleased with our gift, and immediately let them fly (June 11). Although the birds were caged since the 16th day of May, yet when we opened the cage, they flew with great rapidity. When we let them fly we first put some hemp, etc., in front of the cage, and then opened the cage. To our great surprise, they did not run nor fly out, but simply walked out, looked around to behold their new home, picked among the bushes, and then flew away about 100 feet. We have very good ground for such birds. C. H. BITTING.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., June 16, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The case of migratory quail for the McKeesport Sportsman's Association came to hand on 12th inst., in fine condition, and were turned loose on the grounds of the association the following morning. There was but one dead one in the cage on its arrival. We had ninety-seven live birds, showing a loss of but three out of the hundred. We divided them into five lots on an area of about 1,500 acres. But two lots took flight upon opening the cage, and settled down just like our "Bob White," after flying about 100 yards. We will report to you during the summer for the information of your readers any notes we make of their nesting, etc. Please tender our thanks through your columns to Mr. Horace P. Tobey for his services. We have come to the conclusion that "Bob White" also migrates to some extent. During the month of April the writer scoured the country with dogs and could not find a single one within ten miles, but since mating season there are at least a dozen pairs with young on our grounds. Woodcock very plenty.

H. HOLDANE,
Sec'y McKeesport Sportsman's Assoc'n.

TOWANDA, Pa., June 16, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The migratory quail ordered by, and consigned to, the Rod and Gun Club of this place, arrived in excellent condition Wednesday the 11th inst., and have been distributed in this vicinity in from two to six pair lots. The writer of this had the privilege of letting loose quite a number of them, and it was surprising to see in what fine strong condition they all were in. In each case a place was selected conveniently near water and cover in meadow grounds. The number to be let out were put in a low pasteboard box (plentifully perforated with holes to admit light and air) and set down on some freshly ploughed dry earth, and then withdrawing a few rods, with a cord attached to an end of the box, previously cut and fixed so as to be easily drawn as a slide, after waiting a few minutes to allow the birds to quiet down, the cord was cautiously drawn, and in every instance they walked quietly out and commenced dusting, which they seemed to enjoy immensely, and then rising together or in pairs going away into cover. In one or two instances before leaving the dusting bed they gave the strongest possible evidence that they were aware that the nesting season was at hand. The result of the experiment thus far has been highly satisfactory, and as we have placed them on property where the owners will look kindly on these "little strangers in a strange land," we have every reason to expect gratifying results if they only fill the migratory part of the bill. JOT.

WAYNESBURGH, Greene Co., Pa., June 15, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

We ordered last March, through Mr. H. P. Tobey of Boston, 100 migratory quail, and on Wednesday last they came to hand. They were all in first-class condition and as bright and lively as we could wish, with the exception of one cock with a broken leg. They were released the next day in suitable places within a few miles from town, and in accordance with the instructions published in FOREST AND STREAM. The farmers on whose premises they were placed will co-operate with us in protecting them as far as possible from hawks, owls, pot-hunters, etc. If they do well we expect to order a greater number next year. The sportsmen of our neighboring town of Washington also received their birds in good condition. BYRON CRAGHOFT.

The Rifle.

FRANK H. LORD, PISTOL SHOT.

WHILE we have had rifle experts, and almost the very perfection of skill with the small bore at the extreme ranges, another class of small arms has been left to an almost entire neglect. For pistol-firing we are referred back to the days and feats of Capt. Travers and other by-gone champions. The wordy advocates of off-hand shooting would find it in its entirety in pistol-shooting, which is off-hand or nothing. In France the art of pistol-firing has not fallen into such neglect, but in this country, while pistols by the thousand are daily carried, it is only at rare intervals that one is met who has even the most common-place ability in the handling of the weapon.

The practice of pistol-shooting possesses some advantages over rifle-shooting, in that it is more nearly a test of personal ability—it is more readily conducted, and the fact that one is a good pistol shot may often prevent a rencontre with evil-disposed persons. The really good pistol shots of the city and country may be reckoned on the fingers; but pre-eminent among them is Mr. Frank H. Lord, a gentleman of this city, whose feats with the pistol are in some respects almost beyond credence. Shooting only for his own pleasure, and never appearing in open matches or in other places than the privacy of the shooting gallery, it is not at all strange that little should be known of his skill outside of the small group who almost every evening admire his combined skill and nerve.

Mr. Lord's records are unimpeached, and the larger part of them have been made in the ordinary routine gallery practice. He is what may be termed a natural shot, and this keen eye sight, with general and specific training in his pastime, has brought him very near perfection. Mr. Lord is still a young man, and as far back as 1857 began a system of general physical training under Prof. John Wood. This continued until 1867, and such was the young amateur's proficiency, that in 1866 he was presented with the "Hanlon Badge" by the celebrated Hanlon Brothers for excellence as a finished gymnast. He began the practice of pistol firing about this time, under the guidance of Mr. Jas. S. Conlin, and to-day the bulk of his shooting is done in Conlin's Gallery.

Mr. Lord makes a yearly trip to Paris to spend time, benefit his health, and enjoy a bout with the famous pistol shots of the French capital. For ten seasons past he has been chosen by the English-speaking residents of Paris as their champion, and a well-chosen representative has he proven. On one occasion he performed, among other feats of accurate marksmanship, the following: A cap of an ordinary musket was placed upon the neck of a champagne bottle, and Mr. Lord, standing at 36 feet, or 12 paces, with an ordinary duelling pistol picked off the cap without scratching the glass. The same feat was repeated, but with the pistol transferred from the right to the left hand. Two more caps were picked off with right and left hand firing respectively, but in these instances the pistol was held in a reverse position, with the line of sight below instead of above the line of fire. The next shot was a fancy one, Mr Lord standing with back to the object fired at, leaning far forward, and then with pistol pointed back between his legs, picking off the cap as before. The last of the six shots was made sitting in a chair, again with back to target and leaning back until the target could be seen by the head and eyes bent back. These shots were delivered consecutively, and gave the Parisians such an idea of his skill that none cared to try conclusions with him. It was Mr. Lord's delight to step into a shooting gallery, and, when he had found a good weapon, astonish the keeper and spectators by his seeming inability to miss an object or mark fired at. The shooting of plaster eggs placed on bottle-necks is a favorite pastime there. Generally the cost of the shot far exceeds the cost of the broken plaster spheroids; but Mr. Lord of course reversed this, and the astonished *maitre d'armes* found his brittle ware swept away about as fast as they could be set up.

In shooting at the word of command, as in duelling, where the seconds cry out, "Are you ready?" Ans., "Ready;" "Fire!—one—two—three," the shooter being required to shoot between the words "Fire" and "three," Mr. Lord is equally expert. With a duelling pistol, at 12 paces, Mr. Lord struck down six ¾-inch bullets hung up by threads. Such an adversary on the Field of Honor would satisfy the chivalric yearnings of about any mortal. At the word "one" Mr. Lord fired ten consecutive shots into a 1½-inch circle, same distance.

Where nerve as well as exact holding are required Mr. Lord is equally proficient. It is a favorite feat to suspend his watch—a fine imported piece, costing $250—and put shot after shot through the loop at 36 feet distance, a match or wooden tooth pick laid across the opening of the golden loop is cut cleanly through, and though the watch has been under fire scores and hundreds of times, it still ticks on toward the day which may come when a bullet, a fraction of an inch out of the way, may send the works of the watch in a shower of wheels and pinions.

On a recent date, as showing his ability for long range firing with the pistol, he struck two caps out of three shots at a distance of 60 feet. As the ordinary musket cap is about ¼th of an inch across, the mere seeing of the mark was somewhat of a feat, but to see and hit as well was something entirely beyond the common. Yet it was done at a certain hour previously agreed upon before a large number of marksmen, including many members of the N. Y. and Zettler Rifle clubs. With a Stevens 12 inch barrel pistol, distance 135 feet, Mr. Lord picked off a couple of ¾ inch bullets, using right and left hand in turn. Three consecutive ¾ inch bullets fell at 45 feet before shots from a large-sized Smith & Wesson revolver, Russian model, heavy trigger pull, and with this and a Stevens pistol at 75 feet, Mr. Lord is at any time good for three bullets out of 6 shots fired, while a shot an inch out would be looked upon as a very wild shot. To give some notion of his

ability Mr. Lord struck off a target at 36 feet, or 12 paces, firing 10 shots with a Stevens pistol, with 10 inch length of barrel. It makes a record of 49 in a possible 50, Creedmoor rule, and the difficulty of catching an open sight at a flat mark as compared with the round must be known to appreciate the target which we publish in its full size, showing exactly the point struck by each shot. A trade dollar would have been winged or punctured by the whole 10 shots.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Walnut Hill, June* 11.—The eighth competition in the long-range match, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards at Walnut Hill to-day, with the favorable weather, induced a fairly large attendance of spectators, including more than the usual complement of ladies; and the result of the close attention of the riflemen to their work is shown in splendid shooting, an average of 201 10-11 having been secured by the eleven contestants who completed their scores at the three ranges. Mr. Nichols, running short of ammunition, was compelled to withdraw on his fourteenth round at 1,000 yards. Capt. Jackson again heads the list for the day's work with a fine 215. The weather conditions were capital at the beginning of the sport, the light being good and the wind blowing gently from the northeast, changing, as the match progressed, to a "5 o'clock," where it continued till the close of the competitions. During the afternoon members of Co. D, First Regiment (Roxbury City Guards), visited the range, and did good work at 200 yards, the scores of the four leading competitors being as follows, ten rounds per man, military rifles:

P J Andrews	40	F H Carter	37
L Eddy	36	F C Brownell	35

The long range scores stood:

W H Jackson.

800	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5—72
900	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—71
1,000	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—72—215

J F Brown.

800	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—73
900	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	3—71
1,000	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—70—214

J S Sumner.

800	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73
900	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	5—69
1,000	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	2	5	5—69—211

L Saunders.

800	4	5	3	4	5	3	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	5—66
900	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—67
1,000	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—73—206

W C Howard.

800	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	4—73
900	5	5	6	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5—70
1,000	5	3	3	4	5	3	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	5—62—205

H Tyler.

800	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	6—66
900	3	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	3	5—65
1,000	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5—69—200

E W Law	65	68	66	199
W M Ward	71	68	59	198
James Wemyss, Jr.	71	65	58	194
D Webster	61	61	71	193
Salem Wilder	61	69	56	186
J Nichols	55	69	W	

Walnut Hill, June 14.—A fairly large number of spectators gathered to-day, and a good many riflemen took part in the three regular competitions of the day. The weather was favorable to the sport, a good light prevailing most of the day, and the wind hanging pretty steadily to one quarter, marking from "seven to nine o'clock" throughout the shooting.

In the Winchester rifle match, at 200 yards, there were 23 entries, and Capt. Jackson again took first place under the rules, the scores being:

W H Jackson	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4—69
C U Meigga	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—68
E F Richardson	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—68
A B Brown	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—67
E B Soutter	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4—65
J N Fryer	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4—65
W Charles	3	4	5	5	5	5	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	5—65
R Davis	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4—64
J B Parker	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	5	4—62
H Tyler	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	3	5	3	4	4—60

The 500-yard off-hand match had 16 entries, and bids fair to prove one of the most popular matches yet had by the Massachusetts Association. It is open only to members of that body, and is to be shot on four Saturdays, yesterday's competition counting as the first. The conditions are: rounds, seven, off-hand firing; entry fee, 50 cents, re-entries permitted and 75 entries required. The first prize is the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, won by the Massachusetts team at Creedmoor last fall, and there are three cash prizes. The match is to be decided by the three best scores, whenever made; in case of a tie, the three scores to be reckoned as a continuous score. The result of the first day is as follows:

W Charles	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—32	J O Mattoon	5	5	5	4	4	3	3—28
E F Richardson	5	5	5	4	4	5	3—31	H L Lee	5	2	4	4	4	4	4—27

MASSACHUSETTS—*Haverhill, June* 14.—There was a fair attendance at Riverside Park to witness the shoot of the Mt. Washington Rifle Club this afternoon. The scores at 200 yards stood:

Willey	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	—40
Pilsbury	5	3	3	2	4	3	5	3	4	4	—36
Kimball	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	5	4	—37
Foss	4	4	4	4	3	5	2	2	4	4	—36

THE MEDFORD SPRING MEETING.—The spring meeting of the Medford Amateur Rifle Association was opened on the 11th, at Bellevue Range, Medford, under favorable auspices. The weather was favorable, and a large number of spectators, with many ladies, were present. The targets were opened early for bull's-eye practice, and most of the marksmen availed themselves of the privilege thus afforded them for bettering their chances in the regular competition assigned for the day. That they improved the opportunity will be seen by perusal of the scores, which show most excellent results. There were 130 entries in the Maynard rifle match, seven rounds at 200 yards, and open to all comers. The prizes, of which there are seventeen, are valued at $106.50. Following is the result of the first day's competition. Leading scores:

H K Richardson	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—33	L W Farrar	4	4	4	5	5	4	5—31
J B Osborn	4	5	4	5	4	5	5—32	F E Garden	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—31
N W Arnold	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—32	J R Teele	5	4	5	5	4	3	5—31
E Whittier	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—32	A Babbidge	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—30
C H Russell	4	5	5	4	5	5	4—32	R Sawyer	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—30
W Charles	5	5	5	4	5	4	4—32								

The second and closing day of the meeting brought a very large attendance of spectators and riflemen to Bellevue, delegations being present from Boston, Abington and other places. The weather conditions were not as favorable as could be desired, an easterly wind bringing with it a fog, which caused the smoke to hang about the firing points. Notwithstanding this there was some excellent shooting done, Messrs. Jackson and Osborn each scoring 34 out of a possible 35 in the Maynard rifle match. This competition was called at 9 o'clock and had 166 entries. Following is the result of the closing day's shooting, the best scores being given:

J B Osborn	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—34	E Whittier	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—32
W H Jackson	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—34	R Sawyer	5	4	4	5	5	4	4—32
N W Arnold	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—33	J Eastman	5	4	4	5	4	4	5—31
H Withington	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—33	H Tyler	5	5	4	3	5	5	4—31
W Charles	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—33	W E Gemller	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—31
A Babbidge	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—33	W Gerry	4	5	5	4	4	4	5—31
E W Law	5	5	5	4	5	5	3—32	J B Tule	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—30
C H Russell	4	5	4	4	5	5	5—32	J B Parker	3	6	4	4	4	5	5—28
H K Richardson	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—32								

The conditions required an aggregate of three scores, counted as one continuous score, and the winners were, in the possible 105:

J B Osborn	34	33	32	99
W Charles	33	33	33	99
N W Arnold	33	33	32	98
W H Jackson	34	32	32	98
H K Richardson	33	32	32	97
E Whittier	32	32	32	96
C H Russell	32	32	31	95
A Babbidge	33	31	30	94
E W Law	32	31	31	95
H Withington	32	31	30	94
H S Barris	31	31	31	93
H H D Ossling	31	31	31	93
N Sawyer	32	31	30	93
W Gerry	31	31	30	92
J H Eames	31	31	29	91
J R Tule	31	30	29	91
H Tyler	31	30	29	91

There being, contrary to expectation, no entries in the 400-yard subscription team match, it was withdrawn.

Mammoth Rifle Gallery, Boston, June 14.—The shooting this last week was the finest shooting at fifty yards that has ever occurred in the gallery. Mr. C. Edwards, on Friday, succeeded in getting eleven consecutive bull's-eyes, making a clean score of eight consecutive bull's-eyes, and starting a new score with three more, on his twelfth shot getting a one o'clock nipper. It was the second time a clean score has been made. The first was in April last by Frank Hollis. Mr. Edwards takes the $20 offered by the management, who are still ready to pay the same amount to any one making a clean score of eight consecutive bull's-eyes. Mr. Edwards is a member of the Massachusetts Rifle Association. The monthly score stands; 150 feet, rounds 8, possible 40:

C Edwards	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—40	H Tyler	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—36
Frank Hollis	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—39	M O Johnson	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—36
Geo Lamb	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—38	D F Whitten	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—36
G J Seabury	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—37	Geo Estes	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—36
D Shurtevan	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—36	L A Wallon	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—36
Geo W Barry	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—36	J R Scott	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—36
E Whittier	5	5	4	4	4	5	5—36	W H Restarick	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—35
H W Arnold	5	5	4	4	4	5	5—36	T H Carr	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—35
Henry Lowell	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—36	A S Lord	5	4	4	4	5	5	5—35
G McKinzie	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—36	C E Lewis	5	5	5	4	4	3	4—35

G. E. R.

—The Raymond Sporting Club, of Boston, have made arrangements for the use of Bellevue Range every Friday, and on June 13 made some fine scores, both glass ball shooting and rifle practice. There was also a large attendance.

—The Medford Association have completed arrangements for a regular weekly competition, as follows: 200 yards, 10 rounds, any rifle, all comers. This is to be a classified match, and a Sharps mid-range rifle is to be shot for by all classes, closing when 25 per cent. of the whole amount paid in for entries shall equal the cost of the rifle. The man in such class having the three highest scores standing a winner of the rifle in his class, and the winner in each class then to shoot one score, 10 rounds, and the individual making the highest score from the average of his winning scores shall become the owner of the rifle. In addition, 40 per cent. of the entire entry fees received in each class shall be distributed into prizes, as follows: First prize, 15 per cent.; second, 12 per cent.; third, 8 per cent.; fourth, 5 per cent.

CONNECTICUT—*Collinsville, June* 11.—Regular weekly practice meeting of Canton Rod and Gun Club; 200 yards, off-hand, 3lbs. pull:

	Mass.	Creed.		Mass.	Creed.
Hull	105	45	Lewis	81	37
Bidwell	92	43	Case	75	37
Lauenstein	92	40	Phater	75	37
Andrews	85	42			

Mr. Hull's score—10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 10, 10, 12, 12, 10—is excellent in the particular that he could have made only two points more without raising the Creedmoor count.

ZETTLER VS. SEPPENFELDT—*Guttenburg, N. J.*—Match between Zettler Team No. 2, and Seppenfeldt Rifle Team; 200 yards:

Zettler's.		Seppenfeldt's.	
Oehle	203	Garrison	151
Moore	195	Adams	177
Broadway	189	Rein	154
Ward	174	Keller	191
Dutil	150	Greenberg	173
Fassold	165	Horman	169
Brown	185	Jaehne	199
Sherman	164	Seppenfeldt	170
Zimmerman	194	Anderson	161
Beatse	178—1799	Keenan	163—1729

J. A. S., Sec.

Gecener's West Side Rifle Team.—Score for the week ending June 15; 200-yard target reduced to 85 feet; possible 50:

L Vogel	46	J Roesner	44
G Greener	45	J Rossener	44
A Dorr	45	C Welker	43
G Roesner	45	E Holzmann	43
J Reitwelsner	44	J A Reitwelsner	43

J. C. C.

Brinton, June 13.—Second contest, association long-range match; scores:

A Niemand.															
800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	—74	
900	5	5	4	5	0	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5—69	
1,000	5	4	4	5	5	3	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	2—64	—207
W M Farrow.															
800	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—71	
900	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—72	
1,000	5	4	2	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	3	5	4	4—63	—206
G L Morse											68			70	60	198
M J Graham											63			66	57	191

June 14.—Sixth competition, Sharps match for military rifles, won by Capt. G. M. Townsend. Lieut. L. H. Greve leading all competitors, but having previously won a rifle, scored one competition for final prize; 36 entries and re-entries. The following were the best scores:

Lt L H Greve	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	3	5—35		
W A Mulford, Jr	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—43		
Capt G M Townsend	5	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4—42		
J L Miller	4	5	5	3	4	5	4	4	4—42		
Col G E P Howard	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	3—42		
B A Vail	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41		
D Davids	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	4	4—41		
Capt W P Wood	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—40		
M L Gilbert	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4—40		
H W Gourley	3	4	5	4	5	3	4	3	4	2—40	

Same Day—Sixth competition, association match, 200 yds., 65 entries. The best scores were:

W M Farrow	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—43		
J W Todd	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—47		
F H Holton	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—46		
A Niemand	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—45		
A Hnobell	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—44		
Homer Fisher	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—44		
W L Gilbert	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5—43		
O F Jaffa	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—43		
B A Vail	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—43		
H W Gourley	4	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—43		
J W Martin	5	4	4	4	5	5	3	4	5	4—43	
A Niemand	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	3	5—43		
F Fitz	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—42	
W A Robinson	4	4	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	4—42	
Col C H Houghton	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—41	
J L Miller	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3—40	

Columbia Range, West End, June 16.—Two matches were shot. The first was for the *Turf, Field and Farm* Gold Challenge Badge—200 yards, 10 shots, standing with elbow clear of body. Major Henry Fulton and Capt. J. L. Paulding, who used military rifles, were allowed three points by those using other rifles. The following were the best scores:

Capt J L Paulding	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42		
R M Seymour	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	4—35	
Major Henry Fulton	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3—34	
E Ackerman	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3—33	
W E Church	3	0	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	4—31	

The second match was a competition for a Ballard rifle, 200 yards, 10 shots. The best scores were:

Capt J L Paulding	4	4	5	5	3	3	3	4	3	4—41	
R M Seymour	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4—35	
A Ackerman	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3—33	
W E Church	4	2	3	4	3	3	2	3	4	3—32	

PENNSYLVANIA—*Winchester, June* 7.—The first of a series of matches between the Pennsylvania Rifle Club, of Philadelphia, and the Westchester Rifle Club, took place at the range of the latter team to-day. The weather was excellent. The match was won by the Westchester Club by two points. Distances, 100 and 200 yards, Massachusetts rules and target observed; ten shots allowed at each range. The remarkable skill of Ingram at the 200-yards range (six successive centres), and Dr. Cardwell at the 100 yards (scoring 111), created the wildest enthusiasm on the part of their friends. Appended is the score:

Westchester Club.	100 yds.	200 yds.	Tl.	Pennsylvania Club.	100 yds.	200 yds.	Tl.
Taylor	101	86	187	M Price	109	91	200
Kimball	103	93	196	Hexamer	95	72	167
Cardwell	111	82	193	J Cox	110	88	198
Ingram	104	72	176	Shuster	89	78	167
Worth	97	77	174	Ballinger	106	78	184
Haines	100	93	193	McOwen	97	85	182
Fitzsimmons	104	71	175	G Fox	104	83	160
Total	819	679	1498	Total	821	675	1496

WASHINGTON, D. C., *Benning's Range.*—On Saturday, the 7th, an all-comers' match was shot at 500 and 600 yards under the auspices of the Columbia Rifle Association. A badge of gold, in the form of a mid-range target, was the prize offered, and, despite the efforts of the Columbiads, it was captured by a representative of the Montgomery County Club of Maryland. The day was propitious; the thermometer stood at 70 deg. in the shade. The light, although sunny, was not a blinding glare, and a brisk breeze, blowing toward the marksmen, was reasonably steady. Mr. Partello struck a four on the edge of the bull on his sixth shot, spoiling his chance for a clean score, and dropping behind Dr. Scott, who had the satisfaction of seeing the white after every shot. Moving back to the 600-yards firing point, the contest seemed narrowed to Dr. Scott, Mr. Partello and Mr. Lauritzen, these two having 49 each to the Doctor's 50. The Doctor's fifth shot at this range was a 6 o'clock "nipper." Mr. Partello kept on pounding the very centre of the bull's-eye, tying the plucky Doctor shot for shot in the midst of intense excitement, while all the others fell out of the race. On his ninth shot the Columbian champion broke, and although his last shot was a superb bull's-eye, he retired, beaten by one point. Dr. Scott is comparatively a new man, but has made steady progress and shown admirable nerve and judgment, both at off-hand and at mid and long ranges. The shot-for-shot score is as follows:

Dr S I Scott	500	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50	99
	600	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—49	
J M T Partello	500	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—49	98
	600	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—49	
A A Adee	500	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—47	95
	600	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—47	
C H Laird	500	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5—47	92
	600	5	5	4	3	5	5	3	4	5	5—45	
Prof Wm Harkness	500	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—47	91
	600	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	4—44	
Col J O P Burnside	500	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—48	91
	600	3	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	4	5—43	
P J Lauritzen	500	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—49	89
	600	5	5	5	4	2	3	5	5	4	4—40	
Mr Foote	500	0	0	3	0	5	3	4	4	4	3—30	65
	600	5	4	0	2	4	3	0	3	4	0—25	

After the match some interesting practice was had at the extreme long ranges, a new experiment for the Columbiads. Dr. Scott succeeded admirably, falling only a few points behind Mr. Partello, who made 46 at 1,000 yards, and 48 at 1,100, out of ten shots at each stage.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—*June* 14.—The Columbia Rifle Association had a pleasant meet to-day, with excellent light and not too trying a wind. A tasteful gold badge, imitating a short-range target, was put up, in an all-comers' match at 200 and 300 yards, off-hand, but only twelve contestants entered, among them a fair sprinkling of artillerymen from the Arsenal barracks. At the first stage, Mr. J. B. Burnside headed the list with 44 points to his credit, while Dr. Scott, using his long-range Remington with battering charges, got nearly knocked out of time on the first few rounds, but rallied, and, after bringing up the cheerful white disc three times, retired with the score of 41. The military rifles came in last on the list. At 300 yards young Burnside gathered in a discouraging sequence of "mags." Col. Burnside's score promised well for a victory; but the Doctor braced himself up, and after a hard struggle came out the victor by an aggregate of 81. The Colonel tallied the same total, but fell behind the Marylander on the longer range, and so lost the prize. Dr. Scott joined the Columbia Association, however, at the close of the match, so as to keep the badges in the Capitoline family. The following are the leading scores:

	200 yards							300 yards.							Tl.
Dr S I Scott	4	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	4—41	4	2	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—40	—81
Col Burnside	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	5—43	3	5	5	4	3	5	4	3	5—38	—81
Jas E Bell	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4—39	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	6	4	3—40	—79
J M T Partello	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—39	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	3—39	—78
D W Bruce	4	5	3	4	4	5	5	5	4—43	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	2—35	—78
J B Burnside	5	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—44	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3—34	—78
P J Lauritzen	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	2—40	4	4	2	4	3	4	4	3	3	4—35	—75
Corp Hatton	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	2	5—37	3	3	4	2	4	4	0	2	4	4—30	—67
Lieut Taylor	5	3	4	3	3	5	4	4	3—36	3	3	4	3	2	4	3	4	2	2—30	—66

The two last received, besides, 5 points allowance for military rifles and pull.

LOUISIANA.—*New Orleans, June* 8.—The third competition for the new Lilienthal cup, individual shooting, took place to-day at Frogmoor. There was a large attendance of riflemen present. The weather in the beginning was not over propitious, for, although the atmosphere was remarkably clear, the wind was puffy, and the fixing of wind gauges was consequently a delicate operation. Later, however, the breeze grew steady, blowing toward the marksmen, and offering no obstruction to line firing. Circumstances being favorable, the scores made were, the most of them, excellent, and the leading one the best that has yet been made in contests for this cup. Captain Wm. Arms lead the entries at both distances, making 22 out of 25 at the 200 yards range, and 20 out of 25 at the 300 yards. The match is fired under military rules, with military rifles, distance 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range, with two sighting shots. Three innings entitle the winner to possession of the prize. First contest won by Bercegeay, score 41; second contest won by Weiss, score 39:

	200 yards.				Tl.	500 yards.				Tl.
Wm Arms	5	4	5	4	4—22	4	5	3	4	4—20—42
E Bercegeay	4	4	4	4	3—19	3	5	4	4	3—19—38
John Glynn, Jr	4	4	4	3	4—19	3	5	4	4	3—19—38
M M Bradford	4	4	3	4	3—18	3	5	4	3	3—18—36
W Weiss	4	5	4	4	3—20	2	2	5	4	4—17—37
J Sporl	3	4	3	4	4—18	4	2	4	4	2—16—34
F Salleau	3	4	3	4	4—18	4	4	2	3	2—15—33
J Walsh	4	4	4	4	4—20	4	4	4	3	2—17—37
W Mayronne	4	4	0	4	3—15	3	3	4	2	5—17—32
G W Charlton	2	4	4	4	2—16	2	4	0	4	3—13—29
P Michel, Jr	4	3	3	4	3—17	0	4	2	3	3—12—29
A M Costa	4	0	4	5	3—16	3	0	2	3	3—11—27

ILLINOIS—*Chicago, June* 7.—Practice of the Lake View Rifle Club; 200 yards, off-hand:

J Macauley	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42	
Burns	3	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—41	
Young	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3—35	
Houghton	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—42	
Coleham	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41	
Squiers	5	4	0	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—39	
Miller	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	3—36	
Chatfield	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	4	3	4—38	
Catlin	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	3	5	4—41	
Victor	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—38	

Chicago, June 14.—Northwestern Rifle Range, Chicago. The regular weekly shoot of the George H. Thomas Post Rifle club took place to-day; wind veering from II. to XI., and very fitful. Distance, 200 yards. Score:

Hobbs	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4—45	
Freeman	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—44	
Tyrrell	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—43	
Austin	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4—40	
Drury	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—39	
Chenoweth	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4—39	
Smith	3	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	3	4—37	
Higby	4	3	4	3	5	5	0	4	4	5—37	

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OHIO—*Cincinnati, June* 1.—The Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club had their second and final competition for club prizes to-day; distance, 200 yards; position, off-hand:

	First Classes.														
G Heuson	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5
	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—131
W Caldwell	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	2	5	5	4	4	4	4
	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	5—125
W Hall	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	5	4—124
L Fender	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4—123
O Topf	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	0	4	3	4	4	4
	0	4	5	4	2	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	5—113
M Gindelin	0	4	4	0	5	4	0	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
	4	5	0	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—118

Second Class.

A Koehler	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	
	5	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	—123
J Whetstone	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	
	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—124
W Campbell	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	3	3	3	5		
	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	5	3	—121
J Weston	3	4	4	5	5	3	4	5	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	
	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	—117

The deciding scores of the match are:

			First Class.			
G Henson	123	181	250	W Hall	121	124	245
W Caldwell	130	125	255	O Topf	123	113	236
L Fender	125	123	248	M Gindelin	112	113	225
			Second Class.				
A Koehler	128	123	251	W Campbell	121	121	242
J Whetstone	120	124	244	J Weston	120	117	237

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee, June* 13.—The Milwaukee Rifle Club had their usual practice to-day at the National Home Range. The weather was reasonably propitious for good scores, but the smoke from the Bay View Rolling Mills and the Minerva Furnace Company's Works so filled the Menominee Valley, where the range is situated, that at times it was impossible to discern anything but a dim outline of the bull's-eye. The following were the highest scores, the distance 900 yards, any rifle, any position:

Johnston	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	—68		
Bangs	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	—67		
Welles	4	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	5	4	5	—66		
Drake	4	5	3	4	5	5	2	5	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	—64	
Berry	5	4	3	3	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	—63	

THE BEST SCORE.—*Richmond, Va., June* 6—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I write you for information on the subject of Mr. J. B. Osborn's score, in the match between the Massachusetts and Abington teams. You have it:

9	11	9	10	11	11	6	10	6	11—94)	
6	5	6	9	11	10	10	11	3	11—82	Massachusetts count.
8	9	11	9	10	5	10	11	10	11—94)	

According to the targets used by us the Creedmoor count of these three scores would have been 42, 39, 42, while you have it 48, 46, 48. We take it, of course, that the Creedmoor count is reduced from the scores made on the Massachusetts target. If he shot sixty shots, thirty on the Massachusetts and thirty on the Creedmoor, then no explanation is necessary. If I am not much mistaken a Mr. Pyson, who was at one time a member of Mr. Jackson's club, made in 15 shots, 162 Mass., 72 Creedmoor. I make this reference to Mr. Jackson's score, having seen from the New York papers of June 2 that it was the largest score ever recorded, and we are anxious to know the facts. Be kind enough to publish, as soon as you get the information, whether the score of C. P. Stokes (Mass. target), of 48 in ten shots, 109 Massachusetts, has ever been beaten or equalled. HANDIOAP.

Mr. Osborn's score was made upon a ring target, one inch rings, and not on a Massachusetts target, therefore 12, 11, 10, 9 is in the bull's-eye, and the 48, 46, 48 is correct. A Mr. Osgood, formerly of the Massachusetts Club, made the score of 162 Mass., 72 Creedmoor, but he shot from a building, and the range (Spy Pond) was thirty yards short, and he cleaned his rifle after every shot. Capt. Jackson shot out of doors, full 200 yards, and did not clean, using his Sharps mid-range rifle. Therefore the Captain has the largest score, off-hand, 200 yards, on record.

—A Denver paper speaking of Capt. Jackson's claim to the best score at fifteen shots, off-hand, says the claim is a mistaken one, and says that C. Gove, of Denver, at the Olympic Park Range in that city, in April last, made 73 in the possible 75.

AMERICAN RIFLES IN AFRICA.—There is room for rifle clubs as well as Zulus in South Africa, and the last mail brings account of the doings of the Bloemfontein Rifle Club in Orange Free State, on Monday, April 14. The Orange Free State challenge trophy was competed for at 800, 900 and 1,000 yds. The trophy was a massive affair of silver, and consisted of a bowl-form cup, richly chased with Greek scrolls, the bowl being embellished with the shield, flags, and arms of the Orange Free state, which are splendidly executed. It stands on a silver pedestal, adorned with four lion masks in medallions and four paneled shields for winners' names to be engraved on. At each end of the pedestal there are projections, supporting on the right a finely modeled statue of an officer, and on the left a private soldier. The weight of the trophy is 127 ounces, and the cost, including carriage, £150. It will remain the property of the Association, but the champion shot, if he gives adequate security and vouches for the safety of this beautiful specimen of art, will, possibly, be permitted to decorate his sideboard with it, so long as he remains the A 1 shot. The medals to be presented to the winners are mounted with bars, having a buckle and blue ribbon attached. On the plain side the winners' names are to be engraved; on the obverse are three riflemen in relief. The whole have been manufactured by the Goldsmith Alliance, Cornhill, London; and their design and workmanship reflect great credit on that well-known company. R. E. Rushby, the President of the Association, was the winner at the first contest, and used in it an American Remington long-range rifle. W. B. Gradwell was second with a Rigby, and C. Voight third with another Remington.

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Have read with much interest the discussion relating to the handicaping of professional riflemen and what constitutes a professional, which is a subject very pertinent to the true interests of rifle shooting, and which the National Rifle Association has brought before riflemen for consideration. Fully believing handicapping necessary, but undecided as to where an amateur steps in and the professional out, which has drawn opinions from some and a proposition from "Handicap" in your last issue that the highest score in any previous match be taken as a basis. Should there then exist a line between the profesional amateur, should it not rather be erased in a thorough system of equalization of scores according to previous merit? The professional who may have in the beginning of his shooting carreer labored under adverse circumstances, but by perseverence and a strict attention to temperance in all its forms, have attained his present perfection cannot but feel aggrieved at being laid aside at the beginning of what ought to be his usefulness. What is the encouragement to the beginner if as soon as he has made himself a name he be put on the shelf? Taking 47 as the highest which one has made in match shooting, and 43 that of another, the difference between the two is rather great, for the rifleman who has made 47 has done about all there is to do, or about all that is expected of him, as the next point comes harder than three before; experienced shots understand this. While the one who has made 42, three or four points are quite within reach. The handicap should not be more than half of this, and none to those who have made as high as 47, or rather between those riflemen who have made from 47 to 50. This ratio is more particularly applicable to 200 yard off-hand shooting. I really hope some definite result may be obtained in handicaping and that all riflemen may meet on as near equal terms as possible.

Coxsackie, N. Y. AMATEUR.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun

SIGHTING, "PULL-OFF" AND RECOIL.

AMONG the many perplexing problems offered in long-range rifle shooting, not the least misunderstood is the variation shown in the results attained by different marksmen, of equal steadiness and merit, firing with the same gun and the same charges. It not infrequently happens that, after a rifleman has adjusted rear sight and wind gauge accurately for his use, and has made several shots, striking not merely the bull's eye, but almost the same spot on the distant target, a comrade, taking the same gun, and firing under the same conditions of wind, temperature and charges, will make a succession of centres, inners, or even providing outers, all grouped in some particular spot more or less distant from the bull's eye. The most obvious explanation and the one usually offered and accepted, is that the "pull-off" of one man differs from that of another, and that, although introducing an aberration into the act of firing, this aberration is a nearly constant factor for each marksman. The explanation, however, leaves much to be desired in point of conclusiveness. It may, and probably does, account for many eccentricities in the course of the bullet as it leaves the muzzle of a novice's gun, but the trained rifleman needs a more convincing reason. Leaving out of sight the peculiarities of aim and pull-off of those who involuntarily, and pardonably perhaps, shut their eyes at the instant of discharge, and whose statements as to the accuracy of their holding may be regarded with some leniency of doubt; and confining the investigation to the more numerous class of adepts who habitually keep the foresight and the bull's eye coincidently in view up to the instant when the perfectly visible flash and smoke from the muzzle of their guns relieve eye and muscle of the strain undergone,—we find that such marksmen are amply cognizant of any variation arising from a defective pull-off, and can for the most part announce the fact, and even the extent, of the divergence of the bullet from the intended line of sight.

It may be conjectured, and even asserted with some degree of probability, that the movement of the rifle itself under the influence of the explosive shock, is a more potential element in determining such variations than is generally believed. If a gun or rifle were reduced to its simplest element, denuded of lock and stock, and left a mere cylinder of metal, closed at one end and resting loosely on a plane surface, and to be discharged by some unmechanical contrivance, the electric spark for instance, it will be readily seen that the conditions of recoil would be set at their simplest factors of uniformity. Centre of gravity and axial line of bore being coincident, the primary recoil, taking place to a minute but easily calculable extent while the projectile is still passing through the brief space from breech to muzzle, would simply lie in the backward prolongation of the line of the bullet's flight, and, but for outward causes, would exert no deflecting influence on the initial path of the shot. But, in point of fact, a rifle is a highly complex structure. Its centre of gravity lies considerably below the axis of the bore, while the recoil of mainspring and hammer causes the mechanical shock which precedes the explosion of the powder charge, to exert its percussive effect in a direction nearly always at an appreciable angle to the line of fire. If it were possible to suspend a rifle in the air, like Mohammed's coffin, touching no support, and to pull the triger by some self-acting device of clock work set in the stock, the bullet's path would not absolutely follow the axial line of the bore as sighted, but would be a resultant of the two forces of recoil and percussion, modified by the position of the centre of gravity.

That the path of the bullet is perceptibly deflected by the change wrought at the instant of discharge and while it is still journeying the length of the barrel, is made clear by the now familiar investigation of the so-called anomaly of the downward "drop" of the muzzles of small arms, conducted in January, 1876, by Major J. P. Farley of the Ordnance Department. It is known, and demonstrated by those experiments, that an increase in the charge of small arms fired from the shoulder causes a greater downward deflection of the bullet's course at the shorter ranges; that this apparently contradictory result is brought about by the primary movement of the gun while the bullet is yet coursing through the barrel; and that this "muzzle drop" always takes place with charges heavy enough to produce a smart recoil.

If, therefore, different positions, or physical peculiarities of riflemen, intervene to modify, in however slight a degree, the first movement of the rifle at the instant of discharge, so that the primary recoil does not take place along the line it would follow if suspended in the air, the result will be to deflect the bullet from the path it would theoretically follow. And such differences of position or physical conditions, while reasonably constant in the case of each individual, may naturally be supposed to vary in the case of different individuals sufficiently to account for the changes in the path of the bullet from the same gun when in the hands of different marksmen.

Taking the extreme cases of two men, one of whom fires in the toe-rest position, while the other adopts that made famous through the advocacy of Fulton and Gildersleeve, it is easy to see that in the former method of holding the "drop" anomaly is almost entirely counteracted by the firm support given to the muzzle of the rifle, while in the latter, or "Fulton's position," the barrel is supported midway on a more yielding rest, and the primary downward tendency of the muzzle has freer play. That there is such an instantaneous downward aberration at the outset can be easily tested and witnessed to by any one who tries the Fulton position resting the head on the butt of the rifle without an intervening cushion, for the smart upward shock on the hard bones of the skull just behind the ear is perfectly perceptible and not readily forgotten. As a matter of fact the toe-rest position needs less elevation of rear-sight than the other, and, if the sight is not correspondingly changed, the shot strikes higher.

Where two men adopt what appears to be an identical position, there may still be personal peculiarities sufficient to account for a higher or lower flight of the bullet, all other things being equal. For instance, take the now favorite position adopted by Partello, Hyde and others, with more or less modification, where the barrel rests on the crotch formed by clasping the right knee around the left ankle, while the butt rests in the hollow of the armpit, and the gun is steadied at the butt or in front of the breech by the firmly clasped left hand. One marksman may be fleshier than another, to the extent even of the barrel resting on the right thigh instead of on the crotch formed by the crossed shin bones, and thus give a more yielding support to the barrel, to the result of shooting lower. Another may take up the direct recoil more firmly than the average, and so cause a perceptible variance. In the Fulton position, one marksman may confine the butt more tightly beneath the head, or with a less elastic cushion than another with corresponding change of angle in the bullet's path. These considerations would seem to be sufficient to account for variations in elevation between marksmen adopting the same position and using the same rifle and cartridges, without invoking the vague and uncertain explanation of the "pull-off."

The lateral deviations remain to be accounted for, and are apparently more puzzling and less explicable. The writer, using the crossed knee and arm-pit rest, and shooting the same gun with a brother marksmen in a dead calm at 1,000 yards, has put three or four bullets to the left of and below the bull's eye, almost in the same spot, not six inches apart, while his comrade, shooting alternately with him has made the like number of "carton" bull's eyes. Then, changing elevation and wind gauge to suit his holding, and pursuing the experiment, he has in turn made three or four "carton" shots, while his companion grouped his bullets to the right of and above the bull's eye,—made "two o'clock mags" in short. This variance would seem most readily explicable, in the light of the considerations advanced above, by assuming that, through some physicial cause, the butt of the gun describes, at the instant of discharge, a path different for each individual, and not due to the jerk of the right hand in pulling the trigger. The experiments of Major Farley show conclusively that the muzzle of the gun moves backward as well as downward at the moment of the explosion, describing a small, but definite and constant arc. Unless the rifle stock rests against a rock or post, this backward motion must occur and affect to a greater or less extent the position of the whole rifle. If the recoil be mainly taken up with the lfet hand, the left arm most probably describes a short arc of a circle having the left elbow for its centre. If the recoil be received in the arm-pit, a small arc is still described, the collar bone and shoulder blade turning as levers on a fulcrum. A moment's consideration shows that this arc is curved toward the left. The stouter and more unyielding the frame of the marksman, the smaller the resultant arc. In the instance described above, the writer is a much heavier man than his companion, the lateral arc of recoil toward the left is smaller, and the consequent minute deflection of the path of the bullet in the opposite direction, that is, to the right, is less. Whatever the cause of the lateral deflection, it is, however, practically constant for the same individual.

Another influential cause of lateral variation in the course of the projectile may be found in the spirit level, especially at very long ranges. The friction with which the confined bubble of air moves to and fro in the bulb, although almost a vanishing quantity, is still calculable, and, as is well known, varies greatly in "lively" or "slow" bulbs. It is probable that, if the bubble be at rest in one end of the bulb, the right end for example, and then be brought gradually to the centre, the position of the rifle may not be precisely the same as when the bubble is at rest in the other, or left, extremity and in like manner brought to the centre. At the extreme ranges, 1,000, 1,100, and 1,200 yards, with the rear sight on the heel of the butt as now so generally used, the peep aperture is raised some three or four inches above the axial line of point-blank fire, and an infinitesimal difference of level in the rifle may swerve the butt of the barrel to the right or left a distance equal to half a point or a point of wind gauge, especially if the spirit level be not quickly sensitive, although the line of sight and holding may be perfect. This reasoning may perhaps satisfactorily account for the provoking "nine o'clock" and "three o'clock" centres which are so apt to creep into a promising score at long ranges, even in a dead calm. In such cases, to counteract them by a change in the wind gauge is often fatal, giving at the next shot a centre in the opposite direction. Unless a marksman is confident of possessing a perfect spirit level, the most discreet course at extreme ranges would seem to be to bring the bubble to rest always at the same extremity of the bulb, and then slowly back to the centre, without permitting it to zig-zag to and fro when it gets there, and thus make the conditions of levelling and sighting as nearly constant as possible for each successive shot. The fact that different marksmen fall into distinct habitudes of manipulating their levels and bringing their rifles to a rest, may not infrequently account for lateral variations in shooting with the same gun in different hands.

Another pregnant cause of slight variations of shooting may exist in the uniformity, or want of uniformity, with which the eye regards the foresight and the target through the minute aperture of the peep-disc. It is, of course reasonable to suppose that every good and careful rifleman makes it a conscientious point to bring the axis of vision into the axial centre of the peep aperture. If, through inattention or fatigue, he is content with merely seeing the foresight and the target through the aperture near the eye, it may happen that the line of vision comes close to, or almost touches, the edge of the rear aperture. In such cases it is not improbable that the optical phenomenon of diffraction may come into play to distort the aim perceptibly in addition to the divergence caused by departing from the axis of the aperture. Although small, the aperture is measurable, and a deflection of half its actual diameter in sighting may easily equal a point of elevation, or half a point of windage, without invoking the aberration of diffraction to increase the error. However, no source of error is more easily eliminated than this by proper care and attention.

The moral to be drawn from this somewhat extended review of the physical problems of holding and sighting is, simply, that the best results are only to be attained by the marksman who makes it a careful study to bring all the conditions attending sighting, levelling and recoil into as absolute uniformity during a succession of shots as the fallibility of human eye and muscle will permit.

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Game Bag and Gun.

JUNE IS A CLOSE MONTH FOR GAME.

New York State Convention.—An abundance of birds having been secured for the Rochester Convention the date has been fixed for July 7.

For an Example.—A man in Iowa, according to the report of the State against Hardle, 47 Iowa, 647, pointed a revolver at a lady, thinking it empty. It was loaded, went off, and the lady died of fright. When brought to court the prisoner's counsel requested the court to charge the jury that he was not blameable if his act was what any man of ordinary prudence and caution might have done. The court declined, observing: "No jury would be warranted in finding that men of ordinary prudence so conduct themselves. Human life is not to be sported with by the use of firearms, even though the person using them may have good reason to believe that the weapon used is not loaded, or that being loaded, it will do no injury. When persons engage in such reckless sport they should be held liable for the consequences of their acts." The sentence was one year in the penitentiary.

Florida—*Titusville, Brevard Co., June* 2.—Just returned from a professional visit to Lake Harney. Finished the final location of R. R. from this place to the lake. The road is half built, and its completion will be pushed this summer, so visitors can rely on steam transit for themselves and boats from the upper St. John's to Indian River, by December 1. Saw plenty of deer and quail. Tracks of bears, 'coons and wildcats numerous. Two wild turkeys seen by the party. A few "stilts, humilities or lawyers" (*Himantopus nigricollis*), were seen on the shores of the lake. In the Pine Bowers noticed quite a number of Carolina doves, *Zenaiduca carolinensis*, and ground doves, *Chamacpelia passerina*. Sand hill cranes, *Grus canadensis*, were very numerous but wary. Their loud calls were heard almost constantly throughout the sparse pine woods, but we could not succeed in shooting any with our shot-guns. With a rifle they could be easily brought to bag. Herons, owls, eagles and ospreys numerous. Deer hunters' old camps were numerous throughout the country the R. R. traverses. One hunter last winter killed 26 deer along the line in six weeks.
Al. I. Gator.

Monatee, June 9.—The drought from which the peninsular portion of this State is suffering is seriously injuring the fruit and other crops. It is thought the oranges will entirely fail. Many old orange trees are dying, young and vigorous ones must follow suit if rain does not fall within a few days. Reports from the interior of this county (Manatee) state that streams never before known to be without running water are dry, and that cattle, deer, bear and wolves in great numbers are gathered about the lakes, which contain the only water left upon the face of the country. The Myakka Lakes, which are usually eight to ten or twelve feet deep are abandoned by the alligators for want of water enough to cover their scaly backs, and the herons wade in the deep places. The mighty black bass that fill these lakes and affluent streams during the wet season are crowded in great schools in the deep holes and can be killed with sticks. An ambition to make a big bag of game could be easily gratified at these last watering places for the famishing game, but it could be done only to gratify such an ambition, as the weather is too hot to save any meat.
W. S. Warner.

Arkansas—*Clinton, June* 6.—No shooting at present, except squirrels. There are plenty of breeding turkeys left over. This is the best turkey country on record, and prospects good. Deer in moderate quantity. The old does and their fawns are frequently seen in the woods. Have heard of no bears. The prospect for next fall's quail shooting is uncommonly good. The hard winter left plenty of breeding families. In a recent trip through "Oil Trough Bottom," extending from Jacksonport westward some fifteen miles, I saw hundreds—enough, should no young be raised, to make what at the East would be called good shooting. And the same is true of all sections where small grain is freely raised.
Yell.

One-armed Men to the Front—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have corresponded with you a long time, but you did not know that I have only a left arm and that I am also deaf. About ten years ago I was working in Titusville, and had part of a torpedo for an oil well burst in my hands, which paralyzed the nerves of hearing. I have heard nothing since, but I can see and feel anything. I can feel a pin drop on the bare floor ten feet away from me, and in the woods I always get the first sight at any moving object. About five years ago, while at work at my trade in a machine shop here, I was caught in a belt and whirled around a shaft (that was only two feet from the wall) about 500 times. It tore my right arm off at the elbow and broke my leg so the bone stuck out six inches. Few men have ever taken such a ride and lived to tell about it. Friends said to get a hand-organ; but with my young brother I started a general repairing shop, and have paid since $1,000 for tools and bought a house for $800. I can do as fine work as ever, can handle a shot-gun with any in the field, and I have yet to see the man who can beat me with a .22 cal. rifle or pistol. John Tenney, also a one-armed man here, is a fine shot, and is always first at our trap shoots.
J. Otis Fellows.

EXPERIENCE WITH DITTMAR POWDER.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Warren, Warren Co., Pa., May 9, 1879.

I used Dittmar powder last summer and fall. I liked its cleanliness, though I got an impression that it rusted the gun barrel more than black powder unless immediately cleaned. It is pleasant to have little recoil and so you can see your bird fall or fly and get a good second shot. In the fall I loaded with 3½ drams, two pink-edge wads on powder pressed down as I press black powder, and cardboard wad on 1¼ oz. shot. This load in 12 bore 9¼ pound Greener gun had a recoil equal to black powder, and the report unusually loud for Dittmar powder. Some time in the winter a friend and myself were shooting at glass balls with black powder. I happened to have two shells of the Dittmar loaded as above, probably two months before. They astonished me and damaged my gun. I believe if it had not been extra strong it would have been ruined. The report was like that of a rifle, and the recoil like the kick of a mule. My friend shot first. He was whirled half way round and complained of his ears ringing and head aching. I then tried it and was served the same way. It was more like a stroke of lightning than the recoil of a gun. The gun would not open. The top lever was stuck fast. Finally we pressed the gun against a tree and the lever worked. But the gun was loosened and rattles since that.

Now a light load may possibly be safe. That load, 3½ drs., is not large, but I don't shoot any more such if I know it! The powder was letter C, bought last summer at Binghamton headquarters, and was no doubt a genuine article. From this I conclude that Dittmar powder is very uncertain and correspondingly unsafe.
Penn.

Commenting on this statement of facts, Carl Dittmar says:

I think the powder must have been purchased before the 5th of November last year, from which time I made the new and slower kind. Of this kind, which is marked as tested with heavy loads, there has not been a single complaint yet. The powder referred to in "Penn's" letter was of the kind Capt. Bogardus recommended and has used in all his exhibitions. I myself should not like to use it in heavy charges, but I think it is impossible that 3½ drs. could do any harm. I think there must have been an accidental overcharge, the measure being wrong, or something of the kind. If he will send me a sample in a glass bottle I will test it in the government pressure gauge and give honestly the result; if it is too quick for safety I will admit the fact. The powder now made is all tested by the pressure gauge. A case of overloading cannot happen with the new powder, and I do not give any extra instruction, the powder will work no matter how it is loaded.

BORE AND SIZE OF SHOT.

Enfield, N. C., May, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The fact that these things have been mooted between men whose lives and fortunes have been devoted to the production of approximate perfection is sufficient to make me modest in my opinions, but you doubtless have observed that most of a shooting man's knowledge, having been gained by experiences which were often attended by misfortune, comes to him in quite a forcible manner, and he remembers them as a burnt child does the fire. And it is, therefore, on account of the firmness of conviction that I make the few following remarks. I shall not attempt to sustain them by any very scientific arguments. That they are facts easily proven by any one is sufficient. Until you called attention to the fact it did not strike me that I had made observation, not almost the opinion of most shooting men. One is very much convinced, and quickly forgets that but a very short time ago he believed differently. Therefore I did not seek to make plain what may to some have seemed obvious. Our object was simply to account for the difference of opinion in a very plain way. I mean the difference of opinion between the Forest and Stream and the questioner, Mr. McInturff, the variance being chiefly in size of shot to be used on certain game. It seemed clear to me that the two parties were using widely different arms, viz., one bored straight and the other reduced at the muzzle. It was a general opinion for many years that length gave special value to a shot-gun, and indeed the rifle did not escape pet names on account of the three or four extra feet on the muzzle. Public opinion demanded these kinds in length. Why did they? Nearly all the rifles were coarsely sighted and of slow twist, suited to round balls and short range. Why was a long rifle of this kind more accurate than a short one of the same kind? The line of sight was longer, and that is about the whole reason.

In the shot-gun length had the same popular demand. It was believed to have better shooting qualities in pattern and penetration. The balance of the gun was not cared much about, as wing shooting was not much in vogue. I believe that better patterns were generally obtained from long bores, though I do not believe that the penetration was equal to the bores of medium length, the charges being equal. Take as an instance a 14 B., 30-inch cylinder bore, and charge with 2¾ drs. F powder and 1¼ ozs. shot. The pattern will be excellent, and the killing power fair, if the shot are large enough to compensate for the slow flight. Same gun with 2¾ to 3 drs. powder and same charge shot, the pattern will always be diminished and penetration increased. Now, take 14 cylinder bore, 34-inch gun, and it will give as good pattern with 2¾ drs. powder and 1¼ ozs. shot as did the 30-inch bore with 2¾ drs. powder and 1¾ ozs. shot. It is clearly seen by a mind at all mechanical that there is no hocus-pocus about this; there must be some rational reason. Does it not seem quite plain that friction is the thing in this matter? Else, why this analogy between the short barrels with a slow charge of powder, and the longer barrels with a quicker charge?

Friction is always increased with an increase of the powder charge, because the "upset" of the shot charge is increased, by which means the pellets are cut by friction, and leave the gun more or less wildly in proportion to their velocity. To prove that this is so let us get rid of that bad effect of the upset, which is mostly resultant from the wedging and jamming of the shot between the shot and powder wads, by an experiment with buck shot. Take as an instance a No. 10, 30 or 32 inch cylinder bore; put in 3½ or 4 drs. powder and two good felt wads, and then select such buck shot as it will exactly chamber; drop down a layer—four if it chambers four—then shove down a thin cardboard wad, then put in another layer, and so on until four layers and four wads have been used. The same ends may be accomplished by putting in fine sawdust between each layer, sufficient only to make each succeeding layer have a level floor on which to rest. A few of the coarsest experiments with this charge will convince any one that this is as good a killing charge at 60 yards as the ordinary way of pouring the shot in loose will give at 40 yards. In the instance of the loose shot there will be no uniformity of force in the flight of the individual shot, more than half of the charge having but little penetration, while in the instance of the layered shot, their flight will be almost perfectly uniform in force, have greater force, and the pattern will be as greatly improved. These shot have not only traveled in a straight line through the barrel, but leave the gun in a spherical form, and subsequently travel faster and straighter for obvious reasons. If a single shot much too small for the bore be placed on a powder wad, and have fine sawdust firmly packed around it, and then a wad on same, it can be relied on to be almost as accurate at a short distance as though it fitted the smooth bore. This, therefore, seems conclusive—that the highest excellence attainable by the straight or cylinder bore is to be arrived at by lessened friction and shot, which leaves the bore in spherical form. First of all there must be force. Therefore, the length of barrel must be sufficient for the consumption of a proper charge of powder (just what length that is in the various sizes seems best determined by the makers, who have time and means of testing beyond that of most mere sportsmen), a highly polished and lubricated bore, and shot of sufficient hardness to remain uncut in passing out. There then remains only two reasons why these shot, at the distance of their extreme flight, have at all diverged from a straight line; or, in other words, make a pattern larger than the gun wad. They are, first, that infallible tendency of imperfect bodies, which have no compensating rotation, to diverge, and the movement more or less (laterally) of the shot in passing through the bore, so that their flight was never begun in line with the bore. It seems to have been a fair recognition of this last fact which suggested choking, as the *ricochet* on the incline at the muzzle would have a tendency to correct, for a certain distance at least, many of these shot which would have been wild flyers.

In accounting for the difference of opinion as to size of shot best suited to turkey shooting, it was not my intention to convey the idea that No. 4 or 5 was large enough. I do not think so, no matter what their velocity, but wanted to show that there was greater power by reason of increase in powder charge in choke-bore than cylinder bore, and therefore smaller shot were admissible. In small game like quail the shot may be much smaller than with the cylinder, but in case of birds which have such powers of resistance as turkeys, we never had power enough in any shot which gave enough pellets to the ounce to offer any chances. It seems fortunate, however, that the choke-bore shows its finest shooting with all the larger sizes of drop shot. Four to 4½ drs. powder, 1 1-3d ozs. single B shot, from a 10-bore, 30 or 32-inch choke, 9-lb. gun, should strike a turkey with 7 to 12 shot at fifty yards and go clean through. This will drop any turkey at once. This is better shooting than can be expected from any cylinder of that size unless a wire cartridge be used when there arises the objection of misplaced pattern.
E. L. H.

PIGEON MATCHES.

Send in Scores Early.—To insure insertion in current issues all scores should reach us Mondays or Tuesdays. Reports should therefore be mailed upon the same day the matches are shot. Promptness on the part of correspondents will materially enhance the proper record of field contests.

New Jersey State Association.—As there seems to be a probability of there being plenty of wild pigeons soon, the committee on the State tournament are hurrying matters, and the tournament will come off as soon as the birds arrive, which will be the latter part of this month or early in July. The committee have been somewhat embarrassed in the selection of grounds, but have finally settled upon West Side Driving Park, Marion, N. J., as the most convenient and accessible. Due notice of the days determined upon will be given.

A Novel Match.—A shooting match for the one-armed championship of the United States and a purse of $500 will take place at West Side Driving Park, Marion, New Jersey, July 9, between W. S. Canon, of Newark, N. J., and L. H. Boughton, of Cassville, Wisconsin. Mr. Canon is a member of the Jersey City Heights Gun Club; physically of fine figure, pleasant address, and a favorite among his club members; about 5ft. 11in. in height, and weighs 175 lbs.; is an excellent shot. Mr. Boughton is a gentlemen of culture, being the teacher in the place of his residence; is of fine form and physique, standing over six feet in his stockings, and has attained some celebrity at the West as a wing shooter. As the contestants are both gentlemen amateurs, the match will be conducted honestly, and bids fair to be one of the most interesting, as it will be the most novel, of the season. The conditions are: 30 birds, 30 yards rise, 5 traps, 80 yards boundary, both barrels: otherwise American rules.

New Hampshire—*Ashland, June* 7.—Ashland Gun Club; weekly contest; 15 ball match, miss and out, Bogardus trap and rules:

L A Ham	0	2d—1 0
J G Morrison	1 0	2d—1 1 1 1 1 1 0
E P Warner	1 0	2d—1 1 0
A S Clark	1 1 0	2d—1 1 0
S C Shepard	1 1 0	2d—1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

June 14—20 ball match for 25-lb. bag of Tatham's chilled shot; miss and out; won by S. C. Shepard, who broke 20.

Same Day—Weekly contest for 15 ball, Bogardus trap and rules:

A S Clark	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—9
E P Warren	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—13
J G Morrison	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Geo Davidson	0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 w
S C Shepard	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
L A Ham	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—13

Ties on fourteen.

J G Morrison .... 3 S C Shepard 2

Ties on thirteen.

E P Warner .... 2 L A Ham 3

M.

Manchester—Manchester Shooting Club; regular weekly shoot June 11; Card's rotating trap; 18 yards rise:

C A Jackson—	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
O Huse—	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—3	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
N A Robinson—	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0—5	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3
W H Vickery—	0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
O Greeley—	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1—5		
M Wadleigh—	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—5	0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—4	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—6
C W Farmer—	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0—3	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—4
Julius E Wilson—	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—4	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1—5	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
I A Moore—		1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—9	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
H Wheeler—		0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—7
G F Elliott—		0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—6	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—4
E A Sherburne—			0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

J. E. W., Sec.

New Haven Gun Club—*New Haven, Conn., June* 11.—Monthly match, club grounds:

Armstrong	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—14
Jorey	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
Beers	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—13
Penn	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—15
Langdon	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—16
Folsom	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—19
Hanson	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—19
Porter	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—19
Bronson	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—17
Smith	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0—12
Nichols	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—17
Fulton	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0—7

Ties on nineteen.

Folsom .... 1 0 1 0 1—3 Hanson .... 1 0 1 1 1—4
Porter .... 1 0 0 1 1—3

New York—*Cazenovia, June* 13.—Fourth fortnightly shoot of Cazenovia Gun Club at Frogmoor; Cards rotating trap, Bogardus rules:

Cruttenden	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—12
Dean	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—10
Atwell	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
Card	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—6
Egglestone	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—11
Seaton	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—10
Bass	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1—9
Dwyer	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8
Porter	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—4
Morse	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—11
Webber	1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1—7
Mather	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—5

Egglestone lost sixth on position.
Hammerless.

MISSIE ROD AND GUN CLUB.—A lively contest for the beautiful gold, Maj. George Arey badge, took place at Springfield, L. I., June 12. Michael Englert, who had won the badge twice on former matches, and if successful this time would have become the owner of the same by winning it three times, did all he possibly could to capture the splendid medal, but Mr. James T. Davis, who is always willing and ready to do honor when he honor is due, thought best not to let him win it again, and succeeded in winning it himself. Gus Williams, the world renowned comedian, acted as scorer:

Wm Steers	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	—	8
M Englert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—	8
James Davis	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	8
John Voskamp	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—	8

Shoot off—miss and out.

Steers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—11
Davis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	—12

Voskamp missed his first and Englert his second.

Several contests at double birds took place afterward, and after a well supplied meal by Mrs. Lohr, the parties went home, each with a good load of birds to carry.

NEW JERSEY—*Newark, June* 14.—Weekly sweepstakes of the Newark City Gun Club at ten of Kay's sunshine for glass balls, first sweep, 21 yards rise: W R Hobart broke 7, G Decker 9, R A Kay 10, H Montgomery 7, A B Kay 9, Cander 9, J S Dustou 7, J Decker 8, F I Glaze 10, J Kinsey 8. Second sweep, 25 yards rise: Duston 10, A B Kay 10, R A Kay 10, Decker 10, J Decker 9, Kinsey 9, F I Glaze 9, Cander 9, W R Hobart 7, Monte 7. All except two used Kay's chips.

SEC. W. C. G. C.

CRANMER SHOOTING CLUB—*Bordentown, N. J., June* 9.—Second shoot; Card's rotary trap; 21 yards rise:

Dr W H Hilliard	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	—13
F G Wiese	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—11
J Reeves	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	—10
M Maitland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	—8
R Wright	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	—7
E Taylor	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—7

PENNSYLVANIA—*Catawissa, June* 10.—The second practice match at glass balls of the Catawissa Fish and Game Protective Club; Card's rotary trap, 18 yards rise, ten balls each:

H B Aldrich	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9	
A A Kirk	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	—6	
L P Kreish	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—7	
T P Cherrington	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9	
Wm Grange	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	—6	
A Stadler	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	—7	
T E Harder	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	—5	
A Thomas	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—8	
G W Hinsinger	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	—4	
A H Sharpless	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	—7	

SEC.

THE PITTSBURGH TOURNAMENT—*Pittsburgh, June* 13.—The shooting tournament, held by Messrs. J. P. O'Neil & Co. at the Exposition Grounds (the distinguishing features of which are that it lasts a month instead of a day, that three trials are allowed each contestant, that no entrance fees are charged, and that the balls are thrown from the mole's revolving trap in any way one wants, and in a great many ways one can't want, which same would not be at all right but for the fact that birds, which glass balls should imitate, have the same disagreeable tendency), is going off with that good order and quality which is peculiar to, and attendant upon, a congregation of sons of guns, and is creating a deal of interest among sportsmen in this vicinity. There are delegations coming from several neighboring towns to compete in the several matches. In the off-hand rifle shooting contest, Creedmoor target and regulations, the best scores made thus far are 100 and 102 out of a possible 125. In the glass ball shooting with a rifle, *à la* Carver, 76 out of 100. Parenthetically, it may be said that the opinion seems to be gaining ground that this style of shooting more of a trick, easily acquired, than an art gained by long experience. In the shot-gun shooting at glass balls the best scores are 77 and 84 out of 100. Professional shots are excluded from this match, but a short tournament for professional wing shots is being thought of. Will send full reports of these matches at their close.

A.

—A glass ball shooting tournament will be held at Williams' Grove, Cumberland County, Pa., June 23. Excursion tickets will be sold from principal stations on Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroads, and from all stations on Cumberland Valley Railroad. Committee—F. A. Marshall, Chambersburg, Pa.; D. A. Ulrich, Shepherdstown, Pa.; D. K. Hudson, Chambersburg, Pa.; G. D. Keller, Carlisle, Pa.; Geo. Duke, Shippensburg, Pa.; Geo. H. Keller, Hummelstown, Pa.; James B. Rea, Newville, Pa.

EXCHANGE GUN CLUB—*Titusville, Pa., June* 7.—Card trap and Boughton explosive target balls. These balls work to a charm, and are in every way equal to birds. First meeting of club:

J J McCrum	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	—8	
C V Boughton	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9	
H H Boughton, Jr	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10	
C H Barton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9	
L L Scattock	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9	

This club will meet every Saturday from this on. Better scores may be looked for with these balls than heretofore with glass.

Youngstown, June 14.—Semi-monthly contest of the Buckeye Ball-Breakers for the championship of the club; Bogardus rules; Card's rotary trap, full spring; 21 yards rise, 15 balls each:

Miller	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	—7
Head	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	—10
Quinlan	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—11
Davis	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—7
Cutter	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	—10
Boggans	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—7
White	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—5
Joyce	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	—7
Mumbough	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—4
W Davis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	—5
Froggett	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	—11
Williams	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—7

BUCKEYE BOY.

TENNESSEE—*Jackson, June* 10.—Glass ball shooting at 50 balls thrown from three traps. It was our second trial:

Campbell..1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—42.

Persons..1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1
0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—36.

McCutcheon..1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—46.

King..0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0—36.

Murrell..1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1
0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—35.

T. W. M.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 9.—Matches shot Saturday afternoon, June 7. Mr. Mills shot with a very fine 12-gauge gun, weighing 8¾ lbs., built by John A. Nichols, of Syracuse, N. Y. Handicapped to 26 yards, his excellent score is interesting as demonstrating the ability of the 12-gauge gun to cope with the heavy 10-gauge at the trap:

First match.

Mills, 26 yds	1	1	1	1	—5	Lynch, 21 yds	0	1	1	1	—3					
Simons, 21 yds	1	0	1	1	—4	Daw, 21 yds	1	1	0	1	—4					
Sherwood, 26 yds	0	1	0	w												

Second match.

Mills, 26 yds	1	1	1	1	—5	Simons, 21 yds	1	1	1	0	—4					
William, 26 yds	1	1	1	1	—5	Dowling, 21 yds	1	1	1	0	—4					
Daw, 21 yds	0	1	1	1	—4											

Mills and Williams divided.

Third match—Purse of $4.

Simons, 21 yds	1	1	1	1	—5	Daw, 21 yds	0	1	1	1	—4					
Mills, 26 yds	1	1	0	1	—4	Williams, 26 yds	1	1	0	1	—4					

Simons takes prize.

Fourth match.

Mills, 26 yds	1	1	1	1	—4	Daw, 21 yds	1	1	1	1	—4					
Wimsatt, 21 yds	1	1	0	—3		Dowling, 21 yds	1	1	0	1	—3					

Mills and Daw divided; scarcity of birds prevented ties being shot off.

M. F. JONES.

CHEROKEE GUN CLUB—*Rome, Ga., June* 10.—Glass balls:

First score.

C L Omberg	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	—6	
R I Hampton	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	—5	
Joe Veal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	
A Omberg	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3	
Sam Veal	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	—5	
H Harris	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—8	

Second score.

C L Omberg	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	—6	
R I Hampton	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—5	
Joe Veal	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—4	
A Omberg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—2	
Sam Veal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2	
H Harris	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—5	

Tie.

C L Omberg	0	0	1	—1	H Harris	0	1	1	—2		
R I Hampton	1	1	1	—3							

Third score.

H Harris	1	0	0	0	1—2	Joe Veal	1	1	0	0	1—3
C L Omberg	0	1	1	1	—4	A Omberg	0	0	0	0	—0

OHIO—*Cincinnati, May* 30.—Score of glass ball match shot by the Buckeye Club of Cincinnati on the above date for the Hamilton County Agricultural Society medal. This medal, and a number of other prizes put up at the county fair last September, were won by the Buckeye Club, they beating all competitors, including the Wyoming and Lockland clubs. The team put it up with the understanding that the winner became the owner; 13 yards rise; Bates & Baum traps, with screen:

J A Whetstone	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—23
J Ferris	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—20
H J Koch	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—18
C M Epply	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	—14
T A Jones	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—13
J Brunnell	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—10
C Weeks	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—10
W Davis	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—9
R E Dunlap	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—8

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JUNE.

FRESH WATER.	SALT WATER.
Trout, *Salmo fontinalis.*	Sea Bass, *Centropristis atrarius.*
Salmon, *Salmo Salar.*	Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*	Striped Bass, *Roccus linnæatus.*
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo gloveri.*	White; erch, *Morone americana.*
Muskalonge, *Esox nobilior.*	Weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis.*
Pike or Pickerel, *Esox lucius.*	Bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*
Yellow Perch, *Perca flavescens,*	Spanish Mackerel, *Cybium maculatum.*
	Cero, *Cybium regale.*
	Bonito, *Sarda pelamys.*
	Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*

FLIES IN SEASON IN JUNE.

Hawthorn, No. 11.—Body, shining black; feet and head, black; wings bright hyaline.

Shoemaker, No. 10.—Body, ringed alternately with light and gray salmon; feet, dark ginger; wings, the mottled gray of the mallard and the mottled of the woodcock mixed; setæ, mottled woodcock.

Black June, No. 10.—Body, peacock's herl; feet and wings black.

Dark Stone, Nos. 8 *and* 9.—Body, dark brown; feet, yellow brown; wings, luteus.

Governor No. 10.—Body, peacock's herl; feet, dark red hackle; wings, made of the darkest part of the bittern's wing or brown hen.

Green Drake, No. 7.—Body, white posterior, half ribbed with black, green yellow, mottled with brown; setæ, dark brown.

Brown Drake, No. 7.—Body, feet and wings, a golden yellow brown; setæ, dark brown.

Raven, No. 11.—Body, feet and wing, black.

Wren Fly, No. 9.—Body, clay yellow; feet, made from the scapulary feathers of the English wren or quail; wings and setæ, mottled widgeon.

FISH IN MARKET—RETAIL PRICES.—Bass, 15 to 20 cents; bluefish, 8; salmon, 20; mackerel, 15; shad, 8; Spanish mackerel, 18; green turtle, 15; halibut, 18; haddock, 6; kingfish, 12; codfish, 6; blackfish, 10; flounders, 8; sea bass, 15; eels, 18; lobsters, 10; sheepshead, 18; brook trout, Canada, 40; soft crabs, per doz., $1.50; frogs, 35.

ONTARIO—*Bracebridge, June* 11.—Am here with a party of four *en route* to Baysville and Trading Lake; will report catch

G. H CRANE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE THE FISHING FLEET.—The number of fishing arrivals reported at this port the past week has been 95, 4 from Western Bank with 150,000 lbs. codfish and 10,000 lbs. halibut, 5 from Grand Bank with 100,000 lbs. halibut, 48 from Georges with 1,600,000 lbs. codfish and 67,000 lbs. halibut, 24 from Inshore fishing trips with 385,000 lbs. codfish, 2 from unsuccessful squiding voyages, and 12 from off shore mackereling trips with light fares.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, June* 13.

NEW YORK—*Newark, June* 10.—Week before last a friend and the writer caught, in two days' fishing, 600 trout at Osceola, near Redfield, this State. Weather was cold and bright. Could not then get a rise on Salmon River. Had to go to the mountain brooks. Trout small in size. Accommodations and attention from S. Williams, the landlord, all that could be asked for—good rooms, good living, horses and wagon to take us to the head of the streams, fish taken care of, packed in ice, luncheon put up, bait dug, etc. Charges, $1 per day. With warmer weather larger trout will be taken in the river.

C. H. P.

ADIRONDACKS—*Keene Valley, June* 11.—The trout are biting lively, and I have hooked several large strings during the past week. In Company with "Parker," than whom no better sportsman and genial fellow lives, I took 24 speckled beauties from the rapids in Lower Ausable Pond yesterday, averaging one pound each. I send you exact dimensions of largest, cut out of birch-bark; have had fresh brook trout at every meal, and am not satisfied yet. This section is a perfect paradise for anglers; no flies as yet, and plenty of trout for devotees of the rod. WILLIAM L. HOWARD.

NEW JERSEY—*Forked River, June* 14.—Blue fishing has not been better at this place for several years past. Our yachts, the *Vapor*, with a party of gentlemen from Allentown to-day came in with 55 fish, and the *Haze*, Capt. Theo. Predmore, with Mr. Baker and son, of Newark, 69 fish, some of which would weigh 7 or 8 pounds apiece. This is now the nearest point to the fishing grounds, as parties coming to this place avoid a long ride to the water, as at Barnegat and other points on the bay.

C. A. S.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Meadow River Forest, Greenbriar Co., June* 9.—Fished to-day in Young's Creek. Two lines caught 140 mountain brook trout. Largest eight weighed one pound each. Our altitude is 2,500 ft. above the sea. We are fifteen miles from Sewell Station, on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. Cost of reaching this place from Point Pleasant, W. Va., mouth of Great Kanawha, $7. We are ten miles from mouth of Meadow River, in Greenbriar Co. The trout have nearly all left Meadow River and gone up the small streams. We are on spurs of Big Sewell Mountain. Bait used to-day was the red angle-worm. We lost about thirty trout by bad fishing.

H. A. G.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Berkeley Springs, June* 16.—Black bass fishing on the Potomac good, especially with fly. E. Gray Pendleton and myself, on Wednesday last, caught with fly 43 bass. Unfortunately, Mr. P. broke his rod on his fifth fish, leaving me to catch 38 out of the 43, which was done with a 7-oz. split bamboo rod. These fish were taken in four hours. But for Mr. P.'s mishap I am confident we could have taken 75 in the same time—just a little ahead of Mr. Bond. George Hovermale, of this county (Morgan), caught last fall, at Dam No. 6, a bass weighing 6½ pounds, and a great many have been taken weighing 5¾ and 5½. I myself have caught several of this weight.

TIP.

BLUE-FISHING.—Dr. Morton Robinson, of Newark, New Jersey, contributes the following interesting facts:

Forty-five years ago our home was on Point Judith, two miles north of the light-house, on what is now known as the Pelig Anthony farm, now, as in olden times, a great resort for striped bass fishermen. Unlike the present day, at that time, there were few but native fishermen. It is true that there were several who living along the shores principally fished for a livelihood, sold their fish to the smacks or found a local market, but the principal part of the fishing was done by the farmers and men of other pursuits for their own consumption, mostly living within a short distance of the locality. When there was a good surf for bass fishing, it would be a rare thing not to see several lovers of the sport on the rocks fishing for those splendid fish. For a man to capture three or four 40 to 60 pound bass of a morning would hardly be deemed worthy of mention, but the catching of a "horse-mackerel" (bluefish) in 1835 by a professional fisherman by the name of William Williams was regarded a rare event. For more than twenty years the oldest fishermen could not remember seeing one, and it was only the old frequenter of the shores who could give it a name. In the beginning of this century and so long as the country had been known before, these bluefish, "horse-mackerel" as they were called in that locality, were very abundant, and at about this time pressed the shores in such numbers as to be taken with hayforks by wading a short distance in the surf of the beach. From some cause unknown, in 1812, these fish suddenly left our seas. Various have been the conjectures as to their leaving. Some, full of speculation, have ascribed it to the war which broke out in that year, others to instinctive premonition of the great September gale, which visited the coast with furious winds and buried the ordinary boundaries of the sea twenty feet deep, I think in 1815; however it may be, from 1812 to 1815 if there were any taken they were only stragglers, and from the latter date to 1835 diligent inquiry among those who fished along the coast failed to develop an instance of one being taken. After the one caught by Williams, during the summer, a boat from Newport, bating for mackerel, took one, and there may have been a few others taken by bass fishermen; but they were not in considerable numbers until 1840 to 1841, when they began to show in schools, and in 1844 and 1845 their numbers were beyond computation. The fish taken by Williams would weigh about 3 lbs., and those first taken were generally near the same weight. If the reports of the men of the former century be true, in the latter advent of these fish they have never attained the size they formerly possessed. The size of 40 lbs. had been reached in olden times; but since their second coming 25¼ lbs., is the largest known to us, taken in 1844 by James Oatley, while fishing with an eelskin squid ("bob") for large bass at the Bog-rock opposite Anthony's. On the following day, in the same place, there was one taken that weighed 24¾ lbs. With a considerable field of knowledge your correspondent has never seen or heard of another that reached 20 lbs., though 18 lbs. are quite common. The manner of catching these fish in the olden time did not materially differ from the present. No doubt the tackle was more crude—the sheepshank bone, elder with the pith punched out, and the eelskin had to serve as squid, where now we have block tin, ivory and pearl,—the domestic spun linen for line, where now we have more delicate fibres, created by machinery.

BLUE-BACK TROUT.—It is believed that the great size of the Rangeley Lake trout of Maine is due to their diet being composed chiefly of so-called blue-back trout. These blue-backs have been repeatedly described in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM, and a full history of them will be found in Hallock's "Sportman's Gazetteer." While the Rangeley trout are the genuine *Salvelinus fontinalis*, the blue-backs are adjudged a distinct variety. As very little is ever written, the following information given in the Hallowell (Me.) *Register* of April 26th ultimo, will be valued:

Blue-backs are a species of trout, and named by naturalists *Salmo oquassa*, after Oquossoc or Rangeley Lake, and bear the general semblance of a regular built, *bona fide*, "brook trout," except that they have a crochet tail. Their backs are of a very dark blue color, therefore their name, "blue-backs." They grow to the maximum length of ten inches and weight of six ounces. They inhabit the deepest waters of the lakes, and are consequently never seen except during about two weeks in October of each year, when they run into the streams in countless myriads to spawn. Then is the time when the natives of Rangeley and surrounding towns really enjoy fishing, if their method of capturing these fish may be called fishing.

Let us take a look at the various methods employed in the wholesale slaugher of this beautiful and peculiar fish. Just below the old mill dam on the Rangeley stream, we find several persons with rod and line, casting into the big pool, and hauling out a blue-back at every cast. We at once concluded that they must have a very taking bait; but upon examination are surprised to find attached to each line a grapnel composed of three fish hooks, and that the water is literally packed with fish, so that every time this grapnel is thrown among them a fish is sure to be hooked. One gentleman, a summer resident of this locality, caught in this way, as many as 2,000 of these in ten days of last season. Farther down the stream, at the foot of the pool, where a wall of rocks has been piled up to form a temporary dam, are several more persons. Some are armed with a gaff, or what they call a "jig," which consists of a fish-hook lashed to the end of a small pole. With this implement it is nothing rare for one person to take 300 blue-backs in one hour. Others, who wish to take the fish without lacerating them, use a dip-net which they place close to the bottom, and when the fish run over dip them up.

Still farther down, where the water is shallow, we find the stream divided off into several sections by stone walls with

an opening or outlet at the lower end, in which is placed a long, large bag-shaped net, the mouth held open by a hoop. These sections are called "runs." When the net is in proper position two or three persons start at the upper end of the run and wade down stream, thrashing the water with sticks as they go, driving the fish before them toward the net, and at the proper moment the net is lifted from the water. The result is from two fish to half a bushel. There is a deal of fun in this method of fishing, especially in the evening, which is the usual time for practicing it. As the bottom of the stream is very rocky, and the rocks very slippery, and it being necessary to advance toward the net rather rapidly, one cannot pick his footing; consequently many slips and falls are experienced, each unfortunate, of course, being greeted with a laugh as he plunges wildly to regain his footing, and generally ends by sprawling at full length in the water; and having once more gained the perpendicular, he is fully prepared for blue-backing, as, having got completely wet, he is regardless of tumbles, and thoroughly enjoys himself.

The amount of blue backs caught and carried away from this spring alone is almost beyond calculation. The spawn is crushed and dislocated from the spawning beds by this method of driving the fish into nets, and it is probable that a very small percentage mature. It is a fact that these fish run into the streams in much smaller numbers than in former years, and the probability is that the waters are rapidly being depleted of this valuable trout food. I am, by my experience of the past summer, convinced that it is an error to suppose that the blue-backs will not take bait or fly. I caught several in July and August while bottom-fishing, in from forty to fifty feet of water, in the Mooseluckmaguntic Lake, and while they were on the spawning beds they would bite at the bare hook of my gaff. I have no doubt but that a person with a small hook baited with worm, with a fine line, could catch plenty of them from the deep waters during the summer months. AL. BULLEN.

—We have received from George Stinson & Co., Art Publishers, Portland, Maine, a proof copy of the magnificent steel engraving, "La Madonna," after the celebrated painting by J. Sant; also a proof copy of a fine work of high art, representing "Italy"—the land of art and music. This engraving is after a painting by the renowned artist, Mr. R. H. Pelham. In our opinion, these fine works of high art belong in the front rank. The plates were engraved in London for Messrs. Stinson & Co., by Mr. F. Bromley and C. Tompkins, two of the foremost engravers in the world, at an expense of two thousand pounds sterling, or ten thousand dollars. This house publishes all descriptions of fine pictures. Those who wish to beautify their homes at moderate expense should send for their Art Catalogue.—[*Adv.*

Rational Pastimes.

CONEY ISLAND RACES.—A new era in racing will be inaugurated, as far as Long Island is concerned, next week, when a number of prominent New York gentlemen take hold of Prospect Park for the purpose of giving what promises to be one of the most successful race meetings ever held in this country. With the large delegation certain to go from New York, and an immense Brooklyn constituency, success seems assured. The races commence on Saturday, the 21st, with sixteen events. Tuesday, the 24th, is the second day, with the same number, and Thursday, the 26th, the last day, with five races. There will be a steeple-chase each day. The names of the stewards are as follows: Henry C. Babcock, August Belmont, Jr., Robert Center, F. G. Griswold, John G. Heckscher, James R. Keene, J. G. K. Lawrence, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Carroll Livingston, Belmont Purdy, James V. Parker, A. Wright Sanford, Gen. E. S. Sanford, F. August Schermerhorn, W. R. Travers, W. K. Vanderbilt.

"HOW TO TRAIN IN ARCHERY."—Although full of hints even for the beginner this little book, written by Maurice and Will H. Thompson, is in reality intended more as a guide for the advanced archer, being a study of what is known as the "York Round," excellence in which denotes the finished bowman. The York Round is really long range shooting, representing a certain number of arrows at each of the greater distances of 60, 80 and 100 yards. Of course there is a radical difference between shooting at a target at point blank range and at one placed at one of the above distances, and the methods to be used are so different as regards elevation, etc., that the inexperienced archer would find himself somewhat at sea without an instructor or guide. The little book now published by Mr. E. I. Horsman, the well known manufacturer of archery goods, and written by such authorities as the Messrs. Thompson, supplies this want and is a boon to those who desire to become expert bowmen or bowwomen. The book is of convenient size and is very handsomely printed and bound. [Published by E. I. Horsman, New York. Price 50 cents.

SPLIT BAMBOO BOWS ARE PATENTED—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Will you kindly notify dealers in archery, through your valuable paper, that our Split Bamboo Bow *is patented*, and that all infringements will be prosecuted and our patent protected to the full extent of the law. We have always advertised this bow as being patented, but notwithstanding, we hear from all directions that cheap imitations and infringements on our patent are being made and sold.

Yours respectfully, CONROY, BISSETT & MALLESON.
New York, June 16, 1879. —[*Adv.*

THE ASTLEY BELT.—The fourth contest for the Astley Belt is now in progress at London. The four contestants are: John Ennis, of Chicago, Ill.; "Blower" Brown, of Turnham Green; R. Harding, of Blackwell, and E. P. Weston, of New York.

ST. LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY FIELD SPORTS—*Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.*—Third annual field day of St. Lawrence University, Friday, May 30:

Standing High Jump—J V Witherber, '80, 4ft 8in
Throwing Base-ball—L C Sawyer, '81, 237ft 8in.
Running Broad Jump—Wm Fitzgibbons, '82, 18ft 3in.
Throwing Hammer, 16½lbs—D Lamphear, '80, 63ft 9in.
Mile Run—G D Judson, '80, 5m 45s.
Running Hop, Skip and Jump—J V Witherber, '80, 39ft 2in.
Hurdle Race—200 yards, 3 hurdles 2½ft, 2 hurdles 3ft—J V Witherber, '80, 27s.
Sack Race—J L Edsall, '80.
Standing Broad Jump—J V Witherber, '80, 11ft 11in.
Wrestling, arm's length—Willson Lewis, '81.
Mile Walk—J V Witherber, '80, 8m 29s.
Barrel Race—100 yards, each contestant to propel a barrel with a stick—H F Gunnison, '80.
Three-legged Race, 50 yards and return—J V Witherber, '80, and J L Heaton, '80.
Wheelbarrow Race—J L Heaton, '80.
Strangers' Race—¼-mile dash, open to students in the country—Wm Fitzgibbon, 1m.
Pole Jump—J V Witherbee, '80, 22ft 1½in.
Egg Race—Six eggs placed two rods apart, to be collected one at a time, without breaking, into a basket placed at the starting point—L C Rich, '82, 1m 25s.
Hundred Yards Dash—Wm Fitzgibbons, '82, 10⅘s.
Wrestling, catch as catch can—J L Heaton, '80.
Hundred Yards, backward—Wm Fitzgibbons, '82, 14s.
Half Mile Run—L C Rich, '82, 2m 19s.
Tug of War Between Departments—Won by Theologues.
Hour's Race, go-as-you-please—L C Rich, '82, 6 miles 246 rods.
L. C. RICH, Sec'y.

CRICKET.

FIXTURES.

June 19—Prospect Park, Columbia vs Manhattan (2d).
June 20—West Philadelphia, Young Am rica vs Belmont.
June 21—Nicetown, Philadelphia vs Germantown.
June 21—Ardmore, Philadelphia (2d) vs Merion (2d).
June 16—Staten Island, Newark vs Staten Island (2d).
June 25—Ardmore, Dorian vs Merion.
June 26—Hoboken, Manhattan vs St Georges.

MANHATTAN (2D) VS. ST. GEORGES (2D).—Although the St. Georges took a strong eleven to Prospect Park on the 12th, the Manhattan boys defeated them in a one inning game. The St. Georges have played five matches this season, all of which they have lost; for, besides by a mere handful of young players, there seems to be no interest taken by the members of this old organization in the welfare of their club. This is to be the more regretted, as the club's list shows many thorough and excellent cricketers. For the victors, Hayward contributed 12; and for the St. Georges, young Giles a well-played 13. The following are the totals:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Manhattan	63	..	63
St Georges	40	..	40

BELMONT (2D) VS. MERION (2D).—This match was played on the 14th on the Belmont Grounds at West Philadelphia, and resulted in a victory for the home club by one inning and 61 runs. Annexed are the totals:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Belmont	144	..	144
Merion	35	48	83

GIRARD VS. ST. TIMOTHY.—These young clubs met at Oakdale Park, Philadelphia, on the 14th, when in a one inning game "the young Stephens" secured a victory by a score of 92 to 50 for the Sts.

YOUNG AMERICA (2d) VS. GERMANTOWN (2d).—In an interesting two-innings game between these second elevens, played at Nicetown on the 14th, the visitors won by 88 runs. For the Young Americas, Gowen, 0 and a hard hit 50; Murphy, 5 and a good 40; Pease, 23 and 12; Clark, 14 and 4, and Brown, 9 and 10. For the home club, Capiti, 14 and 25; and H. Thurman, 0 and 18:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Young America	74	137	211
Germantown	46	77	123

LIMBS OF THE LAW AT CRICKET.—A rather novel match was played last week at Philadelphia, between the students of two celebrated law offices. The following are the totals, and names of the sides:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Richard L Ashurst's office	51	25	146
John B Townsend's office	46	34	80

MANHATTAN VS. PATERSON.—One of the best matches of the season that has been played in the vicinity of New York came off on the picturesque grounds of the Paterson Club, at Haledon, on the 16th. Plenty of good cricket was shown in this game by both elevens, the Manhattans particularly covering themselves with glory. The Patersonians have a good wicket, and have built a nice little house in which to entertain visiting clubs, and an eleven, which with practice will prove a strong one. For the New Yorkers, Hooper contributed in fine style 70 (not out; Brewster, an excellent 22; Jenkins, 15; Love, 15, and Greig, 10. For the Jerseyites, Finnegan did finely with 26 and 15. The day was a delightful one for out-door sports, and the large number of spectators present added greatly to the interest of the game. The totals are as follows:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Manhattan	169	..	169
Paterson	41	43	84

PENNINSULARS VS. CHATHAM.—On the 12th inst. the Peninsulars of Detroit, Mich., met the Chatham Club, at Chatham, Ont., and were defeated in a full played game by 30 runs. The Canadian club has lost several of its best players, such as Whelm, Eberts, Wells, etc., and in extending a challenge to to the Detroit club, stipulated that Dale, Francis, White and Littlejohn should be barred, as these are probably the best men in the Peninsular team, it is not to be wondered that the Chathams were victorious. For the home club, Little scored 17 and 12; Bell, 0 and 16; Syers, 5 and 11, and Atkinson, 10 and 8. For the visitors, Irving asserted with 12 and 15; Hinchman, 2 and 13; and Lane 1 and 10. Annexed are the totals:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Chatham	66	84	140
Peninsular	47	63	110

—A well known guide and keeper of a boat house at Niagara Falls went over the falls the other day and disappeared in the rapids. He was drunk at the time. His boat was caught in the rapids above Goat Island, as he was returning from Port Day, and hurried along over the abyss. Walker lay in the bottom of the boat, too drunk to help himself. The water was only a few inches in depth, and he might have jumped out and clung to the rocks until aid reached him. He made no attempt to save himself. The boat was broken in two before it went over the falls, and he was thrown headlong over the rapids. Hundreds of people saw the accident, but could do nothing to save him. Men who get drunk have no business to go out above the falls. Men who go out above the falls have no business to get drunk.

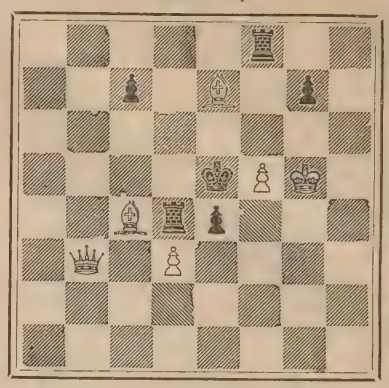
—See adv, Riverside House, Forked River, N. J.

The Game of Chess.

MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB, CAFE LOGELING, NO. 49 BOWERY

Problem No. 56.

Motto: Killarney.



White to play and give mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS—NO. 52.

[Add a White P at Q3 and a Black P at Q3.]

1—B-B6	1—P-
2—P-Q4	2—Any
3—R mates	

Game No. 117.—AUSTRALIAN CHESS.

Of this game the Adelaide *Observer* says: "Brevity and Brilliancy.—The following lively little odds game was played by members of the Adelaide Chess Club:"

REMOVE WHITE'S QUEEN ROOK.

White. H. Charlick.	Black. T. S. Adey.	White. H. Charlick.	Black. T. S. Adey.
1—P-K4	1—P-Q Kt	13—P-K B4	13—P-Kt3
2—P-Q4	2—B-Kt2	14—P tks P	14—B tks B (c)
3—B-Q3	3—P-K3 (a)	15—Q-R3 † (d)	15—Q-B4 †
4—Kt-Q B3	4—Kt-K B3	16—K-B2 (e)	16—Kt-Kt5
5—K Kt-K2	5—P-B4	17—Kt-Kt3	17—Kt tks R (f)
6—P-K3	6—P tks P	18—Q tks Kt	18—B-B5 (g)
7—B tks P	7—B-B4	19—K-R	19—B-K3 (h)
8—Castles	8—B tks B	20—Q-B6	20—K-Kt (i)
9—Kt tks B	9—B-R3 !	21—Kt-K B5	21—P tks Kt
10—Q Kt-Kt5 (b)	10—P-K4 ?	22—Kt-K3 (j)	22—Q-R B †
11—Q-Kt6 †	11—K-B !	White mates in two moves.	
12—K Kt-B5	12—Q-B2		

NOTES.

(*a*) P-K B4, as shown in the Sidney match between Fisher and Smith would lead to some interesting lines of play.

(*b*) Beginning a vehement attack.

(*c*) Black could also play Q-B4 †, and thus take K P with Q.

(*d*) White now goes in for some desperate play, only excusable against a Rook player.

(*e*) K-R at once were better.

(*f*) Here is Black's weakness; Q tks Kt would win off-hand.

(*g*) Not bad; for if K Kt tks B, Black exchanges Q's.

(*h*) Instead of trying to save the B, Black should play Kt-B3.

(*i*) If R-Kt, White could draw by Q-Q8 †, K Kt-B5 †, Q-B6, etc.

(*j*) If Black makes the proper reply, K-B, White must be content to draw by a perpetual check as follows:

22— ——	22—K-B	25—Q-B6 !	25—K-B
23—Q tks R †	23—K-Q2	26—Q-R8 † and wins	
24—Kt-Q6	24—Kt-B3 !		

CURSORY JOTTINGS.

—Owing to the miscarriage of the April number of the *American Chess Journal*, we were unable to announce the result of its problem tourney until this week. The five prize problems, winners, etc., will be found below. Our guess as to the first prize winner was, it will be seen, a good one. The prize winners, with the exception of Mr. Mohle, are comparatively unknown as problemists:

First Prize Problem, by Mr. C. Mohle—A masterpiece:
White—K on Q Kt7, Q on Q Kt8, Kt on K5, B on K R.
Black—K on K B5, P on K R6.
White to play and mate in four moves.

Second Prize Problem, by Mr. H. D. Morwood—A fine problem in an attractive form:
White—R on Q R3, Q on Q7, K on K Kt8, P on K R4.
Black—K on K5, P on K R4.
White to play and mate in three moves.

Third Prize Problem, by Amanda Brace, of Wolcottville, Conn.—A beautiful two'er that would undoubtedly have stood second but for the number of pieces employed in its construction, as the rules of the tourney required 1-30 of a problem's difficulty to be deducted for each piece. This is, we believe the first problem tourney prize won by a lady:
White—Q on Q R, Kts on Q Kt7 and Q8; Ps on Q B3, Q2, K2 and K B3; R on R4, K on K Kt5.
Black—Kts on Q Kt6 and Q2, P's on Q B5 and K Kt3, K on Q7.
White to play and mate in two moves.

Fourth Prize Problem, by J. C. Ninde—A brilliant two'er, and one that would rank high in any past, present or future tourney:
White—B on Q3, K on R, R on K3, Kt on K4, P's on K6 and K B3, Q on K K6.
Black—P's on Q3 and K B3, K on K4.
White to play and mate in two moves.

Fifth Prize Problem, by J. M. Hughes—A fair two'er; we solved it in half a minute:
White—P's on Q Kt5, Q B2, Q4 and K B5; R's on Q B4 and K4, K on Q2, Q on K2.
Black—Kts on Q B2 and K3, K on Q4.
White to play and mate in two moves.

—Preliminaries have been satisfactorily arranged in the Delmar vs. Loyd match, and play began May 7. The stake is merely nominal—$100, which is in the hands of the stakeholder, Mr. C. A. Gelberg, Esq. The umpires are L. H. Hellwitz, Esq., President of the Manhattan C. C., and the President of the Elizabeth (N. J.) C. C. The games are to be played on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the Cafe Logeling, 49 Bowery, and Elizabeth, N. J., alternately. The first five games to decide.

—The grand tourney held lately at St. Petersburg, Russia, resulted in the first prize falling to Tchigorin, and the second to Messrs. Schiffers and Soloitzoff. The other entries were Alapin, Aschain, Liaselle, Nesling, Petroffsky and Evon Schmidt. The grand tourney in progress at Moscow will probably result in the prizes falling to Zoloftszoff, Evon Schmidt and Helwigg.

—A chess circle numbering over forty members has been formed Bologna. The President is Marquis Revedin.

New Publications.

LLOYD'S YACHT REGISTER. Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, 2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London:

Through the kindness of James D. Leary, 73 William St., Lloyd's surveyor for New York, we are in receipt of the second annual Yacht Register issued by the Lloyds of London. The Register for 1879 has been much enlarged, containing all the supplementary lists issued during the year. It is somewhat noteworthy that when an American wants to find out something about his own yacht he has to turn to British authority for information. If some of our contemporaries who charge themselves with the care of American shipping interests would cease their silly onslaughts upon Lloyds, and would attempt to substitute for the shameful and characterless humbugs which flourish here in America as American Lloyds, something more entitled to confidence and something not to be bought with a five-dollar note, they would attain the end they seek much sooner than by barking away at the British Lloyds—something which reminds one very much of the spiteful little cur barking up against the big and shaggy-coated Newfoundland who only wags his tail in recognition. The number of subscribers to the Yacht Register in America have increased, but still are not up to what the value of the book can claim. When we remember that it contains full tables of scantlings and fastenings for the construction of yachts of wood, iron and composites, how and when to inspect the work of building, size of spars, anchors and chains for everything from fifteen tons up, besides dimensions and particulars of an endless number of yachts, British and American,—it is simply a wonder that the Register has not yet found its way into every building yard and aboard of every yacht in the country. But we are not yet a reading nation, and hence the comparatively slow sale of one of the most valuable yachting volumes ever published. Concerning the attempt of Lloyd's to include American yachts in the Register, the record is necessarily incomplete, owing to the difficulty of gathering such statistics as yet, as well as owing to the lethargy exhibited by most owners in such matters, an *esprit de corps* among our yachtemen being only in process of formation, while in England all pull together for the common good. The Register shows many remarkable phases of yachting in Great Britain, to which we will refer at some other time; the great size of some of the steamers as as well as the several yachts often owned by the same person exhibiting the strong hold the sport has got. The number being built under Lloyd's inspection has rapidly increased, and now a yacht is hardly considered up to the highest grade unless built under inspection of the regular surveyors of the company. Moreover, builders do not complain of any interference with their business by this plan; on the contrary, the reputable firms feel that no "scamp" work can be palmed off upon unsuspecting owners, and their offers thereby underbid by irresponsible parties. The custom of constructing under survey has been found a protection to builder and owner alike. We sigh for the day when yacht building in America will have advanced to such a state of development as to permit survey with one eye closed even. As it is, an inspection of the scantling, fastening, and, above all, rig and fittings of most yachts on this side of the Atlantic, would drive a Lloyds man accustomed to English work to rapid suicide. The "get up" of the Yacht Register is all that can be desired, and in its neat binding and gilt edges should be a welcome addition to all yachts' libraries. As a book of reference we find it invaluable. Among the American yachts we find the Eastern clubs the best represented, they evidently having answered the call of Lloyds more readily than the less alert organization in New York and neighborhood. But the list does us no particular credit, and it remains to be seen whether yachtsmen propose to have us properly represented in the future issues or not. Such a work is of an international character, and as long as we are not able to supplant it with something American, let us give to the Register what aid and sympathy we can. We believe copies can be obtained from Mr. J. D. Leary, 73 William St., New York, who will also furnish price on application.

INSTINCT OR REASON?—A small English terrier belonging to a friend has been taught to ring for the servant. To test if the dog knew *why* it rang the bell, he was told to do so, while the girl was in the room. The little fellow looked up in the most intelligent manner at the person giving the order, (his master or mistress, I forget which,) then at the servant, and refused to obey, although the order was repeated more than once. The servant left the room, and in a few minutes the dog rang the bell immediately on being told to do so. I give the following as told by my wife, now dead, who personally witnessed the transaction on various occasions. At her sister's house in Kent, a donkey which when not employed by the children, grazed in the field with some cows, was in the regular habit of acting as follows:—At the hour for the cows to come home to be milked the donkey lifted the latch of the field gate, opened and held back the gate, (which would otherwise have swung close again,) till all all the cows passed out, then allowed the gate to shut, and went home with the cows. Of course no one taught the donkey to do this, but the quadruped gave the biped a practical lesson.

Miscellaneous.

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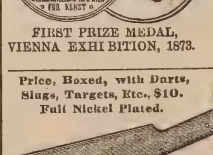

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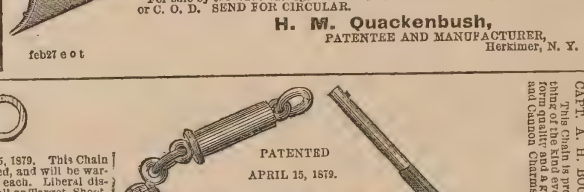

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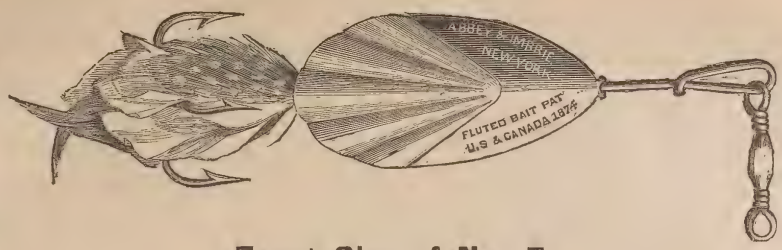

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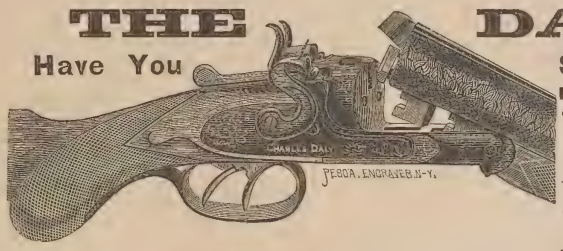

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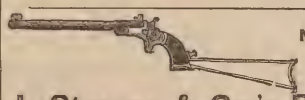

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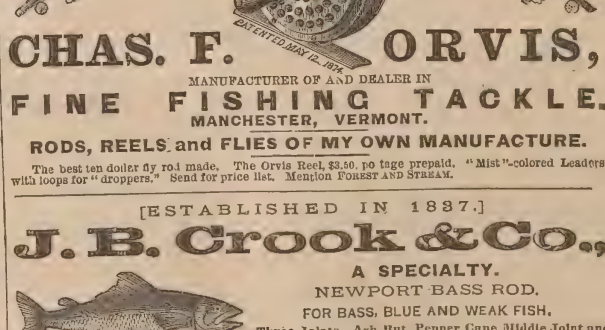

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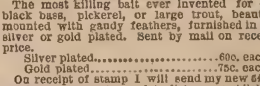

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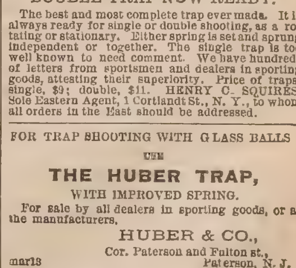

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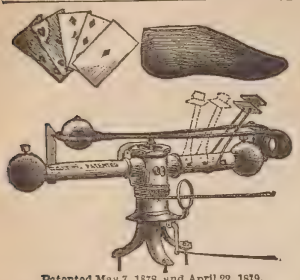

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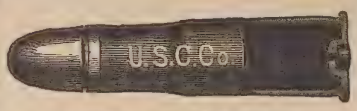

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AMERICAN STANDARD--EAGLE BRAND.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS ON TIN-COATED SHOT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

Having been asked by many of your readers as to the merits of TIN-COATED SOFT SHOT, I desire to say that I consider it the best shot I have ever used. I have given it a very severe test, having shot my 6,000 ball match, Jan. 8 and 9, with it. In that match I used two sets of double barrels, one of 10 and the other 12-bore, and each single barrel was discharged 1,500 times without being once cleaned. The inner surface of the barrels is bright and free from scratches, although in shooting I used them until they became so hot that they would not bear handling. I cannot imagine any case of ordinary use which could so severely test the cleanliness and perfection of the tin-coating and its freedom from injury by any heat which could ever result from continuous discharges of the gun. A. H. BOGARDUS.

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1st. Perfect Uniformity of Flange
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3d. The Paper is Superior.
4th. The Primers are Easily Expelled and Replaced, and can be Reloaded a Number of Times.

PRICE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER SHELL.

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SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT TO BLACK POWDER

6,013 SHOTS WITHOUT WIPING IN A SHOT-GUN.

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Greater facilities and greater demand have enabled us to reduce the price of the powder considerably, and the fact that the Government Armory at Springfield is making now all kinds of testing machinery for us will enable us to produce always a uniform, and in every way reliable, article.

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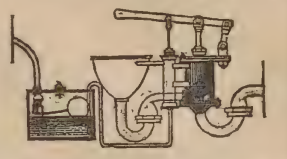

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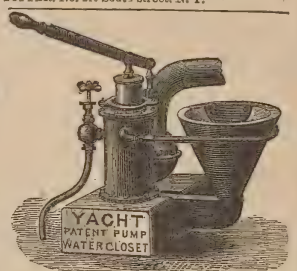

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FOREST AND STREAM
& ROD AND GUN
THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

[Entered According to Act of Congress, in the Year 1879, by the Forest & Stream Publishing Company, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.]

Terms, Four Dollars a Year
Ten Cents a Copy.
6 months, $2; 3 months, $1.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1879.

Volume 12—No. 21.
No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

The One-Stringed Harp.*

By John T. Pickett.

"Loud rush the torrent floods
The Western wilds among,
And free in green Columbia's woods
The hunter's bow is strung."

THANKS, O gentle Hemans! for this stirring pen-picture of the native American archer! And with its rythm there comes a rush of classic memories—Ulysses, Pandarus, Cambyses, Philoctetes, Commodus, Robin Hood, Roger Ascham, Bishops Latimer and Heber, and, though yet unknown to prose and song, the brave and handsome Ke-tem-seh, chief of the Pe-nah-te-kah, or Honey-eating Comanches.

It is many a lustrum since my star led me to spend some lotus-eating months with the Pe-nah-te-kah Comanches, but whether as volunteer or captive, it matters not; and it was then that I first revelled in the delight and dirt of savage life. And whence comes it that civilized man develops, on slight provocation, a strong disposition to return to his primordial condition of savagery? For there is a charm unspeakable in escaping the restraints of society. And just here I am tempted to relate the sadly romantic story of "Bison" McLean, a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, who became chief of a band of wild Mohave Indians, and who presented himself on one occasion, "all painted and plumed in savage array," before one of his old classmates, who was in charge of an U. S. exploring party, and whom he magnanimously forbore to capture or slay. Suffice it to say that just as Lieut. Ives, U. S. Engineers, and party had settled themselves comfortably in camp one fine evening, some twenty years ago, on the brink of a cañon of the Colorado, they were startled by the sudden appearance in their midst of a band of the ugliest and most h stile-looking savages they had yet encountered, all with arrow nocked on bow-string. Ives put a good face on the *contretemps*, welcomed his unbidden guests and offered them the coffee of comfort and the pipe of peace. They seated themselves, and with many "hows" and "ughs," partook freely of the refreshments, and were smoking in solemn silence, when suddenly thus their grim chief spoke: "Why, Ives, old fellow, you don't seem to know me!" Tableau. The "Bison" was finally slain by his adoptive brethren. And has not General Cadmus Wilcox made the strange story "serve to point a moral and adorn a tale?"

The *dactylomonochordo*, or, as our little Greeks have it, the "bow-arrow-stick!" Where is the country-bred, interesting small boy who has not tried his skill as an archer upon the cheerful cock-sparrow and festive tom-tit, or upon the infant progeny of duck or hen? Such, at least, is my recollection of youthful days in beautiful blue-grass Kentucky. But shade of Apollo! such archery! Later, I obtained some glimpses of the art by visiting an academy where a number of Choctaw and Chickasaw youths were instructed in the three R's; yet it was not until after the lapse of many years that I acquired a knowledge of the true principles of archery from Ke-tem-seh and his braves. The Comanches are, as all know, mounted Indians, and therefore use short bows, and, like unto Parthians, Persians, Tartars, etc., fighting and hunting on horseback, they have lost the use of the much longer bow. These Bedouins of the plains were not slow in availing themselves of the services of that noble animal *equus caballus*, and one of their bows—the longest they use, and which I retain after the lapse of a quarter of a century—is of only four and one-half feet, made of *bois d'arc*, and of a pull of about sixty pounds, which sufficed to drive their 25-inch arrows through man or beast.

In after years I was a visitor at the grounds of the Royal Scottish Archers, Hope Park, Edinburgh; of the Royal Toxophilite Society, Regent's Park, London; and spent a day at Chantilly, where the French archers most do congregate; but it was not until after reading Mr. Maurice Thompson's seductive article in *Scribner's* for July, 1877, that I became inspired with the desire of making a real long-bow archer of myself, and I have suffered ever since from a genuine attack of *toxomania*. True it is, many years had passed away since my earlier essays, and with those years I had grown old and broken in strength, and, in fact, was looking about for some suitable out-of-door exercise when Mr. Thompson solved the difficulty. Implicitly following his instructions, I find myself greatly improved in health and strength, for no middle-aged man of, say 55, could take ever so few pulls at a good, stout long-bow without feeling himself refreshed, exhilarated and benefited thereby. There is nothing equal to it, unless it be the sawing of wood; but in this latter exercise the element or sentiment of poetry is wholly wanting.

To most persons, a bow is simply a crooked stick with a string to it, while an arrow is a straight stick with a feather at one end. Each and every Yahoo thinks he knows how to shoot with these "sticks," and so he could, after a fashion; but I never yet encountered a wholly uninstructed person who knew instinctively (natural weapon of man, though it be) how to hold the bow, nock an arrow or draw the cord.

Foremost among my many archery correspondents is the venerable Peter Muir, of Edinburgh, who subscribes himself "the oldest living archer in Britain." And well he may, he has "twanged the yew" for sixty years, besides having been, until recent retirement from business, a manufacturer of archery implements for a full half century, and having conducted that ancient establishment, "Archers' Hall," Edinburgh, during that long period. I have one of his admirable yew bows, though for all practical purposes, give me the self lancewood or the lemonwood.

It is a common error with athletic new beginners to feel ambitious of handling very strong bows. This is a great mistake, and liable to produce unpleasant results. Attend, O, ingenuous youth and steady "buffer!" to these words of wisdom from that Nestor of archers, Father Muir. Quoth he: "A bow above 70 pounds strength is beyond the power of any living man to use with steadiness or skill. To wrestle with a piece of inflexible timber is not archery. To enjoy the practice, a man must have a weapon he can command—not the weapon command him. This is a truth patent to all practical archers, and which I have verified abundantly in sixty years' experience." He then proceeds to give illustrations, and cites the sad case of one gentleman who persisted in using, or trying to use, an 80-pound bow, until he injured his spine and lost his eyesight! Further, he says that "when a young man, I made bows 80, 90 and 100 pounds strong for a Mr John Gregory, but he could not even string them—and a noble strong man he was" He adds: "I would advise you to limit the power of your bows to 56 or 58 pounds, which you would find abundantly strong for all practical purposes of archery." Of course, he is speaking of the bow as adapted to target shooting, and in the British Islands it is used for no other purpose. When the bow was a military weapon 80 or 90 pounds was not unusual, and it was dangerous to expose yourself to the English shafts within 400 yards, if they had the windward of you. But they were practicing constantly and until the muscles of the arms were preternaturally developed, and their skill became simply marvelous. My Comanche friends used bows of from 40 to perhaps 70 pounds, but they did not appear to attach much importance to long-range shots, nor do any mounted American archers. There is a well-authenticated case in Texas of the killing of a white man at the distance of 225 yards by a Karonkaway Indian, with his little bow and arrow. These, however, were not mounted savages—were cannibals, and are long extinct, at least as a tribal organization.

The redoubtable Captain John Smith in his Voyages and Discoveries in Virginia, says (discarding his quaint spelling): "There is yet in Virginia no place discovered to be so savage in which they have not a religion, deer, and bow and arrows." And in speaking of their archery he informs us that "when they come to the place of exercise every man doth his best to show his dexterity, for by their excelling in those qualities they get their wives. Forty yards will they shoot level, or very near the mark, and 120 is their best at random. * * * For fishing, hunting and wars they use much their bow and arrows. Their arrows are made some of straight young sprigs which they head with bone some two or three inches long. These they use to shoot at squirrels on trees. Another sort of arrows they use made of reeds. These are pieced with wood, headed with splinters of crystal or some sharp stone, the spurs of a turkey or the bill of some bird. For his knife he hath the splinters of a reed to cut his feathers in form. With this knife also, he will joint a deer or any beast, shape his shoes, buskins, mantles, etc. To make the notch of his arrow he hath the tooth of a beaver set in a stick, wherewith he grateth it by degrees. His arrow head he quickly maketh with a little bone, which he ever weareth at his bracert (arm guard) of any splint of a stone or glass, in the form of a heart, and these they glue to the end of their arrows. With the sinews of deer and the tops of deer's horns boiled to a jelly, they make a glue that will not dissolve in cold water."

This most illustrious of all the John Smiths favors posterity with the following account of the Susquehanna Indians, whom he first encountered near the head of Chesapeake Bay: "Five of their chief *Werowances* (petty kings) came aboard us and crossed the bay in their barge. The picture of the greatest of them is signified in the map. The calf of whose leg was three-quarters of of a yard about, and all the rest of his limbs so answerable to that proportion that he seemed the goodliest man we ever beheld. His hair, the one side was long, the other shorn close, with a ridge over his crown like a cock's comb. His arrows were five quarters long, headed with the splinters of a white crystal like stone, in form of a heart, an inch broad, and an inch and a half or more long. Those he wore in a wolf's skin at his back for his quiver, his bow in the one hand and his club in the other, as is described."

Now, nothing could be more interesting to the toxophilite and ethnologist than the foregoing graphic extracts from our brave old filibuster. Hereabout lived the *Monacans*, who bore, it is to be presumed, a general resemblance to their neighbors, although Captain Smith does not describe their aspect minutely. But, in my archery excursions in the immediate vicinity of this beautiful Capital City, I have picked up scores of those "splinters of a white crystal like stone," quartz arrow-heads, or "Indian darts," as the natives, white and colored, call them. These Monacans were constantly at war with Powhatan, and but little is known of their history. They have left no monumental remains, but their stone implements afford an imperishable record of their having been and passed away! The neighboring shores of the Anacostia and the beautiful little island of Analostan seem to have been their favorite habitat; for my juvenile band of bowmen and I have collected nearly one thousand of these palcological specimens in our roving excursions, spear and arrow heads, punches scrapers, knives, and an occasional stone hatchet—all of quartz chert, porphyry, slate, jasper, etc., etc., with bare three flints. Many specimens are perfect, but as regards far the greater number, the plough, the hoe, and the iron-shod heel of the horse have done their work. In prosecuting these interesting and simple researches I have stood, literally, within the shadow of the mighty dome of our Capitol

When the fire in the West fades low,

and saluted the bronze squaw upon its summit whilst she looked benignantly down upon my not irreverent gathering up of the relics of those who are long since gone to the Happy Hunting Grounds prepared for all of her race.

Many of our still-existing Indians use the arrows so faithfully described by our truly veracious old chronicler, Captain Smith. I have in my possession numbers of those "reed arrows, pieced with wood, headed with splinters of crystal or some sharp stone." It is a favorite style of missile with the Pai-Utes and other tribes of the Western wilds; and it is a curious fact that although these arrows are usually nearly or quite three feet in length they are discharged from bows of only 4½ feet. Any toxophilite will readily understand why the Indians "foot" their arrows in that manner. Smith says also: "Their arrows are made some of straight young sprigs," and to this day the Comanches and others prefer those "young sprigs," dog wood shoots or "suckers," to any other material for their shafts; and it is a further curious fact that the ancient Britons used the same shafts, namely, the shoots of the cornel tree, *i. e., cornus;* in plain English, dogwood.

I would advise all who may be interested in our real native American archery to visit the admirable Ethnological Museum of the "Smithsonian," where they will find an almost endless variety of Indian bows and arrows and the accompanying gear. Shall we not find an enthusiastic votary of toxophily who will imitate Hansard and give us an illustrated "Native American Book of Archery?" We have no end of admirable works on everything "in the Heavens above, and in the earth beneath, and in the waters under the earth;" multitudes of "Indian books," etc., etc., but what is wanting is "A Monograph on the Missile Weapons of the North American Savages," for it seems to me that this special branch of ethnology has been sadly neglected.

Old Roger Ascham delighted in subscribing himself "Scholæ and Toxophilite," and he has been called the father of English prose, for his "Toxophilus" was written rather with a view toward crystallizing the crudities of the English language and giving it a style, than alone from mere love of the long bow. And so my venerable Scottish friend, Mr. Muir, may claim to be "Poet and Toxophilite," as witness his pleasing little verses:

IN PRAISE OF ARCHERY.

Hail happy sport, naught else on earth
Could make our hearts to glow
With half so much of joy and mirth,
As the pastime of the bow.
It is a sport for gallant men,
For hearts well used to freedom:
A laggard ne'er our joys could ken,
A slave our path ne'er tread on.

Chorus—Then join with me ye merry men,
We'll toast the bow and quiver,
And may our lives, like our bright targe,
Be brilliant rounds for ever.

To please our aim no victim bleeds,
No eye e'er droops in sadness:
Humane are all an archer's deeds,
And all he learns is gladness.
It lengthens life, it strengthens limb,
It adds to beauty's glow:
Disease flies off on rapid wing
From him who twangs the bow.

Chorus—Then join with me, etc., etc.

* *Dactylomonochordo*, a formidable-looking compound Greek word, means simply a "one-stringed harp," otherwise an archer's bow, which was probably the origin of the harp. The title signifies literally a "one-stringed finger-harp," and the critical may say that it would be more appropriate to a paper on the Jew's-harp. And, by the way, why *Je u's*-harp? I have been informed it was originally *jaw's*-harp, In either case, fancy King David playing on that instrument!

Mr. Muir expresses some contrition at having, when a boy, "once, at a single shot, strung two sparrows on his little arrow. *En! trajecit uno ictu sagitta duos.* Such a feat would not grieve the heart of Young America; and I do not know whether it may be the outcropping of that "primordial savagery" of human nature in general, but certain it is I never present bow and arrow to the engaging small boy but that he proceedeth straightway to try his skill on some living object—be it cow, cat, pig or chicken. But it has afforded me food for deep reflection—the fact that he will not shoot at a dog!

As to the killing of lawful game with the bow I am in entire sympathy with Mr. Maurice Thompson, and look back with pensive regret at the time wasted in knocking over duck and plover, not to mention grouse, turkies, royal-pheasants, etc., with so prosaic and unclassical an implement as a double-barreled breach-loading gun! In short, I oftentimes feel the Indian cropping out in me, and am strangely tempted to seize my half dozen bows, with a few hundred arrows, and cut out for the wild wood. But again, may not my fondness for the classic weapon be assignable, as in many other cases, simply to a "returning heredity" and deducible from our Norman and mediæval English ancestry?

I have performed no feats with the long bow; have not, like Acestes, "shot my arrows in the sun," nor have we any game hereabout. But I have flighted my arrows across the Potomac River at a certain point where it is not as wide as at some other points.

We have "whipped the Britishers" at baseball, yachting, rowing and rifle shooting, but they still bear the palm at archery. Will not some of our *jeunesse dorée* who may be addicting themselves to the long bow enter the lists and contend for the prizes to be shot for on English soil the coming season? And, ladies, your fair English cousins have greatly the advantage of you in this matter of archery; for, depend upon it, nothing so "adds to beauty's glow" as active out-of-doors exercise, and there is no exercise so suitable to your sex and costume as "the twanging of the yew."

I find in the Congressional Library a little volume entitled "The Archer's Manual as Practiced by the United Bowmen of Philadelphia." The date of its publication is 1830—half a century ago. The only other American book on the subject is Mr. Maurice Thompson's charming "Witchery of Archery." But there is a copious English literature, and the bibliography of archery at large will be found in the London "Notes and Queries" of last year.

I have procured excellent archery implements from the several dealers in New York, and can particularly recommend the well known old importing house of C. F. A. Hinrichs, 29 to 33 Park Place. His French and Belgian back-bows are unequaled. The finest bow I have ever seen is of Spanish yew, made by Thomas Aldred, 126 Oxford street, London.

Although not fully agreeing with old Statius, wherein he says *Pudor est nescire sagittas*, yet I cheerfully contribute what may be in my power toward the encouragement of the manly, graceful, healthful, classic exercise of archery.

Washington, D. C., May, 1879.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

ALCOHOL IN CAMP.

By Theron G. Strong.

IT is not my intention to deliver a temperance lecture through these columns. Inclination does not prompt, nor does the occasion demand it; and while my convictions are most decided that total abstinence is one of the surest paths to health and prosperity, it is not my purpose at present to enforce these views by appeal or argument. But the question which I desire to ask and briefly consider is as to the utility of alcoholic beverages in camp as a part of the sportsman's outfit.

Considerable personal experience and observation, supplemented by not a little research into the recorded experience of others, convinces me that the use of alcoholic stimulants in camp, or during the day's sport with rod or gun, serves no good purpose, but works a positive injury. It cannot be denied that the use of spirituous liquors in camp is extremely common, and that the impression among sporting men is very general that they are a panacea for all the ills that the sporting man in camp is heir to. And, while I do not expect that anything I may say will tend to alter the habits of confirmed drinkers, who, in camp or out of it, find the use of alcoholic beverages a necessity, it is because their use is so common, and the impression that they are beneficial so general, that I desire to address that other audience, composed of the young disciples of Nimrod and good old Izaak Walton, who have just begun to handle the rifle and shotgun and cast the fly, and who will be the instructors of the sportsmen of the future. Nor do I intend to enforce my views by an explanation of the action of alcohol on the system as tending to a destruction of the tissues and enfeebling muscular force. That alcoholic stimulant acts upon the fatigued sportsman precisely as the whip on a tired horse—spurring him into activity only to leave him more tired than before—is too well known to admit of discussion. And it is also capable of demonstration that placing the total abstainer, refreshed by a draught of warm tea, alongside of the man who relies on his whisky or rum to produce warmth, with the thermometer below zero, with no cover but a blanket, and the blazing fire at their feet, which will be a few smouldering embers before morning, the chances will be very decided that, when morning arrives, the former will wake quite comfortable and active, while the latter, if not frozen to death, will wake numb and cold, and in no sense fitted for the duties of the day.

The larger range of my personal experience and observation has been confined to a part of Canada known as the Muskoka District, and the outlying country beyond, to which no name has yet been given, because it is still unsurveyed and unclaimed, except by the Government of the Dominion. The guides in that locality are, for the most part, lumbermen or trappers in winter and the spring, who, inhabiting rude log shanties, have, in other portions of the year, reclaimed a few acres, which by careful tilling yields, with their other earnings, a scanty subsistance. The rigor of the climate in winter, and the terrible privations and hardships which these hardy pioneers undergo, no one can imagine who has not personally experienced them. With the thermometer often indicating in winter forty degrees below zero, sleeping frequently during the trapping season without even the shelter of a tent, with only a blanket as a covering, it would seem that if there were any virtue in alcohol, either as a preventive against cold or as an aid to exertion, these were the men who would have discovered it; and any one who has seen them on hot summer days shoulder the immense burdens which they cheerfully carry over the long portages, or has witnessed the vigorous stroke of the paddle with which they drive the canoe over the waters, would unhesitatingly say that if alcohol made heat less oppressive, or rendered one less impervious to the sun's rays, or lightened toil, or sweetened rest, these men, keen of eye, quick in thought, vigorous in action, would have discovered it. On the contrary, travel where you will in that country, and ask these men if they would take it as a gift, and they would tell you that it would serve them no good purpose and prove as useless as a poison. And yet I venture to say that many of them never heard a temperance lecture! Nor is it characteristic of these men alone that alcohol is discarded, nor is it confined to this locality. In the Adirondacks and in the Maine woods wherever you find men who are compelled to undergo great privations and suffer exposure to inclement weather you will find the same adherence to total abstinence principles, and if you visit the forest wilds this summer or autumn, put the question to your guide and to other guides you may meet, and if they are the kind of men who make a camping experience a delight on which memory loves to linger when winter has come with its wild winds whistling as you sit by your open fire dreaming of the glorious days of autumn, making you long for their return, you will receive the reply that they are not aided by alcohol.

If there were no other argument at all, the unanimous verdict of honest and hardy backwoodsmen, guides and trappers, those whose experience is worth something, and who know where of they speak, would of itself be sufficient to convince any one that there must be no substantial good in alcoholic stimulant as a part of the camp supplies. But after all, this is hearsay evidence, and how can I say that the city-bred sportsman, a kind of exotic from the hot-house of the city, does not need alcoholic stimulant to preserve vitality and lend strength. If personal experience goes for anything, my own has been such that for several years I have not taken and never shall again take any alcoholic beverage into camp. I am willing to compare experiences in heat, cold, fatigue, inclement weather and rough and toilsome journeys, with any other lover of gun and rod whose experiences are confined to a month annually, and I have never found a single instance in which I felt the least want of any alcoholic stimulant, or in which it would have been desirable. Nor does the conclusion that alcoholic beverages, so far from meeting the requirements of camp, are positively injurious, rest alone on mere oral testimony or personal experience, which, after all, may prove exceptional cases, but the recorded testimony of high medical authority, and the experience of distinguished soldiers and travellers, who have led large bodies of men through the most trying climates and terrible privations, is entirely uncontradicted as to the positive disadvantages of alcohol in camp, and the positive advantages of its absence.

In "Parker on Hygiene" (2d edition, p. 246), the author in speaking of the use of alcoholic stimulants to ward off cold says: "There is a singular unanimity on this point. All observers condemn the use of spirits as a preventive against cold." He refers in support of this statement to the Arctic travellers, Sir John Richardson, Mr. Goodsir in Sir John Franklin's first voyage, Dr. King, Captain Kennedy (in the last search for Franklin when the whole crew were teetotallers), Dr. Kane, Dr. Hayes, surgeon of the Kane expedition, who says he will not only not use spirits, but will take no man accustomed to use them. The author also refers to the well known fact that the Hudson Bay Company excluded spirituous liquors entirely from their rations. As to their use in tropical climates the author says: "With regard to service and exercise in the tropics we have the strong testimony of Ranald Martin that warm tea is the best beverage, and this will be corroborated, I believe, by every one who has made long marches or hunting excursions in India, and has carefully observed what kind of diet best suited him."

When wet and cold the use of spirits might be supposed to be beneficial, but no testimony can be more convincing on this point than that of Inspector General Sir John Hall, K. C. B., who, in his "Medical History of the War in the Crimea" (Vol. 1, p. 504), says: "My own opinion is, that neither spirits, wine, nor malt liquor is necessary for health. The healthiest army I ever served with had not a single drop of any of them. And although it was exposed to all the hardships of Kaffir warfare at the Cape of Good Hope, in wet and inclement weather, without tents or shelter of any kind, the sick-list seldom exceeded one per cent.; and this continued, not only throughout the whole of the active operations in the field during the campaign, but after the men were collected in standing camps at its termination and; this favorable state of things continued until the termination of the war. But immediately the men were again quartered in towns and fixed posts, where they had a free access to spirits—an inferior species of brandy sold there, technically called 'Cape smoke'—numerous complaints made their appearance among them."

Captain Huyshe, in mentioning this subject in his account of the Red River Expedition ("Blackwood's Magazine," Jan., 1871, p. 64), says: "No spirits were allowed throughout the journey to Fort Garry, but all ranks had daily a large ration of tea. This was one of the very few military expeditions ever undertaken by English troops where intoxicating liquor formed no part of the daily ration. It was an experiment, based upon the practice common in Canada, where the lumbermen who spend the whole winter in the backwoods, employed upon the hardest labor, and exposed to a freezing temperature, are allowed no spirits, but have an unlimited quantity of tea. * * * Never have the soldiers of any nation been called upon to perform more unceasingly hard work, and it may be confidently asserted, without dread of contradiction, that no men have ever been more cheerful or better behaved in every respect." In another account of the same expedition, contained in the "Journal of the United Service Institution" (Vol. XV., p. 74), the author, under the title, "Rations and Clothing," says: "This scale had been framed, after much careful consideration, upon the allowance granted the North American lumbermen, who perform the hardest possible labor during the extreme cold of a Canadian winter; so, although it was an unheard-of thing in our army to send off an expedition into a wilderness for five months without any spirits, still, as the backwoodsman was able to do hard work without spirits, it was rightly thought that the British soldier could do the same. The men were allowed a large daily ration of tea, one oz. per man, practically as much as they could drink. And as I am now on this subject of 'Bohea' versus 'Grog,' I may as well state that the experiment was most successful. The men of no previous expedition have ever been called upon to perform harder or more continuous labor for over four months, and I think it may be confidently asserted that no troops have at any time acquitted themselves with greater credit. * * * In the Red River Expedition there was no sickness and no crime."

It would not be difficult to produce many more witnesses to the same fact, but one more will be sufficiently convincing, namely, Sir Garnet Wolseley, the hero of the Ashantee War, who has just superseded Lord Chelmsford in the command of the British forces at the Cape. In his "Soldier's Pocket Book" (Third ed., p. 188), he says: "Give your men as little spirits as possible; in most countries tea and coffee are much more sustaining and more portable. * * * The old superstition that 'grog' is a good thing for men before, during, or after a march, has been proved by the scientific men of all nations to be a fallacy, and is only still maintained by men who mistake the craving arising solely from habit for the prompting of Nature herself. It is the commonest thing to see men when traveling at home taking brandy to keep them warm. It is an ascertained fact that alcohol of any sort reduces, instead of increases, the temperature of the body. The use of spirits in cold weather has been well tested during the various polar expeditions, the medical officers of which all condemn it as a preventive against cold.

"No men require greater endurance than the trappers of British North America, and none do a greater amount of hard physical work than the voyageurs and lumbermen there, none of whom drink spirits when in the woods, tea being their constant beverage. * * * Our experience in the Indian mutiny also carries out this theory. For months in some places our men were cut off entirely from all liquors, and they were healthier than when subsequently it was issued to them as a ration. By increasing the allowance of tea, and abolishing that of rum, you diminish the supplies to be carried, to a great extent, while you add to the health and efficiency of your men; their discipline will improve as their moral tone is raised, engendering a manly cheerfulness that spirit-drinking armies know nothing of."

Well, with this testimony before us, what is the beverage that possesses the qualities desired? The testimony of those just referred to, as well as the experience of all who have camped much in tropical, temperate, or Arctic climates, as well as the verdict of the pioneer, places tea in the front rank of beverages for use in camp. It is astonishing what quantities are consumed, an ordinary allowance being one oz. each person a day, and by no means steeped to such strength as is ordinarily found at our tea-tables in the city. It is simply a wholesome beverage, mildly stimulating and warming, which seems to meet in a more marked degree than anything else all the conditions required, and you will find that the trapper or backwoodsman would hesitate long before starting on a lumbering, trapping, or camping expedition without a good supply.

I do not know that it is possible to give any startling instances in which tea has proved a remarkable remedy for real, anticipated, or threatened disorders; but the fact that in the camping experience of the most noted explorers and soldiers, liquor being discarded and tea used, sickness of any kind has been comparatively unknown, would seem to be sufficiently conclusive as to its beneficial qualities. It is not my intention, however, to become the advocate of tea or any other beverage, but simply to demonstrate that alcoholic beverages should find no place among the camping equipment of the genuine sportsman; not resting the conclusion at all on moral grounds, nor their obvious tendency to demoralization and disease, but simply on the fact that they serve no useful purpose.

Fish Culture.

REPORT OF THE FISH COMMISSIONERS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, IN JUNE SESSION, 1879.

THE general results of the work of the New Hampshire Fish Commissioners during the past year has been attended with general success. As in every other State fish culture is yet in great measure experimental in many of its branches; but each year marks progress in methods and accomplishment.

The new fishway at Amoskeag Falls has been constructed with great skill and is believed to be a model of strength and adaptability. The material employed is granite, and the length of passage is over one hundred and forty feet to a fall of only seven feet, thus giving a descent of only one foot in twenty. Salmon are known to have passed up since its completion.

The Commissioners were disappointed in their efforts to secure full-grown salmon at the Plymouth hatchery for the purpose of obtaining spawn. This was due to the destruction of the pound-nets by the freshets in August and September, when the female salmon came up the stream. This will be remedied, and other provisions have been made which warrent the hope of success with the salmon of the next run.

In his letter to the Massachusetts Commissioners detailing the work of the past year at Lawrence Falls, the hatching house at that point being owned by the two States in common, Supt. A. N. Powers reported the thorough testing of the water and the demonstration of its perfect healthfulness and adaptation to the salmon. The tanks at the Falls have a capacity of 600,000 salmon eggs. The California salmon-fry turned into the river in 1878 were very numerous up to July of that year and had then grown to the length of about three inches. Of the Atlantic salmon planting of 1876 the river was full about the middle of August. It was almost impossible to fish without hooking them, one man actually hauled up three at one cast of the hook. From Prof. Spencer F. Baird 367,500 California salmon eggs were received and 300,000 of the fry planted in the Pemigewasset River and other tributaries of the Merrimack.

Thirty thousand brook trout have been hatched, and are partially planted in the neighborhoods of Plymouth and Manchester.

The distribution of land-locked salmon since the last report

has been 20,000; blue-backed trout, 4,000; black bass, about 275; California salmon, 360,000.

The experience of the last two years, the Commissioners think, has demonstrated that New Hampshire's fish cultural work demands the appointment of a board, as the three present Commissioners have found abundant labor for their hands. They petition the Legislature to extend the protection of salmon to the first of July, 1882, or for five years from the time of the first appearance of full-grown salmon. This is in accord with the views of the convention of the New England Fish Culturists in Boston, last February, and appears to us to be a most wise and desirable provision, if satisfactory results are expected to accrue from former efforts in this direction.

The present summer will probably determine the habits of the California salmon. Mr. Powers thinks that they went down to salt water last year when one year old. The Atlantic salmon of former plantings are also due this year.

Efforts to secure California mountain trout and Michigan grayling have as yet proved unsuccessful, but the attempt will not be abandoned in the future. There has been some feeling against the introduction of so many foreign fish into New Hampshire waters, but the black bass culture has proved only a partial success and their rapid increase in the Merrimack and Connecticut may be apprehended as a detriment to the culture of salmon and shad in those streams. Commissioners Webber, Hayes and Powers extend a cordial invitation to visitors to inspect the hatching-house, and they close their report with the correct list of State Commissioners, published in the FOREST AND STREAM last April.

THAT HUDSON SALMON,—Concerning the alleged capture of a salmon in the Hudson reported by us last week an Albany correspondent writes to clear up any doubts of its being a true salmon:

In your issue of the 19th inst. you ask if the man who caught the salmon near here knew what it was? As the same was on exhibition on the stand of Mr. Thomas, a prominent fish dealer here, and viewed by many who knew what they were looking, at brother Seth may rejoice for the good he has done, as there is now no doubt that we have the genuine article this time. In hopes they may multiply and give us a chance in a few years to enjoy some sport in the capture of this lordly fish I am, with hearty congratulations to Mr. Green, thankfully yours, DEXTER.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Erie, June* 18.—The Northwestern Pennsylvania Game and Fish Association deposited ten thousand land-locked salmon in the Bay to-day. I will keep you posted on their progress. SNIPE.

GRAYLING IN OHIO.—A Toledo gentleman, Mr. J. W. Oswald, has just deposited in Cold Creek at Castalia, near Sandusky, twenty-eight fine specimens of the Michigan grayling, ranging from six to eight inches in length. They were brought from the Au Sable River by Mr. Oswald in cans, such as are used for transferring fry from point to point. Cold Creek is a clear, rapid stream formed by three large springs which discharge about one hundred and fifty gallons of water per minute, and as it is from thirty to forty feet in width and two and a half miles long before it discharges into the warm and muddy waters of Sandusky Bay, it not only furnishes an admirable place to test the transplanting of the grayling, but is so guarded as to prevent any possibility of their escape. Great interest is felt here in the experiment.
Toledo, June 21, 1879. J. B. B.

WISCONSIN—*Madison, June* 18.—Dr. H. R. Hoy, of Racine, one of the original Fish Commission, has resigned his position. The Governor has accepted his resignation, but has not yet appointed a successor. Dr. Hoy was noted for the deep interest he evinced in the work. ROVER.

—Forty thousand young California salmon were planted in Green Lake, June 19. Experiments have demonstrated that they thrive in inland waters.

Natural History.

THE ARMADILLO IN TEXAS.

FORT SHAW, M. T., May 27, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In the number of FOREST AND STREAM for May 15, I notice a letter from Major H. W. Merrill in regard to the occurrence of the armadillo in Texas, in which it is stated that the specimen referred to is probably the first one taken within the limits of the United States. During a residence of about three years on the lower Rio Grande, at Fort Brown, I found this curious animal quite abundant, though not very often seen, owing to its retiring and partially nocturnal habits. They were sometimes killed by the soldiers while in camp and on scouts, and living specimens were not infrequently offered for sale by Mexicans. Exactly how far its range extended into Texas I am unable to say, but probably Atascosa County is very near its northern limit.

J. C. MERRILL, Ass't Surg., U. S. A.

FORT BROWN, Texas, May 24, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The article clipped from the San Antonio *Express* and published in your paper of May 15, surprised me very much. The cachicamo, or armadillo, is certainly not a curiosity in Western Texas. It is to be found in every canebrake on the Rio Grande, and last winter, while hunting on the Arroyo Colorado—thirty miles back from the Rio Grande—we frequently met with it in the woods. It often interfered with our coon hunting, as the dogs would get off on the track of an armadillo, and valuable time would be lost. The flesh of the young animal is considered by some as fit to eat, but there is a strong, musky odor that is almost impossible to disguise. They are offered for sale in our streets at two bits apiece.

HIDALGO.

ALBINISM.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., January 18, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have been somewhat interested in the discussion which has been carried on through your columns of late upon the subject of albinism, and the communication of "Mic Mac" in your issue of the 2d inst., with your editorial comments, have suggested to me the idea of submitting my views upon the phenomena described.

It seems to me to be a solecism to use the phrase "partial albinism," as the phenomena you have described under that designation are clearly referible to the well-understood operation of natural laws. The theory of natural selection presupposes the existence of certain laws which, in their anticipated operation, would produce from time to time just such effects. These vagaries, which wear such an appearance of being the product of chance, are the effect of laws as well established as those which decree the uniform coloration of each species. Of course, I know that there is much to be said against the theory of natural selection and the evolution hypothesis in general, and I have no desire to provoke a discussion of the subject. But I will assume the truth of the theory, and by so doing, I think I can offer a solution of the problem of the frequent variation from the specific type which no other mode of reasoning can afford. Besides, I think the general acceptance of the theory by scientific men warrants its employment.

The whole theory has been well epitomized by Mr. Mivart as follows: "Every kind of animal and plant tends to increase in numbers by geometrical progression; every kind of animal and plant transmits a general likeness, with individual differences, to its offspring; every individual may present minute variations of any kind in any direction; past time has been practically infinite; every individual has to endure a severe struggle for existence, owing to the tendency to geometrical increase of all kinds of animals and plants, while the total animal and vegetable population—man and his agency excepted—remains stationary."

The most prominent factors in the process of evolution are: First, heredity, or the tendency of the offspring to assume the general form of the parent; second, indefinite variation, or the tendency of the offspring to exhibit individual differences from the parent; and third, the intense struggle for existence, which serves to extinguish all unfavorable variations by the destruction of the affected individual. The last two factors are what we have most to do with in this investigation.

I have seen many of the phenomena which your correspondent terms partial albinoes, and like him, I have observed it most in birds. There is no bird probably whose safety depends so much on its color as the quail, and yet I have observed this tendency to variation oftener in the quail than in any other species. I have found them, or seen specimens, varying from snow-white by almost regular gradations into their true color, but never once did I observe the unmistakable albino mark of want of pigment in the iris.

Now, the struggle for existence is so intense in all conditions of life which are not brought within the disturbing influence of man's control, that all animal life wears the hue best suited to the conditions surrounding it, whether its color be chiefly valuable to it in its hiding from its enemies, in concealing it from its prey, or in furnishing it with sexual charms. This perpetual struggle serves to repress any variation from the safest hue—most notably in the instance of the quail, whose principal safeguard is the concealment afforded by its protective resemblance to the objects among which it has its habitat. The slightest freak of nature which would change its color, even in the most inconsiderable degree, would, to that extent, diminish its power of concealment, and so serve to point it out to its enemies, the hawks and foxes. It is, therefore, highly improbable that any unfortunate individual marked with an unfavorable variation in color would live through a cycle of seasons, and succeed in propagating offspring. If, however, it should do so, some of its offspring or descendants would most probably exhibit the same peculiarity, either to the same extent or in a somewhat modified degree. Mr. Darwin earnestly argues that the development by natural selection is only the result of the minutest variations; and it is probably true that no sudden and marked changes are beneficial in the struggle for life, although Professor Huxley expresses the belief that Nature "does make considerable jumps in the way of variation now and then, and these saltations give rise to some of the gaps which appear to exist in the series of known forms." Mr. Darwin does not say that these freaks do not occur, but argues that they cannot, in the nature of things, be favorable to the individual, and accordingly, are not likely to be the starting-points of new species.

The explanation I would offer for the frequent recurrence of these "partial albinoes" is that they are perfectly healthy and normal specimens, exhibiting a greater variation from the parent type than ordinarily occurs, and which being, in all likelihood, unfavorable ones, will be speedily repressed by exposing the individual to dangers or privations which those of his fellows who have the true color of his species escape. This is well illustrated in domesticated animals, which, being protected by the hand of man from their enemies and supplied with food, vary in color indefinitely. In other words, the principle of heredity in the struggle for existence overcomes the tendency to variation, and preserves uniformity of color in each species, while the removal of the necessity of struggling for life enables the tendency to vary to overcome the tendency to strict inheritance. Pigeons furnish the best examples of this, as their origin can be most directly traced to the parent stock, which was as fixed in its coloration as any species now remaining wild. While, therefore, the pigeon had to depend entirely upon its own resources for food and protection, the severe requirements of the struggle for existence preserved a complete fixity in its coloration, and destroyed all departures from the uniform dress of the species; but as soon as the necessity for entering into the struggle for life was removed by the protecting hand of man, the law of uniform coloration was abrogated, and domesticated species ran into an endless variety of colors. As the theory I have advanced, as above stated, is that these partial albinoes are simply individuals varying more than usual from the specific type, and that such variations will doom them to an early death from danger or privation, it would be interesting to know if any of your readers have ever observed a specimen ranging far from the specific type which had reached the age of a year or more in its wild state.

The term albino is still a mystery to science, but I believe the best established theory is that it is a disease. It occurs pretty generally throughout all animal life, but not with anything like the frequency of the phenomena which I think you have misnamed partial albinism.

M.

Our correspondent's letter is interesting and ingenious, but, to our mind, unsatisfactory as an explanation of the phenomenon to which it refers. It would be difficult, we think, at the present day, to find many students of science who do not accept the Evolution hypothesis, and with it Natural selection, as accounting for most of the changes that have occurred in animal life in the past and of those which we see going on about us to-day. But if the white feathers which occur so frequently in birds of normally dark plumage are to be explained by the inherent tendency to variation which exists in all animals, why is it that this variation is so frequently in one direction? Why do we not hear of birds, say quail, being killed which have the plumage partly red, blue or green? We never see such cases. Abnormally colored birds are usually more or less white, or pale by the mixture of white with their normal colors. More rarely we find them black, or dark by the washing of the plumage with some shade of brown or black; a state which we term melanism. The variation is almost always in one or the other of these directions.

At present when so little is known of the phenomena to which this communication refers, it is perhaps hardly worth while to discuss the question as to whether the phrase "partial albinism" is or is not strictly correct. We have used it simply as a convenient term to characterize the partial whiteness which is so frequently seen in the lower mammals and birds, and as the same term has been used by leading ornithologists in the same connection it seems well enough for the present to continue to employ it.

"THE FISHER AND THE 'BLACK CAT.'"

WESTON, Vt., May 10, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I wish to say a few words, mainly corroborative of points made by "Penobscot" in his interesting paper in a recent issue. I have trapped the fisher and the black cat the past thirty years, and always supposed them to be one and the same animal. I always made it a point to question experienced fur buyers—whom I supposed knew their business—and was so informed. With me, they occur in pairs, so that if a solitary one is trapped, its mate is almost invariably taken directly after in the same trap or one in the vicinity. The female is about a third smaller than the male, and always—at the same season—in better color. I never caught a female in the proper season off color, but some males were almost wholly as gray as an old, faded coon or woodchuck. All the tracks I have seen were like those of the mink—in pairs, as "Penobscot" says. What is most remarkable is the small size of those taken in this section compared with those of Maine and Canada. Until of late I was not aware that the species attained a weight of forty, or even thirty, pounds, though buyers told me that the same species in places above named were much the largest. I have never taken one weighing more than ten pounds. I agree with "Penobscot" that they are not plenty, but account for it on different grounds, namely, its fondness for the flesh of the porcupine, whose quills often prove fatal to it. I have several times found the quills buried in their bodies, besides quantities of flesh, hair and quills in the stomach and excrements, and from this gained a point in baiting them: let other trappers try it. They are an agile, muscular animal, jumping from tree to tree like a squirrel, clearing a distance of forty feet in a descending leap, never failing a secure grip.

CORPORAL LOT WARFIELD.

THAT DUCK.—We have received from Mr. G. M. Fairchild, Jr., a printed slip from the Quebec *Chronicle* containing a description of a duck shot near the town of Winnipeg, by Mr. J. P. Neilson's son. The description would scarcely agree with any known species of North American duck, for the coloring is very curious; but we learn from Dr. Coues, who has seen a colored drawing of the head, that the specimen is merely a partially albinotic wood duck (*Aix sponsa*).

CATALOGUE OF THE BIRDS OF THE LESSER ANTILLES.—Mr. Geo. N. Lawrence, whose valuable papers on the birds of the various islands of the Lesser Antilles, visited by Mr. Ober, have been noticed from time to time as they appeared in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM, has published in the proceedings of the U. S. Natl. Museum a final catalogue of the species found, with a table showing their distribution and those found in the United States. The whole number of birds noted is 128 of which 37 were found in Barbuda, 42 in Antigua, 45 in Guadeloupe, 57 in Dominica, 39 in Martinique, 53 in St. Vincent and 54 in Grenada. Of the 128 species found in these islands by Mr. Ober 53 occur in the United States.

The separate catalogues, of which the present one is a condensation, were published in the Proceedings of the United States National Museum, Volume I, Washington, and occupy pp. 46-69; 185-198; 232-242; 265-378; 349-360; 449-462.

THE FISHES OF ESSEX COUNTY, MASS.—Professor Goode and Mr. Bean have done good service not only to ichthyologists, but to the general public as well, in publishing, in the Essex *Bulletin*, their catalogue of the Fishes of Essex County, which includes besides those of Massachusetts Bay and the contiguous deep waters. The list, which includes 183 species, is certainly a most interesting paper, and cannot fail to be of great service to students of ichthyology. It has been brought down and completed to March 1, 1879 and includes the discoveries and additions to our fauna made by the U. S. Fish Commission up to that date. The authors in their prefatory note pay a high compliment to the zeal and energy of the Gloucester fishermen through whose efforts many of the specimens in the National Museum have been procured. Too much credit cannot be given to men who amid the hardships and constant work of a fishing voyage still remember the interests of science. The notes on, and synonomy of the various species mentioned in this list are quite full, the latter at least sufficiently so to guide the student to the works where fuller details may be obtained. At the end of the paper are given tabular lists showing the faunal relations of the species enumerated, and a very full index is appended. The catalogue is certainly a very valuable contribution to our knowledge.

THE YELLOW-BREASTED RAIL—*New York, May* 5.—A few days ago, while on the Hackensack Meadows, looking for snipe, my dog pointed what I at first took to be a mouse, but turned out to be a rail. It seemed unwilling to rise, until the dog moved almost on top of it, and then went off like a lazy

September bird. I shot it, thinking it a rare thing to see a rail in the spring, and on picking it up, found it to be a different bird from our *sora*. Referring to your valuable work, the "Gazetteer," it turned out to be the yellow-breasted rail, *Porzana noveboracensis*, a species different from any I had before seen. The description answered exactly to the bird, and was most accurate. Would like to hear if it is not unusual to find rail in the spring. W. HOLBERTON.

Rather unusual, in our experience, to see rail quite so early as this date. A little later they may be found in considerable numbers.

THE DARK GYR FALCON.—Mr. H. G. Vennor, of Montreal, has now in his collection of *Raptores* no fewer than four specimens of the dark form of the *Falco jer-falco* var. *labradora*, Aud. All of these birds were shot close to Montreal, and were brought into the market for sale. Among these four specimens are two in the adult plumage, the only specimens in this stage of plumage extant, so far, at least, as at present known. One of these birds Mr. Vennor sent in the flesh to Boston for examination by the Nuttall Ornithological Club, where it was beautifully preserved and mounted. The other three were sent during last winter to Dr. Baird, of the Smithsonian, Washington, and were submitted to Mr. Robert Ridgway for study and comparison. The specimens have now all been returned to Montreal.

ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 21, 1879.—Two red-crested cardinals, *Paroaria cucullata*; fourteen fence lizards, *Sceloporus undulatus*; two screech owls, *Scops asio*; two short eared owls, *Brachyotus palustris*; eight golden-winged woodpeckers, *Colaptes auratus*; and one brown snake, *Storeria dekayi*, all presented. Two mule deer (twins), *Cervus macrotis*; one fallow deer, *Dama vulgaris*; and one American elk, *Cervus canadensis*; all born in garden. Seven mandarin ducks, *Aix galericulata*; one rose-crested cockatoo, *Cacatua moluccensis*; three banded rattlesnakes, *Crotalus horridus*; and one wildcat, *Felis rufus*, all purchased.

The Kennel.

THE DANDIE DINMONT TERRIER.

IT is stated that no dog has been the cause of so much controversy in England as to what was the correct type than the popular little Dandie Dinmont terrier, and it was not until a club was formed with this title that the "points"

"GRIP."

by which he was to be judged were finally determined upon and the matter set at rest. Yet a dog of this breed and possessing the true characters once seen should never be forgotten or confused with any other variety, for in coat, head and legs they are almost unique. The Dandie must be regarded as a dog possessing more than usual interest from the fact that he has been immortalized, even if not created, by Sir Walter Scott in Guy Mannering, although there is reason to believe that he has changed vastly since the days of the great Wizard of the North. In fact, the rage for pets is likely to affect many of the heretofore useful breeds of terriers by causing them to be bred smaller and finer. Although a class for Dandies has been made at most of our shows but very few pure or fine specimens have been exhibited. The description of the "points" which we append and which are those printed in "Stonehenge" as having been adopted by the Dandie Dinmont Club, of England, are so full that no further description is necessary. "Stonehenge" hints, by the way, that the Dandie has borrowed his crooked forelegs from the dachshund, an aspersion which we remember was indignantly denied at the time by a well-known English breeder. The portrait we print, and which is copied from our English contemporary *The Country*, is that of Mr. Wardlaw Reed's Grip, a dog which is represented as combining in a high degree all the good qualities of the strain. The following are the points:

1. Head	10	8. Coat	15
2. Eyes	5	9. Color	5
3. Ears	5	10. Size and weight	10
4. Neck	5	11. General appearance	10
5. Body	20		
6. Tail	5	Total	100
7. Legs and feet	10		

1. *Head* (v. 10).—Strongly made and large, not out of proportion to the dogs size, the muscles showing extraordinary developement, more especially the maxillary. Skull broad between the ears, getting gradually less toward the eyes, and measuring about the same from the inner corner of the eye to the back of the skull as it does from ear to ear. The forehead well domed. The head is *covered* with very soft, silky hair, which should not be confined to a mere topknot; and the lighter in color and more silky it is the better. The cheeks, starting from the ears proportionately with the skull, have a gradual taper toward the muzzle, which is deep and strongly made, and measures about three inches in length, or in proportion to skull as three is to five. The muzzle is covered with hair of a little darker shade than the topknot, and of the same texture as the feather of the fore legs. The top of the muzzle is generally bare for about an inch from the black part of the nose, the bareness coming to a point toward the eye, and being about one inch broad at the nose. The nose and inside of the mouth black or dark colored. The teeth very strong, especially the canine, which, are of extraordinary size for such a small dog. The canines fit well into each other, so as to give the greatest available holding and puuishing power, and the teeth are level in front, the upper ones very slightly overlapping the under ones. [Many of the finest specimens have a "swine mouth," which is very objectionable; but it is not so great an objection as the protrusion of the under jaw.]

2. *Eyes* (v. 5).—Set wide apart, large, full, round, bright, expressive of great determination, intelligence and dignity; set low and prominent in front of the head; color, a rich, dark hazel.

3. *Ears* (v. 5).—Large and pendulous, set well back, wide apart and low on the skull, hanging close to the cheek, with a very slight projection at the base; broad at the junction of the head and tapering almost to a point, the fore part of the ear tapering very little—the taper being mostly on the back part—the fore part of the ear coming almost straight down from its junction with the head to the tip. They are covered with a soft, straight brown hair (in some cases almost black), and have a thin feather of light hair starting about two inches from the tip, and of nearly the same color and texture as the topknot, which gives the ear the appearance of a *distinct point*. The animal is often one or two years old before the feather is shown. The cartilage and skin of the ear should not be thick, but rather thin. Length of ear, from three to four inches.

4. *Neck* (v. 5).—Very muscular, well developed and strong, showing great power of resistence, being well set into the shoulders.

5. *Body* (v. 20).—Long, strong and flexible; ribs well sprung and round, chest well developed and let well down between the fore legs; the back rather low at the shoulder, having a slight downward curve and a corresponding arch over the loins, with a very slight, gradual droop from top of loins to root of tail; both sides of backbone well supplied with muscle.

6. *Tail* (v. 5).—Rather short, say from eight inches to ten inches, and covered on the upper side with wiry hair of darker color than that of the body, the hair on the under side being lighter in color and not so wiry, with a nice feather about two inches long, getting shorter as it nears the tip; rather thick at the root, getting thicker for about four inches, then tapering off to a point. It should not be twisted or curled in any way, but should come up with a regular curve like a scimitar, the tip, when excited, being in a perpendicular line with the root of the tail. It should neither be set on too high nor too low. When not excited it is carried gayly, and a little above the level of the body.

7. *Legs and Feet* (v. 10).—The forelegs short, with immense muscular developement and bone, set wide apart, the chest coming well down between them. The feet well formed *and not flat*, with very strong brown or dark-colored claws. Bandy legs and flat feet are objectionable, but may be avoided—the bandy legs by the use of splints when first noticed, and the flat feet by exercise and a dry bed and floor to kennel. The hair on the forelegs and feet of a blue dog should be tan, varying, according to the body color, from a rich tan to a pale fawn; of a mustard dog they are of a darker shade than its head, which is a creamy white. In both colors there is a nice feather about two inches long, rather lighter in color than the hair on the fore part of the leg. The hind legs are a little longer than the fore ones, and are set rather wide apart, but not spread out in an unnatural manner, while the feet are much smaller; the thighs are well developed and the hair of the same color and texture as the fore ones, but having no feather nor dew claws; the whole claws should be dark; but the claws of all vary in shade according to the color of dog's body.

8. *Coat* (v. 5).—This is a very important point; the hair should be about two inches long, that from scull to root of tail a mixture of hardish and soft hair, which gives a sort of crisp feel to the hand; the hard should not be wiry. The coat is what is termed pily or penciled. The hair on the under part of the body is lighter in color and softer than that on the top. The skin on the belly accords with the color of dog.

9. *Color* (v. 5.).—The color is pepper or mustard. The pepper color ranges from a dark, bluish black to a light, silvery gray—the intermediate shades being preferred—the body color coming well down the shoulders and hips, gradually merging into the leg color. The mustards vary from a reddish-brown to a pale fawn, the head being of a creamy white, the legs and feet of a shade darker than the head. The claws are dark, as in other colors. [Nearly all Dandie Dinmont terriers have some white on the chest, and some have also white claws.]

Size and Weight (v. 10).—The height should be from eight inches to eleven inches at the top of shoulder. Length from top of shoulder to root of tail should not be more than twice the dog's height, but, preferably, one or two inches less. Weight, from fourteen pounds to twenty-four pounds; the best weight, as near eighteen pounds as possible. These weights are for dogs in good working order.

ROCHESTER DOG SHOW.

WE have received from Mr. Chas. Lincoln, too late to print in full in this issue, the prize list to beoffered at a dog show to be held under the patronage of the State Sportsmen's Association during the convention of that body to be held at Rochester, July 8, 9, 10 and 11. The show will be under the management of Mr. Lincoln, and will be held in the buildings at the Driving Park, near where the shooting takes place. The prizes offered are $10 for first and $5 for second for English, Irish and Gordon setters and pointers, dogs, and the same for bitches. Also for water, cocker and other spaniels. For puppies in the various classes, $5 each. For fox hounds, beagles, foxterriers, greyhounds and collies, dogs or bitches, $10 and $5. In the various non-sporting classes the prizes are, for first, $5; for second, silver medal. Entries will close July 6. Prize lists and blanks can be had on application to Mr. Chas. Lincoln, 34 Reynolds Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

SETTER AND FOXHOUND—*Springfield, Mass., May* 30.—My old friend Ethan Allin told me of an odd incident. While hunting last fall with a friend of his, who had a young setter, they came suddenly upon a fox. The dog went for him, and between the party they bagged him. Now comes retribution that the story writers tell us so much about. The next day they took along the old foxhound, in case they should come across another one. The setter pointed a quail, which was flushed and shot, falling upon a pond with the ice just thin enough to let the dog in. After a long time spent in fruitless endeavors to make the dog retrieve, the old hound showed himself, and at once plunged in and broke his way to the bird and brought it out and laid it at his master's feet. "And," said Allin, "the old hound walked over to the setter and said, or seemed to say, 'If you want me to let your birds alone, don't meddle with my foxes.'" H.

BEAGLES.—Mr. G. W. Pownall, of Christiana, Pa., advertises in another column some beagle puppies for sale. Mr. Pownall's stock have been prize winners wherever exhibited, and are very well bred.

—A. G. Weed, Jr., of Stamford, Conn., claims the name Victoria for his bitch puppy by Van Derwerken's Shot out of Gillespie's Countess.

—Dr. E. J. Forster, of Boston, claims the name Zuzoo for a black and white setter bitch puppy, whelped Dec. 16, 1878, sired by Adams' Champion Drake and out of owner's Daisy.

—Mr. C. Denison, of Hartford, writes that his red Irish bitch Miriah whelped, June 15, 8 puppies—6 dogs and 2 bitches—by imported Creedmore.

—The St. Bernard bitch Brenner, by imported Monk, out of imported Hedwig III., owned by Mr. LeRoy Z. Collins, of Lancaster, Mass., whelped on the 16th inst., eight puppies sired by Alp, by the Princess of wales' Champion Chang, out of Mr. Macdona's Martyr.

—Mr. S. D. Schenck has had the misfortune to lose, by distemper, his Gordon setter bitch Brenda, winner of first prize in the class for bitch puppies over six months at the last New York dog show. Brenda was by Grouse out of Lou and was a most promising puppy.

—See advertisement of Cocker Spaniel bitch Feather for sale.

Yachting and Boating.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA, JUNE 19.

IT seems to be a peculiarity inseparable from all sailing clubs in New York waters, excepting the Seawanhaka Y. C., that on racing days all chronometers drop astern by about two hours, and that yachtsmen are especially averse to turning out of snug bunks and "show a leg." If a regatta committee of sufficient stamina to shove off and start the matches on time is ever found, it will deserve to be perpetuated for all time to come among Mrs. Jarley's notable wax works. Especially neglectful in this respect is the New York Yacht Club, and the *nonchalant* manner in which the racing fleet began to assemble, two hours behind time, was a little trying to those acquainted with the prompt and energetic ways in vogue among the great clubs of England. And so it was that a race advertised for a seasonable hour did not come off until after meridian. Another point may be made for the benefit of regatta committees. The custom of picking out some half-winded little tub, of no horse-power at all, to act as judges' boat, may be well enough should the race result, as most of ours unfortunately do, in a tedious drift—and it also has the sanction of custom; but the time has come when the customs of the Elysian Fields need to be abandoned and a little more vim and snap put into the operations of a club, which once held the pre-eminent position of leading all others

in America by a long stretch, but which now, through a too conservative policy, is in danger of being outsailed by some of the younger and more wide-awake institutions. Barring these little *laches*, the recent match of the N. Y. Y. C went off swimmingly, though a trifle more breeze might have added to the interest of the affair and affected some of the results we have to chronicle. But perhaps the breeze thought it best to keep in tune with the temper of the club, and so blew mildly and sleepily all day long, but never gave out entirely.

The entries, though meagre, brought to the line a very interesting lot of goers. In the keel schooners, Mr. Phœnix's fine seagoing ship and the Vice-Commodore's big one had a most interesting match, and though *Rambler* landed the prize, had it not been for the short rig of *Intrepid*, and the want of balloon canvas, the day would have told a different story. Mr. A. Carey Smith had the conning of *Intrepid*, and the way she was worked shows that this gentleman is as good at the wheel as at designing able, easy vessels for sea service. To windward, *Intrepid* outsailed *Rambler* pretty roundly; it was only on the run home, after casing off at the Spit buoy, that the Vice's big one got away with her—a little more than enough to cover her time to the Poillon-built schooner. But then *Rambler* was, in the stereotyped phrase, "a cloud of canvas," while *Intrepid* appeared in exceedingly modest duds, with nothing in the way of balloons but a moderate-sized main topmast staysail, besides being generally under rigged. Among the large centreboards, *Tidal Wave* was the only entry, so she hauled down her racing colors and went over the course "for fun." In the second class, *Estelle* and *Peerless* had a brush, *Nereid* being out of the race from the first, having had to make a board to clear Fort Wadsworth on the way out. It soon became evident, however, that *Estelle*, though nearly fifty per cent. larger, was no match at all in mild weather—at least for *Peerless*; for, ere the first mark had been fetched, Mr. Maxwell had planted his schooner well to windward, and with a good lead over his opponent. The question of superiority between these two schooners in ordinary weather must be considered as settled in favor of *Peerless* by a big margin. What *Estelle* may do in a lop and lanyarder remains to be seen, though even then we question much whether she can save her time on the crack of Gowanus. *Vision* among the big sloops had a walk-over, and until the new iron *Mischief* makes New York waters from Wilmington with Mr. Busk's colors at the peak there will be nothing for *Vision* to race worthy of the name, as the prospects of *Gracie* as a racing vessel likely to put in an appearance are slim, since her owner has transferred his affections to the bigger *Dauntless*. *Regina* and *Vixen* had a terribly close match of it, and had the former not been frightened out of her honest rig into that of the sloop, we rather think her owner could have counted one more cup in her plate locker. As it was, *Vixen*, always smart in smooth water, gained her laurels by the small margin of 21s., and had it not been for *Regina's* failing to point as she did in the Atlantic match when rigged with staysail and jib, *Vixen* could never have won. *Regina* also held on to a balloon jib topsail much too long on the wind while trying to fetch the weather mark. But for this the result would have been reversed. Under any circumstances, rough water excepted, these flyers are so evenly matched that it is a toss between the two; but if *Regina* returns to her double headrig we should pick her as winner every time. Never before did sloops do such pointing and traveling too as *Regina* on the memorable June 7, and why after such evidence she should again be seen afflicted with a big bag of a countrified jib is difficult to understand, unless jack-knife and slush-pot authority has held sway abaft the mast instead of forward. In the keel sloops, *Volante* simply did wonders; the rest of her class were nowhere, and moreover, down to the Spit this smart and able little cutter led many of her big sisters such a merry dance to windward, that *Peerless*, *Vision* and other notables had to take water at their best business. In seaworthiness, roominess, comfort, safety, handiness and appearances *Volante* is as much superior to the average paint-bedaubed, uncouth sloop as a piccolo to the rude horn of a savage. Give her a few feet more length to fine out her lines and she is more than a match for the whole lot of frying pans, while as it is she has all the speed any reasonable being can ask for in a safe yacht fit for all-round work. With this much in the way of review, the account of the racing will be better appreciated.

This regatta was open to yachts of the club only. Course, the usual club course, from Stapleton, around Buoy No. 10 on southwest Spit, then around Lightship and home by same course, keeping to the east of Buoys 11, 13 and 15 on the West Bank and outside of Buoy off Sandy Hook, leaving Buoy 10 to port and turn the Lightship to starboard. One prize in each class, and time allowance as under. The starters were:

KEEL SCHOONERS.

Name.	Owner.	Cubic Ft.	Allowances.
Rambler	Vice Com Thomas	16,008	Allows
Intrepid	Mr Lloyd Phœnix	18,423	1.41
FIRST CLASS CENTREBOARD SCHOONER.			
Tidal Wave	Mr Cook	9,152	....
SECOND CLASS CENTREBOARD SCHOONERS.			
Estelle	Mr Jas Smith	5,736	Allows
Peerless	Mr Roger Maxwell	3,843	10.52
Nereid	Mr Anson P Stokes	2,133	26.50
FIRST CLASS CENTREBOARD SLOOP.			
Vision	Mr Alexander	8,922	....
SECOND CLASS CENTREBOARD SLOOPS.			
Regina	Mr W A W Stewart	1,875	Allows
Vixen	Mr Frank Lawrence	1,318	.43
KEEL SLOOPS.			
Psyche	Mr E M Brown	1,932	Allows
Glance	Mr E H Ferris	1,611	4.16
Volante	Mr Hitchcock	1,453	6 16

As a matter of course nearly all hands got below the line at the start, and had the usual difficulty working up into position against the ebb. This accomplished, they bore down for the line with booms to starboard and the wind from the N. and E., the start being a flying one. *Vixen* carried an extra puff across, getting a good sendoff as she went over in the lead with a club aloft and balloon jib topsail drawing finely. *Rambler* followed with a huge maintopmast staysail, and *Regina* shaved through on her weather, with the big jib set in place of her wind jamming get-up. *Estelle* crossed next with balloon jib reaching abaft the foremast, followed by the cutter *Volante* with the well-known figure of Mr. Robert Centre at the wheel, and the old-time *Psyche* in her wake under somewhat scant looking dimity of a cut that smacked of by-gone years. *Peerless* and *Nereid* were to leeward, near the Staten Island shore, and got away soon after in company with *Vision*. *Glance* took her cue from *Psyche*, and went away in her wake. *Glance* has been altered to a keel and her mast has been shifted aft, so as to make room for a full cutter rig, barring the sliding bowsprit; but here, too, the hero of the marlinspike had his way, and she came to the line with forestay "come up" and a huge jib in consonance with the true Bourbonism that holds sway among all old barnacles. *Glance* did not sail a great distance, when, for some reason unknown, she gave up, but she was a beaten craft at the time. *Volante* being too much of a good thing for her. *Intrepid* brought up the rear of the starters, though *Tidal Wave* followed across the line, and her time was taken as a matter of curiosity. As the fleet went through the Narrows, the wind kept hauling, and stiffened up a bit, until outside it was struck S.E. This necessitated a board to the N.E., off Coney Island Point, and from there a long leg to Buoy No. 10 on the Spit, wind having hauled well to the southward. *Tidal Wave* gave one of the keel sloops a bad blanketing, something the big schooner's skipper should avoid in future. *Intrepid* here winded on *Estelle* in most unmistakable manner, showing that the race is not always to the boards. On the stretch down *Regina* did not point, and carried a balloon jib topsail, which she took in finally, when it was long before apparent that the sail had no business set. It was here that *Regina* lost her race to *Vixen*. The schooner *Nettie* worked down with the fleet, and showed some pretty fair sailing, though *Rambler* went by after taking the wind out of her sails. The wind did not hold, and the sloops began to walk up, but the way in which *Rambler* led them down to Buoy No. 10 was worthy of note. Away off to the northward *Wanderer*, Mr. Stillman, was made out—a grand sight, with her square topsail sheeted home, as she bore down to watch the fray. *Vision*, for some reason, was not doing well, for she sagged to leeward—she, too, had shifted from double head rig to jib—but having a walk-over (the *Coming* not starting), she was probably taking things leisurely. Kites were hauled upon reaching the mark, as it was a close haul out to the ship. The mark was rounded as under:

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Rambler	12 32 10	Peerless	12 44 34
Vixen	12 33 05	Estelle	12 45 26
Regina	12 34 40	Vision	12 46 18
Intrepid	12 38 38	Volante	12 47 00
Tidal Wave	12 43 05	Psyche	12 49 42

Rambler stood in for the Jersey sands, while *Vixen*, rail awash, and *Regina* standing up better, hauled up smartly and got everything flat. When the former went about, she just weathered the rival crack. *Estelle* had hitherto hung on pretty well to *Peerless*, though the latter had the best of the position, and, with *Vision*, were well to leeward of the buoy as they were timed. *Volante*, on the contrary, had held such a wind that she luffed short round, and was really a long bit ahead of the above named, though her time was taken later. In the work up along the Hook, *Peerless* walked through *Vision's* lee. When the black buoy off the Hook was left under the lee it became a long and short leg for the ship. The sea was quite smooth, and the breeze lightened up somewhat. The sloops were shaving the wind to their utmost, jib topsails having been taken in for the purpose. Off Rockaway shoals they came about, excepting *Rambler*, who stood on too long, coming down to the Ship with room to spare. With another short board, the mark was hauled around as follows:

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Vixen	2 19 53	Intrepid	2 47 48
Regina	2 22 30	Volante	2 48 44
Peerless	2 26 13	Rambler	2 50 27
Vision	2 29 37	Psyche	2 53 22
Tidal Wave	2 40 21		

With the race in hand, *Vixen* was not slow in getting balloon jib topsail set and boomed out, and with board triced up was off for home before *Regina* hauled into the wind for the round. The latter was well handled, setting light sails to leeward before getting away, with the wind over the port quarter. The schooners showed smart work in making sail, and *Intrepid* called forth much praise at the easy way in which she parted the water and rose and fell to the long swell without breaking a bucket full. The little sloop *Elephant* went around with the rest, having put in some good work to windward on the way up. *Volante* rounded the mark with no more fuss or ado than if bound on a fishing trip, everything aboard that little cutter runs like clockwork.

The flood had made and a speedy run home was the consequence. *Estelle* failed to fetch the lightship, but made for home through the Swash, *Peerless* badly outrunning her in spite of having to round the Spit Buoy again. Of course the latter ran for the beach outside the Hook, and sure enough got a nice little streak, as Mr. Maxwell always does in that latitude. The Spit was jibed around by *Vixen* with 2m. 30s. between her and *Regina*. A large portion of this the latter made up during the very close and exciting final run for the finish; partly this was due to *Regina's* taking the wind out of her leader, though better things were expected of *Vixen* down the wind. Finishing at buoy 15 outside the Narrows is a most excellent plan, for it saves the tedious work for big vessels inside the Narrows, where an easterly wind always fails and thereby allows the laggards to draw up and often save their time owing to the van being checked in the doldrums. With jibs half hoisted and balloons boomed out the two crack sloops drew nearer to the finish amid the most intense interest. They finally bowled across the line, *Vixen* winner by 21s. on time allowance, and *Regina* winning "flat." So the prize goes to *Vixen*, but the question of the best flyer among the couple still remains "as you were." Regatta Committees should instruct or request accompanying steamers, the club steamer at all events, to await the "time" signal from the judges' boat before setting up their yelling and piping to the confusion of the judges and time-keepers. Among the big ones, *Rambler*, with all her kites flying, got away from *Intrepid* on the run up and made a first prize for Vice-Com. Thomas.

Little remains to be said concerning the rest of the fleet: they came up to the finish one by one as the table below will show. Good able craft are evidently becoming popular if one is to judge by the remarks of the crowd as *Volante* fetched in home: "Pretty little ship," "Fills the bill," "That's the boat for me," and the likes, indicating that public taste is improving and that the seagoing yacht has prospects of more general adoption, while seamanship is beginning to be appreciated at its true value. The *Nereid*, though virtually out of the race, bravely kept at it, rounded the lightship and made the whole course with a "never say die" that others might take a lesson from.

KEEL SCHOONERS.

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Actual Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Rambler	11 24 43	5 08 14	5 45 31	5 45 3
Intrepid	11 29 21	5 27 35	5 51 14	5 50 1
FIRST CLASS CENTRE-BOARD SCHOONERS.				
Tidal Wave	11 30 00	4 43 06	5 13 06	5 13 06
SECOND CLASS CENTRE-BOARD SCHOONERS.				
Peerless	11 25 45	4 44 18	5 18 33	5 07 41
Nereid	11 24 40	5 43 20	6 18 40	5 51 50
Estelle	11 24 16	0 00 00	0 00 00	0 00 00
FIRST CLASS CENTRE-BOARD SLOOPS.				
Vision	11 24 19	5 08 33	5 43 14	5 42 14
SECOND CLASS CENTRE-BOARD SLOOPS.				
Vixen	11 21 42	4 35 59	5 14 19	5 13 34
Regina	11 22 40	4 36 35	5 13 55	5 13 55
KEEL SLOOPS.				
Volante	11 25 20	5 32 33	6 07 13	6 00 57
Psyche	11 25 55	5 39 06	6 13 10	6 13 10
Glance	11 26 43	0 00 00	0 00 00	0 00 00

Prizes go to *Rambler*, *Peerless*, *Vision*, *Vixen* on time, and *Volante*.

SAN FRANCISCO YACHT CLUB.—A race took place on May 31 over the S. F. Y. C. course, between the sloop *Lively* and a new sloop called the *Faun* for a $100 prize. This was the closest race ever held in the bay, and one of the slowest also, the wind falling light. The club rule as to time limit of five hours was suspended. The *Lively* was 5h. 43m. 40s. and the *Faun* 5h. 44m. 47s. As the *Lively* is 5in. longer than the *Faun*, she had to allow her 18s. allowance, and thus beats her 48⅞s., the closest race over the course ever made. The whole fleet accompanied the competing yachts. The *Faun* owners have since challenged the *Lively* to a race for $500. The *Lively* offers to put up $50 if the *Faun* will buy a $100 prize to be sailed for by any boat in the bay under 25ft. water line, but will not sail for money. Both the yachts are small ones, the *Lively* being the smallest in the club fleet. The famous *Consuelo*, winner of the Ashbury Cup, three annual prize flags, and numerous other prizes, has issued a challenge to sail any yacht or pilot boat in the bay over the club course for $1,000. It has had the effect of stopping a good deal of "blowing" among other people who thought they had faster boats, but as yet no takers have come forward. The S. F. Y. C. fleet left San Francisco on June 7, under Commodore Harrison, for a cruise up the bay to Martinez for a couple of days. The annual cruise to Napa Creek comes off on July 3, extending to the 7th. All the club yachts and a number of invited yachting clubs will participate. Several new yachts are being built in San Francisco, of which we shall have a description shortly. The annual regatta of the club comes off August 2. The members are puzzled what to do with the catamaran *Zarefa* in their race. They can't classify her satisfactorily. The Model Yacht Branch of the S. F. Y. C. holds its first annual regatta off the club house, at Saucelito, on July 19. The models are 44in. on water line for first class and 22in. for second class. A number of competitors are announced. Prizes will be $100 for first and $50 for second class.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.

CORINTHIAN MATCHES, JUNE 21.

IT is always a pleasure to record the sailing races of a club possessing life and imbued with a spirit of progress, such as characterizes all the undertakings of the S. Y. C. As might have been expected, the Corinthian matches of June 21 not only formed the chief event of the year in the club's history, but were unsurpassed in the interest they created among the yachting fraternity. Though we had been troubled with nothing better than off shore winds and smooth water so far, the ruling powers seemed to recognize the fact that the Corinthians of this club are the best heavy weather tars we have, and so sent them a fresh breeze from seaward and rolled in a nice easy swell, enough for the smaller classes, but hardly up to the needs of such a sloop as *Vision*, with her 20ft. beam to mash what she did not rise to. The promptness of the regatta committee was most commendable, for the gun was fired at the hour named, yachts or no yachts; and so it came to pass that most of the racers found themselves heavily handicapped by a late start, for which they only had their own shiftlessness to blame. Possibly they have learned a lesson, and will be on hand when wanted the next time they sail under S. Y. C. auspices. We may here say that the committee, composed of Messrs. M. Roosevelt Schuyler, Jas. H. Elliot, C. Wyllys Betts and Louis P. Bayard, understood their duties thoroughly and caused the club steamer to be handled in a most satisfactory manner, and moreover, to one of the committee, Mr. Elliot, was assigned the duty of remaining at the finish to time the smaller classes, should they return sooner than the club steamer, a precaution which should be followed generally, or wrong times and protests are sure to crop up. The manner in which all the yachts were handled was so near perfection that professional crews could have done no better, and we doubt very much if in America a finer body of yacht sailers could be gathered from any class than that which manned the racers on this day. But one thing occurred to mar the sport—the fact that *Vixen*, while hunting *Regina* very close on the run home, lost a man overboard, and had to come by the wind and pick him up. Of course, this delay gave the race to *Regina* by more than a quarter of an hour, but as they rounded the S. W. Spit within 47s. of each other, the question of superiority between the two, left open in the New York regatta two days before, has not yet been settled. Two such even races in good breezes, point to the fact that there is little to choose between these cracks in fairly smooth water, as long as Mr. Stewart clings to his single jib. *Vision* very wisely set up her forestay again, and the manner in which she sailed all day certainly left nothing to be desired. It remains to be seen whether *Regina* will follow the good example of *Vision*, or be content with losing to *Vixen* by a few seconds every time, unless helped along by a fluke or accident. As the latter received 1m. 16s. allowance from *Regina*, she was ahead of her time at the Spit, with about half a minute to spare, and, moreover, would have stolen *Regina's* wind all the way to the finish. But for losing the man overboard, the race would undoubtedly have gone to *Vixen*. The *Vision* proved a much better ship to windward than on June 19, when she was hampered with the baggy jib, and Mr. A. Carey Smith, who no doubt had a voice in the matter, handled the big craft in connection with the rest of her crew in a most creditable style, giving the *Peerless* schooner a lively rub of it most of the time until sheets were eased, when of course the bigger schooner left her, but reached the line with only moderate water to spare, having outsailed *Vision* "flat," but losing to her "on time" had they been

entered in the same class. The conditions of the match appeared in our last number, and it will suffice to say that the entries were open to yachts of all recognized clubs, rules of the S. Y. C. in force, time based on area, amateur crews and spinnakers for balloons allowed only. Course, the usual one from Fort Wadsworth around the S. W. Spit Buoy 8½, thence to Lightship and return home by same course. Two to start or no prize. Prizes, schooners only one starter, no prize; sloops, $200, $150, $85 and $65 for the four classes. The following yachts with their crews started:

Peerless—Captain J. Roger Maxwell; mate, J. H. Simon; crew, W. Stub, R. Schenck, E. R. Maxwell, N. D. Lawton, M. Wrigley, R. C. Field, H. L. Washburn, W. H. H. Beebe, H. Earl, S. Mann, M. Timpson.

Kate—George F. Randolph, captain; Wm. T. Lee, mate; A. P. Bliven, C. H. Bliven, Frank Andrews, B. S. Osbon, F. P. Lockett, George H. Hale, R. H. Bavott, Edward Bavott, L. F. Newman.

Vision—J. J. Alexandre, captain; O. E. Cromwell, mate; A. Carey Smith, C. G. Peters, Geo. L. Rivers, T. A. Bronson, E. M. Cook, D. S. Stone, M. White, C. H. Leland, G. Foster, W. S. Wood, Mr. Meserole.

Regina—W. A. W. Stewart, captain; J. F. Tams, mate; Howard Mitchell, F. De P. Foster, W. Foulke, Jr., E. Roosevelt, A Roosevelt, David Crocker, J. W. Beekman, J. V. Oddie.

Vixen—F. C. Lawrence, Jr., captain; Herman Livingston, mate; E. P. Livingston, Grenville Kane, H. Coe, Samuel Sands, John Lawrence, Elliott Roosevelt, H. T. Hadden, Charles Denning, David Palon.

Schemer—C. S. Lee, captain; A. Bryan Alley, mate; W. S. Alley, W. Simonds, A. Simonds, R. C. Cornell, A. P. Montant, S. Van Wyck, T. L. Blood.

Wave—John C. Barron, captain; T. D. Hoxsey, mate; B. Nicoll, Charles King, H. Sprague, Rufus King, William King, L. H. d'Oremieulx.

Blanche—Charles H. Grundy, captain; F. L. Scott, mate; T. H. Pratt, C. G. Diedrichsen, C. L. Perkins.

H. W. Beecher—R. M. Weed, captain; M. M. Weed, mate; M. Silva, James Weeks, Vanness Noxon, L. Conover, M. Bunker.

Midge—W. E. Iselin, captain; G. C. Barnette, mate; J. Halsey Haight, Charles H. Cruncy, E. A. Willard, Benjamin Tuzo.

Julian—Dr. May, Fredrick May, Gouverneur Morris and others.

Peerless went over the course but without flying her fighting flag. The usual fleet of steamers and "outsiders" were of course bound to see what they could see, but no blanketing by them occurred. The wind blew moderately from the east, gained more southing as the day wore on and came out fresh, raising a moderate swell and white capping the sea outside of Sandy Hook. The tide was about high water, and a strong ebb made fast time probable. At 11:25 the second whistle from the club steamer sent them off, only *Schemer*, *Beecher*, *Kate*, *Vision* and *Wave* got away inside of the ten minutes grace, the time of all others being counted from its expiration. *Regina* and *Vixen* went over close together, the former a little to windward but under the lee of Fort Wadsworth too much for her good, as *Vixen* outfooted her at once. It was a matter of short boards with most of them down along the West Bank. *Vixen* tacked to the S. W. but was met by *Regina* with the right of way, and so was forced around under the latter's lee. In the meantime *Schemer* put in some marvellous work, screwing right out to windward of the lot in very fast style. *Midge* and *Julian* were the worst laggards, not fetching the line until handicapped with 10 and 15 minutes respectively. Had either of them kept a bright lookout for the signal and made the line in due season what a nice little piece of time could have been gained from the rival a mile up the bay and having to work down against the last of the flood along the Stapleton bight. All hands carried lower sail and working topsails, as it was a sample of tight squeezing in smooth water down to the first mark. *Vixen* and *Regina* stood over to Norton's on Coney Island Point looking for the best ebb, the former getting from under the latter, and finally upon going about crossing *Regina's* bow with her length to spare. Mr. Stewart stood on further, getting a fine tide in his favor, and when next the two sloops met he weathered on *Vixen*, and with everything pinned in hard laid for a long leg to the Spit Buoy. *Vixen*, in place of following her rival, stood too far in toward the Coney Island beach, and when she came around for the buoy *Regina* had a long lead of her. On this stretch the wind freshened, *Vixen* getting the first streaks and making up much of the distance lost, while poor *Regina* was sailing bolt upright in a regular calm of a few minutes' duration. *Vision* held an excellent wind all the way down, and the manner in which she sailed alongside of *Peerless* was quite enough to convince us that she had lost nothing by shifting to the double head rig. *Schemer* and *Orion*—the latter not in the race—had cut out well to windward, holding the larger craft likewise. *Vision* took in jib-topsail, rounded the S. W. Spit first, and after a short board inshore commenced to lay up for the buoy off the Hook. *Schemer* made a short round, *Regina* had a lead on *Vixen* of nearly half a mile, but the latter made good something by a little slant, putting her well to windward. Time of passing buoy, 8½:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Vision	12	47	51	Vixen	12	54	54
Schemer	12	49	43	Midge	1	16	32
Regina	12	51	58	Beech	1	21	28
Kate	12	52	15	Julian	1	56	40
Wave	12	54	11				

Among the smaller classes, *Julian* held a poor wind for some reason, for upon other occasions we have seen her do better. *Midge* was handled with great skill, and pluckily held on to topsail, pitching nose under occasionally. She seemed an able little craft. It was a pinch along the Hook, and no sooner had the tongue of sand been opened than topsails began to come down all around, for here a rouser was met and the ocean swell felt. *Pirate* carried away her topmast and ran for shelter, while *Orion* parted topsail sheet and followed suit. The little beauty, *Volante*, was the only one who stuck to a jib header, and what is more, carried it with ease. As she rose to the seas and gracefully parted everything at the bow without taking green water aboard, she was the admiration of all within binocular distance. The big ones drew away from the rest and left a long gap between. *Kate* did well, better than was expected in the sea, for she went to the front of all except the two largest. The course for the lightship could just about be made, and after a rapid sail was luffed around as under:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Vision	1	49	20	Schemer	2	00	15
Peerless	1	51	10	Vixen	2	03	22
Kate	1	56	24	Wave	2	06	24
Regina	1	59	15	H W Beecher	2	13	48

Blanche not timed. That the little *Beecher* should have got away with so large a boat as *Blanche*, and made the lightship in fair order and good time, speaks well for her crew, especially when the type of boat they had under them is considered. Now, if her owner will change her name, this little craft may become a favorite. The run home was plain work. *Vision* fouled topsail sheet, and let it hang in brails the rest of the way. *Julian* and *Midge* went around the Gedney Channel Buoy instead of the ship. The former's weather rigging gave out, and she ran home under jib. *Beecher* snapped her topmast off short in jibing, all standing around the S. W. Spit. Possibly backstays were not promptly attended to, and *Kate* tacked around, the rest jibing. Time at the buoy:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Midge	2	38	33	Regina	3	18	08
Vision	2	51	35	Vixen	3	08	55
Kate	3	02	59				

As the last two sloops jibed over, they boomed out spinnakers for the run home. It was nip and tuck with them at this point. *Vixen* snapped her boom while rigging out, the butt end striking Mr. Herman Livingston in the breast and knocking him overboard. As he rose to the surface, he sung out, "I am all right—go on!" But Mr. Lawrence brought his sloop by and tacked, picking up his man in a very clever manner. *Vixen* then kept on under easy sail, and went to leeward of the club steamer as a sign of accident. *Regina* had matters her own way after this mishap. *Vision* actually outran *Peerless*, and crossed the finish first with a round sum to her credit. *Peerless* followed close upon her heels. *Blanche* and *Julian* not timed; the rest as follows:

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Peerless	11 35 00	3 49 08	4 14 08	

FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.

Vision	11 32 08	3 48 21	4 16 13	4 07 19
Kate	11 31 09	4 02 53	4 31 44	4 13 28

SECOND CLASS SLOOPS.

Regina	11 35 00	4 10 56	4 35 56	4 13 24
Vixen	11 35 00	4 29 31	4 54 31	4 30 43

THIRD CLASS SLOOPS.

Wave	11 28 48	4 20 39	4 46 53	4 18 16
Schemer	11 27 08	4 17 27	4 50 19	4 19 54
Beecher	11 23 01	4 37 24	5 09 23	4 33 47
Blanche	11 35 00	Not timed.		

FOURTH CLASS SLOOPS.

Midge	11 35 00	4 19 45	4 44 45	4 44 45
Julian	11 35 00	Not timed.		

Prizes go to *Vision*, *Regina*, *Wave* and *Midge*, *Wave* having put in a good day's work, and rather astonished some of *Schemer's* faithful. *Schemer* as well as *Vixen* lost considerably while beating out by holding the ebb along Coney Island too long and making too much eastings, for they had to come for the Spit Buoy with sheets lifted. *Vision* was bothered during the race by the presence of *Peerless*, and as the latter was not in the match, we fail to understand why Mr. Maxwell did not mind the hail he received from the sloop, as he certainly could afford to give way to her. The *Beecher* was sailed for all she was worth, and more, too, or she never could have made the time she did in water decidedly rough for her tonnage; but, as we before said, the Corinthians all proved themselves the best of seamen.

YACHTING NEWS.

BAY OF QUINTE YACHT CLUB.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* A union regatta, being the first summer regatta of the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club, and the first of a series for the single and double-scull championship of the Bay of Quinte Rowing Club, was held on Big Bayou, the 15th inst. The day was almost too fine for the yacht race, the wind being light and variable during the first hour. Still, the course was sailed in fast time. The course was a triangle of nine miles, three times around for 10-ton and twice around for 5-ton yachts, or 27 miles for the former and 18 for the latter. The number of entries was smaller than was expected, but these comprised the cream of the fleet, *Kathleen* alone of our famous 10-tonners being absent from the starting-point. With a light wind at about northwest, the beautiful sloops glided away, carrying gaff and jib topsail in addition to their working canvas in the following order:

Name.	Time. H. M. S.	Name.	Time. H. M. S.
Katie Gray	2 43 56	Sylvia	2 46 40
Surprise	2 45 15	Gracie	2 51 18

After running about two miles the wind died out completely, leaving all becalmed for upward of an hour, during which time the 5-tonners had also run down among them. *Sylvia*, a keel sloop, carried her way the furthest, and got the lead, but on a breeze springing up from the southwest the centreboards dropped her. *Katie Gray* taking the lead, followed by *Surprise*, with *Gracie* third. A quick run was made to the north shore buoy, after rounding which it was a beat back to the starting-point. There *Katie* went away from her followers, *Surprise* and *Gracie* getting some bad knockdowns in the sharp breeze which sprung up, which compelled them to doff light canvas, while *Katie* and *Sylvia* hung on to their gaff topsails, carrying them through the whole race. At the starting buoy *Gracie* had a lead on time of *Katie* of 1m. 38s., the latter having lost, owing to the calm before referred to, at least 6m. of the long lead with which she started. From this out the race admits of little description. *Katie Gray* kept steadily outsailing the others, and finally the home line was crossed in the following order:

Name.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.
Katie Gray	7 23 30	4 38 54
Surprise	7 23 35	4 47 20
Gracie	7 41 10	4 49 22
Sylvia	Not timed.	

The first prize, consisting of a silver pitcher, presented by Alex. Robertson (Mayor), $35 in cash and the first run of a series for a champion flag, was thus won by the *Katie Gray*, beating *Surprise* 8m. 46s., while the latter takes second prize of $20, getting the best of *Gracie*, which takes third prize of $10, by 2m. 22s. These are all cabin sloops of 10 tons each, and as no shifting ballast is allowed in this class, the time made was remarkable under the circumstances. The first and second were built by Cuthbert and the third by R. M. Roy, a local amateur. The *Sylvia* did not find the weather heavy enough for her, but sailed a good race, and will do better so soon as her proper trim is discovered, she being new late last season. *Gracie* is also new, having sailed her first race last autumn under old canvas. She had a new suit for this race, but it was not properly adjusted, and with some alterations her speed will be materially improved.

The third class race had three starters, namely, the *Wideawake*, *Mabel* and *Iris*, the latter of Picton. After a very sharply contested race *Wideawake* won by 1m. 18s., *Iris* holding her a close race throughout. *Mabel*, while looking like winner of second money, was struck by a heavy puff and had the misfortune to have her masthead snap just above the crosstrees. The winner was built by Cuthbert, and is one of the most beautiful models ever seen.

The double sculling races had three starters, namely, Messrs. Barber and Bird, E. G. and A. Ponton, and Sutherland and Blair. The two former pairs fouled very soon after starting, and the first named couple retired with a broken oar. Sutherland and Blair went off with a long lead and won as they pleased, which they would probably have done in any event.

For the single scull prize there were three starters—Sutherland, Barber and Blair. Sutherland outrowed the others easily, winning by 1m., Blair second. The races were rowed over a two-mile course—one mile with a turn. Sutherland has been matched against Joseph Tisdale, the present champion of the club, to row over the same distance on Friday next, Tisdale conceding a start of one minute.

Cuthbert is building, and has well advanced, a 10-ton yacht to beat the *Katie Gray*—if possible. This new craft is intended for a gentleman in Kingston who has for a number of years pluckily tried to snatch the laurels from the Belleville fleet with yachts turned out by Kingston builders. The success which rewarded his efforts was one fourth prize, won in the fall regatta here last year. PORT TACK.

Belleville, Ont., June 14, 1879.

OTHER RACES.—Reports of other races are necessarily laid over till next week.

THE QUESTION OF TYPE.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

ROSLYN, L. I., June 20, 1879.

With pleasure I accept Mr. Robert Center's invitation to test my "model sharpie" against *Volante* and, being in an accommodating humor, will agree to his modest condition that he shall "pick the weather," provided he sails *Volante* with one amateur to assist, and nobody else aboard, I doing the same with my boat.

I have great respect for Mr. Center's nautical knowledge, and it will give me pleasure to show him, practically, how much handier a light draught boat can be in heavy weather than one of diving proclivities. His long and no doubt well-used experience has probably satisfied him as to the relative speed of the two types.

THOMAS CLAPHAM.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

FRESH WATER.	SALT WATER.
Trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis.*	Sea Bass, *Centropristis atrarius.*
Salmon, *Salmo Salar.*	Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*	Striped Bass, *Roccus lineatus.*
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo gloveri.*	White Perch, *Morone americana.*
Muskalonge, *Esox nobilior.*	Weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis.*
Pike or Pickerel, *Esox lucius.*	Bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*
Yellow Perch, *Perca flavescens.*	Spanish Mackerel, *Cybium maculatum.*
	Cero, *Cybium regale.*
	Bonito, *Sarda pelamys.*
	Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*

TROUT FLIES IN SEASON FOR JULY.

Little Egg, No. 12.—Body and feet of orange and yellow, mohair and hare's ear mixed; wings, bright hyaline, slightly mottled; setæ, same as wings.

Lightning Bug, No. 10.—Body of equal parts of dark brown and black mixed, tipped with yellow; feet, of feathers from the English grouse; wings, double, the inner wing black, the outer wing a yellow brown.

General Hooker, No. 9.—Body made of light yellow and green, ringed alternately; feet, red hackle; wings, of the tail feathers of the ruffed grouse.

Little Claret, No. 11.—Body and feet, dark claret mohair, slightly tinged with blue; wings, of the bittern or brown hen; setæ, dark brown.

Claret Fly, No. 9.—Body, dark claret; feet, black; wings, of the brown hen.

Fetid Green, No. 10.—Body, feet and wings, a pale green.

VOUDOO FISH.—Fish sometimes forms an ingredient in the wierd Voudoo charms of the Louisiana negroes. The mixture of a recent Voudoo, discovered upon a New Orleans house doorstep the other day, was wild enough to put a spell upon almost any dwelling. It was an earthen bowl of rice and milk, four lighted candles stuck into it and surrounded by a calf's head. The hag whose diabolical fancy had suggested that is witch enough to ride on a broomstick.

ONTARIO—*Belleville, June* 20.—Messrs. A. Leulmage and E. W. Leary, of Belleville, Ont., had some fine trout fishing in Squire's Creek, Rawdon, lately. In five hours they caught upwards of 200, ranging from 3 pounds to as many ounces—the nicest lot of trout ever taken out of the creek within the knowledge of your correspondent.

MASSACHUSETTS—*New Bedford, June* 18.—Mr. Chas. S. Randall took a party in his yacht *Pointer* down the bay this week taking seven bass, the largest weighing 3¾ pounds. Another amateur took 23 bass in Seaconet River last Saturday, averaging 5½ pounds each. CONCHA.

ADIRONDACKS—*St. Regis Lake, June* 18.—The fishing this season has been remarkable here, surpassing anything we have had for years. For a few weeks the catch of speckled trout has been enormous. On the 16th Mr. Justice S. Hotchkiss and his friend, Dr. H. Bronson, both of New Haven, Conn., caught in St. Regis Lake two speckled trout aggregating 9¾ pounds, one weighing 5¼ pounds and the other 4½ pounds, also two or three weighing over 1 pound each, and several from ¼ to 1 pound each. To-day they caught in the same lake twenty-two, one weighing over 3 pounds and the whole aggregating 24 pounds. The first of the month Supt. Pilsbury, Supt. of Public Works, Clark and his assistant, Mr. James Shanahan, spent a few days with us. They also had splendid success with the speckled beauties, Mr. Pilsbury catching one in front of the house weighing over 4 pounds. The two large ones caught by Mr. Hotchkiss and his friend are now at Mr. Bell's, the Taxidermist corner of Broadway and Worth street. All the fish spoken of were caught with a fly. A. A. SMITH.

BUNKER FISHING.—*Shelter Island, June* 14.—But few fish have been taken the last week, when compared with the catch from May 26 to the 31st. During those five days it is estimated that 40,000,000 of fish were caught and carried into the factories at Rhode Island, Shelter Island and Napeague. This past week but few fish were observed coming around Montauk. We have learned that at the Peconic Works they have had but 500,000, and at the Hawkins Factory (Shelter Island), 732,600 fish caught from June 7 to the 14th. It is evident that the fish have had their last spring run off Long Island, and have gone East, followed by scores of bunker-hunting steamers, eager to take their prey. We hear that the fleet of Eastern fishermen will return again in the fall to Long Island waters, to show our men how to take menhaden; but the Long Islanders are ready to try their skill against their foreign rivals. MoL.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee, June* 19.—The fishing in favorite angling portions of the State has been excellent and is proving better. The summer incursion of sportsmen has set in. B.

Milwaukee, June 20.—Thomas Jackson, of Vernon, Waukesha Co., Wis., captured a twenty-nine inch eel in Fox River last week. A party consisting of Capt. J. B. Reynolds, Dr. La Count and Harry Rollman took 300 speckled trout from the streams in the vicinity of Oconto during the early part of the week. They report the fish unusually voracious. Dr. E. A. Calkins, editor Milwaukee *Sunday Telegraph*, with Rev. F. C. Haddock and Ed. Bronson, have returned from a trip to Farmington Lake, where E. A. C.'s sombre countenance was made glad by a fine catch of pickerel and bass. Their intention was to persuade the whitefish in the Wolf River to leave their native element, but the musquito bit better than the fish, and the boys emigrated to a less sociable region.

THE ANGLE-WORM.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

To New Englanders especially angle worm digging is no novelty. Every man remembers how it is done, and always lingers long over his cigar with the thoughts of this squirmer and what it has brought to bag. The worm has not lost its merits yet, as I tested very satisfactorily during the last week in May. Several years ago the guide who now turns up the sod was puzzled by me from repeated questions on the habits of this worm. Since then I have had the pleasure of answering my own inquiries by research in Boston libraries.

These worms or animals are classed under the head of *Annilida*. Savigny describes upward of twenty species. M. Morran, in his treatise on the natural history and anatomy of this worm (*Lumbricus terristris*), appears to be doubtful with regard to the number of species described by Savigny and others, regarding it as little importance, and inclines to the opinion that they are merely varieties. The body is composed of numerous circular membranous rings. Their color is reddish or bluish. The worm has the power of secreting a mucus which forms a protecting sheath to the body, facilitating its progress through the earth. It is eyeless and unprovided with tentacles, and breathes by means of sacs opening externally by minute pores. The mouth consists of two lips, the upper one elongated. Œsophagus ends at about one-half inch in a dilated bag or reservoir, succeeded by a muscular stomach. The intestines are constricted at each segment of the body. The nervous system consists of a double row of ganglions, approximating. It has been doubted whether the animals are avaporous or vivaparous. The ova, or germ of life, is contained in a cavity near the anus. It is not fully decided whether they emerge from the parent before the egg membrane is broken. They creep by means of muscular contractions and dilatations, assisted by bristle-like processes. They penetrate the earth by the anterior part, which acts as an awl.

The angle worm is considered a nocturnal animal, and, to relieve the tender-hearted, I will add that they possess the power to reproduce their parts after mutilation. They are harmless to vegetation, and are of great benefit to farmers, loosening dry, clammy and moist places, rendering the land permeable to air and water, also add depth to the soil. In a peaty locality they have been known to add three and one-half inches in fifteen years. They seek deep soil in dry weather, being very sensitive to heat. It is considered by Darwin, Wedwood and others that old pasture land receives principally its virtue and luminousness of soil from these worms.

It was by the aid of these worms I landed several trout in Lake Winnipisocogee, weighing from three to six pounds each. A six-pound lake trout is large, as affirmed by "Hallock's Sportsman's Gazetteer." These trout are classified under lake trout, red trout or lake salmon, not togue, as I have been informed, togue inhabiting larger bodies of water, and are less gamy and palatable, and have been known to tip the balance at 42 pounds. My sport during the week was divided between still fishing and trolling with the minnow. This method of trolling was new to the natives, and I was amused to observe them with mouths ajar while attaching the minnow to a six-foot leader. The sport of taking the beauties in this way continues several months. When fishing in this lake you may be assured there are large fish educated to the point of the hook. It is fished much in the ordinary way of bobbing with dead bait, both summer and winter, yet there are enough left to annoy the rustics and call forth stories of what they lost and saw with caudal fins breaking the water which would surprise the man who wrote the original fish story.

Boston, June 4, 1879. H. F. L.

LAKE NAGOWICKA.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 20, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The other day, as I sat at my desk, came a polite note of invitation from a member of the "1879 Bass and Pickerel Catchers" to join them in a trip to Lake Nagowicka, a beautiful sheet of water, lying about half a mile from the little village of Delafield, a point nearly two and one-half miles from Nashotoh, a station on the La Crosse division of the C M. St. P. R. R.

The invitation was not to be hesitated over; so I hastily vamoosed for my rooms, where I gathered together a twelve-foot bass rod, reel, lines, hooks, and a couple of trolling spoons, and started for the depot in time to meet the club just emerging from the waiting-room to board the 1:25 train for Nashotoh. A motley crowd truly. Hardly two were dressed alike, and among "dead grass corduroy" and the rougher canvas shooting suits, could be distinguished the broadcloth and diagonal of the new members of the club, who had never been out in the open lake in a good, lively "blow." First in the van came Ald. Thos. Brown, of some sporting fame. He meant business. A three-joint bamboo rod and a huge fishing basket would incline one who was not well acquainted with T. B. to think that but few of the finny tribe would be left in Lake Nagowicka after his final cast had been made. Lawyers Elliott and Kendrick, Avery Ingersoll (Ticket Agent of the railway above mentioned), Ike Lederer, and many other lovers of the piscatorial art were assembled.

At 2:20 P. M., after an hour's pleasant ride through some of the prettiest country in the State, we pulled up at the little depot of Nashotoh, where a 'bus was in readiness to convey us to the village of Delafield, the nearest point to the lake. The short though bracing ride gave our little party good appetites, and when we drew up in front of the little Nagowicka House, kept by Audley, the sound of "Refreshments ready!" was most welcome, but not nearly as much so as was the bountiful repast spread by mine host, consisting of the "best of what was," as one of the party put it. By the time this was finished, a few of the more enthusiastic took their tackle and proceeded to the lake. Arriving at the shore, a boat and boatman were soon found, and three or four unwound their trolling-lines. Business was fairly good, and a couple of hours sufficed to pack away some twenty black bass, varying from two to four pounds.

The next morning dawned bright and clear, and after an early breakfast, our party of ten appeared with their tackle, and choosing their boats and boatmen, set out. Each boat carried two, besides the oarsman, and although the ladies and one or two of the gentlemen confined themselves to still-fishing, the majority used the spoons. The boatmen thoroughly understood their business, and quickly the little squadron scattered itself over the lake, each guide choosing, in his opinion, the best fishing ground. About 5 A. M. the "critters" began to notice our glistening spoons, gaily decked with scarlet and gray, blue and yellow feathers, and the sport began to grow interesting. Your correspondent got his first call while momentarily suspending operations to light a cigar with matches that would persist in going out before fairly lighted. Holding the line loosely twisted around my fingers, I suddenly felt a jerk that pulled me half into the water. I quickly recovered my equilibrium, however, and hauled in a hundred feet of line with a magnificent four-pound bass on my "Duplex." They came "quick" for the next two hours following, and then dropped off, and we feeling our appetites considerably sharpened, made for the shore and the breakfast table, where we had the pleasure of testing the "eatability" of some of our captures. Following breakfast, all hands set off, some to walk, some to talk, and others to drive around the lake which afforded such excellent sport earlier in the day. I happened to be one of the latter party, and well was I repaid for my decision. The land on the north side of the water rises gently to a considerable height, along which runs the driveway. A good team, an even, well-kept road, and a pretty bit of scenery is a pleasant line, and when the bit of scenery consists of Lake Nagowicka an artist could not fail to be impressed.

Nestling down among the maples, just then in their brightest green, the shimmering softness rendered the more attractive by contrast with the darker-foliaged pines and elms and its pebbly shores, it was indeed a sight worthy of the best sentiment, true appreciation of the beauties of nature. The writer has visited and fished in the Californian lakes, whose beauty is world wide—Tulare and others—but they had not more real beauty than this gem among the Wisconsin hills, with its one solitary island, emerald studding the bosom of the waters. A long ride into the adjacent country, among the wheat lands and stock farms, ended at the hotel steps. After dinner and a stroll through the grounds, our party again tried their luck, and met with much the same success which characterized the morning's attempts. I ended the day's sport by the capture of as fine a specimen of the *Esox lucius* as is often seen. The scale marked twelve pounds when the fish was placed on the hook.

With this fitting ending of a good day's sport, we "pulled for the shore," and again turned in, preparatory to an early start the next morning, when we decamped for the depot in time to catch the eight o'clock train for Milwaukee, arriving at our home at 9 A. M., all agreeing that the past day had been pleasantly spent.

In my next letter I shall give considerable space to a description of the "Camping-out Club," whose outfit is the most complete yet devised. They hail from Washington, Chicago and New York, and go into camp at Waukesha about June 1 each year. L'ECLAIRE.

FLORIDA BIRDS.—We have recieved from Mr. W. P. Neild, Pinellas, Florida, some samples of stuffed Florida birds which are both very beautiful and very skillfully prepared. Mr. Neild enjoys great facilities for securing and preparing Florida birds.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

☞ We cannot attempt to give specific directions where to go for game and fish. Correspondents must keep themselves posted by consulting our news columns.

G. W., Elmira.—We cannot recommend the gun.

B. R, Buffalo, N. Y.—For deer shooting in the bush get a Winchester.

H. C., Hawthorne.—For ferrets write to Chas. Reiche & Bro., Chatham st., New York.

J. L. W., North Manchester.—The new game bill of New York having been signed by the Governor has now become a law.

N. W. J., Kintnersville, Pa.—Better trapping in Coos County, Me., than about the Rangeley Lakes, which are in Franklin and Oxford counties.

D. B., New York.—Set a trap for the weasel; bait it with a young chicken and shut the others up where the varmint cannot get at them.

S. A. M., Milford, N. J.—You will find good trapping in Northern Michigan, in the Maine or New Hampshire wildernesses, or in Northern Vermont.

J. T. D., Philadelphia.—Please inform me what is the P. R. R. charge for dogs from here to Chicago? Ans. Apply to your local agent of the Penn. R. R.

Q. E. D., Long Branch, N. J.—Your questions are sensible. They deserve answers. Why do you not sign your name? See line at head of this column.

N. P. L., Dunellen, N. J.—Meadow larks are insectivorous; it is against law and common sense to kill them.

J. N. E., Northumberland, Pa.—If by "joining the association" you mean the Pennsylvania State Sportsmen's Association write for particulars to Mr. B. F. Dorrance, Wilkes-Barre.

T. M., South Norwalk, N. J.—For Connecticut birds consult Samuels' "Ornithology and Oology of New England." We shall not publish our usual list of works on taxidermy for six months to come.

W. P. N., Pinellas, Fla.—Florida "sea beans" polished and set in a score of different ways are sold in the booths on New York streets. They are beautiful, common, cheap, and have lost their novelty.

POINTER, Boston.—Unless the teat becomes very much enlarged, we should do nothing to it until after she had whelped, as the suckling of the puppies may harm it. Bathing it in warm vinegar will help it.

B. R, Black Rock.—Will you please inform me in your next issue what constitutes the full pedigree of a dog—how many generations? Ans. A perfect pedigree for two other generations on both sides should be sufficient.

S. N., City.—We are not responsible for the misleading information given by clerks who are sometimes more sapient than profitable. For good trout fishing go to Eldred, Sullivan County, N. Y. Write beforehand to Bradley, at that point.

H. F. P, A., New York.—Where can I have a good photograph taken of my setter dog, ordinary size, and at what price? Ans. J. U. Stead, 6th ave., just above 23d st., this city. Do not know price. Do not know the breed of dogs you mention.

G. F. G., Amesbury, Mass.—The red-breasted sandpiper (*Canutus*) is otherwise called the knot, grayback and robin snipe. It is a different bird from the red-breasted snipe (*Grisseus*), which is otherwise known as gray snipe, brownback and dowitcher.

L. P. C., Richmond, Va.—For three prizes, to go to first, second and third highest scores, A, B and C score 42 each; D, E and F 38 each G, H and I 35 each. How shall they be awarded? Ans. Let A, B and C try again for first, D, E and F for second and G, H and I for third.

J. A. G. J., Oakland, Cal.—My dog has swallowed six rubber balls and is now very sick, vomiting twice a day. He has thrown up one. Ans. If the balls have not been in the dog's interior too long you might try a vigorous emetic. We fear, however, that the dog has swallowed his last ball, played his last rubber, so to speak.

G. and L., Madison, Ind.—A bitch two years old, strong and healthy, was sent last spring to one of the most celebrated dogs in the country in due time she whelped one pup. Was that a litter? The owner declares that it is. Ans. It was. The smallness of the litter was more likely to have been due to the bitch than to the dog.

M. C. G., Boston.—My setter puppy has just recovered from distemper, all but a slight discharge from nose and badly inflamed eyes, which require frequent daily washings to remove the matter. Have used carbolic soap for the eyes, but don't think it works well. What would you advise for a wash? Ans. Nothing but tepid water.

M. W., Boston.—Glass ball shooting, Card trap, Bogardus' rules. Man steps up to shoot, but the trap is pulled before he calls pull; the referee instantly calls "hold, a balk" before the shooter has made any motion. After that, and before the ball reaches the ground, the shooter fires at it. The referee orders another ball. Is that right. Ans. Yes.

H. E. S., Sparta, Mich.—1. The size of gun calibres is usually expressed in hundredths, thus, .12, .20. 2. You can procure waterproof duck garments of any of the dealers in sportsmen's goods who advertise elsewhere. If our readers would consult the advertising pages of this paper, they would learn a great deal themselves and relieve us of some needless trouble.

SCALES, Niantic, Conn.—The Connecticut close seasons for fishes are as follows: Black bass, May 31 to July 1 (may be taken at any time in Conn. and Farmington rivers); salmon, none taken under 9 lbs.; shad, June 25 to March 15; trout, July 1 to April 15. Men who capture fish in close season are law breakers whether they call themselves sportsmen or pot hunters.

JACK, St. John, N. B.—I have a cocker, about one year old, which indulges in a most disgusting practice whenever the opportunity offers—viz., that of rolling in and over the worst kind of filth she may find in streets or cover. Ans. It is a practice to which some dogs are addicted, and is probably caused by an itching of the skin. If the dog is washed frequently with soap—say, Spratt's dog soap—he may not do it.

J. V. H., Paterson, N. J.—My dog has a dry, hacking cough, but no discharge from the nostrils; is worse in the morning, and when running, and after being wet, shows it more than at other times, and has apparently lost his nose. Ans. Give him the following: Friars' balsam, 15 drops; syrup of poppies, 1 dram; diluted sulphuric acid, 5 drops; mucilage, ½ oz.; water, ½ oz. Mix and give two or three times.

W., New Haven, Conn.—The Connecticut Lakes region of New Hampshire is largely owned by two New York gentlemen, who do not object to lawful hunting and fishing on the 10,000 acres of their domain, provided sportsmen exercise ordinary caution in regard to fires, do not peel bark for camps, etc. Messrs. Norton and Chester, at Second Lake, act as guides, and are well informed in the geography and game of the region.

X. W. X., Boston.—1. I have an Irish setter pup, six months old, whose appetite and general health seems good; but he continues very poor. What can I give him to fatten him? Though from good stock—Elcho-Nell II. (Pranker-Farrel's Nell)—the tail curls somewhat. What can I do to make it stand straight as it should? Ans. 1. If you suspect worms, give areca nut; the puppy may be growing fast, which would account for his being thin. 2. Do nothing until the puppy is a year old, as it may grow straight.

G. A. W., Dover, N. H.—I have a white and lemon setter about three years old which seems generally to be in good health and appetite, but is troubled quite often with hot ears. They feel, to the touch, as if in a high fever, especially the inside of the ear close to the head. The hair of the dog is in good condition, but that on his ears is dry, lustreless and has a rough, coarse appearance. Ans. If your dog has been in the water much it would account for the condition of the ears. Try "Cosmoline," a small quantity rubbed on the inside and outside of the ears daily for a week.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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*** Any publisher inserting our prospectus as above one time, with brief editorial notice calling attention thereto, and sending marked copy to us, will receive the FOREST AND STREAM for one year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous communications will be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of the mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Friday, June 27.—Harvard-Yale Boat Race. Tournament of Gulf City Gun Club, at Mobile, Ala.

Saturday, June 28.—Detroit River Navy Annual Regatta. Plainfield (N. J.) Athletic Club Summer Meeting. Tournament at Williams Grove, Pa. Mobile Tournament as above.

ALCOHOL IN CAMP.—Campers and excursionists will find much valuable information and suggestion in the article upon this subject in another column. It is not a temperance lecture. It is a sound bit of logic. We commend it to the attention of those who are fitting out.

THE LITERATURE OF ARCHERY.—The archer has abundant field for investigation into the literature of his favorite sport. When the world's greatest masterpieces of epic poetry were written the bow and arrow was the weapon of gods and men. As the hunting and war implements of early races the arrow-head possesses much fascination for the student of ethnology. What occupation archery clubs may find for themselves in connection with the ancient use of their arms is hinted at in the article we publish upon our first page to-day, contributed by a well-known counsellor of Washington, who has employed his leisure and the hours of ill-health in practice of the sport of the bow and arrow.

THE ASTLEY BELT AND AMERICAN POOL ROOMS.—Weston has turned up again as the winner of the Astley belt competition. His score in that contest in London last week was 550 miles, the largest record yet made for 142 hours. He has already announced his intention of bringing the belt back to America. We shall not be pleased to see it return. These long distance pedestrian competitions are organized and governed in the interests of the pool rooms and book makers. They in no wise partake of the character of legitimate sport, but on the contrary are detrimental to the standing of pedestrianism as a recreation, and demoralize the community in which they are held. Inasmuch as an Englishman originated the Astley belt hippodromes it is a pity that they and their surroundings cannot be confined to England.

LACROSES.—The clubs organized themselves the other day into a National Association for the protection of their game against professionalism. It is to be hoped that the rules confining the sport to amateurs will be rigidly enforced. Nothing is more directly prejudicial to a game than to have it fall into the hands of mercenary players.

SPORTSMEN'S PALACE CARS.

THE brilliant hunting scenes of the glorious days of the Round Table, when king and queen, ladies fair and noble knights, retainers and esquires, with richly caprisoned steeds, hounds in leash and falcons on wrist, went forth with bugles winding merrily, to chase the red deer and slay the fierce boar in his forest fastnesses,—all this belongs to the age of chivalry and romance. We read of it now in the quaint old books, and our eyes see it through the glamour which attaches to those partly historical, partly mythical days when ladies had nothing else to do than to sing *chansons de geste*, and knights whiled away the hours making love to swan-maidens. That was the Golden Age of Hunting, and like every other Golden Age, it is the long ago time of fairy tale and legend.

What a genuine, novel pleasure it would be to awake one of those kingly huntsmen from his royal and dusty repose and, before he had fairly opened his eyes, to clothe him in a canvas shooting coat, put a split bamboo rod into one hand and a perfected breech-loader into the other, give him a ticket for one of the Pullman's Palace Car Company's new sportsmen's cars, "Davy Crocket" and "Izaak Walton," and start him out to shoot "prairie chicken," or to angle for trout. Bless his mediæval heart, he wouldn't know whether to shoot with the rod or to angle with the gun! And if he didn't manage to shoot every man in the car before he found out what the gun was for it would only be because he was a deal smarter than many a bungling wight born in this Nineteenth Century.

Is Merlin really sleeping yet in his Oak, imprisoned of the heartless Vivien

And lost to life and use and name and fame,

through all these centuries? Could he be awakened by the screech of the locomotive and come forth how would the Magician of the Round Table reconcile the chase of yesterday with the sporting party of to-day? A repetition of that locomotive screech would terrify his spirit more than ever did the thunders and earthquakes and the direful phenomena of the Siege Perilous, as the skill of the modern mechanic is more wonderful than the sorcery of the old necromancer. The Golden Age of hunting may have belonged to our ancestors. We surely have no reason to envy their enjoyment of it so long as we may now go forth in palace sportsmen's cars fitted up with every combined luxury of home and camp.

The number of men who set out each season to lapse for a brief period into the life of the forest dwellers is yearly increasing. Where scores went once, hundreds go now; where hundreds went before, thousands go to-day. Railroad and steamboat corporations have long ago learned to estimate the sporting travel over their lines at what it is worth. Our advertising columns show that. These lines have found it profitable to publish elaborate circulars solely for the purpose of setting forth their attractions to sportsmen. The officers of different roads vie with one another in showing courtesies to the individual sportsman and to parties of sportsmen. Railroad car companies now build cars designed for the sportsman's comfort and fitted up with especial reference to his needs.

This is a suggestive commentary upon the extent of the influence healthful sport and recreation is gaining in American life to-day.

AMERICAN CRICKET, PAST AND PRESENT.

IN England where cricket has been played in different progressive forms for full three centuries and a half, it has long been known as the "national game," and the only cause that can disturb its present popularity there is the fear that it may be overdone. It was not, however, until within late years that the game found favor throughout America. True, there were certain localities where cricket had its foothold, but even in these cities—Philadelphia excepted—the game had comparatively few supporters and it suffered many more "downs" than "ups." But now cricket has overcome popular prejudice and is firmly rooted in over one hundred cities and towns in America. It has gained favor in our principal colleges, and many of our best schools have wicket spitched on their playgrounds every afternoon in the season.

American players have at last given cricket a fillip and have clearly shown that it is a sport that can be played with a snap which was hitherto unknown. That cricket has been long in gaining public favor is not the fault of the game, but with the manner in which it has been played. "As the twig is bent," so it was with our early cricket. Introduced into New York about 1750, and played under the eaves of a once famous hostlery, it seems to have begun its existence in a corrupt atmosphere and to have been only a pretext for gambling and deep carousals. That even the players of that time did "lay abed until the clock struck ten" there seems to be no doubt, for it is noticeable that all matches were arranged to come off in the afternoons.

In 1778-9 and so on to 1780 matches were played at frequent intervals, but at the end of the war the British officers and the game seem to have walked off together arm-in-arm.

Although cricket had a short revival in 1799 yet it was not until the founding of the once famous St. Georges, of New York, in 1839, that the game again began to be regularly played in America. Following closely at the heels of the St. Georges, in 1841, came the Philadelphia Union and the Newark Club of New Jersey. Other clubs seem to have started about this time, for in 1844 there were the following well known organizations in the United States, the Syracuse, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Union Star, of Brooklyn; New York, of New York; Western and Queen City Clubs, of Cincinnati, and several other organizations scattered in spots across our broad continent. In the meanwhile cricket had been played more or less in Canada, having its fountain head at Toronto.

In 1853 the first of a series of United States vs. Canada matches was inaugurated. These well-remembered games were played alternately in the United States and Canada, the last contest taking place in 1860. In all seven interchanges were made, of which five were won by the United States and two by Canada. Toronto and Philadelphia now seem to be the most suitable cities at which this international match should be played, and as it is the turn of the United States eleven to visit Canada it behooves the cricketers of the Dominion to adjust their personal club difficulties, on the give-and-take principal, and resume a match which would be undoubtedly the most interesting annual event and tend greatly to popularize the game.

It was in about 1855 that the now famous Young America Club was formed, and in the same year the first match between native American elevens was played on the Camden Grounds between teams selected from the Philadelphia and Newark Clubs.

The season of 1857, '58 and '59 call for attention, as they were grand ones for cricket all over the country; it truly flourished everywhere, until the war put a stop to all sports, and the elevens were disbanded for more serious business.

The great events, however, in the history of American Cricket, have been the visits of English teams. It was in the autumn of 1859, that the celebrated player, George Parr, brought over the first All-England eleven, which played five matches in the following cities: Montreal, New York, Philadelphia, Hamilton and Rochester. All of these were won with ease by the foreigners, although contending against sides of twenty-two players. In 1868, Wilsher came with another splendid eleven of professional players, and England again defeated twenty-twos at Montreal, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, two games being played at the Quaker City. In 1872, twelve amateur players, Captained by Fitzgerald, Secretary of the Marylebone Club, appeared on our shores, and contended against sides of twenty-two players, at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Hamilton, New York, Philadelphia and Boston; the English gentlemen winning at the first seven named cities, and having a draw, in a one day's match, at the latter place. This magnificent team included the famous player W. G. Grace, the greatest bat the world ever saw.

In the autumn of last year, an eleven of Australian players—fresh from a brilliant season's cricketing in England—passed across the Continent on their way home, and were induced to stop at six points, and try conclusions with American and Canadian teams. The first match was against eighteen players of New York, and was won by the visitors. The second event, versus eleven Philadelphians, resulted in a draw after an evenly and splendidly contested game. The twenty-two's of Toronto, Montreal, Detroit and San Francisco came next, and in turn were easily defeated by the Antipodes.

The flying visit of a portion of Lord Harris' team completes the list of inter-colonial games, and is fresh in the minds of our readers. Besides two tournaments, one held in Halifax, N. S., and one in Philadelphia, there have been a number of matches between American and English residents, which have generally been interesting and well played.

Before closing this brief retrospect of American cricket, it is but just to say that the game, as played here, was rescued from a bad rut into which it had fallen by a mere handful of young Philadelphia cricketers, and by their untiring efforts it has been fostered and cared for until its merit and excellence as the finest of all scientific out-door games have become known and duly appreciated. To-day cricket is rapidly gaining that ascendency which the most enthusiastic lovers of the game hardly anticipated for some time to come. In round numbers there are about one hundred and fifty well-known clubs in the United States and Canada, and every week new organizations are being added to the list.

Let, therefore, the patrons of this "noble game" guard its interests with jealous care. They should remember that, in its playing, time must be economized, and that the system of "revolving" is as detrimental to cricket as exchanging cards under the table would be to the game of whist.

The FOREST AND STREAM takes pleasure in announcing that it has secured for the management of its cricket column a gentleman whose skill as a practical player, wide acquaintance with cricketers throughout this country and in Canada, render him peculiarly fitted for the position, and whose valued contributions to cricket publications in the past have had an appreciable effect upon the conduct of the game in America. We propose to make this column a complete and intelligent record of the work of cricket clubs, and shall prove ourselves the most desirable organ of the gentlemen cricketers of America. We invite the co-operation of club secretaries everywhere, and shall be pleased to receive and publish reports of cricket meetings and matches. Secretaries are advised that to insure prompt and correct publication, scores should be prepared with care and sent to us as early as possible.

—THE FOREST AND STREAM will be found on file at the American Exchange and Reading Rooms, 449 Strand, London, England.

THE WORM ON THE HOOK.

VICTOR HUGO, with a fanciful antithesis sufficiently striking to satisfy the most ardent admirers of his style, heads a chapter, "The Apotheosis of the Worm." He means the Worm humanity. Moralists who would fittingly express the lowliness of the race have ever manifested a penchant for likening man to the debased, crawling creatures which live in the earth and come up in rain storms. The figure is a favorite one, because mankind can well afford to have its general self designated as a thing of humility. There is nothing otherwise invidious about the comparison; the suggestion is simply and only of retiring and conscious comparative worthlessness. In the scale of being, the earth worm is below the serpent; yet let men be likened to serpents, or let a man be called a snake, and the epithet is resented at once. The worm is infinitely below the brutes, yet no one ever thinks of calling a human brute a worm. Of the two, "brute" is the more offensive. But upon occasion men can declare, with great unction, that they are only poor, miserable, worthless worms.

The meaning of our common use of language is often very subtle. May it not be urged in behalf of this despised friend of our fishing days, that our thus referring to it as the embodiment of unobtrusiveness and harmlessness betokens a kindly feeling toward it? Cowper may be set down as sentimental and Miss Nancyish when he discards the friend who would needlessly set foot upon a worm; but even the boy or man who goes fishing, and without any qualms impales the squirming victim upon the hook, would not needlessly crush the helpless thing beneath his heel.

When we consider the worm as showing forth nature's wonderful adaptation of means to an end, we may view it in perhaps its highest office. The end here is, of course, a fish-hook. Worms were undoubtedly saved over from the flood on purpose to go fishing with. Who strung the first worm on the hook? Was it Noah? How long did men wonder what worms were made for, as we are now speculating (with trustful spirit of ultimately finding out) upon the musquito's creation? The first fish we ever caught was caught with an angle-worm, and we shall never forget how we put it on to the hook. But what must have been the emotions of the first naked fisherman, away back in the early gray of civilization's morning, who fitted the original worm upon a thorn, perhaps, and dropped it down to lure his morning meal. And was it pure accident, a happy hit? or had this primeval angler before seen a hapless worm devoured by a trout? Let us trust, however all this may have been, that like a true member of the angling fraternity, as he undoubtedly was, he at once wrote to his favorite weekly journal, detailing his experience for the benefit of others of the guild. Possibly a study of language, to ascertain when the earth-worm was first called "angle-worm," and an investigation into the prehistoric fish-hook, with especial reference to the adaptation of the hook to the bait, might throw some light upon this interesting archeologico-piscatorial speculation. In another column we publish some interesting facts about the life of the angle-worm. Who will enlighten us as to its piscatorial history? If such delving into the mold of the past seems to be an unworthy occupation, it is after all only another form of digging for worms, and we have all done that before now. And if it be farther urged that any knowledge likely to accrue from such an investigation would be ill-proportioned to the toil, we may only suggest in turn that scores of men are spending their lives in investigations not a whit more valuable to any mortal being; and more, when scientific acumen has been sufficiently sharpened in the pursuit of the original earth-angle-worm, it will be abundant time to undertake more momentous investigations.

Now that we have baited our archeological hook, who will bite? Remember that the early bird catches the worm.

SALMON FISHING IN CANADA.

RIVER GODBOUT, Lower St. Lawrence,
June 19th, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:

When I left the Grand Central Depot in New York on the second day of this month to accept the *thrice*-repeated invitation of that notable Canadian angler, Allan Gilmour, Esq., to fish his salmon river, I felt it a sacred obligation to meet the appointment. Like opportunities are afforded only to a favored few, and I knew that if I failed this time, mine would never come again. So I girded up my loins, as it were, and pressed forward to my immediate goal, which was my friend's sumptuous residence at Ottawa.

I chose the Hudson River, N. Y. Central, and Utica & Black River connection to Ogdensburgh as the route direct, besides affording the most grateful variations of change after one of the hottest days of our early summer. I anticipated the refreshing breeze and the glinting moonlight along the noble Hudson; the flashing lights from steamers upward bound to Albany; the shadowy sails of vessels under easy way; and the comforting rest of the luxurious sleeping coach; with oblivion of time, distance, and material things, until the morning call to breakfast among the breezy hills which rim the Adirondack chain of mountains. But a sudden fall of the barometer inaugurated a storm of rain at the very hour of starting which lasted forty-eight hours with you, and preceded a long spell of cool variable weather in higher latitudes which has made winter clothing indispensable ever since. Absence of rain after reaching Utica at dawn, rendered travelling tolerable, while intermittent gleams of sunshine through broken clouds beamed forth assurances of warmer and brighter days to come. At Lowville an appetizing breakfast of such good things as one rarely finds in juxtaposition at railroad eating houses added encouragement; and thus fortified we sped on our journey,—sparkling brooks enlivening the wayside, bursting buds and fresh-blown forest leaves emitting a pungent fragrance, and cloud-like mountains, blue in the distance, dividing with their shadowy outlines our passing interest in the more mundane, matter-of-fact spring work of the farmers in the fields around us. At intervals we passed the gateways of the Adirondack Wilderness, where patient teamsters with wagons and buckboards awaited in daily expectancy the vanguard of the army of anglers who annually visit the interior trout streams and lakes; and as my hasty glance took in the familiar scenes of long-ago experiences, I instinctively sighed for the days gone by. Then, with calm introversion, fondly contemplating the bundle of salmon rods in the angle of my seat, I silently repeated the trustful prayer; "*Spero meliora.*" I felt in my inner consciousness that the high art of salmon fishing so far transcended the mere catching of trout, that *Salmo fontinalis* (or *Savelinus fontinalis*, as they call him now,) was not entered for competition. My *ultima thule* on the St. Lawrence shore lay far beyond the scarred outline of Bald Mountain, which I could barely trace in the distance. So, with face turned northward, I tarried not till I reached Ogdensburgh and beheld the red cross of St. George floating beyond the fluvial boundary which divides the United States and Canada, and renders Custom House officials formidable and imposing.

To the honest tourist who has no purpose to evade the revenue laws, Customs officers need be no bugbear. They are sufficiently lenient for a conscientious performance of their duties. I have crossed into all the Provinces many times, and never yet had trunk examined. For several years I carried one of the large Goodyear rubber bags, which held all my "possibles" and portables. It laced up like a leathern mail bag, and being first rolled up in canvas, and then tied with rope, it looked like a most suspicious bale. Yet my bunch of fishing rods, or my gun, seemed always to constitute a sufficient passport, and I found the officers especially friendly to sportsmen, who inferentially are more likely to leave money where they go, than to take it away. Many innocent travellers, however, often subject themselves to annoyance through ignorance. They have an erroneous notion that all sorts of goods not intended for sale, but as presents, are not subject to duty. For their future guidance, I would say that any shooting or fishing implements, and any impedimenta whatever, not in actual use, are subject to a tax of 30 per cent. ad valorem, which it will be utterly useless to attempt to evade. They will inevitably be seized if the duty be not paid.

Prescott, a goodly town of several thousand souls, hobnobs with Ogdensburgh. A large ferryboat plies between the two places every hour. From Prescott to Ottawa is a run of fifty-four miles by railroad. A person leaving New York at 8:30 in the evening by the New York Central can reach Ottawa by 3 o'clock P. M. the next day, and the journey being so easy, I have often wondered why St. Lawrence river tourists do not more frequently turn aside to visit the Capital of the New Dominion, with its romantic scenery, its handsome purlieus, and its superb Parliament Buildings, instead of continuing direct to Montreal and Quebec. To my eye, this group of Government buildings is the most imposing in the Dominion, and rarely equalled in the States. Perched upon the verge of a lofty limestone cliff whose base is washed by the boiling overflow of the Chaudiere Falls, its clustering towers and aspiring dome overlook a great natural basin enclosed by circumvallant hills still clothed with forests. At its feet the vast mills are resonant with the hum of a thousand saws; piles of lumber cover an area of many acres; sinewy steam tugs with rafts in tow, and long strings of canal boats tailing out in line, plod and plash among the eddies and the leaping foam. All around, to the right and left, and rear, the well built city lies spread out, its contour of surface agreeably diversified by rounded hills and slashed by the channels of the Rideau river and canal, which are spanned by graceful bridges of iron. Up and down we discover the Ottawa.

Of the many elegant private residences of Ottawa, that of Allan Gilmour is perhaps the most pretentious. It is located on the cliff, under the very shadow of the Capitol. It has an aristocratic bearing of the Old-World order. Lofty walls of stone and gates of iron enclose its gardens, its conservatories, its court, its stables, and its servants' quarters. Magnolias, palms, bananas, and other tropical plants flourish under glass; heads of moose and caribou and various trophies of the chase adorn the halls; in the picture gallery is the finest private collection of paintings in Canada, many of them purchased by the proprietor at great expense during extended travels in Europe and Africa, and fully one-third illustrating wild life on the remote frontiers of the Dominion. There are 106 subjects in all. From a terrace on the crest of the cliff a flight of 115 steps descends to a rustic boat landing on the river beneath, where the already famous steam yacht *Cruiser* sometimes lies. This is the jaunty craft which has brought us to the Godbout, and now rides gracefully at her anchor at the mouth of that river. For the three days previous to our departure from Prescott she had been in loyal attendance upon Her Highness, the Princess Louise, who was engaged in doing the Thousand Islands in company with her consort, the Marquis of Lorne. Thus consecrated, as it were, we occupied where the royal party vacated; and having returned from Ottawa, and cast loose from the wharf at Prescott, we swung into the mighty tide, and were borne down stream at the rate of fifteen miles an hour toward the first rapid of the St. Lawrence.

Luxurious are the appointments of this beautiful vessel. She is replete with all that can minister to the wants or the comforts of the outer and inner man. She is more than a hotel palace car, for she has the promenade deck and the pure untainted air, which the other has not; and she is free as a bird, to float hither and yon at one's pleasure, while to leave the beaten track of the rail is to court danger, damage, and death! Scarcely less steady than the great mail steamers are in the tumbling rapids which constitute the chief charm of this river excursion, her lesser length and draught render the voyage safer, while the dip of the bow into the whitening foam, and the comparatively greater magnitude of the great waves intensify the exhilaration and increase the delight begotten of a fuller confidence. This vessel is eighty-five feet long, and measures eighty tons, carrying twelve tons of coal in her bunkers, and burning about one ton per day,—or wood, in lieu thereof, when required. My friend Allan Gilmour had considerately invited an old schoolmate of mine, Hubert A. Ives, Esq., proprietor of the Queen's Iron Foundry at Montreal, to join me at Prescott, and we three, with Messrs. Cunningham and Mannel, of Ottawa, made up the complement of passengers. We ran down to Cornwall in five hours, and tied up for the night, and starting early, reached Montreal the next morning, passing the celebrated Lachine Rapids at 20-mile-per-hour speed, steaming under the Victoria Bridge, and finding a berth below the Bonsecom Market. Thirty-six hours were passed delightfully in Montreal. I was most agreeably surprised to find Mine Host Hogan once more in charge of the St. Lawrence Hall, after a few years' absence and rest. He is a sportsman by instinct and education, and all members of the fraternity of sportsmen who become his guests will be kindly entertained and receive material aid and information regarding the best resorts for game and fish, and the best and cheapest way to reach them. I would advise those visiting Montreal to make his acquaintance. One of the principal modern lions of the city is the new Windsor Hotel, a massive ornate edifice of stone, in the aristocratic quarter, which will compare favorably with any hotel on the Continent. The stockholders who joined purses to erect so noble a structure deserve the fullest measure of remunerative return. At Montreal we exchanged Messrs. Ives and Cunningham for Robert Muir, Esq., of London, England, and proceeded to Quebec, stopping en route at Trois Rivieres on Sunday, and enjoying a most interesting ramble through the quaint streets and delightful suburbs of that ancient French town. We reached Quebec on the day of the inauguration of the new Dufferin Terrace by Her Royal Highness and His Excellency, the Governor General, the latter of whom I had the pleasure of personally meeting at the headquarters of my friend J. M. Gregory, Esq., the Naval Agent at Quebec. The Dufferin Terrace surmounts the crest of the heights whereon the ancient city stands. It is 1,400 feet long by 60 feet in width, and is claimed to be the finest promenade in the world. The outlook therefrom is transcendant in its scope and impressive beauty, as every visitor to Quebec who writes, has written and testified. In the evening there was a general illumination truly superb, not only of the impregnable heights which the Citadel crowns, but of the cliffs of Point Levis opposite; so that all the glory of every conceivable device, and angle of multiform and parti-colored lights was not only reflected in the water, but projected and refracted from either shore, thrice-multiplied and intensified. What locality of this whole hemisphere has such aptitude for a display of this kind? rows upon rows; tiers upon tiers; diagonal lines climbing to the apex of Cape Diamond; ladders of burning jets soaring to the highest elevations; torches of flame flashing on the esplanade; the rigging of the ships ablaze with lanterns; the Citadel flashing its fires 200 feet above the water level, and illuminated with a ghostly line projected from a calcium light from the cupola of the University a half mile distant? Magic never contrived so marvellous or enchanting a display. The like I never expect to witness again.

Here at Quebec we added to our party Mr. Farquharson Smith, of the Bank of British North America, which made up our full complement of five for the Godbout, and early on Tuesday morning, June 10th, started down the river. Of the continuation of our trip, more anon. Our yacht crosses over, hence to Metis, 35 miles distant over the river, to take Judge Henry of Ottawa to the Trinity River, which gives me opportunity to send dispatches.

HALLOCK.

ROD, GUN AND QUILL.—The average paper contributed by our correspondents to the FOREST AND STREAM is very far from being a mere recital of game killed, or fish caught. The reason is plain. Men who go forth into the woods and fields and along the rivers, with eye and ear open to the beauty and teaching of the natural world, are the ones who are prompted to commit themselves to writing. Men, in whose hands a gun is nothing more than the ax with which a butcher kills a calf, are not the persons who have much natural taste for ink. It is possible to make a so-called sporting expedition only an occasion of cool blooded slaughter, but happily such an expedition is rarely described in print by the participants. When a sketch of this character is written it is likely to be as spiritless as that which it describes.

GAME PROTECTION.

THE MIGRATORY QUAIL

We publish herewith a cut of the Migratory Quail, taken from Morris's "British Birds" and believed to be a very satisfactory figure of the new American game bird. This quail is between one-half and two-thirds the size of our *Ortyx virginianus;* of lighter color, rufous brown, suffused with fulvous; bill, slim, long and less arched; legs slender and nearly flesh color; wings larger proportionately than our quail. The female constructs her nest, a mere depression in the ground, in June and July, and lays from eight to fourteen eggs, whitcish-gray marked with large brown spots. They do not mate, the male being a polygamist and a desperate fighter in the early season. His call is a twice repeated whistle. Food: grain, herbs, hemp, poppy and turnip seeds; insects and insects' eggs and larvæ. When not migrating they become very plump, and properly prepared for the table are dilicious morsels. As would naturally be expected from its long migrations the bird is strong and rapid of wing and possesses in this respect every qualification for fully testing the skill of the sportsman. According to Mundie, the migratory quail which appear in England feed in the early morning and in the evening, and squat at mid-day, when they will not flush

COTURNIX COMMUNIS.

until a dog is quite upon them; and Bechstein, the careful German naturalist, says that in Germany in August and September the young birds if marked down may sometimes be caught with the hand as they squat flat upon the ground. As to the migratory habits of the quail our Malaga, Spain, correspondent wrote in April of last year:

Its winter home is in northern Africa, in the plains south of of the Atlas Mountains, whence it takes its departure in large bodies in the month of April, crossing over to Spain at points from Tarifa on the Atlantic coast to Cape St. Martin on the Mediterranean in the province of Alicante; and their flight occurs generally at night and near the time of the full moon. If the wind should be strong from either the west (Poniente) or from the east (Lavante) at such time they seek the narrower points between Africa and Europe, near Gibralter, to cross. They usually alight upon some hill or mountain, where they rest one day, when they again continue their journey *en masse* and in such a complete manner that the following day not one can be found. Their next resting place is on the northern slopes of the Sierra Morena Mountains, from whence they descend to the plains throughout Castile, Aragon and Estremadura, and scatter for breeding, and remain until the young birds are strong enough to bear the return journey to Africa in the months of September, October and November; but this is accomplished in smaller detatchments than during the entrance into Spain and in Africa, but not it numbers sufficient for sport out of of their regular season.

Correspondents may materially serve the gentlemen and clubs who have engaged in this enterprise by sending us notes of any observations of the birds, their appearance and habits. By thus keeping the readers of FOREST AND STREAM (and that means the great body of sportsmen everywhere) fully informed upon the subject, interest in the work will be maintained, and we shall before a great while possess positive data for determining the success or failure of the Migratory Quail importation.

IMPORTATION OF EUROPEAN PARTRIDGE.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

You ask for information respecting European partridges. "Have they been imported? When, where, how, and with what results?" I am not aware that any have been imported into Canada, but I know of their successful introduction into an island in the Baltic, where the climate is quite as severe, if not more so, and their prospects certainly far less favorable than they would be in any part of this province. In 1826 I went to St. Petersburgh in a new clipper brigantine named the *Brutus*, of which I was part owner, as supercargo. She drew too much water to pass the bar, consequently we lay in the Merchant's Mole, at Cronstadt—a splendid basin, capable of holding 1,000 sail of merchantmen. It joins the Man-of-war's Mole, where the Russian Baltic fleet winters. That was the year in which the Emperor Nicholas was crowned, and great preparations were made during our stay. But the ceremony was delayed on account of revolutionary rumors. A vast extent of forest and villages were burned between St. Petersburgh and Cronstadt, said to be the work of incendiaries; many vessels got on shore, and the steamers could not run on account of the density of the smoke. Mr. Booker, a worthy gentleman and a universal favorite, was British Consul at Cronstadt at that period, and he kindly invited me to be one of a large party to dine with him on Coronation Day. There was also to be a ball, illumination, fire-works, etc. We managed to get the vessel to sea, and, with a fair wind, I bid adieu to our hospitable consul, spite of his entreaties to remain. Business before pleasure, Mr. Booker! We had a fine run down the Gulf of Finland, but in passing the east end of the Island of Gothland, with the wind off the land, the captain shaved too close, and stuck her on a flat, sunken rock. The greater part of the cargo had to be landed to get her off, and I had to go to Wisby, the capital of the island, to settle matters and have the necessary documents drawn up.

Our Consul introduced me to the Governor, Baron Sederstrom, a general in the Swedish army, who fought at Waterloo and sported a wooden leg as his share of *loot* and glory. I received a great deal of kindness during my stay in Wisby from the worthy Baron, the Baroness, his amiable and handsome wife, his secretary and aid-de-camp, Lieut. Ruul, and other notables, who vied with each other in attention and hospitality. Lieut. Ruul finding I was a sportsman, proposed a day's partridge shooting, which I gladly assented to. The Baron kindly lent me a splendid Manton, with all necessary outfit and ammunition, sending one of his servants to carry the game. The Consul, Mr. Jackson, the secretary and myself were the sportsmen, and on the 1st of October we started after breakfast on foot, half an hour's walk bringing us to stubble and turnip fields. Friend Ruul had a well-trained dog, and in a couple of hours we had bagged some ten brace of as fine partridges as I ever saw. The coveys were numerous, each containing quite as many birds as the average I have seen in England or France.

These birds were imported from France four years previously, and their destruction strictly forbidden during that period, ours being the first known to be shot—and that for my special gratification. I considered it would be unfair to continue the sport, and we returned to the capital.

The whole island is a bed of limestone, and so utterly devoid of soil that I was astonished how crops could be raised. It is well timbered throughout, down to the water's edge, the roots of the trees striking in the crevices of the limestone. Only twenty couple of partridges were introduced, I believe, and they cannot have been poached, or otherwise destroyed, to have increased so rapidly in four years. The Baron having been the chief promoter of the introduction of the birds, was justly proud of his success.

Now, if partridges taken from sunny France can thrive and multiply in such an Island as Gothland, how much more likely are they to succeed on this continent! Let some of your sporting clubs take the matter up and import a few couple from both England and France, for which you have every facility in New York, and I have no doubt that the result will be less dangerous to the peace of mind of some of your worthy citizens than has been the importation of my little friend the sparrow. How little the impudent rogue dreams of his importance, and the war of words he has created!

Would it not be advisable in the event of European partridges being imported in the fall to have a suitable place secured to winter them, giving them their liberty the end of March or the first week in April, according to the state of the weather?

Should any American tourist visit the Baltic next summer I would strongly recommend a halt of a few days at Wisby. An antiquarian will not consider it a loss of either time or money, and will doubtless revel in exploring the ruins of fine old churches and castles, dating from the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries. I have a book published in Stockholm in 1823, containing eleven plates and a descriptive history of the ruins of Wisby, also a silver dollar in excellent preservation of the reign of the great Gustavus, having on one side what I presume to be a good likeness of his Majesty, which I found among the ruins of St. Clement's church, Wisby. I would part with both to some society or institution. It was on this island that I saw and heard that noble bird, the Cock of the Woods. PHILIP VIBERT.

Percé, District of Gaspé, April 20, 1879.

MIGRATORY QUAIL IN NEW JERSEY.—*Belvidere, New Jersey, June* 23 —*Editor Forest and Stream:* Cage of migratory quail arrived here June 9, eleven short, two blind and one lame. They were set free in flocks of ten and twenty in the manner suggested in your paper. I hear of them every day as remaining in the localities where placed, and everybody seems to be interested in them. While they were yet in the cage a gentleman who came to see them told me that one Henry O'Braniger, at Easton, Pa., winged one last fall when gunning, his dog having pointed it. He caught it and caged and kept it for two months, the supposition being that it was a cross between a meadow lark and a native quail. I have also heard to day that a large number of them were seen in the Great Meadows, near Danville, in this county, last fall. I shall inquire about this further. HENRY S. HARRIS.

MIGRATORY QUAIL IN NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am happy to be able to report to you the satisfactory results in securing our migratory quail. The cage arrived here June 18, containing 96 birds—all in excellent condition. They seem to be doing well since they were let loose. I think our club (the West Lebanon Sporting Club) will send for more next winter. M. S. WOODMAN.

West Lebcnon, N. H., June 21, 1879.

NO WOODCOCK FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY.—The new game law makes the close season for woodcock throughout the State extend to August 1. There will therefore be no shooting on Long Island this Fourth as there has been hitherto.

NEW YORK.—*Clifton Springs, June* 7.—The "Ontario County Sportsman's Association," organized here June 3, Isaah Tiffany, President; Sherman Mosher, Vice-President; Henry Tiffany, Secretary; John E. Devereaux, Treasurer; J. W. Van Alien, Attorney. Our President is a veteran trout fisher, for many years a resident and prominent business man of Utica. Our Vice-President was formerly Chairman of Board of Supervisors of this county. Membership is large. We propose to break up fishing with nets in the outlet of the Canandaigua Lake, which is the best bass grounds in this part of the State. Pot-hunters and violators of the game laws will do well to keep out of this county. X.

LYCOMING SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—The Lycoming Sportsmen's Club, of Williamsport, Pa., have elected the following officers for the year ensuing: President, H. S. Lucas; Vice-President, Harry Tallman; Secretary, J. W. P. Parsons; Treasurer, August Koch. The president and vice-president are *ex officio* members of the executive committee, and the following additional members were elected to serve on the committee: De La Green, J. J. Reardon, H. L. White, Edmund Koch and Charles Hagan.

THE MUSCONETCONG TROUT.

BLOOMSBURY, N. J., June 7, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In your issue of May 1 there appeared an article in regard to the stocking of Musconetcong Creek, in New Jersey, signed "Augmenter." Your correspondent has certainly been misinformed. In the first place he states that "between the years of 1863 and 1872 the three proprietors of Troutdale Ponds," etc. Now, Dr. J. H. Slack purchased the place in 1867, and was the only proprietor until his death in 1874. A short time before he purchased the place about 100,000 trout fry, which had been hatched by Mr. Norris—the former owner of Troutdale—escaped from the hatching-house into the Musconetcong. In order to get some of them back, Dr. Slack paid from $10 to $20 per thousand the first year he owned the ponds, and bought 20,000. This is all that were taken from the creek, and for every trout taken from the creek he replaced at least a thousand. But of course it did no good, as the creek was filled with fish baskets, and the people were continually fishing with every kind of net, and destroyed all the young fish. Can this be called "unfair means?" Is it not fair to catch fish and sell them, and is it not fair to buy anything offered for sale, provided it has not been stolen? Has not every one a right to fish in waters that have not been stocked by the Fish Commissioners? But the Musconetcong has been stocked by the Commission with salmon and black bass, and there is a law prohibiting fishing for three years in any stream stocked by the State. It is now not quite two years since the fish were placed there, but the people of Bloomsbury, I am told—and indeed I have seen them—are continually fishing with nets, although it is illegal. Now, I think that if the people of that town were really troubled about the fishing in the Musconetcong, they would see to it that the law be enforced, and that the young fish placed there be protected. "Augmenter" has certainly hit on a novel way of catching fish. Allow me to congratulate him on it. I have never heard of such a thing, although I do "not live a great many miles from Bloomsbury." It is very kind in him to publish it, for if it is as successful as he implies, it will be well worth trying. This is the way in which the little fish in Troutdale Ponds were fed several years ago, and this is the only use I have ever seen the heads of animals put to. If this "telling" "Augmenter" speaks of is going on in the Musconetcong, it is the duty of your correspondent, as a law-abiding citizen, to have it stopped; for there is a law forbidding any one to fish there with any kind of a net. And it is to be hoped that he will attend to this matter at once. JUSTICE.

BLOOMSBURY, N. J., June 9, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I saw an article in an issue of your paper headed "Telling for Trout," wherein your correspondent speaks of having seen a place where they are baited, and also of having seen a net hauled around them after they were "baited." Now, as a disciple of Walton, I will offer a premium to him if he will furnish the name of the parties, and I will guarantee to prosecute them to the full extent of the law. We have a law prohibiting the use of any nets in our inland waters, and it is greatly to be regretted that it is not fully enforced. "Augmenter" is sadly misinformed in regard to the stream, and also the ponds of which he writes. I could mention several expert anglers who visited the Musconetcong in the year 1867, including such names as the late Thaddeus Norris—the then proprietor of Troutdale Ponds. I will say that it was then regretted by all of us that such a stream had been allowed to become depleted by excessive fishing, not only by angling, but there was a fish basket at that time every few hundred yards for the whole length of the stream. Also, nets of all descriptions were used, and are to the present day, by day and by night, thus either catching all the trout, bass etc., or driving them from their spawning-grounds, and forcing them to seek some other abode. Mr. Norris purchased 100,000 trout eggs in the winter of 1866 and 1867 of Mr. Seth Green, and hatched them at Troutdale, and early in the following spring they all escaped to the stream. The place was purchased by the late Dr. Slack in the summer of '67, and the following spring he purchased of whoever offered them for sale 20,000 of the fry that had escaped from Mr. Norris. Thus the establishment purchased the eggs in the first instance, paid for hatching them, purchased 20,000 of their own fish that had escaped, at a good round price, thus benefiting at least some of the now croakers, and said nothing of the remaining 80,000 that peopled the stream, and which cost that institution (Troutdale) about $1,000 in ready money. If "Augmenter" and his friends will step out with a small proportion each of the above amount, and then exert themselves to destroy all illegal fishing, and protect the fish which have been planted in the streams and tributaries under the auspices of the Commissioners of Fisheries, there will be no occasion to call upon one single individual through your columns to restock some thirty miles or more of the Musconetcong at his

own expense, especially as many of the so-called sportsmen would take peculiar delight in fishing all the little fellows out the very next season. It is a fact that they have been known to go out with rod and creel, and after spending the day along some of the waters in the neighborhood, return home with two or three little fellows in their basket, each about three to four inches in length. Shame! Now, we would ask: Can any stream be restocked when the inhabitants allow all these things to pass unrebuked? What we desire is a more healthy public sentiment. Let it be known that no one can use a net in our waters with impunity. And it is the interest of every person to see the wholesome laws are made, and also that they be enforced. I would recommend that any man found with a trout in his basket less than six inches in length be fined severely. If something of this kind be not done there will be no trout left in our streams to breed, and they must become very scarce, to say the least. It is very gratifying to learn through "Augmenter" that there are some streams in our State which have been stocked by the Commissioners, where the proprietors of the brooks respect the law which prohibits fishing in such stream for three years, and will neither do so themselves nor allow others to. Cannot we induce some of them to emigrate to the valley of the Muscoot-cong? I should be happy to meet "Augmentor." He writes from Bloomsbury, so he probably knows who I am. If he will call we will talk the matter over, and possibly devise some means to increase the supply of our game fish. A. A. ANDERSON.

The Rifle.

BURLINGTON, VT., vs. SARATOGA, N. Y.—A very excellent long-range match was fought on the 12th inst. between teams of eight men from the Burlington Rifle Club, of Vermont, and the Saratoga Rifle Club, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The scoring on each side was, in the aggregate, remarkably fine, and that of the Burlington Club in particular shows a total which puts it in advance of anything shown in the Elcho Shield matches at Wimbledon. An average of 207 was secured, on a day which was in many respects unfavorable. With changing light and varying winds from one to five points between shots, a thunder shower, too, came down to bother the winners, causing a general derangement of elevation. The full score stood:

Burlington Rifle Club, of Burlington, Vt.

Merrill E Montgomery.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—74
900	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—72
1,000	5	3	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—71—217

Horatio G Boardman.

800	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—74
900	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—70
1,000	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—71—215

William J McCaffrey.

800	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—72
900	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—68
1,000	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—69—209

Asa B Witherell.

800	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73
900	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5—71
1,000	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	0	4	4	5	5	5	5—64—208

Lorenzo G Burnham.

800	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5—71
900	4	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—70
1,000	0	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—67—208

Amos M Horner.

800	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—70
900	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	2	4	5	3	3	5	4—64
1,000	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5—71—205

Martin L Kelsey.

800	5	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—70
900	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5—68
1,000	3	4	5	5	3	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	5	5	4—63—198

John B Hagerty.

800	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	3	5	5—66
900	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	4—69
1,000	3	3	5	5	5	3	5	3	5	3	6	4	0	5	5—61—196
Total															1,656

Saratoga Rifle Club, of Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

Joseph W Shurter.

800	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73
900	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—73
1,000	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—71—217

Frederick A Weller—Second.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—75
900	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	1	4	5	5	5	5	5—68
1,000	3	5	4	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—68—211

Geo W Ainsworth—Second.

800	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—72
900	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—69
1,000	4	5	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4—64—205

Geo W Ainsworth.

800	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—72
900	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	3—60
1,000	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	3	5	5	0—65—197

Albert F Mitchell.

800	5	4	2	4	4	2	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	3	5—61
900	3	2	5	5	4	5	3	5	3	4	5	5	5	3	5—61
1,000	5	5	4	5	2	0	4	4	5	3	5	3	4	5	3—57—179

Wm Allerdice.

800	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—63
900	5	5	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5—65
1,000	0	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	0	0	4	4	5	0—43—177

Frederick A Weller.

800	0	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—67
900	4	5	0	5	4	0	0	4	5	4	5	3	3	3	5—50
1,000	0	4	3	5	4	5	3	3	4	4	0	5	5	5	3—58—170

George H Gillis.

800	2	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—64
900	4	4	0	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	0	0	0—58
1,000	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	5	4	2	4	4—35—157
Total															1,513

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston June* 17th.—The weather was excellent at Walnut Hill for shooting, and good work was put in. The "subscription" match at 200 yards having 54 entries, of which the winning scores are given. The conditions called for seven rounds per man and the prizes were 70 per cent of the entrance money.

W Charles	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—47
S Richardson	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—47
S C Noyes	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—47
D Kirkwood	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—46
C U Meggs	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5—45
W H Jackson	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5—45
J Weyges	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—45
J N Frye	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—43
H Tyler	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—42

On the 18th the ninth renewed competition in the Spirit of the Times match, at 800, 900 and 1000 yards, took place. The day was seemingly a capital one for rifle shooting; just cool enough to satisfy the most fastidious marksman, a clear atmosphere, a good light and a wind which indicated 1 o'clock from the northeast at the beginning. Executive Officer Hubbard called the match promptly, and hardly had the gentlemen taken their positions upon the firing points when the wind suddenly backed to 12 o'clock, and came down the range strong and chilly from the north, blowing directly into the faces of the riflemen. Eight marksmen found the "bull" on their first shot. At 900 yards the light became better, and the atmosphere warmer, but the wind again changed five points, and windage was constantly watched. Elevations also had to be carefully looked after, as the sun shone brightly and the mirage was of the liveliest kind and the "bull" looked ragged. The men, however, were shooting in good form, and the white disc was shown very often. At the long distance, 1,000 yards, the wind again changed to 10 o'clock west, unsteady and hard to manage. Surprises were in order, and the "mag" and "blackbird," and even "unaccountables," were signalled. Mr. Gerrish finished with 218, the largest score made this season at Walnut Hill; Jackson followed with a 210, and Brown, with an "unaccountable" from a bursted shell, got 209. The scores stood:

William Gerrish.

800	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73
900	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73
1,000	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—72—218

Captain W H Jackson.

800	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—71
900	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5—71
1,000	5	5	4	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	4—67—210

J F Brown.

800	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73
900	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—70
1,000	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—66—209

Salem Wilder.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—72
900	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	5	5—72
1,000	5	4	5	3	4	4	3	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	2—62—206

N Washburn.

800	5	5	3	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—68
900	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73
1,000	5	5	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	3—63—204

MAMMOTH RIFLE GALLERY—*Boston, June* 21.—The regular monthly prize shoot is progressing finely, some excellent shooting being done this last week. Mr. D. F. Little was nearly successful in getting the extra prize of $20 for eight consecutive bull's-eyes, his third shot being a twelve o'clock nipper. This places Mr. Little second, as he outranks Mr. Hollis, who held that position last week. Many members of the Massachusetts Association have visited the gallery for practice. The scores show at 150 feet, 8 rounds, possible 40:

C Edwards	5	5	5—40
D F Little	5	5	5—39
Frank Hollis	5	5	5—39
U A Pollard	4	5	5—38
G J Seabury	5	5	4—38
Geo Lamb	5	4	5—38

C N Thomas	5	5	4—38
D Sturtevant	4	5	4—38
And'w Bosfall	5	4	5—37
G J Seabury	5	4	4—37

Medford, June 18.—Bellevue Range was largely attended to-day at the regular weekly shooting. The attendance was quite large, considering the amount of shooting that has been done at this favorite resort during the week. The wind gave no trouble, and the light proved satisfactory to the participants. The best scores are given in the following summary:

W Charles	5	4	5—47
H S Harris	4	5	5—46
C H Russell	5	4	4—44
H Withington	4	5	4—44
F Hollis	5	4	4—42
J Barker	4	5	5—42
G W Graves	4	4	4—41
J W Vinning	4	4	5—41

No shooting was done in the 500 yards match.

THE BROCKTON RIFLE CLUB have voted to have a grand opening of their new range on the Fourth, at 2 P. M. The secretary has been instructed to invite the State clubs to participate in the matches, which will be 800, 900 and 1,000 yds., long-range, and 200 yards, off-hand shooting. A supper will close the festivities of the day. The newly elected officers of the club are as follows: President, Dr. H. F. Borden; Vice-President, Albert Sweetser; Secretary and Treasurer, E. C. Fales; executive committee, Dr. Borden, A. Sweetser, E. C. Fales, W. B. Cross and George G. Snow.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport, June* 13.—At the regular semi-monthly shoot of the Bridgeport Rifle Club, held at Sea Side Range to-day, the following scores were made: In the Silverware Match, 7 shots, at 200 yards, Harry Nichols, 31; Charles E. Beers, 31; D. E. Marsh, 31. In the Sharps Military Rifle Match, 10 shots, at 200 yards: R. S. Bassett, 44; Harry Nichols, 44; D. H. Marsh, 42. In the Military Subscription Match, 5 shots, at 200 yards: H. Nichols, 23; D. E. Marsh, 21; R. S. Bassett, 21. S. T. Nichols' Gold Badge was competed with 7 shots at 200 yards: D. E. Marsh, winner, 30. The Sharps Mid Range Match, 10 shots at 500 yards: conditions handicapped, long-range rifles gave mid-range rifles 3 points and military rifles 5 points; mid-range rifles gave military rifles 3 points: Orderly Sergeant Wallace Gunn, 52, long range; Quartermaster Sergeant Harry Nichols, 49, long range; Rodney S. Bassett, 46, mid-range. John Slatcher was officer of the day, and all present enjoyed themselves greatly. Many ladies were in attendance, and some of them did some good shooting. At the next regular meeting of the club, June 27, there will be a "ladies' match," for which some beautiful and costly prizes have been secured.

BROOKLYN vs. BOWERY.—The Seppenfeldts and South Brooklyn shots are fighting out the question of their relative superiority still, and met at the South Brooklyn Schuetzen Park on the 13th; 10 men per side for work and play at 100 yards. The shooting was at ring targets, the Seppenfeldts getting 1,948 and the South Brooklynites 1,888, in the possible 2,500. Seven members feom each club were out again on the 17th, and scored as follows:

Seppenfeldts Rifle Team.

Isaac Garrison	20	21	21	21	24—107
J W Adams	24	16	16	22	19— 97
Henry Taehne	20	25	24	17	23—109
A Keller	23	25	19	21	20—108
E Holtzmann	22	23	22	23	20—110
F A Gruenneberg	14	21	17	20	19— 91
John Keenan	20	23	17	18	18— 96—718

South Brooklyn Rifle Team.

W Roache	18	24	23	14	19— 98
J T Burns	16	14	18	20	18— 86
John Hazelton	20	19	24	14	21— 98
D Trotter	13	22	24	19	21— 99
W Naughton	23	17	15	18	21— 94
C John	17	16	25	20	24—102
Dr Weltz	23	24	19	15	21—102—676

New York, June 23.—Greener's West Side Rifle Team, weekly score; 200 yards target reduced; possible 50:

J A Reitweisner	46	G Greener	44
S R Campbell	46	J Roesner	44
E Holzmann	46	G Holzmann	44
L Vogel	46	H Reitweisner	43
J Reitweisner	45	G Roesner	43

J. C. C.

NEW JERSEY—*Columbia Range, West End, June* 20.—Remington Match; 11 entries; wind strong, eight o'clock:

	Actual Score.	Allowance.	Total.
J L Paulding	41	3	44
G L Morse	43	0	43
E L Field	40	3	43
Dr Dudley	43	0	43
Louis Quanchi	41	0	41
Cyrus A Peake	40	0	40

Same day, Ad. Sign Match:

Dr Dudley	43	0	43
C H Seymour	42	0	42
G L Morse	41	0	41
S L Paulding	39	3	42
Cyrus A Peake	40	0	40

June 24.—Sharps Rifle Match; weather very hot; bright sunlight; light breeze from seven o'clock; 12 entries:

Dr Dudley	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
R Rathbone	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
A G Hamilton	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
F H Holton	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—49

In shooting off tie Dr. Dudley again made a complete score.

BRINTON RANGE—*Tuesday, June* 17—Ballard Match.—The second of twelve competitions for a Ballard mid-range rifle, presented by Messrs. Schoverling, Daly & Gales, New York. Open to all comers, 200 yards standing, any breech-loading rifle, ten rounds without cleaning; the three best scores of any competitor, whenever made, to take the rifle; ties in aggregate to shoot off; 38 entries and re-entries; the following being the best scores:

A Niemand	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	5—45
A Hubbell	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4—42
E M Squier	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—42
F H Jones	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	5—42
D F Davids	3	4	5	3	4	5	4	4	4	5—42
U A Peake	3	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—42
J W Todd	4	5	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—41
J F Hill	4	5	5	3	3	4	4	4	4	4—40
J Phillips	4	3	6	3	4	5	4	4	4	4—40
F Ringold	4	3	3	5	3	3	4	3	4	5—34
L Quinn	4	4	3	4	4	3	2	0	4	4—32

June 21.—Association match, seventh competition, 44 entries and re-entries, the following being the best scores;

F H Holton	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5—44
M L Gilbert	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5—43
J W Ringold	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—43
D F Davids	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	5—43
T J Roche	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5—43
A Hubbell	3	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	3	4—43
A Niemand	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5—42
E M Squier	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4—42
J W Martin	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	2—40
J R Byrd	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—39
W A Mulford, Jr	5	4	4	4	4	4	0	3	4	5—37

Sharps match for military rifles; seventh competition; 44 entries and re-entries; the following being the best scores:

A Niemand, winner	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—43
Col G E P Howard	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	5	3—41
Lt L H Greve	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4—40
W A Mulford, Jr	3	4	3	5	3	4	4	5	5	4—40
D F Davids	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	5—38
J W Martin	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	4—38
F L Sheldon	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—37
M L Gilbert	4	3	4	5	3	4	3	4	3	5—37
H W Gourley	4	3	0	4	3	5	5	5	4	4—37
J H Stearns	5	2	4	4	0	4	5	4	4	4—36
Col D Lodor	3	2	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4—35
W Hawthornthwaite	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—35
T J Roche	4	4	4	3	4	4	0	3	5	4—35
Corp J R Washington	4	3	4	5	3	4	4	0	5	3—35
E M Squier	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	4	2—34
F S Harrison	4	4	0	3	4	3	4	4	3	4—33

WASHINGTON, D. C.—*June* 21.—The Columbias had another bad long-range day for their third June badge, open to all comers at 1,000, 1,100 and 1,200 yards, to-day. A choppy, fish-tail wind, with alternate sudden gusts and partial calms, blew from 5 o'clock to 9 o'clock, during the firing. The new member, Doctor S. I. Scott, late of the Montgomery County Club, bore out his recently acquired reputation and carried off his third badge in three weeks by the good score of 189, and doing much finer shooting than the day promised. Col. Burnside came next with 176, although he has done 19 points better in practice on a decent wind. Partello and Adee were unfortunate in their ammunition, the former's new powder shooting hard and wild, while the latter had many hang-fires on his last two distances. Mr. Laid's 60 at 1,200 yards, was, in view of the cork-screw wind, an admirable proof of good judgment. Mr. Lauritzen's bad luck disheartened him, and he withdrew from the contest and record early on the last stage. The following are the completed scores:

Dr. Scott.

1,000	5	2	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	3	4	5—67
1,100	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	5	5—67
1,200	3	4	4	0	4	4	5	5	5	0	5	3	5	5	5—55—189

J. O. P. Burnside.

1,000	5	0	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	4—64
1,100	3	5	4	6	2	5	4	5	3	5	2	3	4	5	5—58
1,200	3	5	4	2	4	4	2	3	3	4	4	5	3	4	5—54—176

C. H. Laird.

1,000	2	5	4	4	5	3	4	2	4	3	5	4	5	4	5—59
1,100	5	2	3	5	3	3	3	4	5	0	5	5	5	4	3—55
1,200	5	5	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	0—60—174

J. M. T. Partello.

1,000	0	4	5	3	4	3	4	2	4	4	2	5	5	4	5—54
1,100	2	3	4	3	5	5	3	3	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—57
1,200	4	4	4	3	5	2	2	5	5	3	4	5	4	3	3—56—159

W. Scott.

1,000	2	0	0	3	3	4	5	3	5	4	5	4	5	4	3—50
1,100	2	4	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	5	5	2	2	4	4—58
1,200	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	2	5	0	5	4	0	3	5—51—157

A. A. Adee.

1,000	4	4	4	4	2	3	5	4	5	5	3	3	5	5	0—60
1,100	3	5	5	3	0	3	2	0	3	5	4	3	3	5	4—53
1,200	0	0	2	0	3	3	3	4	4	3	5	5	0	4	4—37—140

The Adee badge will be shot for on the 4th of July, at 10 o'clock; distances, 1,000, 1,100 and 1,200 yards; open to all comers barring professional riflemen. With fair wind and weather a close contest and good scores may be expected.

THE SAVANNAH TOURNAMENT.—The secretary of the Savannah Volunteers, writing of the forthcoming contest there on July 4, says:

The contest will, by all appearance, be a success. Information about hotels, etc., is asked for daily, and from twelve to fifteen teams will enter. The Sharps Rifle Co. have made us a present of an officers' military rifle and the Remington Rifle Co. of a beautiful mid-range rifle. As the targets at the Schuetzen Park were not sufficient in number, improvements have been made, and we will have sixteen double frame targets at 200 yards, four at 300 yards, and other at 500 yards, and all will be connected by telephones with the shooting stand. The First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia will have their annual prize shooting on the 4th. The Republican Blues, a company of the regiment, and also the Clinch Rifles, of Augusta, Ga., will come down in a body, making the occasion a grand Southern shooting match. We will further, besides the rifles and team prizes, offer prizes for individual shooting, to which the business men of this city are donating liberally. It would be very gratifying to the committee to count a team or teams from the North among the visitors on this occasion; and allow me to say that nothing should be left undone to make their stay agreeable.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee.*—Eight of the members of the

Milwaukee Rifle Club met at their range on the 20th for practice at 900 and 1,000 yards. The score was as follows:

	900 yards.									Totals.	1,000 yards.									Totals.
Johnson	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—42	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	—45—93
Berry	4	5	2	3	5	5	3	5	4	4—40	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	4—42—82
Drake	4	5	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	3—39	5	5	4	5	5	3	4	5	5	5—46—85
Yale	3	1	5	5	4	5	4	2	3	0—34	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	3	0	0—33—67

The Milwaukee South Side Rifles picnicked at Greenfield Park, June 22, and some good scores were made.

On the 13th the scores stood, with 15 shots at each distance, as follows:

	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Tl.		900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Tl.
Bangs	67	64	131	Drake	64	57	121
Johnson	68	57	125	Berry	63	49	112

SCHUETZEN NOTES.

—The Charleston Shooting Association have elected the following officers: A. Melchers, President; J. F. Meyer, H. W. Mollenbauer, W. Fischer, Vice-Presidents; D. Lilienthal, Shooting Master; C. F. Liebs, Treasurer; A. F. Melchers, Secretary; Jas. Simons, Counsel; Finance Committee, Herm. Klatte, F. Steiber and N. Bischoff.

—The officers of the Long Island Schuetzenbund are now as follows: Major Schulten, President; Capt. Uster, Secretary; Capt. Wiaschigel, Treasurer; Lieut. Mueller, Finance Secretary; Capt. Bott and Capt. Albrecht, Trustees.

—The Bridgeport Independent Shooting Club have organized for 1879 as follows: F. Drueke, President; F. Egge, Secretary; C. Becker, Treasurer; Geo. Quittmeyer, Shooting Master. During the summer season the practice shooting of this club will take place at Sea Side Range.

—The N. Y. Central Shooting Corps, Capt. C. F. Gennerich, recently held their opening shoot for 1879 at Jones Wood.

Target of Honor—25 rings; distance, 350 feet; 3 shots in succession each:

Aug Kluges	23	19	23—65	R Spitz	18	16	24—58
Fred Muller	14	21	23—62	Hy Kroger	17	17	24—58
W J Kree	19	22	20—61	H Hallings	23	13	21—57
John Wehje	23	17	20—60	John Enaser	16	18	21—55
Robert Fiedl	19	19	21—59				

Overhaugh Target—Ring Target—Distance, 350 feet; 10 shots in succession without leaving the stand. The gold medal, which Mr. Overhaugh gave for this occasion, must be won 3 times by one and the same shooter before becoming his property. In the possible 250 the scores of the leaders stood:

R Spitz	23	23	20	22	21	19	20	18	21	23—210
J F Zeller	23	17	25	16	19	25	22	14	20	23—2 4
Rob Fiedl	20	22	24	23	8	22	24	19	22	15—190
H Dreyer	19	15	22	14	19	15	18	22	23	21—198
Aug Kluges	19	17	16	23	16	21	23	18	23	22—198
H Helling	20	15	23	22	24	14	13	23	21	20—195
Ad Bauer	19	19	16	21	18	18	20	24	23	23—194
F Kessel	23	17	20	20	17	19	20	19	16	22—193
Chadeck	22	16	13	23	24	23	20	15	17	24—193
J Dux	19	17	18	20	18	20	20	18	17	23—190

Besides the above targets, they also fired at a regular ring target, and also man-target, and very good shooting was done by some of them.

—A strong team of twelve men, selected from the Manhattan Rifle Club, a newly-organized shooting association, and consisting of the best men of Zettler's, New York and Jersey Schuetzen Corps, are under way to Chicago to take part in the prize shooting of the North Western Schuetzenbund. These men will show their Western friends something, and let them know very plainly what the Eastern shots can do. The tournament offers seven different kinds of targets and bulls.

Union Target—25 ¾-inch rings, only for members; 3 shots, 50 prizes, valued at $500.

Stick Target—Bull's-eye of 9-inch diameter; nearest shot to the centre takes first prize; each 3 shots, 50 prizes, $400.

King Target—25 ¾ inch rings, for members only; only one ticket allowed. The one making the highest score to be King of this festival and receive the King medal; total prizes, $335.

The Team Shooting—Each squad consisting of 6 men; entrance fee for each team, $18; 10 shots per member. The shooter who makes the best score in each team receives a gold medal, and the entrance money will be divided among the teams.

Man Target—Open for all; 39 vertical lines, the inner line to count 20.

Peoples Target—Open to all; 25 ¾-inch rings; each ticket is divided in 3 series of 3 shots each, the series with the highest score only counting.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I have read sketch of Mr. F. H. Lord, and enter my protest against such reckless trifling with the credulity of your readers. If this thing continues, there will be some doubting Thomases, whose capacity for absorbing the marvelous is limited—whose credulity will snap under such repeated wrenchings, and the FOREST AND STREAM will cease to be a law and gospel unto them ever afterward. First, we have Partello's marvelous score of 224 out of 225 at the long ranges. That was a stretcher; but, of course, every one believed that, as it was duly sworn to. Next comes the forty-niner out of a possible fifty at 300 yards, off-hand, and in a snow storm. That gave us an awful wrench, but we tried to take it in, and perhaps would have succeeded if we had not soon afterward got another yank in the other direction by seeing another score of his—in a match—down among the thirties at 200 yards. Then, like truthful James, we asked ourselves, "Can such things be?" But we decided that they could, for had we not seen them with our own eyes printed in our trustworthy FOREST AND STREAM? After that we had a partial rest, interrupted occasionally only by the phenomenal catch of a lone fisherman, or the cart-load of game slaughtered before breakfast by some brace of youthful Nimrods. But now we are set all aback—dazed—stupefied, as it were, by the prodigious performances of Mr. Lord. You show us no mercy! Instead of giving us target, plaster eggs and bullet performances first—which are known to be quite among the possibilities—and thereby gradually expanding and increasing our capacity to take in the marvelous, you overwhelm us on the start with the tremendous feat of hitting six percussion caps in succession at twelve paces, and before we can recover, stun us again by the equally impossible watch performance. Now, in mercy's name, after giving us these statements, why do you exhibit such a target? You say it makes a record of 49 out of 50, Creedmoor rule. This would be true if the Creedmoor target at 200 yards had a 19 inch bull's-eye, which is the proportion your diagram bears to the distance shot. Your readers may also undertake to wrestle with the problem of the watch loop, and some of them go crazy figuring the dimensions of a watch capable of receiving "hundreds" of such shots through its loop without a scratch. I fancy such a watch would make a very fair-sized town clock. Now, all these statements are, no doubt, perfectly true, but there is a limit to poor, weak, human credulity, unless carefully nurtured. What I complain of is the abruptness with which they are put. We should have more of detail, and be led gradually up from the lesser to the greater; then there would be no such rude shocks as, I doubt not, many experienced in reading your sketch of Mr. Lord.

F. J. R.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON FOR JULY.

July is a close month for game, except as to woodcock, in certain States.

☞ NEW YORK LAW.—The open season for woodcock in New York State begins August 1, throughout the State.

CARIBOU SHOOTING IN GASPE.

GASPE BASIN, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
Canada, February 19, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have hunted three seasons in this part of the country, and have killed, to my own rifle, fifty caribou. I left here Oct. 28 in a canoe with a young man. It is two or three days' poling up the river to the barren hills, where the deer resort to feed. In the winter they never arrive earlier than Oct. 22, and stay till the snow goes off in the spring. The river was very low, so we were three days going up, arriving on a Friday. Saturday morning I started very early, but the moss with which the ground was covered was frozen, so I waited till the sun had softened it a little. At 10 o'clock we came to the head of a long, open valley; so telling my companion to hunt down as far as he liked, he went off in a great state of excitement, as I showed him some fresh tracks in the moss going down the valley. I took up to the west, over a large hill, the other side of which was cut up in small, round hills and deep gulches. When I arrived at the top I stopped, and made out something moving about half a mile away; so crossing a small hollow, I started down, taking my time, for I find that fast wa king cuts my wind, and it is impossible to hold a rifle steady when out of breath. I reached the place where I had seen the deer, and found the tracks of four big bucks. I followed them for about two hundred yards, when, just as I crawled up over a low ridge, I saw them all lying down about eighty yards off. I picked out the best looking head, and fired at him. He staggered to his feet, and then fell on his knees. The others got up, and stood looking about, not knowing where to run. I fired one ball into each of them; the first two fell, shot behind the shoulder, but the last one was standing almost stern to me, and the bullet struck him in the shoulder, breaking the bone. I lost sight of him in the thick spruce woods that surrounded the small flat where I found them. I followed him for a short distance, but without snow it is very little use following a deer with his foreleg or shoulder broken, so I returned to my dead deer, and found that I had secured two fine bucks and one small-sized one. I skinned the deer at once, and covered the meat with bushes, as it would have to stay until the winter, when we come for it with dogs and sleighs.

Cutting the shoulder-blade out of the smallest buck, and making a pack of his skin, I started down the hollow to meet my companion. The hollow was about three hundred yards wide, with a good many bunches of thick spruces scattered along it. On each side was a steep bank, about sixty yards in height, with thick woods on the level country above. I was walking fast, thinking my companion would get tired of waiting for me and wander away, when I heard the snort of a deer ahead of me. I threw off my pack, and saw two caribou trotting up the side of the hollow about a hundred yards off. I whistled, and they stopped. I fired at one, and he staggered about and stood with his head hanging down; the other one gave two or three jumps, and stood still, as they always will unless they wind you, and these had only heard me. I fired at him behind the shoulder, but being rather out of wind from carrying my pack, the ball struck him through the paunch, when he walked off a few yards, and lay down. I was just going up to see if he wanted any more shooting, when I saw five more about three hundred yards farther down the hollow, and nearly to the top of the ridge. The last one had a splendid head, so I fired at him, and saw him stagger at the first shot, but I fired twice more without hitting him, and he disappeared in the thick woods. I started up the hill after him, passing close to the first two I fired at, and as I came close, the one that was lying down jumped up and started as if nothing was the matter with him, so I took a running shot at him, and was lucky enough to break his hip, which sent him down the hill on his head. I would not stop for fear of losing the last one with the big horns. When I came to where I last saw him I found he had separated from the rest, and was bleeding very badly. I could track him well on the white moss, but after a quarter of a mile I came to a strip of burnt ground, and I could not recover his tracks, so I had to leave him. I returned to where I had fired at the two, and after a long hunt I found the one with the broken hip and a ball through his paunch. He had dragged himself into a small thicket and died, but the other one I could not find; so after skinning the one, I shouldered my pack, and started again to meet my companion. I found him where I had told him to wait for me, and in a very happy frame of mind, having killed two, a doe and a fawn; but being a novice, he could not butcher them, so I went with him and performed that necessary but disagreeable operation. Then we started on a four-mile walk to camp, well satisfied with our day's work, I having bagged four and wounded three, and my partner two, and I made up my mind that on Monday we would try and find some of the wounded ones.

Next morning (Sunday) I was surprised to find it had snowed nearly three inches. It was very soft, and a nice breeze blowing, and I am afraid I was strongly tempted to go out, but did not. Monday morning found to my disgust what little snow there was frozen hard, so stayed at camp. Tuesday, snow nearly all gone, and a soft day, so started out to look for the buck with the big head that I had lost Saturday. I came straight to him, he having been dead since Saturday. I skinned him with a good deal of trouble, as the deer was half frozen. Then I went to work to skin out the head, for I wanted to save it for stuffing. While I was doing this I told Scott to cut some bushes and cover the meat, as it would do to feed the dogs in the winter. While I was engaged in skinning the head, I heard a clashing noise, and looking up, to my astonishment saw two big bucks with their heads together, fighting, and four other deer looking on, not more than fifty yards from where I was. Scott saw them about the same time, so without a word being spoken, I took sight at one of the single deer with my rifle. I killed the one I fired at, and seeing the other deer were starting, I dropped one of the bucks and Scott the other. Skinning them and covering them up with bushes, Scott wanted to go to some small hills about a mile further. On arriving at the place, I crept to the top of the first little hill, and looking over, saw a fine buck feeding toward me. I took sight where the neck joins the shoulder, and fired, and he fell as dead as a stone. The snot started a fawn and two does out of a small thicket. Took a snap shot at the fawn, and dropped him with a bullet through both shoulders. The two does were now trotting up a small hill about one hundred and fifty yards from me. I fired at the larger one, broke her backbone, and she rolled over and over to the bottom of the hill. The other one stopped and looked back. I fired, and broke his foreleg high up, but lost him in the thick woods. After putting away the meat we started for camp, having made a good day—killed six and found another, making thirteen for two days' hunt.

Wednesday morning we made up our minds we would carry out some meat, and prepare to come home, so we started to our nearest store, about four miles off. We were going through some open spruce woods when I saw a fine buck walking toward us. I put up my rifle just as he saw us, and was too quick for him, and down he came on his knees, and rolled over, dead. I found another party of four, but, alas! for them it began to snow early in the afternoon, and never stopped for thirty-six hours. We spent the whole time smoking, sleeping and eating, and were heartily tired of it all, and when Saturday morning came we were utterly disgusted to find the snow so deep. We could not walk without rackets, and having none with us, we packed up our traps and started down the river, arriving home on the Monday.

After the 20th or 25 h of November the ice begins to block up the river so that we cannot get up in a canoe. Thus the deer get a rest till the ice is strong enough to go with dog sleighs, which is generally about Jan. 1. Owing to the soft weather this season, the river was very open, and all the old hunters refused to go when I wanted to start on the 6th of the month, but I persuaded Mr. B. Eden to go with me, and two other men. We had four days' hard work, sometimes on the ice, at other times cutting roads through the woods for the dogs and sleighs, but we arrived on Thursday.

Friday morning started very early, and pushed on to the open country, about three miles away. About 9 o'clock we struck the head of a large valley, a favorite spot for the deer in the winter. The head of the valley for about a mile is full of thick bunches of spruce, and below that the ground is very open—a scattered bush here and there, just sufficient for cover. I told my companions to go down well to leeward, and come out at the edge of the woods, while I would go and drive the deer for them. I gave them time to get to their different watching-places; then I started. I had not gone more than a few hundred yards when I saw an old doe and a fawn, not more than fifty yards off. I fired at the doe, and by the way she staggered off I knew she was done for. The fawn ran a few yards and then stopped. I could just see his shoulder through the trees, so thinking he might start, I fired quickly. He disappeared at once. I heard the thud of the ball as it struck him, but did not like to stop and look after him, for fear my companions would come up to me, hearing me shoot. I hurried on down the valley, and in a few minutes I caught sight of several deer, walking ahead of me directly toward my friends. I did not shoot, thinking I would wait my chance, when the other guns drove them back; but any sportsman can fancy my feelings when I saw the deer—about forty, I should think—moving slowly within less than a hundred yards of the edge of the woods. Just then I heard a sharp whistle from one of the watchers, which was answered by another, with a loud complaint that he was nearly frozen, and they were sure they would not see any deer if they stayed there all day. The deer, when they heard the voices, came toward me and scattered in all directions. I headed off a bunch of six. They stopped when they saw me in front of them. I fired and dropped one. The others seemed entirely stupefied with the voices on one side and me on the other. They did nothing but jump about and look at me until I killed them all.

By the time they were all cut up and put away in the snow it was time to start for camp, so each taking a skin and some hearts and tongues, we took our back tracks for home. I was keeping a sharp lookout, when I saw four deer cross our path about two hundred yards off. I threw off my pack and fired at the first one, but the bullet cut the snow just under his belly. They stopped at once, not knowing where the shot had come from. I fired again, and saw one of them was hard hit. Eden followed suit with a ball from his smooth-bore breech-loading gun, and dropped a fine buck at the first shot. I broke the foreleg of another, and the others disappeared. We ran up to the wounded, and found two dead and the track of the other, with his leg dragging in the snow. I took after him about a quarter of a mile through fine, open spruce woods. I saw a doe and a fawn walking along, going away from me. The doe was behind, so going down on my knees for a steady shot, as the stern of a deer is a small mark, I blazed away and struck her just between the hams, and she fell and never gave a kick. The fawn immediately turned round to see what the matter was, but I was ready for him, and gave him one behind the shoulder, which finished him. By the time I got them skinned it was getting dusk, so I left the one with the broken leg for the next day.

Saturday morning Stewart, Eden, Laws and myself started. It was very cold and a good breeze blowing. After about an hour's walk we came to a large strip of open spruces, with deer roads leading in every direction. I told my companions to separate about fifty yards apart, and walk through the woods just abreast of each other. We had hardly got into position when I saw four or five deer coming right toward us. I dropped one and Eden another, and then a drove of about twenty does and fawns ran right among us. I blazed into a big doe, and she stood nearly dead, when Laws ran up and fired both barrels of his muzzle-loader into her, and riddled her with buckshot. I went to put in another ear ridge as quickly as possible, when I found to my disgust that the cold had frozen the lock of my rifle, and it would not work, the deer all the time running about, wild with terror, fifteen yards ahead of us; but I could do nothing. In the meantime Eden had not been idle, killing one the first shot, two fawns the second, and a fine buck the third, when one of the empty shells got stuck in his gun, and before he could get it in order the drove had all cleared out. We bagged six, but I was not satisfied; for, barring accidents, we should have killed a dozen. After putting them away we all separated, each one going a round of his own. I saw nothing, but Eden was more fortunate, killing three more, making nine for that day.

On Monday, our third day's hunt, we secured nine more, myself seven and Eden two, making a total of twenty for me and ten for Eden. A large party of men with dog sleighs arrived on Tuesday, and we all went to work to haul out the meat, and started for home.

I use a long rifle, .44 calibre, the short cartridge, no raised sights; my bind sight is a fixture, and fired very low, so that it is necessary to take a coarse sight at a hundred yards. I find it far better for quick shooting, and you are never likely to over-shoot on deer at short range.

F. R. BEATTY.

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

PIGEON MATCHES.

SEND IN SCORES EARLY.—To insure insertion in current issues all scores should reach us Mondays or Tuesdays. Reports should therefore be mailed upon the same day the matches are shot. Promptness on the part of correspondents will materially enhance the proper record of field contests.

NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION.

The convention of the New York State Association for the Protection Fish and Game will be held at Rochester, July 7 to 11, inclusive. The officers of the association are: President, A. B. Lamberton, Rochester; First Vice-President, A. L. Child, Seneca Falls; Recording Secretary, John R. Sage, Buffalo; Corresponding Secretary, Edmond Redmond, Rochester; Treasurer, W. J. Babcock, Rochester

Standing Committee—R. P. Flower, New York; R. V. Pierce, Buffalo; E. O. Page, Rochester; J. J. Flanagan, Utica; Greene Smith, Peterboro.

The delegates will meet on Monday evening, July 7, in the Audubon Club Rooms, Reynolds' Arcade, where their credentials will be received and the convention organized. Delegates are respectfully requested to wear their club badges during the convention. All the contest for prizes during the convention, except in the Press Shoot, are open to members of the association only, and will be conducted under the rules of the association. The programme of the following days is given herewith, with a list of prizes, donors and values:

TUESDAY, JULY 8.

Contest No. 1.—At 8:30 A. M. Single-trap shoot; ten single birds, glass shoot; entrance fee, $5. First prize, Vanity Fair prize; Wm. S. Kimball & Co., Rochester, $100; winner to elect what it shall be. Second prize, India scarf, Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, $75. Third prize, a hunting coat, made to order of winner, Witherspoon & Griswold, Rochester, $50. Fourth prize, Bogardus trap and glass balls, A. H. Bogardus, Chicago, Ill., $15.

Contest No. 2.—At 2 P. M. Amateur shoot, ten single birds; open only to members who never won a prize at any previous convention; class shoot; entrance, $5. First prize, an extra fine Damascus double-barrel breech-loading shot-gun; W. H. Baker & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; $225. Second prize, fine sporting boat and attachments, J. H. Rushton, Canton, N. Y., $60. Third prize, Osborn House prize, $50; winner to elect what it shall be. Fourth prize one case of ducking powder, J. Ratcliffe, Rochester, and one half dozen painted diving decoys, Diving Decoy Co., Rochester, N. Y.; $30.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

Contest, No. 3.—At 8:30 A. M. Ten double rises; class shooting; entrance, $5. First prize, a fine Damascus steel double barrel breech-loading shot-gun; Parker Bros., Meriden, Conn.; $225. Second prize, an elegant easy chair, C. J. Hayden & Co., Rochester, $75. Third prize, a silk dress pattern, Donald Gordon, Rochester, $50. Fourth prize, Moore's ball target trap, Batavia Manufacturing Co., Batavia, Ill., $10; a pair of Good's oil-tanned moccasins, M. S. Hutchings, Dover, N. H., $5, and 2 0 long-range lime cartridge shells, $10, H. H. Schleber & Co., Rochester; $25.

Contest No 4—At 2 P. M. Fifteen single rises; class shooting; entrance, $5. First prize, a fine double-barrel breech-loading shot-gun, John A. Nichols, Syracuse; made to order of winner. Second prize, hotel prize, winner to elect what it shall be; $25 each presented by the Clinton Hotel, Waverly House and Brackett House; $75. Third prize, one case Dupont powder diamond grain No. 2, Dupont Powder Co., N. Y., J. O. Robson, Buffalo, agent; 2,0 0 paper shells for shot guns, and two dozen boxes of P. E. gun wads, Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, Conn; $60. Fourth prize, one case Hazard powder, Hazard Powder Co., N. Y., J. Palmer, agent, Rochester; $35.

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

Contest No. 5.—8.30 A. M. Single trap shoot, ten single rises; entrance, $5. First prize, an elegant imported marble clock and bronze ornaments, Tatham & Brothers, New York, $2 0. Second prize, hotel prize, winner to elect what it shall be; $25 each by the National Hotel, Whitcomb House and Driving Park Hotel; $75. Third prize, a Singer sewing machine, Geo. E. Bacon, agent, Syracuse, N. Y.; $50. Fourth prize, Card's last patent glass ball trap, Will H. Cruttenden, Cazenovia, N. Y., and 500 explosive target balls, Explosive Target Ball Company, Titusville, Pa., $25

Contest No 6.—At 2 P. M. Single trap shoot for Dr. R. V. Pierce's diamond badge, $150; 15 birds, 21 yards rise; entrance fee, $10. Second prize, 250 pounds tin-coated soft shot, Le Roy Shot and Lead Manufacturing Co., New York, $.5.

FRIDAY, JULY 11.

Contest No. 7.—At 8:30 A. M. Dean Richmond trophy; to be shot or by three members of a club belonging to the association, such members to be residents of the county in which the club is located; 20 single birds, 21 yards rise; entrance, $30; entrance money to go to the club making the highest score at this contest.

Contest No. 8—At 2 P. M. For the Livingston Sportsmen's Association Cup, James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y.; to be shot for by two members of a club belonging to the association, such members to be residents of the county in which their club is located; 15 double rises each; entrance, $30; the entrance fees to belong to the club holding the cup. Second Prize—The club making the second highest score receives 250 lbs. tin coated soft shot, Le Roy Shot and Lead Manufacturing Co., New York.

PISTOL SHOOTING, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 9 A. M.

Ten shots, deliberate, any pistol, string measure, distance, 15 yards entrance $3. First prize, snakewood and hickory bow, J. Ratcliffe, Rochester, $10. Second prize, drinking cup, James Backus, Rochester, $7.50.

RIFLE SHOOTING, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 10 A. M.

Distance 100 yards, off-hand, string measure, telescope barred; entrance $5. First prize, fine sporting rifle, $35. Second prize, fine field glass, Bausch & Dansfield, Rochester, $10. Third prize, ten pounds Vanity Fair tobacco, Wm. S. Kimball & Co., Rochester, $.5.

FLY CASTING, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 10 A. M.

Contest No 1—Single-handed casting, open to all members; but Seth Green and Reuben Wood voluntarily announce that they will not enter the contests this year; entrance $5. First prize, an eight-strip split bamboo fly rod, in velvet case, made expressly for the occasion by Buckingham & Perrie, Utica, N. Y., $75. Second prize, a fly-book and assortment of flies, Miss Sara J. McBride, Mumford, N. Y., $30. Third prize, a lance wood rod, silver mounted, with extra tip, in velvet lined case, Fred. D. Divine, Utica, N. Y., $20.

SALMON FLY CASTING AT 12 M.

First prize, a California general rod silver mounted, ash, lancewood and split bamboo with extra tip, made for the occasion by J. B. McHarg & Co., Rome, N. Y., $50. Second prize, one No. 8 Orvis rod, one No. 1 Orvis reel, one No 1 Orvis landing net, two dozen trout flies, Charles F. Orvis, Manchester, Vt., $25.25. Third prize, one case (6) of Mann's perfect revolving and two of Mann's double trolling spoons, John H. Mann & Co, Syracuse, N. Y., $10. For best average in contests 1, 5 and 6, the "Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun Medal," Forest and Stream Publishing Company, New York, $50. And for the best average club score in contests 1, 3 and 5, 250 pounds tin-coated shot, Le Roy Shot and Lead Manufacturing Company, New York.

PRESS SHOOT.

At the conclusion of "Richmond Trophy" contest Friday, July 11, five single rises, open to writers employed on the newspaper press and representatives of sportsmen's papers: First prize, an unabridged copy of "Webster's Dictionary," new edition, E. E. Morris & Co., Rochester, N. Y. Second prize, a box of Golden Nugget cigars, M. J. Noobar, Mt. Morris, N. Y. Third prize, "Hallock's Sportsmen's Gazetteer" and "The Crack Shot," E. Darrow, Rochester. Fourth prize, five pounds Vanity Fair tobacco, Wm. S. Kimball & Co., Rochester; entrance complimentary.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Walnut Hill, Boston.*—Glass ball shooting is now a fixed sport at the Massachusetts Rifle Association Range. On Wednesday, the 18th, the glass ball shoot had 47 entries. The match is open to all-comers, Bogardus rules; 30 balls (10 single and 5 double from Bogardus trap, and 10 single from rotary trap); single rises, 18 yards; double rises, 15 yards; prizes, of which there are 13, valued at $165, to be awarded to the aggregates of three best scores. They stood after the shoot as follows:

	First.	Second.	Third.	Total.
J C Haskell	30	28	30	88
H W Eager	28	28	27	83
G M Stark	27	26	29	82
G Gross	26	27	24	77
H E Pierce	27	27	23	77
E F Small	20	24	24	68
J Nichols	20	22	24	66
E C Gore	20	23	23	66
R Schaeffer	23	20	22	65
G Lane	21	21	22	64
J S Sawyer	24	18	22	64
F H Raymond	20	20	21	61

On Saturday there was another competition, the leading scores being:

H Pierce { Singles.......1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1—7; Doubles.......1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—9; Rotary........0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—7—23 }
H Mortimer { Singles.......1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9; Doubles.......0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—5; Rotary........0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8—22 }
F Henry { Singles.......0 1 0 0 I 1 1 0 1 0—5; Doubles.......1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—7; Rotary........1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—7—19 }

The last contest will take place on July 4.

MAINE—*Topsham, June* 19.—Riverside Club shoot; Card trap, 18 yards rise:

York..........0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1— 4
Hicks.........0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0— 2
C Goud........0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0— 8
Hall..........0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0— 8
Fisher........1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 7
Knight........0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1— 8
A Q Goud......1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1— 8
Strout........0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0— 4
G H Goud......1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—11

Medford.—The second renewed competition in glass ball shooting took place on Friday, the 20th, by the Raymond Sportsman Club at their new range, Bellevue, Medford. The attendance was large, and many spectators availed themselves of the pleasure of witnessing this expert club finding the swift balls, which were thrown from a Bogardus trap, 18 yards rise for single and rotary, and 15 yards for doubles. The day proved a capital one for the sportsmen, although the wind gave a little trouble. Mr. R. Schaeffer carried off the honors of the day with 26 out of a possible 30. The leading scores stood:

First Class.

R Schaeffer { Singles.......1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10; Doubles.......1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0— 7; Rotary........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1— 9—26 }
W Edwards { Singles.......1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0— 9; Doubles.......1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0— 5; Rotary........0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1— 8—22 }
W Witherell { Singles.......1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1— 8; Doubles.......1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1— 6; Rotary........1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1— 8—22 }
G Blanchard { Singles.......1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9; Doubles.......0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1— 5; Rotary........1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1— 6—20 }
S P Jones { Singles.......1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9; Doubles.......0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0— 5; Rotary........0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1— 5—19 }

Second Class.

	Singles.	Doubles.	Rotary.	Total.
D Kirkwood	10	3	8	21
J C Smith	6	6	9	21

Third Class.

J E Nason	6	2	2	10

THE LYNN TOURNAMENT.—The second day (18th) of the Grand Army Tournament and Bazar was devoted to glass ball shooting. The contest was open to any organized club in New England. Entries were made in teams of three, and some clubs presented two and three teams. Each man shot at 20 balls from Card's improved rotating trap, 18 yards rise, Bogardus rules; first prize, $50; second prize, $30; third prize, $15. In addition to the above an elegant gold medal was offered for the best individual score, and a beautiful silver and pearl-mounted revolver for the second best score. Mr. Mortimer, of the firm of Mortimer & Kirkwood, Boston, acted as scorer:

Worcester Sportsmen's Club, Mass.—First team.

G I Rugg..........1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—17
A Houghton........1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—17
N S Johnson.......1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—14—48

Second team.

A P Pond..........1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—17
L R Hudson........1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—15
C B Holden........1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—16—48

Third Team.

E T Smith.........0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—15
M D Gilman........1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—13
W H Cole..........1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1— 8—36

Cushnoc Club, Augusta, Me.

J Higgins.........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—17
E W Moore.........0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0—13
H F Farnum........1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15—45

Marlboro Club, Mass.—First team.

N S Chamberlain...1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—17
H W Eager.........1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—17
O B Brush.........1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0—12—46

Second team.

A D Johnson.......0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—15
J G Howe..........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
H S Fay...........1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0—11—44

Mystic Gun Club, Somerville, Mass.

Chas Elsweth......1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
Wm Mullay.........0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—15
L E Johnson.......1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—17—48

Salem Sportsmen Club, Salem Mass.

A D Gardner.......0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0—12
C W Roach.........1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—14
N R Williams......0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—14—40

Central Club, Lynn—First team.

J C Haskell.......1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
E Barry...........0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—14
Horace George.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—17—49

Second team.

J Frost...........1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
Geo Cross.........1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1—12
M E Tucker........1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—17—47

Lynn Sportsmen's Club.

J P Randall.......0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 —12
C J Lander........1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—12
E C Hollis........1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—15—39

Lewiston Sporting Club, Maine.

E W Coburn........1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—10
S Shaw............1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0—12
C H Hibbard.......0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1— 6—28

Androscoggin's Club, Lewiston, Maine.

C F Naison........0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—16
E M Leavitt.......0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—11
E C Pomroy........1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—12—39

Pow-wow, Amesbury, Mass.

Geo F Godsel......1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
E Rowell..........1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—14
C N Wales.........1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—17—47

The Lynn Central Club having scored 49 took first money. The first and second teams of the Worcester Club and Mystic Club divided second and third money.

Ties on individual scores.

J G Howe..........0 0 1 1 1 w —3
J C Haskell.......1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—8
J H Frost.........1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1—7

J. C. Haskell took medal, J. H. Frost the revolver.

The most interesting match of the day was between the two Lynn clubs for a handsome gold medal valued at $50. Each club had ten men and shot from the same trap and under the same rules as the match above. In this match C. J. Lander made the best score made during the day, breaking all of his 20 balls.

Lynn Central Club.

Barry.............1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—19
Cross.............0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—13
Webster...........0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—16
George............1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—19
Tucker............1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—14
Mooney............0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—12
Hilliard..........0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1—12
Baldwin...........1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—11
Frost.............0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—13
Haskell...........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—19—148

Lynn Sportsmen's Club.

F H Lander........1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—16
Hollis............1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—18
Colcord...........1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—15
Rowell............1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—15
Randall...........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—18
Sargent...........1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—16
Paine.............0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
Stevens...........1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
Lewis.............1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—14
C J Lander........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—20—163

B. E. N.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Ashland, June* 21.—Ashland Gun Club; weekly contest; Bogardus trap and screen:

A S Clark.........1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—7
J G Morrison......1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
E P Warner........1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1—7
S C Shepard.......0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—7

Ties not shot off.

M.

NEW HAVEN VS. BRANFORD.—Return match, June 21; 3 Bogardus traps, Bogardus rules, 18 yards; wind strong:

New Haven.

Beers.............1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—18
Colvin............1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—14
Cowell............0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—17
Folsom............1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1—11
Fulton............1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—17
Hansen............1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0—16
Jery..............1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—17
Langdon...........1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0— 9
Moore.............1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—13
Penn..............1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—16—148

Branford.

S Bryan...........1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0—15
Nettleton.........1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—12
Barker............1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0— 7
Hatch.............1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0—13
Zink..............1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0— 9
W Bryan...........0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—12
Thumpshire........1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—13
Stedman...........0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0— 9
Wright............1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0— 7
Woodstock.........1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—15—112

D. C. S.

NEW YORK GUN CLUB—*Bergen Point, N. J., June* 20.—Match between Dr. Zellner and Mr. Joseph Blake; 100 birds, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary; 5 traps, 5 yards apart; Hurlingham rules:

Dr Zellner....1 0 1 1 1 * 1 1 * 1 1 * 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 * 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 * 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—39.

J B Blake..1 1 1 1 1 * 0 0 1 1 * * 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—34.

Mr. A. B. Dexter and Dr. Zellner shot a ten bird match. Mr. Dexter won by six birds, killing nine straight and retiring. A double bird match at six pigeons followed, Dexter killing five and the Doctor four. On a wager to kill 25 out of 30 birds, at 30 yards rise, Mr. Dexter made the score of 29 out of 30, killing 29 straight.

June 21.—Regular club meeting; 5 traps 5 yards apart. In a sweepstake at 5 birds, $3 entrance, Mr. Jackson killed all, taking first money; Zellner, Reblin and Benjamin killing four, the shoot off giving Dr. Zellner second money. In another 5 bird sweep, same conditions, C. Manning killed all, capturing first money, Reblin and Dr. Zellner killing four each. Zellner on the tie again taking second money. Five members then entered a six double-bird sweep, $3 entrance, handicap rise from traps Nos. 2 and 4; ties shot off; miss and go out. H. Reblin won first money and Peter Cooper, Jr., second. A five bird sweep, $2 entrance, followed. Jackson and Dr. Zellner killing all. Reblin, P. Cooper, Jr., and C. Manning four each; W. Stone three, and Messrs. Benjamin and Warren two each. Jackson took first money and Manning second money. In a seven bird sweep H. Reblin at thirty yards killed six, capturing first money, W. Stone, Dr. Zellner and P. Cooper, Jr., killing five; the rest killed three and retired. The best score of the day was in a ten bird sweepstakes, $3 entrance, the result being as follows:

H Reblin	28 yards.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	—9
Dr Zellner	30 "	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—9
M Jackson	25 "	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—9
D Benjamin	26 "	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	—6

Mr. Reblin took first money and Mr. Jackson second.

FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB—*Brooklyn, N. Y., June* 18.—Regular mid-monthly match for the A. F. Weaver gun; won by Chas. W. Wingert:

Shirden, 23 yards.........1 1 1 1 1 1 0—6
Madison, 29 yards.........1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
White, 25 yards...........1 * 1 1 1 1 1—6
Wingert, 31 yards.........1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
Lempkin, 23 yards.........1 0 1 0 1 0 1—4
Carlin 24 yards...........1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
Harvey, 25 yards..........0 1 1 1 1 1 1—6
Slane, 27 yards...........1 1 0 1 1 1 1—6
Brown, 23 yards...........1 1 0 1 1 1 1—6
W R Hunter, 21 yards......0 1 0 1 0 1 1—4
A Eddy (Durlee), 29 yards.1 0 1 1 1 1 1—6
G A Chappell, 25 yards....1 0 1 1 1 1 1—6
Hays, 25 yards............1 1 1 0 1 1 1—6
Bohling, 29 yards.........1 1 0 1 1 1 1—6
Watts, 25 yards...........0 1 1 0 0 1 1—4
Beggs, 23 yards (White 6th and 7th)...0 1 0 0 0 1 1—3

Ties on seven.

Madison...........1 1 1 1 0—4 Carlin...........1 1 1 1 0—4
Wingert...........1 1 1 1 1—5

EXCELSIOR SHOOTING CLUB—*Brooklyn, E. D., June* 18.—Regular monthly competition at birds for club championship badge. The weather was fine, and the birds were strong and swift flyers and hard to hit.

Jos Heiser........0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1—5
O Dunneg..........1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—8
W Kampfmuller.....1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—8
Fr Beringer.......1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Otto Huber........1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1—7
H Altenbrand......1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—7
H Hedeman.........1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9

Ties on nine.

Fr Beringer.........1 1 1—1 1 1—6 H Hedeman........1 1 1—1 1 0—5

The members then shot a second match for a handsome gold badge, which Mr. F. Beringer had presented to the club. Each competitor shot at 25 yards rise, using only one barrel:

Jos Heiser.........1 1 1 0 0—3 O Huber..........1 1 1 0 1—4
O Dunneg...........1 0 0 0 1—2 H Altenbrand.....0 1 1 1 1—4
W Kampfmuller......1 1 0 0 1—3 H Hedeman........1 1 1 1 1—5
Fr Beringer........0 0 1 1 0—2

N. KAMPFMULLER, Sec.

NEW JERSEY—*Bordentown, N. J., June* 17.—The Cranmer Shooting Club, of Bordentown, N. J.; third shoot; Card's rotary trap (spring set in last hole giving it the greatest power), 18 yards rise; weather clear, strong wind away:

F G Wisse..........1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—6
E A Taylor.........1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0— 8
J Reeves...........1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0— 9
S C Carman.........1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0— 4
Dr W H D Hilliard..1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 10
M W Maitland.......0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0— 5

F.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Catawissa, June* 17.—Below find score of third practice match of Catawissa F. & G. P. Club; Cards rotary trap, 18 yards rise, 10 balls each:

H B Aldrich........1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1— 8
A A King...........1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1— 5
L P Kreigh.........0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1— 7
C P Cherrington....1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1— 5
Wm Orange..........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
T E Harder.........1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0— 3
A Stadler..........0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0— 2
A Thomas...........0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1— 7
G W Reifsnyder.....0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1— 6

SEC.

Kendall Creek, McKean County, June 19.—Score of the Tunangwant Shooting Club of this place. The club was organized this spring, this being the fourth meeting. Revolving trap, glass balls, 18 yards:

E D Dodge..........1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—7
C T Benner.........1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—7
Geo Abbey..........1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0—7
Dr Winans..........0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
C A Dodge..........1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
H M Harkness.......1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—8
G S Post...........0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
John Dennan........1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Austin Davis.......1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1—6
N Wise.............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Geo P Babcock......1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
Chas McKivet.......0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9

OHIO—*Aurora, June* 21.—Aurora Gun Club; semi-monthly contest 30 balls, Bogardus traps and rules:

R Kenedy..1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—22.

D Kenedy.1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—26.

F Harmon.1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—21.

H Root.0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—19

C Root.0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—24

M F Lanning...0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0—18.

H H Bissell..1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—29.

C M Taylor..1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—24.

O Conant...1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—20.

MISSISSIPPI—*Vicksburgh, June 17.*—Inclosed find scores of a match shot at glass balls, between Mr. Fred Myles, of St. Louis, using a rifle at ten yards rise, balls thrown from hand, and the Marooner Club of Vicksburgh, the latter using shot-guns, balls sprung from trap at 18 yards rise. The prize, a handsomely embossed silver water pitcher, was presented to the victor by Hon. Martin Marshall (acting by the request of the club) in a most felicitous speech, in which he said: "Could I speak as well as you shoot, words would never fail me." Mr. Myles replied in a happy vein, and, turning the compliment, said: "Could I shoot as well as you speak, silver pitchers would indeed be a superfluity with me."

Fred F Myles—1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1
0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0
1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—75

Marooner Club.

Rev B Myles..............0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—15
T G Dabney..............1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—17
Henry Stout..............1 [illegible] 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
Dr Farish..............0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—13
Geo H Dorsey..............1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—14—74

The Marooners were beaten one ball, but none of them ever saw a ball thrown from a trap before.

—O'Rourke's guide to Coney Island contains in compact form about all that any one would wish to know of that famous seaside resort. It is convenient for the pocket, and will be useful to people who are apt to be dazed by the multiplicity of seaside attractions.

AUXILIARY RIFLE BARREL.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement on another page of the Sheldon Auxiliary Rifle Barrel which promises to supply a want in this direction long felt.

FERGUSON'S LAMPS—*Editor Forest and Stream:* It is only a short time since I commenced advertising my patent camp, jack and boat lamps in your columns, yet the demand for them has increased to such an extent that I am at present unable to fill my orders, as I have not one left. I have now in the factory a lot which will be finished about the first of July, and which will be better than any I have yet turned out. I expect to be able to fill all orders promptly on or about the above-named date. A. FERGUSON.

65 *Fulton street, New York, June 23, 1879.*

National Pastimes.

BROOKLYN ARCHERY CLUB.

We publish the following Constitution of the Brooklyn Archery Club as a model for the adoption of the numerous archery associations now forming throughout the country. The officers of the Brooklyn club are: President, J. O. Blake; Vice-President, Theo. Vonder Lube; Secretary, D. F. Wemple, M. D; Treasurer, Wm. Miller; Captain, Jno. K. Hoyt. Directors: Maj. A. G. Constable, Maj. Jno. Y. Culyer, E. I. Horsman, S. E. French. The Constitution reads as follows:

NAME.—This organization shall be known as the Brooklyn Archery Club, located at Brooklyn, N. Y.

OBJECT.—The object of this organization shall be, to encourage physical culture, to organize and engage in Archery practice, and other sports and pastimes, and social refinement among its members.

OFFICERS.—The Officers of this Club shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Captain, together with four directors. The Officers shall, together with the Directors, form a Board of Managers, who shall have full power to arrange all games or pastimes, and transact all business of the Club, except as otherwise provided. Elections shall be annual.

PRESIDENT.—The President shall preside at all meetings, and shall enforce a due observance and respect of the Constitution and Laws of the National Archery Association of the United States, and shall have a casting vote whenever a tie shall occur, and shall audit all bills.

VICE-PRESIDENT.—In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall preside, and shall have the same power as the President.

SECRETARY.—The Secretary shall keep a roll of the members, with the date of their election. He shall keep an accurate record of all meetings of the Club, issue all orders as directed by the Board of Managers, and notify members of their election or rejection.

TREASURER.—The Treasurer shall receive all moneys due the Club, giving his receipt for the same, paying all bills which have been audited and ordered paid by the Board of Managers, or by a vote of the Club, and which have also been signed by the President. He shall submit a report of the finances quarterly.

MEETINGS.—The regular meetings shall be monthly, and shall be held at such a place as shall be decided upon by the Club at any regular meeting, the same to take place upon the last Saturday of each month, from May until November 1st. The Annual Meeting or Field Day, shall take place on Decoration Day, May 30th. Special meetings shall be held at any time on call of the President. The President and Vice-President shall call Special Meetings on the written request of three members, and like notice to all the members of the Club. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

MEMBERSHIP.—Any person of good moral character may become a member, by making application through any member of the Club, who will present his name at any meeting of the Club; such proposition to be accompanied by the admission fee, which will be returned in case of his rejection.

All propositions for membership, after being received by the Club, shall be referred to the Committee on Membership for investigation as to his qualification, who shall report at the next meeting or as soon thereafter as practicable, and two negative votes shall exclude the applicant from admission; nor shall such application again be presented to the Club until after the lapse of sixty days from the time of such rejection. Any person who from any cause whatever shall terminate his membership relinquishes all right and title to the property of the Club.

MANAGEMENT.—The Board of Managers shall have power to appropriate moneys to purchase all articles necessary to the Club, and shall have full charge of all its property.

The President of the Club shall be ex-officio chairman of the Board of Managers.

DUES.—To meet the necessary expenses of the Club, the admission fee shall be three dollars, and the monthly dues fifty cents, payable monthly in advance. A member being in arrears for dues one year, shall be suspended until all arrears or dues are paid, and all members being in arrears eighteen months shall be stricken from the roll.

CHARGES.—Charges may be preferred against a member of the Club for a violation of the Constitution and By-Laws, or conduct unbecoming a gentleman, or conduct detrimental to the interests of the Club, such charges to be preferred in writing, and a copy of the same to be sent to the accused or served on him either personally or by mail, who shall present his defence at the next regular meeting. Any member found guilty under such charges may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the time of the regular meeting.

RULES OF GAMES.—The rules governing the Archery Team shall be those adopted by the National Archery Association.

ARCHERY TEAM.—The Team shall be selected from the members, under the direction of the Captain. The Team shall consist of as many members as the Club from time to time shall see fit to appoint.

AMENDMENTS.—Any alteration or amendment to this Constitution and By-Laws must be offered in writing, at a regular meeting, when each and every member must receive due notice.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.—1. Roll Call. 2. Reading of Minutes of last meeting. 3. Report of Committee on Membership. 4. Election of Members. 5. Propositions for Membership. 6. Report of Special Committees. 7. Unfinished Business. 8. New Business. 9. Adjournment.

ROBIN HOOD ARCHERY CLUB.—The Robin Hood Archery Club, of Nyack, N. Y., opened the season on Saturday, June 7, with a prize meeting and reception. The prizes consisted of two gold arrows, to be worn as a badge of honor by the lady and gentleman making the highest score in their respective teams. There were thirteen contestants—six ladies and seven gentlemen. Shooting was at four targets, ranges of 30, 40 and 50 yards, the ladies shooting at 30 yards with 25 arrows at each range, in relays of five arrows to an end. The prizes were won by fair scores. The meeting proved such a success that the club intend to repeat it on the Fourth of July, proximo, at which meeting the prizes will be, for the ladies a handsome quiver, and for the gentlemen an arrow. In the evening there will be a reception and a grand display of fireworks. RAMBLER.

BROOKLYN ARCHERY CLUB.—The Brooklyn Archery Club met on their pleasant grounds near the Trout Lake, Prospect Park, last Saturday afternoon. After some preliminary practice, sides were chosen and the following scores made:

	Hits.	Score.		Hits.	Score.
Mr Blake	24	113	Dr Wemple	13	43
Major	9	25	Mr Vanderow	8	20
Total		137	Total		63

The lady members were practicing at two butts on the left, and succeeded in running up some very creditable scores.

PEQUOSSETTE ARCHERS—*Watertown, Mass., June* 21.—Regular meet of the Pequossette Archers; 30 arrows each; ladies 30 yards, gentlemen 40 yards:

	Hits.	Value.		Hits.	Value.
Mrs Silsby	23	97	Mr Brownell	20	90
Mrs Shackford	8	30	Mr Dwight	21	89
Miss L Magee	9	25	Mr Sawyer	10	70

CRICKET.

FIXTURES.

June 27—Chestnut Hill, St Paul's School vs Chestnut Hill.
June 27—Nicetown, Darian vs Germantown.
June 28—Chestnut Hill, Young America vs Chestnut Hill.
June 28—Nicetown, Young America (2d) vs Wakefield.
June 28—West Philadelphia, Old Haverfordians vs Belmont.
July 1-2—Ottawa, Montreal vs Ottawa.
July 2—Nicetown, Baltimore vs Germantown.
July 3—Nicetown, Baltimore vs Young America.
July 4—Staten Island, Belmont vs Staten Island.
July 4—Syracuse, Belleville (Ont.) vs Onondagas.
July 4—Chestnut Hill, Baltimore vs Chestnut Hill.
July 4—Prospect Park, Paterson vs Manhattan.
July 5—Oswego, Belleville (Ont.) vs Oswego.
July 5—Staten Island, Staten Island (2d) vs Columbias, of Hoboken.

SCHOOL CRICKET.—The team of Dr. Coit's St. Paul's School of Concord, N. H., will visit Chestnut Hill, Pa., on the 27th, and play against the first eleven of the C. H. Club. The young cricketers at St. Paul's School are divided between two clubs—the "Old Hundred" and "Isthmian." In the spring matches the latter organization won two victories over the "Old Hundreds" after a period of defeats lasting for four years.

—A new club has been formed at Manhattanville, N. Y., where a good ground is to be selected.

—The second eleven of the Montreal Club have challenged the first eleven of the West End Club of Ottawa, which is captained this season by the Rev. T. D. Phillipps.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE VS. LACROSS CLUB.—A match between these clubs was played on the College grounds at Toronto on the 14th, and after a very close and exciting contest the collegiates came off the winners, a wide ball giving them the victory immediately before the falling of their last wicket.

—A grand cricket tournament will be held at Syracuse on July 21, 22 and 23, when a valuable silver cup will be offered for competition. Full particulars will be given in our paper of July 3.

—A single wicket match between Messrs. Papineau and Bright, of Syracuse, N. Y., will be played at Danforth Park, the 27th inst. Mayor Neil, of Oswego, has been selected umpire.

MANHATTAN (2D) VS. COLUMBIA (OF HOBOKEN).—This game was played at Prospect Park, L. I., on the 19th inst, when the home team were the winners by 23 runs. For the Manhattans, Hulbert scored 19 and 0; Dollar, 13 and 14, and Ames 10 (not out) and 10. For the visitors, Spencer, 16 (not out) and 3; Fitzpatrick, 0 and 11, and Davis 10 and 8 (not out).

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Manhattan	72	59	131
Columbia	51	57	108

ORANGE CRICKET CLUB, OF ORANGE, N. J.—At a recent election of this organization the following officers were chosen for the season: President, Geo. Payne; Vice-President, Joseph Cooper; Treasurer, Walter Varndell; Secretary, Henry Bunce; Captain, William Wilkinson. The club grounds are situated at the corner of Central avenue and Centre street. Matches will be played with the Newark and Paterson clubs early in July.

NO MATCH.—The St. George's Club, of New York, has been obliged to notify the Merion Club, of Ardmore, that they are unable to keep their engagements on the 4th and 5th of July. It certainly seems a pity, now that new clubs are springing up in the vicinity of New York, that the glory of this once famous club should have been allowed to wane. It is evident that there is something unhealthy in Denmark.

YOUNG AMERICA VS. BELMONT.—These first class clubs met on the Belmont's grounds at West Philadelphia, on the 20th inst., and after a remarkably well contested game, the visitors were declared the winners by 17 runs, decided on the first inning. The batting of the Belmonts was excellent, Yarnall's batting being the feature of the game; but the fielding of his side was not up to the mark, as they should have disposed of the Young Americas for about 80 runs. The following is the full score:

YOUNG AMERICA.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
D S Newhall, c Sharwood, b Barnhurst	45	c Sharwood, b Yarnall	17
E N Wright, Jr, l b w b Gilchrist	0	c Townsend, b Sharwood	4
R Loper Baird, b Yarnall	6	b Knipe	23
R S Newhall, c Knipe, b Woolman	22	c West, b Knipe	12
E W Clark, Jr, c Townsend, b Woolman	25	c West, b Knipe	13
A Van Renssalaer, c Collins, b Woolman	0	not out	9
H Dixon, c Woolman	7		
H L Brown, not out	5	b Knipe	3
H Brown, run out	0	b Sharwood	7
Charles, c North, b Barnhurst	0	not out	0
J O Pease, Jr, st North, b Woolman	0	b Knipe	1
Byes, 9; leg-byes, 5; wides, 6	20	Byes, 2; leg-byes, 6; wides, 6	14
Total	130	Total	102

BELMONT—FIRST INNING.

O A Knipe, run out	0
P T Collins, b Clark	2
W N West, run out	8
C North, c D Newhall, b Clark	24
J N Woolman, b Clark	10
C H Yarnall, c Charles, b H L Brown	29
H Townsend, c Clark, b D Newhall	12
E R Sharwood, b D Newhall	12
H Barnhurst, b D Newhall	0
H P Newlin, b Clark	10
W Gilchrist, not out	5
Leg-byes	1
Total	1.3

OXFORD VS. ST. TIMOTHY.—A match between the first elevens of these clubs was played at Frankfort, Pa., on the 21st inst., the home club winning by 71 runs. Oxford, 107; St. Timothy, 36.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE VS. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—On June 16 the Germantown Cricket Grounds at Nicetown were the scene of the first match of this season between college elevens. The New York team has had but little practice as yet, the organization being only formed about two months since. On the other hand, the eleven of the University Club was doing goon work several years ago. It is matches of this character that make the game interesting and attractive, and although the New York collegiates were defeated by 82 runs, they played the game in fine cricket style, and deserve credit for their plucky venture. Subjoined is full score:

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
G Thayer, c De Forest, b Egan	9	c Conover, b Clarke	12
Clark, c W Morgan, b Clarke	4	c De Forest, b Conover	4
J Thayer Jr, c Torrey b Egan	14	st W Morgan, b Clarke	38
White, b Egan	0	c Barnes, b Clarke	12
Brastow, b Clarke	0	c D Morgan, b Clarke	1
Murphy, W Morgan, b Clarke	11	c Torrey, b Clarke	43
Ingersoll, b Clarke	2	b Clarke	0
Puiller, b Egan	0	c W Morgan, b Egan	0
Hazelhurst, not out	7	c Torrey, b Clarke	6
Robins, c W Morgan, b Egan	4	b Clarke	4
Church, c W Morgan, b Egan	0	not out	7
Bye, 1; leg bye, 1; wides, 4	6	Byes, 3; leg bye, 1; wides, 6	10
Total	57	Total	137

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Hyde Clarke, c Clark, b White	16	b J Thayer	10
W Morgan, b J Thayer	1	b J Thayer	2
Conover, c Hazelhurst, J Thayer	3	b White	4
Egan, c Hazelhurst, b White	15	b J Thayer	14
D Morgan, b J Thayer	0	b White	6
Hevrick, c Church, b J Thayer	6	b J Thayer	10
De Forest, c Hazelhurst, b White	0	st Ingersoll, b White	0
Torrey, run out	0	c Robins, b White	0
Weaver, c Clark, b White	1	c Ingersoll, b White	0
Barnes, b J Thayer	1	not out	15
Emmett, not out	0	c Murphy, b White	2
Bye	1	Wide, 1; byes, 2; leg byes, 2	5
Total	44	Total	68

THE NEW GROUNDS of the Young America Club at Stenton, near Wayne Station, Germantown, will be opened to the public on the evening of July 4. The grounds will be brilliantly illuminated, and an attractive programme, consisting of music, atheletic sports, fireworks, etc., has been prepared. The celebration will be worthy of the club, its able managers and the occasion.

PHILADELPHIA VS. GERMANTOWN.—At Nicetown on the 21st inst., these clubs played an uninteresting game. The Philadelphia team was filled up with Merion Club men, and of course the revolving party made the largest total. Mr. Clay, an old Philadelphia Club stand by, made an excellent score, and the Merion bowler, Law, helped to rake down the Germantown's wickets. It would have been much better if the club, which is called "the father of Philadelphia cricket," had played and been beaten than stoop to the revolving business to win a game. Philadelphia, 1st inning, 150; Germantown, 1st inning, 86.

UNITED STATES LACROSSE AMATEUR ASSOCIATION.—A national convention of delegates from lacrosse clubs was held last Friday evening in room No. 111 Astor House. Thirty delegates were present, representing the following clubs: Philadelphia, Boston, Elmira, Ravenswood, L. I.; Westchester, New York University, Osceola, of Elmira; Brooklyn Athletic Club, Harvard, Bay Ridge and Bradford, Pa. A permanent organization was effected under the name of the "United States Lacrosse Amateur Association," having for its object the development of lacrosse and its protection from professionalism. The following officers were then elected: President, Herman Oelrichs, of the New York Lacrosse Club; Vice-Presidents, Harry Fox, of the Bradford; Rev. C. R. Slicer, of the Brooklyn, and Samuel McDonald, of the Boston Club; Secretary and Treasurer, J. R. Flannery of the Ravenswood (L. I.) Club; Trustees, R. Sturgis (Harvard), G. H. Hope (Bay Ridge), John A. Atwood (New York University), C. L. Snyder (Elmira), and Frank Cable (Osceola, Elmira).

TESTIMONIALS TO THE SHELTON AUXILIARY RIFLE BARREL.

THE Shelton Auxiliary Rifle Barrel, which was fully described and indorsed in the FOREST AND STREAM of August 18, 1878, has been received with expressions of Unanimous and Unreserved Satisfaction by the Fraternity of Sportsmen from Maine to Florida, and from Virginia to California. The particular points of merit claimed for the Shelton Auxiliary Barrel by its manufacturers are: Simplicity of Construction, precluding the possibility of its ever getting out of order; Ready Adjustment; Ease of Manipulation; Accuracy of Fire, and Power of Penetration. Its use has invariably given the most complete satisfaction. It can and does perform all that any other sporting rifle could do. It does not and cannot injure the gun. The weapon formed by the combination of the shotgun and the Shelton Auxiliary Rifle is the Most Effective and Satisfactory Sporting Arm in the World.

Below are published a few of the scores of testimonials, corroborative of the above, which are being constantly received by the Shelton Auxiliary Rifle Barrel Company, of New Haven, Conn. The letters are from gentlemen sportsmen, who have made thorough and exhaustive personal tests of the weapon, and who, after their experience, add unsolicited testimony to all the advantages claimed for it:

GENTLEMEN:—You are hereby authorized to use my name as to the merits of your Auxiliary Barrel. It is certainly all that you claim for it, and I have been agreeably disappointed.
T. J. HOUSTON.

AUSTIN, Texas.

GENTLEMEN:—I find I can do as good shooting with the Auxiliary as with any rifle, using the same cartridge.
B. R. BUFFHAM.

NEWPORT, Ky., May, 1879.

GENTLEMEN:—I consider it as near perfection as possible.
GEO. B. HODGE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 15, 1879.

GENTLEMEN:—We fully indorse all that is claimed for the Auxiliary Rifle Barrel. We have tried them. PANCHOTT & FALL.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., May 16, 1879.

GENTLEMEN:—You are at liberty to use my name as you desire in the interests of the Auxiliary. D. M. YOST.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 13, 1879.

GENTLEMEN:—You can use all or any part of the letter I wrote in the *Courant* in praise of the Auxiliary Rifle Barrel.
T. SEDGWICK STEELE.

CHICAGO, May 14, 1879.

GENTLEMEN:—Cheerfully do I comply with the request that my name may be used with such testimonial as I have just now received.
REV. JAS. POWELL.

FREEPORT, Ill., May 17, 1879.

GENTLEMEN:—I am more than pleased with the rifle barrel. I have done some good shooting with the eight I have. I am perfectly willing for you to use my name.
J. H. STAVER.

FORT SISSETON, Dakota Ter., May 19, 1879.

GENTLEMEN:—You are at perfect liberty to add my name to the testimonial in favor of your invention.
CHAS. E. MCCHESNEY, M. D., U. S. A.

LAPEER, Mich., May 22, 1879.

GENTLEMEN:—It is with pleasure that I consent to the use of my name recommending your Auxiliary Rifle Barrel. I think it the most complete sporting gun made.
L. J. HADDRILL.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 15, 1879.

GENTLEMEN:—After a repeated number of shots, both myself and friends agreed that for accuracy it much exceeded anything that we believed possible with an arm of this kind.
F. W. JAEDICKE.

MARYSVILLE, May 17, 1870.

GENTLEMEN:—In reply to your request, dated May 10, 1879, for privilege to use my name as regards the merits of Auxiliary Rifle Barrel, I would say that you are at liberty to do so.
J. N. ALDRICH,
Under Sheriff, Uba County, Cal.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., June 7, 1879.

GENTLEMEN:—Have one of your Auxiliary Rifle Barrels. It surprises me and every one that has seen it shoot. I can do better shooting with it than any rifle I have ever used. I do not know how to account for it, without I am more used to handling a shotgun.
GEO. J. ROSS.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., April 15, 1879.

GENTLEMEN:—I have tried the Auxiliary Rifle you forwarded me 4th inst., and must confess I am entirely satisfied with it. For sporting purposes it is certainly the best thing out. I will take pleasure in recommending your rifle.
T. J. HOUSTON,
Mayor of Negaunee, Mich.

SHENANDOAH, May 17, 1879.

GENTLEMEN:—I take great pleasure in adding to your already large list an unqualified testimonial as to the merits of the Auxiliary Rifle Barrel. It worked to perfection. I regard it as an indispensible attachment to any shotgun, and would not be without it. You are perfectly welcome to my signature to your circular testimonial.
CHAS. S. CHASE.

FREEPORT, Ill., May 13, 1879.

GENTLEMEN:—I could not put it too strong how well I am pleased with my rifle barrel. I have mine sighted to my Parker gun so well that I cut a blackbird in two at twenty yards. I hope to have some fine grouse shooting in Dakota Territory next fall—just out of shot range, as did Mr. Staver last. A number of our best hunters say they must have one.
JESSE BURCHARD,
of Burchard & Scott.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Jan. 12, 1879.

GENTLEMEN:—I procured two of the barrels (44-100) from Messrs. Grubb, in Philadelphia—one for my brother and one for myself. We are very much pleased with them—in fact, I have no further use for any other rifle; and although I am no expert rifle shot, can shoot as accurately with it as I could with my other. Have repeatedly "drove the nail," off-hand, at 30 yards. Find the "drop" of ball is very little from 30 to 100 yards. While in the woods, have several times put a ball plumb in the centre of a tree or stump as far as 150 yards. Did not yet go on a deer hunt this season, but if I live another year, will kill some with it.
EDMUND J. KOCH.

COLUMBUS, O., April 2, 1879.

GENTLEMEN:—I have one of .44 cal. which I have now used a year, and while in Northern Michigan last fall, practically tested its true merits and found in it more than was actually claimed for it. As to penetration, it is all that is desired, being capable of drilling a bear through and through; is light to carry, easily handled, and as to accuracy, none need want better. I have competed several times with parties using rifles, and have carried off the "persimmons" every time. For the benefit of sportsmen, as to their pleasure, comfort and interest, I give my experience with what I consider one of the most novel and practical additions to a sportsman's outfit that can be found.
FRANK N. BEEBE.
Supreme Court of Ohio Law Library.

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2d. The Foul Protector, prevents the fouling of gun from end of rifle to muzzle of shot-gun saving the trouble of cleaning gun after target practice; but when in the field, and you are interchanging from shot to rifle, it is unnecessary. In ordering rifles with Foul Protector, state the length of your gun barrel—28, 30, 32, inches, or whatever it may be. The Foul Protector is sent free of charge with each barrel.

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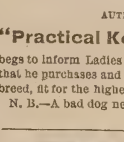

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HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY,
FOURTH AVE., COR. 22d ST., NEW YORK, March 4, 1879.

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HENRY BERGH, President.

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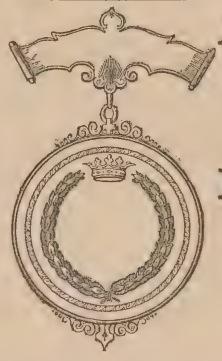

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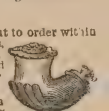

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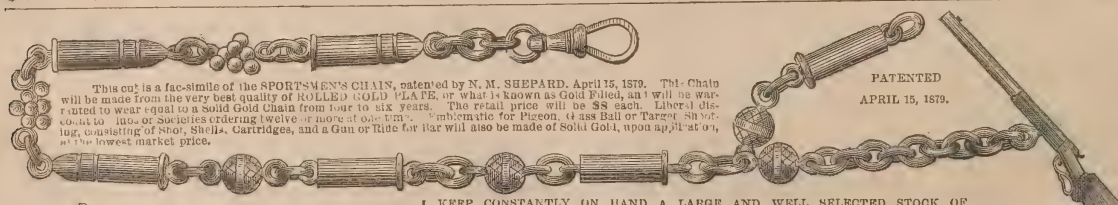

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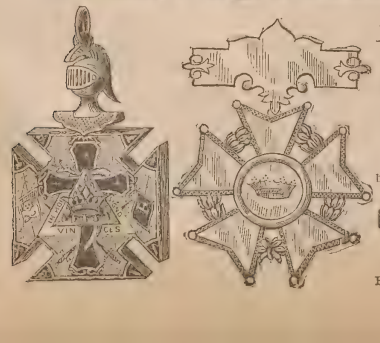

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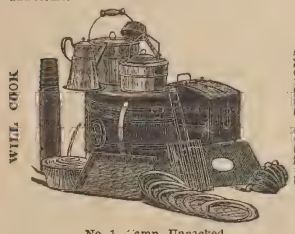
Just the thing for people camping out for a short or long time. FOUR SIZES; PRICES REASONABLE. Send for descriptive circulars, with prices and terms.



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This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868 **for the term of Twenty-five years**, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. 110th Monthly Grand Distribution, New Orleans, July 8, 1879 prizes; total, $110,400; capitals, $30,000, $10,000, $5,000, etc. 100,000 tickets, two ($2) dollars; halves, one ($1) dollar. Apply to M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.; or same at 319 Broadway, New York. je19 2t

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New York Mailing Agency,

with latest improved Newspaper Folding and Mailing Machines, 13 Spruce St., 4th door from Tribune Building. JAMES BRADY, Manager and Proprietor.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

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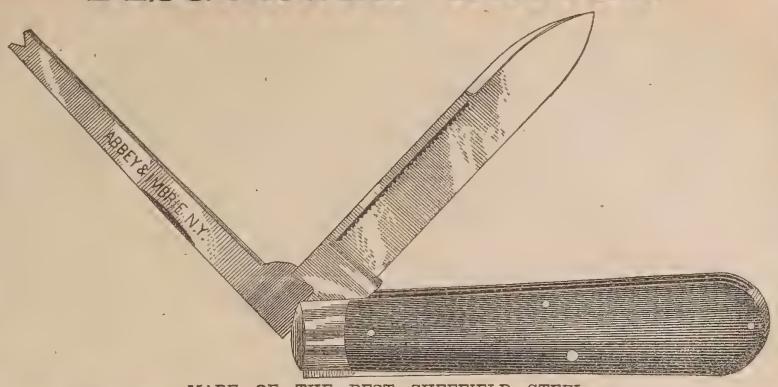

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The same quality and size, but No. 257 is a finer finish.

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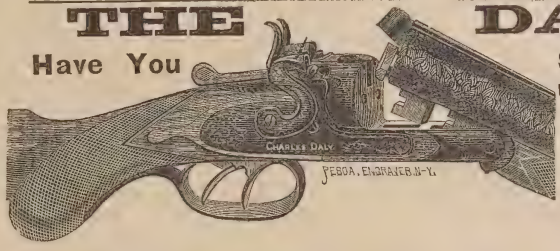

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The Only Tobacco Ever Manufactured that Does not Bite the Tongue.

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Manufactured under Letters Patent granted Charles G. Emery, March 5, 1878, by which the rice paper used as wrappers is so prepared that the unpleasant odor and injurious effect of the OIL OF CREOSOTE thrown off when burning is completely neutralized or destroyed, and the paper made saliva proof to prevent its breaking or melting in the mouth. The great advantage and importance of this invention will at once be recognized by all smokers, and its truth demonstrated by the first "Old Judge" Cigarettes they smoke. Neither will they require a printed certificate from any eminent Professor of Chemistry to convince them they have heretofore, in smoking Cigarettes made of PURE RICE PAPER, been inhaling one of the deadliest poisons known.

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Weight, with paddle for trout fishing, duck hunting, exploring, etc., 20 lbs.; weight, with bottom board, oars, paddles, etc., everything complete, 45 lbs.

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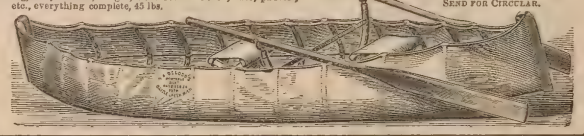

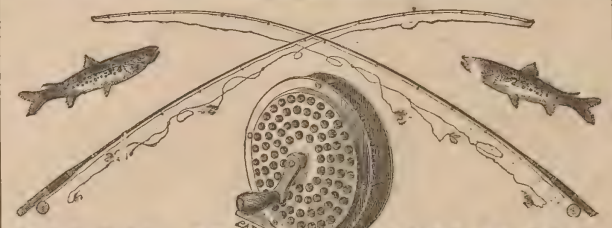

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RODS, REELS, and FLIES OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE.

The best ten dollar fly rod made. The Orvis Reel, $3.50, postage prepaid. "Mist"-colored Leaders, with loops for "droppers." Send for price list. Mention FOREST AND STREAM.

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FOR BASS, BLUE AND WEAK FISH,

Three Joints. Ash But, Pepper Cane Middle Joint and two Greenheart Tip, $15, formerly $40.

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Catch every fish that bite.

For Trout on Single Gut.....10 cts. each

" Bass " Double " .....12 " "

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To enable purchasers to order with accuracy the grades they require, I will send, whenever desired, sample thousands of assorted Gut containing ten grades from extra heavy to extra fine at $5 per 1,000.

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Also, to

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The TROUT Season begins May 1 and ends Sept. 1.

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BLACK BASS, PIKE, PICKEREL and MUSCALONGE also abound in large numbers in the many lakes and lakelets of this territory.

The sportsman can readily send trophies of his skill to his friends or "club" at home, as ice for packing fish can be had at many points.

TAKE YOUR FAMILY WITH YOU. The scenery of the North Woods and Lakes is very beautiful; the air is pure, dry and bracing. The Climate is peculiarly beneficial to those suffering with

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affections.

The hotel accommodations are good, far surpassing the average in countries new enough to afford the finest of fishing.

During the season Round Trip Excursion Tickets will be sold at low rates, and attractive train facilities offered to Tourists and Sportsmen.

Dogs, Guns and Fishing Tackle Carried Free at owner's risk.

It is our aim to make sportsmen feel "at home" on this route. For Tourist's Guide (an attractive illustrated book of 80 pages), containing full information and accurate maps of the Fishing Grounds and Time Cards, address A. B. LEET,
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NEW HAVEN, MERIDEN, HARTFORD, Springfield, White Mountains, Montreal and intermediate points. The new palace steamer *C. H. Northam* leaves Pier 25, East River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. A passenger train will be in waiting on the wharf at New Haven, and leave for Springfield and way stations on arrival of boat.

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8 30 Greenpoint and Sag Harbor Mail.
8 00 Patchogue, Babylon and Rockaway Mail.
10 00 Port Jefferson and way.
11 00 Babylon, Merrick, Rockaway and way.
P. M.
3 30 Garden City, Northport, Glen Cove, etc,
4 00 Greenport, Sag Harbor Express (Garden City)
4 30 Babylon Express—Wall St. to Babylon, 1 hour and 20 minutes. Patchogue.
4 30 Port Jefferson and way.
5 00 Babylon and way.
5 30 Locust Valley, Glen Cove and way.
6 00 Patchogue Accommodation.
30 Northport, Glen Cove.
7 00 Merrick Accommodation.

SUNDAYS.

M.
6 00 Greenport, Sag Harbor, Port Jefferson.
9 00 Garden City, Hempstead, Port Jefferson and way.
P. M.
1 30 Garden City and Hempstead,
7 00 Garden City, Hempstead Northport and way.

A theatre train will be run from Hunter's Point and Flatbush ave. every Saturday night at 12:15 A.M.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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QUICKEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, between Burlington, Albert Lea and Minneapolis, crossing and connecting with all East and West Lines in Iowa, running through some of the finest hunting grounds in the Northwest for Geese, Ducks, Pinnated and Ruffed Grouse and Quail. Sportsmen and their dogs taken good care of. Reduced rates on parties of ten or more upon application to General Ticket Office, Cedar Rapids. C. J. IVES,
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Guns, fishing tackle, and one dog for each sportsman carried free.

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The Only Route via White Sulphur Springs.

Railroad connections at Cincinnati, with the West, Northwest and Southwest; at Gordonsville, with the North and Northeast; and at Richmond and Charlottesville with the South. All modern improvements in equipment.

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The first-class steamships Carroll and Worcester, will leave T wharf, Boston, for above ports, every Saturday at 12 M. Through tickets sold to all principal points in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. No freight received after 10 A. M on day of sailing. Shippers must send with receipts the value of goods for master's manifest. For rates of freight or passage inquire of W. H. RING, 18 T wharf, or O. G. PEARSON, 219 Washington street.
may1 6m F. NICKERSON & CO., Agents.

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The steamers of this Line reach some of the finest waterfowl and upland shooting sections in the country. Connections direct for Chincoteague, Cobb's Island, and points on the Peninsula. City Point, James' River, Currituck, Florida, and the mountainous country of Virginia, Tennessee, etc. Norfolk steamers sail Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Lewes, Del., Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M. Full information given at office, 197 Greenwich St., New York. sep28 1y

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To Sportsmen and Tourists!

The "Lake Superior Transit Co.'s Excursion Rate Book" for 1879 is now ready. Copies of this book and information as to the best hunting and fishing grounds can be obtained of

T. P. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Atlantic Dock, Buffalo, N. Y. jun12 3m

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Pullman Car Co. is prepared to charter to hunting and fishing parties the two new cars "Davy Crockett" and "Izaak Walton," which are fitted up with dining room and kitchen, sleeping apartments, lavatories, etc., also provided with racks and closets for guns and fishing tackle, and kennels for dogs.

Diagrams, rates and other desired information furnished on application to Gen'l. Supt. P. P. C. Co. Chicago. je26 3mos

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SPRINGVILLE HOUSE OR SPORTSMEN'S RETREAT, SHINNECOCK BAY, L. I.,

By a practical gunner and an old bayman. Has always on hand the best of boats, batteries, etc., with the largest rig of trained wild-geese decoys on the coast. The best ground in the vicinity of New York for bay snipe shooting of all varieties. Special attention given by himself to his guests, and satisfaction guaranteed. Address WM. N. LANE, Good Ground, L. I. Nov8 tf

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Has No Equal in Canada.

And few if any in the United States, for Elegance, Comfort, Reasonable Charges and good attendance.

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JAS. WORTHINGTON, Manager.
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(CLARK AND RANDOLPH),

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Rates reduced to $3 per day for all rooms above the parlor floor, without baths.

Rooms with baths, $3.50, $4, and $4.50 per day.

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This remarkable natural phenomenon consists of a circular pool about an acre in extent, in a continual state of ebullition, produced by escaping gases. Around the lake are a great number of wells and springs, of thirteen distinct varieties of water—sulphur, soda, alum, iron, etc. The waters of the lake and many of the springs are very acid. A specific for rheumatism in its worst forms, dyspepsia, chronic diarhœa, skin, kidney, venereal and female diseases. Fishing excellent and game abundant at all seasons. Open all the year. The tourist, whether for health or pleasure, and the student of nature, can find no place more interesting. Sixty miles east of Houston on New Orleans R. R. Board, week, $10; month, $35. Address

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GOOD SHOOTING AND FISHING

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PLEASANT RESORT FOR SUMMER BOARDERS,

GO TO THE

BAY VIEW HOUSE,

AT GOOD GROUND, LONG ISLAND.

Take cars from Hunter's Point, Long Island Railroad. Terms easy.

M. WILLIAMS, Pro'pt.
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On Pot Rock, one of the Thimble Islands. House and furniture new. Island contains 10 acres or more, shaded with pine and other trees. No mosquitoes. No dust. Sand beaches. Good fishing. Boats, billiards, bowling-alleys, croquet-grounds, etc. Board, $7 to $9 per week; children at less rates; transient, $1 50 per day. Four trains daily; steamer twice daily from New Haven. WM. H. BARNES, Stony Creek, Conn. jun5 2m

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Laflin & Rand Powder Co.

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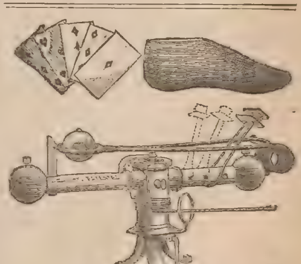

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EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.
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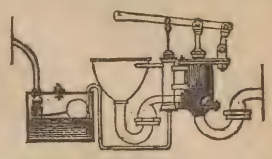

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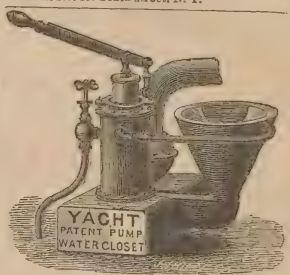

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ROD AND GUN
THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1879

Volume 12—No. 22.
No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

James Todd of Virginia.

"Arma virumque cano."

So sang the immortal Virgil, and a right good story he made up, too. But everybody can't be an Æneas, and all heroes are not of the same kind. Neither can all biographers hope to achieve such renown as that of the great Roman poet. Still, there are many men whose characters and exploits are quite as noble and instructive as those which are embellished by the genius of Homer, or Virgil; who, "Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife," etc.

Of one of the latter class I propose to speak, and to narrate to the readers of FOREST AND STREAM a few incidents in his life, which I think will interest them, and "point a moral," as well as "adorn a tale." The name of my hero is James Todd, who, in his day, was recognized as the greatest hunter in Virginia. His appearance itself would have well justified one in believing it, had not his exploits been still more remarkable. Six feet two inches tall, straight as an arrow, without a superfluous ounce of flesh on him; with an eye, set far back in his head, that flashed fire even when not excited; a short-brim, sunbrowned felt hat on a well-shaped head; and his ever-present and ever-ready rifle in his hand, his deer-skin pouch, and a gracefully-shaped cow's horn hanging by his side, he stands now before my mind's eye as vividly as when I first saw him twenty five years ago, the most perfect specimen of the real mountain hunter that it has ever been my fortune to see, although I have traveled through the far West, and seen many of the border hunters, guides and trappers of more or less renown. In addition to his remarkable appearance, suggesting in every feature the hardy life which he had led from his childhood, his voice, gesture and bearing showed him at once to be a man of wonderful self-possession and coolness, and a moment's conversation would satisfy even the stranger that every word uttered by that man was as true as Gospel. There was an earnestness and carefulness in his language that carried conviction in every syllable, as he looked you, with a burning gaze, square in the eye. There was, too, a charm about his conversation that was simply enchanting, not only to lovers of sport, but to all classes of people—old and young, cultivated and ignorant. The first time I ever saw him (in the summer of 1856) he appeared, rifle in hand, upon the portico of the hotel at a little watering-place in the mountains of Virginia—which was about nine miles from his home—with a yearling buck strapped across his back. Soon his appearance attracted a crowd of the visitors around him, who plied him with numerous questions about the deer, which he answered with great precision and politeness, and then dexterously turned the conversation to the political and other questions of the day which were discussed by the more intelligent and cultivated people of the time. To the amazement of every one—save those present who knew him—he showed himself to be accurately informed in everything that was transpiring in the great world without, making the most Socratic and sententious criticisms upon public men and measures, and soon showed that he not only knew and had very fixed opinions about all that was happening at that time, but that the past history of our country, from the earliest colonial times down, was as familiar to him as was the trail of a deer. But all the while the conversation was going on he was not imparting what he knew alone; he was getting out of every man in the party everything that he knew, or thought, about the subjects under discussion, without appearing to be inquisitive about it, either; and before he left them there was hardly one man in the party out of whom Todd had not got the cream of all he knew on those points. His insight into the character, motives, objects, business and general affairs of every man with whom he had the slightest intercourse was almost like inspiration, and if it was anything worth knowing he never forgot it. While the conversation was going on to which I have referred, the dinner-gong sounded, but even that ordinarily attractive music failed to lessen the interest manifested in this strange man. But as there has to be an end of all things, the old man after a-while looked up toward the sun with the movement peculiar to people who reckon time solely by it, and with the remark, "Well, people, I must be a-going," strode into the hotel office, received the money for his venison, and as he passed the group, who were still lingering near the door, he gave them his parting salutation of, "Good-day, people!" wended his way leisurely up the path on the hill, which led to the blue mountain, on the other side of which, in the wildest of valleys, lay his peaceful hamlet, the sole habitation for many, many miles around.

I met him occasionally after that, before the beginning of the war, at the same place, and always on the same errand, *i. e.*, bringing venison to the Springs. His appearance was always hailed with delight by everybody, and he often had great difficulty in getting away from the visitors in time to get back to his house before night. In the early days of the war I saw a great deal of him, and many times during that trying period, and often since, did I partake of his generous hospitality. Humble, indeed, was it, but dispensed with the ease and welcome that made it truly royal! There in front of that cabin, in a vast wilderness, right under the towering peaks of the tallest giants of the Alleghanies, in the bright moonshine of many a soft June and October night, have I sat with this wonderful old man and listened to the most enchanting stories of his adventures with both rifle and rod (for the stream that flowed right by his door was "alive," and is yet, with trout), and all told with such genuine modesty that I was almost ashamed to ask him to talk about them; and yet I could not forbear to do so, like the child who wants to hear ghost stories from its nurse.

As illustrative of his marvellous quickness of perception and retentive memory of faces and circumstances, let me tell you the following anecdote. It was told to me not more than a month ago by a gentleman of my city, who is one of the ablest, if not the ablest, lawyer in our State, whose character and veracity are above suspicion:

When beginning the practice of his profession (some thirty-five years ago), as was common in those days he had to travel on horseback through the mountains in going from court-house to court-house west of ours. Upon one of these journeys, owing to high water on the usual route, he was obliged to cross the mountains by a bridle-path that led through the valley in which Todd lived. It was in the early spring, during the close season for deer, and while riding leisurely along the narrow path in one of the loneliest of hollows, a man suddenly stepped into the path about twenty paces ahead of him, going in the same direction that he was, with a young deer lashed to his back and rifle in hand. The hunter very soon perceived that some one was following him, and, turning half-round, he gave one glance at the horseman and as suddenly disappeared in the thick laurel that bounded the path on either side. Our young Lycurgus was a little nervous about the occurrence until he got out of the deep shadow of the valley into the settlements beyond, when the event passed completely out of his mind.

Fourteen years after that he was compelled from similar causes to take the same route. But having made a late start from Staunton, he knew he could not reach the settlements on the far side of the valley that day, but learning that our hero lived in the valley, and receiving careful directions to his house, he pushed across the mountains, and as the shades of night were just beginning to fall he rode up to the door of the house. Todd was instantly before him, and after saluting him, asked if he would keep him through the night. Raising his hand to his face as if shading his eyes, he peered eagerly into the traveler's face through the gloom of the twilight, and extending his hand in a moment, with a cheerful laugh he replied, "Well, man, bein' as you didn't tell on me about that deer that time, I guess you can stay, and welcome, too!" Neither man had seen the other except on those two occasions, and nothing more the first time than a glimpse, and scarcely more the second time passed between them; yet, after fourteen years, in the fading light of that spring evening, Todd knew the man who had kept his secret so well.

JACK.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

RICE LAKE.

It is remarkable that man should seek to justify in the minds of his fellows eccentricities of thought or action; yet so it is, for vanity is strong, and I who am for a sportsman an humble and somewhat reticent individual, and modest withal, am still anxious to appear to those who know me, and to those who don't, as a fair-acting and reasonable creature.

My noticeable characteristic is a fondness for—I may call them—old battle fields, hunting-grounds once prolific in the highest degree, but now, through a long process of depletion, offering as a counter attraction to more virgin grounds only the memory of men and incidents and a moderate supply of game.

Every year, with one brother sportsman or more, in the bright and breezy, always healthy, month of September or October, I set out on the annual campaign for recreation and amusement. As may be easily imagined, I am somewhat careless as to the usually important item of "bag" in such expeditions. Not as young as, and perhaps less sacrificing than, when it was my wont to broil in an August swamp or freeze in the biting cold of a November morning, patiently and happily killing ducks with which to regale expectant friends and swell youthful complacency, I am still fond of rod and gun and activity, satisfied at times with more passive pleasure.

A favorite camping ground, and the subject of my sketch, is old Rice Lake, situated in the County of Northumberland, Province of Ontario, and twelve or fourteen miles to the north of this province-naming lake. Now the residents of Rice Lake district are many, and their utilitarian efforts have so bedwindled the old-time woods that the lake visitor, instead of the overshadowing forest that existed in our forefathers' time, finds the lake-border occupied by fast-improving farms, while to compensate him for the absence of the romantic wilderness are only the luxuries and ease that now attend the sportsman's perhaps questionable blessings.

Rice Lake is still pleasing to the eye, and, were natural picturesqueness its only attraction, might claim admirers. But the fishing and duck shooting are tolerably good even now. In July and August the knowing fishermen can have many an exciting struggle with black bass, and in June, September and early October maskinonge are caught in satisfactory numbers, a morning's trolling, if the weather be propitious, producing mayhap from three to seven fish, the average or total weight of which no man need, no fisherman would, scorn; while in September a paddle up one of the several creeks or through the Keene Marsh perchance will afford a half-dozen shots or more at teal or wood-duck, and an agreeable addition to the larder. In October, and until ice closes the Lake, wild-fowl are very numerous. It is not unusual to see during that time and in early spring flocks of ducks in the open, ranging from one-quarter to two miles in length, although greedy sportsmen (?), by night shooting and incessant scaring, seldom permit them to remain for many days together on their natural resting and feeding grounds.

It is according to the amount of work he does whether or not one fishes or shoots successfully at Rice Lake as elsewhere. Every man is his own luck. Some days in October or November one may kill from thirty to fifty ducks, and again for weeks may average no more than eight or ten, thanks to the aforementioned night-shooters.

My favorite months at Rice Lake are June, September and October, when, although the "bag" may not be so heavy as later in the season, the acquisition of it insures much greater pleasure to those of my mind. Why seek to bag a dozen maskinonge, thirty bass, or as many ducks, in one day? While acknowledging the satisfaction to be derived from presenting the goodly game to smiling acquaintances, I for one leave out of my gift all who are not very near akin by blood or spirit, the participation of these in the spoil being, indeed, essential to my own enjoyment. One hears of great slaughter of wild-fowl at St. Clair or Long Point, "Chacun à son goût"; for me the wind-moved rushes of these extensive marshes and the shooting lodge, however comfortable the latter, contrast but poorly with my favorite lake, its quiet canals intersecting the rice-fields, its bays, its points, and inviting shady inlets. Easy of access, and frequented by constant visitors from Maine, Quebec, New York and divers other districts, men whose lives lie for the most part far away from me and from each other, meet here in the genial free-masonry of sport—the eastern Bluenose, New Englander, Canuck and Western Yankee.

In this connection it may not be impertinent to attempt to justify the act of our patriotic Government by which our inland fisheries are, so to speak, protected. Foreigners are now charged a daily royalty for the privilege of fishing, and this tax is imposed, I have been led to understand, with a view of ameliorating a very evil practice of greedy fishermen, whose sense of propriety is extinguished by the preponderating ambition to swell the "bag"—that horrid bag! Now, as this act obviously fails of its intention, inasmuch as the greedy fisherman has to fill, under the existing arrangement, a maw deeper in proportion to his greater expenditure, and the desirable foreign sportsman is in some cases excluded from his loved haunts, the justification of our Government in the matter I take to be their want of education in what should be, as it was in the days of old Rome, the highly important subject of the people's recreation. How absurd it is that in our short life the pursuits of trade should not only overshadow, but annihilate, this consideration. Legislation can effect but little in the real advancement of a nation toward happiness, but, to put it mildly, its action should at least not be detrimental. But ignoring polity.

One of the features that time has greatly altered at Rice Lake is the population. The Indians there to-day are poor in numbers, physique and character, and to him who remembers the district as it was twenty years ago, their present degenerate condition is matter for speculation and regret. There was a distinctiveness attaching to them then that is in a great measure absent now, and while the early settler of that day has developed into the well-to-do farmer of this, the Indian, whose state was one of greater ease and enjoyment, has concurrently sunk in the scale of happiness.

Twenty years ago! How many incidents of that time assume in memory the abrupt features, vegetable and human, out of which a careful construction would suffice to fill page upon page with matter of the most general interest.

Conversation with the men who settled in Northumberland County then will expose many a breezy anecdote and reminiscence. The lonely limits of civilization that Bret Harte has so graphically pictured might well be rivaled by their artistic development. It may some day be my pleasant task to elaborate those that are best remembered and best authenticated.

There are many pools and trolling areas specially good at Rice Lake that I shall not now particularize, and many ambushes wherein the wild-fowler may burn powder, while the unknowing sportsman lacks the sight of a feather. There is also much to be written about the method of our campaigns and the brisk, healthy pleasures thereof.

WAYFARER.

Fish Culture.

NEW YORK FISH COMMISSION DINNER.—The New York Fish Commissioners were tendered a complimentary banquet at the Brighton Beach Hotel, Coney Island, last Friday evening. Among those present were Robert B. Roosevelt, President of the Commission; Professor Goode, of the United States Fish Commission; Eugene Blackford, J. S. T. Stranahan, Judge Reynolds, Lorin Palmer, George Shepherd Page, of the New York Piscicultural Association; Fred. Mather, Wm. M. Fliess, C. C. Waite, of the Windsor Hotel, and Amos Robbins. The table was decorated in the same ingenious and lavish manner that has marked previous dinners of the Commission; the bill of fare was fishy enough to delight the most enthusiastic of the guild, and the usually accepted connection between brains and fish was most amply demonstrated in the after-dinner speeches. Mr. Roosevelt made a congratulatory review of the work of the Commission. He said:

When we began the agitation of the subject of fish culture we were met with opposition and abuse. The fishermen on the river offered to eat the shad we raised, bones and all. I have only to say that they would be compelled to eat 43,000,000 shad, and Lord knows how many bones. Our first efforts have developed into a pursuit which has the support of the world. Now almost every State has its fish commission, and almost every State in the Union is doing good work for the benefit of the country. The power of production of fish in this country is unlimited. The fish before me is a salmon caught in Gravesend Bay. There has been another salmon in this vicinity. Here you have substantial evidence of the work of the United States Fish Commission. The Commission has brought the California salmon here, and placed him in such of our rivers as are not good for Kennebec salmon. When our Commission commenced its work little had been done in the way of fish culture. During the first year there were 600 lakes in this State which were exhausted, or if not exhausted greatly depleted. We have raised 5,000,000 shad a year; of salmon-trout we have hatched 8,579,000. In seven years 548,000 whitefish have been hatched; of trout, 3 670,000; of California salmon, 582; and we have even raised 55,000 sturgeon.

Professor Goode paid a high compliment to the work of the New York State Fish Commission, which has accomplished more than any three or four other commissions; and Mr. Page reviewed the labors of the New York Piscicultural Association. Mr. Blackford followed with expressions of gratulation at the increasing interest in fish culture.

SALMON IN THE SARANAC.—*Plattsburgh, N. Y., June* 23.—A salmon weighing five and one-half pounds was caught below the lower dam in the Saranac River at this place last Saturday. This is of especial interest, as it is the first salmon which has been taken here in at least forty years, although very abundant at that time. R. W. N.

Natural History.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun

LARGE GAME ANIMALS OF LONG ISLAND.

THERE are abundant proofs to show that before Long Island was settled by the whites, large animals roamed in goodly numbers through its forest-covered hills and dales without any great molestation by the Indians; but now the deer alone are to be found, and they only exist in the wildest and most thinly settled districts.

The following, which is an extract from the earliest history of Long Island, entitled "A Brief Description of New York, formerly called New Amsterdam, by Daniel Denton, of Hempstead," published 1670, in London, shows to what extent game formerly abounded on this Island. After speaking of its various varieties of trees, it continues: "For wild beasts, there is deer, bear, wolves, foxes, raccoons, otters, musquashes (the Indian name for muskrats) and skunks. Wild fowl there is a great store of, as turkeys, heath hens, quails partridges, pigeons, cranes, geese of several sorts, brants, widgeons, teals and divers others." At what time, or where, the last wolf was killed I could find no mention; nor do I suppose there is any record of the same. That they were sources of trouble and annoyance to the early Dutch settlers, a state of things which finally brought their speedy extermination, the following extract from the "Annals of Newtown," will show. Speaking of Middleburg, a small settlement in that town, it says: "But the honest inhabitants had other ills to contend with in the wild animals that infested their forests; the wolves proved especially annoying, failing not in their nightly prowlings to prey upon the flocks and herds."

Finally they became so destructive to the farmers and such terror to the inhabitants, several of whom they attacked, that in 1693 the authorities offered a bounty of twenty shillings for every wolf-scalp, the Indians proving valuable agents for their destruction. Various devices were originated to destroy them; such as dead falls, wolf pits, spring-guns and the like, and undoubtedly so diligently and thoroughly did they hunt them that they were all annihilated in a few years.

Bears, probably being fewer in number, were extinct long before wolves became so.

In January, 1867, there was killed in the Smith street car stables at the commencement of the Coney Island road, Brooklyn, a young wild animal, afterward put on exhibition in a store corner of Myrtle Avenue and Fulton street, where it was pronounced by connoisseurs to be a genuine wild cat (*Lynx rufus*). It was purchased by Van Brunt Wyckoff, of Gowanus, and presented to the Long Island Historical Society. Whether this was an "old settler" or one escaped from some travelling menagerie, it was difficult to determine. There is also in the Society's valuable collection another, probably an old one, which was killed in the vicinity of Mastic, Suffolk County, about seventy years ago. Deer are still to be found in small numbers in the vicinity of Islip, Brookhaven and a few other places.

An old resident of Sag Harbor once informed me that it was not an uncommon occurrence when he was a lad to see them in the neighboring forests. They were very abundant on the Island as late as 1840, or before the Long Island Railroad was projected, as is evidenced from the accompaning extract from a "History of Long Island," by Nathaniel S. Prime: "The forests of Long Island, though long since cleared of wild cats, wolves and the like, with which they once abounded, are still occupied by vast numbers of deer, hundreds of which have been killed yearly without destroying the stock.

"But the Long Island Railroad, which now passes through the heart of their principal resort, may, by frightening these timid animals from their wonted lairs, expose them to the more frequent shot of the huntsman, and thus ere long the harmless race may be extirpated from their native forests, which must ever remain undiminished."

Sad as this may seem to the true sportsman and lover of nature, it will certainly happen, and even has already in a great measure taken place; for the narrow boundaries of their haunts and the growing population of the island augmenting the already numerous army of sportsmen and pot-hunters, will before many decades have passed, unless stringent laws are adopted for their preservation, entirely exterminate these beautiful game animals. If some wealthy sportsmen who are interested in the game of their native isle, would co-operate and form an organization such as the "Blooming Grove Park Association," buy some 6,000 or 8,000 acres in parts of the island where land is very cheap, and stock it with game, and especially the deer, they might have a refuge for these persecuted animals when they had long became extinct outside of these friendly boundaries, and thus restore the forests to their native primitiveness where

"The wild deer arched his neck from glades, and there,
Unhunted, sought his woods and wilderness again."

HARRY HUNTER.

A TALE OF GOOD SPARROWS.

BRINHAM, Texas, August 14, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Your interesting issue of the 10th has an additional article on the sparrow question, entitled, "This is Evidence."

It is, but in my humble opinion, only *ex parte*, and, as I have been raised where sparrows abound, I will gladly give you my evidence—the truth, and the whole truth—if acceptable. Sparrows are omnivorous when they are at home, and accommodate their palate to the seasons as much as we bipeds. If some giant race were curious to know whether we mortals ever regaled ourselves with bivalves, and hit upon the month of July as the proper time for catching and dissecting specimens, a report like "This is Evidence" would undoubtedly be the result. But if they should select winter, and a fashionable restaurant as their field of exploration, the result might astonish them by the quantity and variety of styles, perhaps enough to make them conclude man lived hardly on anything else but oysters, pickles and crackers, and surely drank no water whatever. I simply suggest this to indicate that time and location have an important bearing on this case.

Sparrows, according to my own observation, feed their young broods principally on insects, and the quantities of caterpillars, worms, flies and bugs they destroy during breeding time is enormous. In my native country (Germany) they breed during the whole summer, and it is generally conceded that they raise more than two broods at an average. As this is also the time when insects of all kinds are most abundant and destructive, their services cannot be underrated, and are especially appreciated by nurserymen and vegetable gardeners, and by those who possess shade trees near their houses.

On the other hand, sparrows undoubtedly do destroy a good deal of small fruit, and are fond of grain of all descriptions. They cause considerable damage in vineyards. In cities, where the supply of insects is limited anyhow, they must of necessity be more granivorous, and here they congregate about grain warehouses and stables in large numbers, diversifying their time by occasional raids into neighboring gardens in quest of such dainties as fruit and berries.

Thus I am not surprised to see the statement, "This is Evidence," as the time and location was not calculated to show an average result. Fall and winter are the sparrows' grain seasons, and spring and summer their insect seasons; and with us it is considered that the balance is in favor of the sparrows, as the number of caterpillars and bugs they destroy in spring and summer would increase to an immense army before the fall sets in if remaining undiminished, and the ravages resulting therefrom would probably be considerably more than the damage done by the sparrows.

As far as the destroying the eggs of insects is concerned, I opine that this is more particularly the office of the titmouse and the sapsucker, who are better fitted by nature for such a pursuit.

Touching their temper, I would say they are quarrelsome, but mostly among themselves, and excepting owls and crows they do not interfere with other birds, as the location of their nests is usually such as to preclude the competition of other birds, saving the house-swallow, whose nest the sparrow sometimes forcibly appropriates. But even such cases are not numerous enough to give them any importance, or to constitute them a set trait in the sparrow's character. SILVA.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

In your paper some numbers back were several letters on above subject—one giving account of examination of craws of many specimens, and most of the letters claiming they never eat insects where other food could be found. Now, I am no friend of the noisy, dirty pests they have become in our city, but give my evidence in order to show that, probably from local habit, they do eat insects here. We have a grasshopper quite common during the summer, frequenting open places in fields, roads and streets, full two inches in length; of a dirty brown color, and, when at rest, unattractive looking, but having the under wings a rich black, bordered with a wide margin of bright yellow; very conspicuous when flying. The scientific name I am not posted enough to know (*Edipoda carolina*—Burm.?—ED.) but it cannot be mistaken for any other species we have. This hopper has a habit of every once in a while rising on wing three or four feet from the ground, and then remaining nearly at one place (precisely like a hawk when "hovering" on the look-out for dinner), for a moment or more, making a peculiar cracking noise at the same time, then alighting again near the place it started from, where generally there is a female to be found, if searched for. They are common in the heart of the city as well as country, and I have time and again, when watching this "hovering," seen a sparrow dart from a neighboring tree or house, and grab the hopper, sometimes missing it at first, but following it in its flight, and finally catching it. We are very much troubled in our houses with the small "croton bug," and also the large black roach. Their increase is enormous in our climate, and it requires constant war to keep them down. My kitchen opens on the back yard, without step. Under my hydrant there is a bucket of water always standing, with running water for the dogs. This bucket is the central bathing and watering place for the sparrows from, judging from their numbers, a very large circle around. Once a month, or more, I am in the habit of thoroughly blowing a full quantity of the commercial insect powder in all cracks and crevices of kitchen, basements, outhouses, etc., to catch the young brood of roaches and rout out the new settlers. The croton bugs easily give up, but the large black roach, with his heavy mail, dies hard, and though in the end surely dies, will run for an hour after being well dosed before doing so. A great many of these roaches run out the kitchen door into the yard, and the sparrows seeing them, at once go for them. There is always one or more around the bucket, and the first roach is the signal for them to get together, and they clean out the last one, even going into the kitchen after them. They grab one, fly to a neighboring shed or wall, beat it to death, and either fly off with it or eat it on the spot. This is a regular occurrence whenever I rout out the roaches. Now, can't we improve the breed so that they will go into the house and clean out the pests where they live. Their bravery is the only redeeming trait they now have, in my opinion. Trained as roach destroyers, the Southern States would take them by the car-load. Who wants to go into the business? "There's millions in it." RUSSELL ROBINSON.

Richmond, Va., May 27, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The Elizabeth, N. J., *Journal* says of sparrows and ants:

"On Elizabeth Avenue this morning there was an interesting meeting. A whole colony of ants had come up through a crevice in the flags, just in front of G. M. Lea's house, and thickly covered a space eight or ten inches square; some had wings and others had not, and they kept coming up thicker and thicker as if there were a whole army of them under the flag. A family of sparrows found them and commenced to pick them up one by one, but so rapidly that in a few minutes time they had cleaned away the ants, and departed thoroughly satisfied, having had one good square meal at least."

Being a resident there I inquired into this, and found it to be true. Last week one of the long-waisted hornets was on the window of my dressing-room, and I hit it with a brush and threw it out of the window on the roof of the piazza. Seeing it move, I watched to see if it would recover. A sparrow took it in hand and tore off the abdomen and swallowed it. The head and wings I recovered. I suppose the abdomen was full of eggs. I have had robbins, cat birds, wrens and blue birds in the wisterias and clematis over my piazza, and in the bushes around my house, for twelve years. I have not seen a quarrel or unpleasantness between any of them. E.

AND A TALE OF BAD ONES.

The following extracts from a letter to the Boston *Transcript* from the pen of the genial Mrs. Partington (B. P. Shillaber) is really too good to be lost, and we make no apology for reproducing it in this connection. Boston has always been the stronghold of the pro-sparrow party, but, as we know, opinions are divided even there:

The truculent character of the sparrow has long been admitted, and wherever the tragical fate of "Cock Robin" has become known the one that wrought the event has been deprecated. Yet, with all the malevolence of feeling awakened by the melancholy circumstance, we cannot help according to the perpetrator the merit of truthfulness, which does not usually belong to deep-dyed villainy. At the coroner's inquest he was present, and when the question was asked, 'Who killed Cock Robin?" there was no shrinking on his part. At the first interrogatory the reply came—

"'I,' said the sparrow;
'With my bow and arrow,
I killed Cock Robin.'"

As he was not arrested upon this admission, and no question made as to motive, we feel disposed to give him the benefit of a doubt, and deem that the homicide may have been committed in self-defence. Perhaps the indifference manifested at the inquest arose from the fact that those composing it were all friends of the strawberry and cherry raisers, who hold the robin a thief and a robber, and nothing better than a catbird.

I have been watching for some time this truculent peculiarity, and others which distinguish the sparrow, and herein give the result of my observation.

A martin house, with three tenements, graces my plantation—a little miniature cottage, with a piazza in front of it—painted prettily, and altogether as neat a residence for a genteel bird-family as could well be desired. The first season of its erection the martins seemed to think so, for they took early possession of it and reared interesting families there. The sparrows, from a small beginning, soon became numerous, and two years ago, after the martins had taken possession, a couple of the sparrows, male and female, came down to contest the occupancy of the desirable premises with them. The black-coated tenants were not so easily ousted, however. The grave and stately head of the martin family took his stand before his door, and when the graybacks came, noisily and violently disputing possession, he stood to receive them as the Quaker did on shipboard when the vessel was attacked by the pirates: too conscientious to fight, he took position by the side, and, as the pirates tried to climb up, he rapped them

on the head with an iron belaying pin, saying, "The captain says, friend, thee must not come on board." The black coat and white vest stood the brunt, and, after a vigorous resistance, the sparrows were repulsed. But when the martins were gone the sparrows returned and took possession of all three of the tenements. Many a fight was waged with them, however, by contestants of their own tribe for possession of the house. They were a plucky pair, and held the fort the whole of the ensuing winter, with an eye, probably, to being on hand early enough in the spring to meet the martins, the previous tenants.

In the meantime a house made from an old salt box had been placed upon the sheltered side of a neighbor's house, and another, a gay affair, elevated upon a pole near by, offering first-class inducements for the returning families. But these were no sooner erected than the two sparrows put in a claim for them, and divided their time among all the houses so well that applicant sparrows were soon silenced, and the pair stood ready to receive the martins, for whose benefit the houses were raised.

Upon the coming of the martins and swallows they found their former habitations occupied and defended and the new houses barred against them, as the truculent sparrows flew from one to the other, and drove them away. They seemed all the while to be busily engaged in building their nests in each house, picking up bits of fabric and carrying it in with a very honest seeming, revealing to us, who knew all about them, the most wicked hypocrisy. The other birds, too could probably see through the pretence, for they lighted on the clothes lines and trellises, holding angry expostulations with the sparrows, and at last, by a spirited movement, secured one of the smaller houses, and went on their own lay.

A neighbor, having a tree in front of his house, put upon it a neat little birdhouse, when, in five minutes after he had taken his ladder away the pair from off my premises had possession of it, and commenced picking up fragments and carrying them in as if for building a nest. They would go through these motions until they saw a sparrow or a swallow flying towards one of the other houses, and then they would leave to drive away the intruder, or one would leave, the other remaining, according to the amount of danger.

With all this business on hand, with lots of fighting to maintain their supremacy, I fancied that the stock of sparrows must diminish for that season; but, by and by, there were signs of young life in one department of the large house, and I watched to see the brood appear. The first appearance was a pound bird, all legs and eyes, minus feathers, thrown out ignominiously to die, and this was succeeded by the ejectment of two more from the nest, seeming to imply that, to maintain their belligerent status, they had no time to attend to the rearing of a family, and so took this summary way to dispose of their young.

After this, with nothing to retard their operations, they quarrelled with other birds through the summer, sustaining their pretentions to occupancy of the several houses with astonishing energy, and the air, daily, was full of strife. Some desperate battles were fought, and on one occasion, where a determined cock-sparrow had hung round thinking to catch the other off his guard, the latter "went for him." The battle began on the threshold of the house on the tree, near my window, and from this the intruder was driven to a twig, the length of my cane from me, where they both held on, pecking each other furiously and tearing off feathers until, both nearly exhausted, they fell to the sidewalk with their bills locked together, when, with a great effort, the tenant sparrow swung the intruder round and round three times by the bill, leaving him with just strength to escape, and the victor, to weak too fly, passed through an opening in a neighboring fence to recover himself before rejoining his mate, who had quietly watched the battle from her station above.

They maintained this warfare until far into the last winter, and seemed to rule the entire roost of sparrowdom as they came down around the door to gather crumbs, with their eyes ever about them to detect any intention of a raid on either of their homes. If they discovered any such intention they would leave the choicest crumbs and take their position on guard until the others, satisfied, had left, when they would come down to a poor repast. This, at last, wrought them disaster, for hunger made them bold, caution diminished, and one day a cat, making a call at the house, turned her attention to the sparrows, and, pouncing upon them, made off with the female.

The bereaved biped was very disconsolate. He would sit by the hour at the entrance of one of his tenements, and sing a little low song, or, at times, louder as if he deemed his absent mate might hear it. We looked for Valentine's Day, when, the tradition says, the birds choose their mates, but the day wrought no change in him, and he appeared morose and moody as he saw the letter carriers and boys running round below him circulating their valentines. His only relief seemed to be when he could get into a row with some predatory bird who dared to look at the coveted precinct which he guarded. One day, as he sat in disconsolate widowerhood at the door of his street domicile, there came a small female bird, evidently, and sat down beside him. He merely glanced at the new comer, and kept on with his melancholy chirp, while she went into the house, uninterrupted, and came out again without attracting his attention. Then another came on the other side of him, as the widows visited Tony Weller upon the demise of Mrs. W., the mourner, making no violent demonstration in opposition, but keeping on with his song. At last they all flew away—probably going to lunch in an adjacent yard. The next day a busy pair of sparrows occupied the house with "intentions to build" plainly manifest, the tenants running in and out with small articles of furniture, such as sticks and straws as actively as possible. The day after this the old warring commenced, other contestants taking the field; but the widower had disappeared, either merged in the new concern or gone altogether. The same rivalry regarding the other houses was renewed by the new firm, enough to show that it is according to the "nature to," of the whole sparrow tribe, and the probability is that the chances of the martins finding a footing when they come are, like most doubtful things, very uncertain.

B. P. S.

Chelsea, April, 1879.

ARRIVALS AT THE PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 28, 1879.—Two woodchucks, *Arctomys monax*; two hog nosed snakes, *Heterodon platyrhinos*; fifteen garter snakes, *Eutænia sirtalis*; one water snake, *Tropidonotus sipedon*; one red-tailed buzzard, *Buteo borealis*; one broad-winged buzzard, *Buteo pennsylvanicus*; one black snake, *Bascanion constrictor*; two bluebirds, *Sialia sialis*; two alligators, *Alligator mississippiensis*; all presented. three barn owls, *Strix flammea americana*, purchased. Ten opossums, *Didelphys virginiana*, and two peccaries, *Dicotyles tajacu*, born in garden.

The Kennel.

ROCHESTER DOG SHOW.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Sir—I inclose you a copy of the prize list for the bench show which is to be held during the New York State Sportsmen's Convention at Rochester, on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th of July. The show will be entirely under my charge, and as the time is so short, I hope intending exhibitors will make early application for prize lists and entry blanks. The show will be held in one of the beautiful buildings in the Driving Park, where the shoot takes place; plenty of ventilation and excellent opportunities granted for exercising the dogs will be given. Entries close July 7. Mr. A. B. Lamberton, President of the N. Y. Sportsmen's Association, has kindly consented to act as judge of the sporting classes.

PRIZE LIST.

First Grand International Bench Show of Dogs, under the patronage of the New York State Sportsmen's Convention.

English Setters—Dogs—1st, $10; 2d, $5. Bitches—1st, $10; 2d, $5. Puppy—1st, $5.

Red, or Red and White Setters—Dogs—1st, $10; 2d, $5. Bitches—1st, $10, 2d, $5. Puppy—1st, $5.

Gordon Setters—Dogs—1st, $10; 2d, $5. Bitches—1st, $10; 2d, $5. Puppy—1st, $5.

Pointers—Dogs—1st, $10; 2d, $5. Bitches—1st, $10; 2d, $5. Puppy, under 12 mos—1st, $5.

Water Spaniels—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $10; 2d, $5.

Cocker Spaniels—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $10; 2d, $5.

Spaniels, other than Cockers or Water Spaniels—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $10; 2d, $5.

Foxhounds—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $10; 2d, $5.

Beagles—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $10; 2d, $5.

Dachshunde—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $10; 2d, $5.

Fox Terriers—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $10; 2d, $5.

Greyhounds—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $10; 2d, $5.

NON-SPORTING.

Shepherd or Collies—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $10; 2d, $5.

Mastiffs—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $5; 2d, medal.

St. Bernards—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $5; 2d, medal.

Newfoundlands—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $5; 2d, silver medal.

Bull Dogs—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $5; 2d, silver medal.

Bull Terriers—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $5; 2d, silver medal.

Black and Tan Terriers—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $5; 2d, silver medal.

Skye Terriers—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $5; 2d, silver medal.

Yorkshire Terriers—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $5; 2d, silver medal.

Rough-Haired Terriers, except Yorkshires and Skyes—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $5; 2d, silver medal.

Pugs—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $5; 2d, silver medal.

King Charles, Blenheim or Japanese Spaniels—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $5; 2d, silver medal.

Italian Greyhounds—Dogs or Bitches—1st, $5; 2d, silver medal.

CHAS. LINCOLN, Supt.

Office, 34 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

ENGLISH FIELD TRIAL WINNERS OF 1879.

MR. G. Thorpe Bartram, a well-known English sportsman and breeder, contributes to our English contemporary, *The Country*, the following interesting description of the winners at the Field Trials here in England during the present year:

I will begin with Darkie, he being the most successful at the Spring Trials of 1879, having won the double event—the Aged Stake and the Club Cup and Stake. I shall not be saying too much of him when I state he ran a really good setter. When he competed in the Derby of 1878 I said he was the best setter puppy of his year—that is, for natural qualities, only he was not old enough to run out his trials, and before he went far in the Stake he fell all to pieces. Age has now developed all the rare qualities he then gave evidence of. He has not now such an airy gollop as he then displayed, seeming somewhat chest-foundered, but this may be only temporary. He goes a fairish pace, carries his head high, quite on a level with his back, and when he begins hunting, much higher than this. When on point his position is very fine, and he is equally good when backing. He appears very cautious in getting up to game, but when he comes on point he has great confidence in his nose, standing as stiff as a rail. He is as staunch as a rock, both before and behind, and quarters his ground very fairly, is independent in his ranging, and displays no jealousy—still, keeps a sharp look-out on the dog he is working with, as seen by his backing the instant his opponent gets on point. He is obedient to his worker, and appears well broken to work to hand. He keeps on hunting, and never potters about on ground scent, and is just such a dog as any one going out to kill game would have a pleasure in using; and it is a pity this cannot be said of all field trial dogs. But rushing about all over a field, and getting points just any how or where, has been too much rewarded; but we are now coming to a healthier state of affairs in this particular. Darkie is not much to look at—has an old appearance for his age. He is a lathy dog, that would indicate requiring great attention to keep together. Rhyl is his sire and Dolly his dam. I should say he takes much of his style from his dam. He is not so fast as his grandsire Ranger, and does not work anything like him in style, so I should think he inherits much of his excellence through his dam, as Major Platt's Di is also out of Dolly, and she is a very beautiful worker, and stands on point very nearly to the position of Darkie; and thus it would appear to me that to Dolly we must attribute a large share of Darkie's good qualities as a field trial setter. I do not think I know a setter that carries his head up higher than does this dog; even when he becomes worn down to a steady pace he holds up his head, and this no doubt assists him very much in making out his game. If intended to run in the future at field trials, his owner will do wisely not to kill too much game to him.* He will, if taken care of, be a worthy representative, even in a big stake. In the Alt-aged Stake he met "foemen worthy of his steel," and I feel quite sure all were glad to see such a good dog work his way to the front. Meanness of appearance and want of more pace are his negative points.

Count Wind'em, the winner of the first prize in the Setter Stake at Chester, comes next in order. He is a fine slashing dog, with lots of bone and substance; he has plenty of length, is well let down at chest, has a nice straight coat, and a beautiful head; his ears are well set and are carried nicely back on neck, which adds so much to the quality he exhibits in his head; he has a long graceful neck, finely set on at shoulders, good wide hips and muscular thighs, and this, with a rich colored eye and a profusion of feather, made up in appearance an A 1 setter. I know some strangely ugly animals have shown us what they can do at their work in the field, but still I maintain it should be the object of breeders to combine the beautiful with the useful, as is the case in Count Wind'em in a marked degree. The way this dog ran through the stake at Chester establishes his claim to be a good dog in the field. He evidently was not in form at Debden, but the field had been so disturbed in which he had his final trial that the defects then exhibited (false pointing) must not have too much importance attached to them. He has a long sweeping stride, carries his head well to wind, but, I think, a little too low; when at work he carries it much in the same way as the pointer Garnet. He displays a rare range of nose, quarters his game thoroughly well, and is well broken; he exhibits a nice kindly temper, so valuable in any sporting dog. His position on point is pretty but peculiar—he crouches down, and then raises his head and tail well up. He roads out his game in a most painstaking way, but the many French birds at Debden seem to somewhat puzzle him to make them out. It has of late been a rare thing to see a setter take first prize on show bench and at field trials, but this has occurred before in Ginx's Baby, but then he was, in my opinion, never a patch on Count Wind'em. This dog is from first-rate blood, being by Count Dick—Phantom; he illustrates to advantage the size and substance that can be produced by an out cross with the Laverack, and still succeed in another generation in obtaining the quality inherent in them.

Ranger, the winner of the second setter prize at Chester, although eight years old, goes a great pace, and he has had honors enough conferred on him long ago to have allowed him to go to his final resting place a renowned dog, and it would be unfair at his age to treat him as if now in his prime, so I will but repeat what I said of him three years ago—it is equally true of him now as then: "He quarters his ground in a reckless fashion (the result of his early training), and this senseless way of beating ground will, if a fair trial is allowed, always militate against him; he has great pace and has a good nose, and of his good backing there can be no question, but that he is not able to make out when he points whether game is before him or not few will gainsay. Whenever he winds scent he drops like a stone, and when down remains there until ordered on, whether game is there or not; he lacks the capacity to discover his error, and this is what takes so much from the performances of Ranger."

Rover, the winner of the first prize in the setter Puppy Stake at Chester, is a strong built lemon and white dog. He goes in very fair form, only carries his tail low, and he has a teapot stern. He is very nicely broken, and a dog of fair appearance, but does not exhibit very much quality. He no doubt won his laurels fair enough, and the secret of his success was the excellent way Mr. T. Armstrong had put him through his drill. When down with Fan he showed how well he could do his work as one of a brace when he knew the dog he was down with. He is a dog of good blood, and will be an excellent dog to shoot to, but will not, I think, ever take a leading position at field trials

To finish up the winning setters I must now mention Countess Rose she having won the cup as the best setter puppy in Derby Stake. Her color is lemon and white, is ticked all over body; she is a fine strapping grown puppy, has a beautiful long clean cut head, with plenty of length of body, straight limbs, and is full of bone. She has a nice stern with the semblance of a "kink" in it, and carries it very gaily. She has a good deep chest and it well ribbed up, and if she is lucky she will, I think, figure in many a show bench prize list; she goes in pretty form, carrying her head well up, exhibits a capital nose; indeed, she found eight brace of birds in three trials without flushing a bird. She stands on point in a very pretty style, and is staunch on hunting, and she never potters about; still, she seems very obedient, and is for natural qualities the best setter puppy that I have seen this year, and I consider they came out in strong force. I should say, if Mr. Llewellan considers the best interests of his kennel, he will not part with Countess Rose. I am not alone in my high opinion of this setter's merits, as that excellent judge, Mr. E. Armstrong, said to me that he considered her the cleverest puppy at finding game he ever saw at her age, she being only just 10 months. The way she spotted out her birds was a pretty sight, and she went up to her point with all the assurance of a second season dog, but of course it could not be expected at her age that she was thoroughly broke; it is my opinion she could have run through the stake with the greatest ease, but her breaker was rewarded for his courage in running such a youngster by winning the cup. This is twice in five years that dogs from this kennel have taken the highest setter prize in the Field Trial Derby, and I shall be much mistaken if this bitch, if she has luck in finishing her breaking, does not turn out a really first-rate performer.

Of the other setters that showed good form I may mention Countess Kate. She is a very nice goer, and seemed to have a good nose. She is a nice-looking bitch, and will well repay further trouble being bestowed on her breaking. What I dislike in her—and this also applies to Silken, is that she seems to die away in pace, rather quicker than the amount of work done by her would justify. Silken is a small bitch, and appears to have an excellent nose. She has a somewhat cramped and snatchy stride, but perhaps as she gets more confidence she will extend herself a bit more. She carries her tail badly, which much detracts from her appearance, but will be, no doubt, a very useful setter.

Flirt is a lively bitch, goes in pretty form, and has nice style; she has, I think, the makings of a very good setter. That is, as far as one can judge from two short trials. I like her style next best to Countess Rose, but between her and Countess Kate there is not much difference.

Countess Nellie has some excellent qualities, but at present she is only quite a raw puppy.

I will begin the pointer division with Viscount Downe's Jill. She is a good sized pointer bitch, has not very much pace, is very steady, both before and behind. She works lashing her stern in the old-fashioned style, which some sportsmen think so much of, but I see no use in it. She has a great drawback in not keeping her tail steady when on point, and you require to know her, or else you would think she was uncertain of her game; but this is not the case, as, when she comes on point, she is about the most reliable of any of the dogs I have seen from this kennel. She is a safe bitch to enter, but I do not consider at all a brilliant performer. She has done exceedingly well, having two years ago won the Horseheath, a twenty-one dog stake. She is thoroughly broken, and, although not fast, by her systematic ranging covers a good deal of ground, and makes good use of all the game she crosses in her range.

*Here we have the remarkable advice that if a dog is to be entered at future field trials it is best not to kill too much game to him. Is not this a commentary on the usefulness of field trials?—ED.

Rapid, Mr. J. H. Whitehouse's pointer, the winner of the first pointer prize in the Horsheath Stake, is a very fast dog, has an excellent nose, goes in splendid style, travels as level as a die. He is a fine backer, and, taking him all round, he is in the first rank of field trial performers. He is now six years old, but works as well as ever he did. He has won a lot of prizes, and has only by bad luck missed many more. He is by champion Chang out of Romp, and his dam once beat the celebrated Devon Bang. He came up to his work this year fit and well.

Riot, the pointer dog that was a winner in the Horseheath Stake, is a good-looking animal. He has won some prizes on the show bench, but will never rank A 1 in this respect. He is a lively goer, carries himself in nice form, has a long reaching stride, a good position on point, and is a pretty backer. He ran a good dog, and was in one trial declared beaten before he was scarcely slipped, and in another was hardly beaten. He seems a very reliable dog, and has been broken to quarter in a most satisfactory way. What he wants is a bit more pace to increase his chance of finding game, as the dog that can do this quickest at field trials often in doing it covers a multitude of faults. Riot is another Old Drake pointer, and as such he will always be regarded as a good dog to breed from. As an evidence of what he can do in the stock-getting line, I may instance that excellent puppy Sall, the winner of the second in the Derby Stake, and after this proof of what he can do, there is little doubt but he will have his chances of adding to his fame in this direction greatly increased.

Garnet, another winner in this stake, is an excellent dog, but it appears that he has not been quite kept up to his backing, as his failing to do so alone put him out. He is a very good dog, except the deficiency above pointed out. He is a big strapping pointer, goes a capital pace, is under excellent command, and in his breeding combines the best blood of Mr. G. Pilkington's well-known kennel. Garnet should prove a most successful stud dog.

Luck of Eden Hall, the winner of the Derby stake, is a lemon and white dog, by Drake and Sall. He is a rough-looking animal, but very few of Drake's stock are much in appearance. He has no very great pace, but keeps on working in a persevering way. He has been very well trained and is remarkably steady on his game. His position on point is good, and, taking him altogether, he is a very good puppy; still, I do not see anything great in him. He is a useful pointer, and combining as he does such first-class field trial blood, and this with coming out the first puppy of 1879, will make him a valuable dog. In looking at this dog we cannot help wishing that more attention is not paid in breeding field trial pointers, to combine good looks with their other qualities. The contrast between his appearance and his kennel companion, Bow Bells, is a very striking illustration of what I mean.

Mr. Barclay Field's Sall, the runner up with Luck, is a bitch that shows a lot of quality. She is of medium size, white with liver ears, and ticked about the body. She is a stylish bitch at work, very staunch and steady, and well broken for her age, though perhaps a little bit nervous. She had to do a lot of work to get to her position—more so than the absolute winner—and she did it well. She had a good turn of speed, and not until she had done enough to knock up any puppy, did she give evidence of distress, so that she may be fairly said to be a good stayer. If she had only done the same work as Luck when she went down in the final tie, I fully believe she would have turned the tables on him. In this we had an example of the necessity of making dogs run out their byes. She carries her head like game-finding, has a nice even action, and is very tractable. She exhibits a fair nose and is careful in making out her game, and, taking her all in all, her owner has just reason to be proud of her.

Puss, the winner of the Puppy Stake at Chester, is a nice bitch, goes in a level easy style, has plenty of pace, and seems to be able to do any amount of running without knocking up. She has a very good nose, is thoroughly well broken, and remarkably steady on game, ranges well, and leaves no ground unbeaten. She is by Lord Sefton's Sam out of Major Starkie's Kori; but of Kori I know nothing, only that she is said to have a good local pedigree. Sam is too well known by his produce to require any comment of mine to make his worth better understood.

Mr. Lloyd's Price's Tick, the winner of third at Chester, is the pointer puppy of the year. She is a grand goer, has a regular racing style of gallop, and has the most pace of any pointer puppy I have seen this year. The easy way she gets over her ground shows the fine formation of her chest and limbs. She continues to hunt at a clipping pace as often as she is called upon, showing no signs of distress. She ran throughout these trials at a great disadvantage, being in season, but as it was, she would, if not drawn, have, I believe, won the Derby Stake with more in hand than luck. She is a good size, liver and white, ticked. Being entered in an aged stake, her pace and endurance were fully tested, and the more I saw of her at work the better I liked her. She combines some excellent blood, and is a rare bitch to breed from, being by the champion Drake and Nimble Ninepence. She goes very much like her father, and seems to have a better nose than her mother. In this bitch Mr. Price has some return for his first outlay in purchasing Drake.

Of the puppies not winners, I may say Keswick is far away the best, indeed, I like her next, if not equal to Puss and Tick, and she is by the celebrated prize winner Faust. Mr. Arkwright's Tinkle is a sweet-looking bitch, but rather deficient in pace, and this applies to most of Bang's get; it is quite remarkable how this dog stamps his descendants with his fine form, but their failing, is general want of pace. No one can wish to see a more stylish bitch than Bow Bells. She goes in beautiful form, and is very grand on point, but her lack of pace will always be her great drawback. She is a fine specimen of a pointer, and does Mr. S. Price's Bang the utmost credit.

BAD BREATH IN DOGS.—A correspondent writes for a remedy for offensive breath with dogs, and desires to know also how the same can be prevented, remarking that all the dogs in his kennel have such offensive breaths that it is almost impossible to go near them. There are two prevalent causes of bad breath in dogs. First, defective teeth, caused by feeding hot or improper food, or allowing the dog to have access to the swill tub, the sourness or fermentation of which is almost sure to produce tartar. The result of defective teeth is to cause diseases of the mouth and digestive organs. Teeth regularly decayed should be extracted. When there is a thick coating of tartar they should be scaled or the accumulation if very hard removed with a dentist's file, after which they should be brushed with soap and water or a little tincture of myrrh. Should the gums have become swollen and sore, the following gargle will be found beneficial: Alumn, 10 grains; tinct. myrrh, ½ dram; acetic acid, ½ dram; water, 6 ounces. A little to be used twice a day. A constant supply of large bones and care in not feeding warm messes will generally preserve the teeth.

Another cause of offensive breath is the presence of intestinal worms, the presence of which can be detected by other symptoms, and proper steps taken for their expulsion. And here we might mention that we believe freshly ground areca nut to be by far the best agent in this difficulty, for anything but very young puppies. For the latter santonine in one or two grain doses is probably the best. The frequent cause of failure in the use of either of these remedies is the fact that they are not given when the dog is fasting. He should be starved at least twelve hours before they are administered, and the aperient which follows should be sufficiently powerful.

FINE POINTER PUPPIES.—The Westminster Kennel Club's imported lemon and white pointer bitch Pallas, by General Prim out of Queen, whelped last week seven puppies, sired by Sensation. The W. K. C. now has on hand quite a large number of puppies, one the get of Sensation, including five black and white and one lemon and white out of Whiskey, four liver and whites out of Gertie, and three liver and whites out of Daisy I., all of which they are offering at very low prices. The Secretary of the Club is Mr. R. C. Cornell, who has succeeded Dr. W. S. Webb, and his address is 206 Broadway, this city.

—Mr. N. Elmore, of Granby, Conn., claims the name of Bunnie for his black and tan, with white throat and breast, beagle bitch pup, whelped March 25, 1878, by Webb's Ranger out of Lady.

—On Tuesday, June 17, Mr. E. Orgill's champion pointer bitch Rose whelped to Snapshot seven pups—three dogs and four bitches, and on Wednesday, June 18, champion Romp whelped to champion Rush nine pups—eight dogs and one bitch. All the whelps are white with lemon markings on head and ears.

—Mr. W. A. Galloway's Killarny (Grouse-Frisk) whelped on June 21, six puppies—four bitches and two dogs, sired by Post's Prince (Maj-Belle).

—Mr. L. F. Whitman, of Detroit, has purchased of J. Johnson, M. D., Millington, Ont., the orange belton bitch Fly, bred from imported stock.

—J. N. Dodge has sold to J. Percival, Bay City, M., a brace of beagles—Ryan and Ruff—whelped March 20, out of Dodge's Rosy, by the imported basket beagle Ringwood. Mr. Dodge's imported Rose whelped eight on the 16th inst., five bitches and three dogs—four lemon and white, two white, and two white, black and tan—by Leicester. This is the same breeding as J. E. Long's Coin.

—Mr. L. F. Whitman has sold one of the Pat-Rattler litter to S. D. Miller, of Detroit.

Yachting and Boating.

COMING FIXTURES.

July 4—Buffalo Y C Review.
July 4—Detroit Y C Regatta.
July 4—Haverhill Y C Cruise.
July 4—Jersey City Y C Regatta, resail.
July 4—Ogdensburg (N Y) Regatta.
July 4—Boston City Regatta.
July 4—Toledo Y C Regatta.
July 4—Beverley Y C Union Regatta.
July 4—Salem Y C Regatta.
July 4—Quincy Y C Union Regatta.
July 4—Quaker City Y C Corinthian Regatta.
July 5—Nahasset Y C Regatta, Nahant.
July 5—Beverley Y C Special Club Regatta.
July 8—Seawanhaka Y C Corinthian Cruise.
July 9—Eastern Y C Annual Regatta, Marblehead.
July 12—Beverley Y C Regatta, Swampscott.
July 12—Chicago Y C Union Regatta.
July 12—Nova Scotia Y S Regatta.
July 12—Dorchester Y C Regatta.
July 12—Quaker City Harbor Cruise.
July 15—Buffalo Y C Annual Regatta.
July 16—Lake George Canoe Regatta.
July 17—Lake George Canoe Regatta.
July 19—Nova Scotia Y S Harbor Cruise.
July 19—East Boston Y C Union Regatta.
July 19—San Francisco Model Y C Regatta.
July 19—Nahasset Y C Regatta and Annual Dinner, Nahant.
July 26—Dorchester Y C Regatta.
July 26—Atlantic Y C Cruise.
Aug 2—San Francisco Y C Annual Regatta.
Aug 2—Nova Scotia Y S Harbor Cruise.
Aug 12—Long Island Y C Cruise.
Aug 12—New York Y C Cruise.
Aug 16—Nahasset Y C Regatta, Cohasset.
Aug 23—Beverley Y C Regatta, Swampscott.
Aug 23—Brooklyn Y C Cruise.
Aug 23—Dorchester Y C Regatta.
Aug 23—Jersey City Canoe Club Regatta.
Aug 30—Nova Scotia Y S Harbor Cruise.
Sept 6—Beverley Y C Regatta, Nahant.
Sept 6—Boston Y C Fall Regatta.
Sept 6—Nova Scotia Y S Race.
Sept 13—Nova Scotia Y S Closing Cruise.
Sept 20—Dorchester Y C Union Regatta.
Oct 15—Seawanhaka Y C Ocean Match, Center Cup.

BOSTON YACHT CLUB.

FIRST ANNUAL UNION REGATTA, JUNE 21.

WE are progressing. The family system of yachting, which confines the prizes of clubs to the small number of yachts comprising individual clubs, seems gradually to be giving way to the more liberal and stronger programme, in which all recognized yachts are allowed to enter for prizes of large value offered free to all who choose to go to the expense in time and money necessary to bring their racers to the line with fighting colors at the peak. So-called "union regattas," more properly and euphoniously denominated "open matches," are becoming more and more popular every year, and we imagine it will not be long before this style of holding matches will displace the family plan, the natural outcome of yacht-racing in the infancy of the sport when localism still runs high. In other words, sailing races are gradually being lifted from a mere show in Bungtown to events which interest and affect in their importance whole sections of the coast line. The tendency is in the right direction, and the Boston Y. C. is to be congratulated upon being the first among the larger clubs to follow the excellent example set by the Seawanhaka Y. C. of New York. When mere club regattas will be regarded as purely local affairs, more or less "off color," yachting will have entered upon a period of its existence far more in consonance with its best interests than at present.

The Boston Y. C. Union Regatta, sailed June 21, was managed by a committee which knew its business, and the prizes were the finest offered in that neighborhood.

First class, for sloops and schooners of 38 feet and upward; second, for centreboard and keel sloops, and schooners 26 feet and upward to 38 feet; third, for centreboard and keel yachts measuring 26 feet and under 26 feet; and fourth, for centreboard and keels measuring 16 and less than 20 feet.

Prizes Offered: First class—schooners, first a solid silver cup, and second a Richie's compass; sloops, first a solid silver cup, second a telescope. Second Class—For centreboard and keel sloops and schooners: first solid silver cup, and second cabin lamp—in all six prizes. Third Class—silver cup to first, pitcher and goblets to second, and silver vase and phosphorescent clock to the third—in all eight prizes. Fourth Class—Traveling clock to first, barometer to second, silver cigar cup to third, and boatswain's whistle to fourth. Courses: First class 23 miles, second 16 miles, and third and fourth 9 miles. No sharpies or catamarans allowed; each yacht to carry a number furnished by the club. No restrictions on sails, but each yacht to carry a member of the club to which she belongs, and courses to be sailed over inside of six hours. Measurement on water line and one-third of the overhang. Regatta Committee, Messrs. Thomas Dean, Chairman; J. A. Mitchell, George S. Rice, S. Lawrence French, and Frank A. Drew, Secretary.

The second gun from the committee steamer *Sprite* sent away the big schooners and sloops with a light wind from S. W., which increased to a brisk one as the day wore on. The start was from a line between two flag-boats moored between the committee's boat and Thompson's Island. *Adrienne*, the new schooner by Lawley & Son, got the best of the start, with Mr. Little's *Brenda* close in her wake. This schooner has had her spars cut down to reasonable proportions, and we are informed she does much better in consequence. As it was, in the light wind which blew during the first half of the race, the *Brenda* did remarkably well alongside of the smaller craft. In the words of our correspondent, "*Brenda* performed very well indeed, but only took second prize, on account of a very light wind two-thirds of the time, and the *Adrienne* being a light weather boat, receiving from *Brenda* some 25m. time, it was impossible to reel it all off over such a short course (23 miles). As she gained 9m. in two miles and a half after it commenced to blow, it is plain who would have won in a breeze or over longer water."

In getting clear, *Nautilus* fouled her ground tackle, and could not slip away in time, but started, with the rest far ahead, off Spectacle Island. After rounding the Whistling Buoy outside, the wind fell flat, and all hands were left in the doldrums. When finally the breeze picked up there turned out to be plenty of it, and moreover the lee vessels suddenly came out plump to windward, and all former calculations went for naught. *Thistle*, after rounding the Hardings, carried away topmast backstay, and for want of spare gear or good seamanship, ran home under jib and mainsail only. *Elfin* snapped her topmast off short, and brought the wreck aloft home with her instead of clearing away. *Viking*, one of Lawlor's peculiar models, got a bad start, but picked up in her class, and landed a first for her plucky skipper, Mr. W. H. Gorman. Among the smaller yachts, *Eugenia* gave up after parting some gear, and *Muriel* turned turtle while jibing around Sculpin Ledge Buoy. *Thisbe* did well all day, and *Posy* lost her chances by generously going to the rescue of *Muriel's* drenched crew. The racing finished as under.

FIRST CLASS SCHOONERS.

Name.	Owner.	Length. FT. IN.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Adrienne	J Pfaff	43 09	3 53 28	3 11 53
Brenda	J J Little	43 07	3 45 22	3 23 03
Elfin	A F Copeland, Jr	48 04	4 02 22	3 36 52
Vif	E Harding	42 04	4 21 31	3 38 12

FIRST CLASS SLOOPS.

Syren	L H Keith	39 06	3 44 18	2 57 13
Thistle	R C Palmer	50 02	3 47 34	3 12 57
Nautilus	W L Lockhart	44 10	4 05 12	3 24 50

SECOND CLASS CENTREBOARDS.

Lillie	D B and L	37 00	2 01 50	1 26 35
Eva	T M Smith	36 03	2 17 10	1 37 68
Fanchon	A Burgess	26 04	2 17 03	1 38 04
Comfort	B W Dennison	27 01	2 21 45	1 33 53
Chone	P Freeman	28 03	2 30 50	1 43 54

SECOND CLASS KEELS.

Viking	W H Gorman	35 00	2 02 23	1 24 68
Lottie	F W Webster	37 01	2 16 50	1 29 58
Empress	Blaney & Bailey	26 11	2 19 03	1 31 00
Annie	George Martin	25 08	2 18 48	1 33 21
Daisy	R M Wood	32 08	2 13 35	1 33 23
Quimper	H T Wheeler	26 05	2 28 45	1 39 49

THIRD CLASS CENTREBOARDS.

Thisbe	W H Litchfield	21 08	1 48 45	1 16 16
Holden	S W Burgess	21 00	1 55 38	1 20 20
Expert	E G Souther	23 03	1 51 20	1 21 06
Posy	M J McKee	22 00	1 51 20	1 22 14
Judith	H Pigeon	25 05	1 54 48	1 24 18
Stella	C M Warner	20 02	2 10 08	1 35 47

THIRD CLASS KEELS.

Veronica	S Chamberlain	21 05	1 54 03	1 17 34
Fairy	C A Perkins	24 01	1 52 35	1 22 47
Unknown	B T Wendall	24 00	1 54 08	1 24 15
Sunbeam	W S Nickerson	24 00	Not taken.	

FOURTH CLASS.

Psyche	R D Sears	17 11	2 02 47	1 25 14
Glance	M Knight	15 10	2 01 28	1 25 17
Rocket	B F Boss	16 06	2 12 00	1 32 09
Dream	C Burnard	19 00	2 00 21	1 33 24
Undine	A L Neale	17 00	2 14 35	1 35 35
Nereid	J F Brown	18 00	2 13 14	1 35 43
Josie	C H Minot, Jr	18 04	2 13 03	1 36 08
Wildfire	H A Keith	18 01	2 18 02	1 40 61
Avis	E M Haskell	17 00	Not taken.	

REGINA-VIXEN MATCH.

NEW YORK Y. C. COURSE—JUNE 24.

FOR the third time this spring the two crack sloops, *Regina*, Mr. W. A. W. Stewart, and *Vixen*, Mr. Frank Lawrence, both of New York, met June 24 to sail a match for the Bennett Challenge Cup for sloops. The cup was won by *Vixen* last year, and, as the result of the day proved, Mr. Lawrence needs to come to the line only once more to obtain permanent possession of the prize. In ordinary weather, bar accidents, we should say that *Vixen* has a "sure thing" of it, for there is probably no yacht in America equal to her in turning to windward or running with a quartering breeze in light weather, though in a rough-and-tumble, or with boom squared away, *Regina* would probably get away with her. It is unfortunate that in a match between vessels so nearly equal as these two, the race should have been virtually lost and won even before it was sailed, and that through some of the most short-sighted jockeying we have witnessed for a long time. Had Corinthians been at the wheel, at least some we know of, we question very much whether *Regina* would have committed one blunder she did, especially in view of the fact that owing to poor tooling aboard *Vixen*, the former might with a little discernment have handicapped her rival heavily at the start. As it was, matters turned out the other way and *Vixen* was picked out a winner by the knowing ones when she went across the line. The seamanship subsequently displayed aboard both sloops was fortunately such as to redeem the good name of their professional skippers, barring the fact that at the outset *Regina* was sailed too fine and had her boom fore and aft with as flat a mainsail as ever set, and a topsail which could not be sheeted home sufficiently to make it stand owing to its being cut without roach on the foot. *Regina* had besides, erroneously we think, shifted to a single jib, and, what is more, she went into a close match with her jib stay hanging in a bight. We are aware that authority from the oyster smack has a wonderful *penchant* for the smack's rig, but the intelligent yachtsman should not permit himself to be overridden by the antiquated hobbies of persons who have never seen anything else, and who only know what they have been brought up to twenty-five years ago. It is time that owners not only did the thinking, but also put their ideas into practice. The tug *Cyclops* went around the course with the judges and a few select guests on board, and all the arrangements were perfect in every way.

The wind was light, about S. at the start, but continued freshening until it reached whole sail strength. Tide, last of the flood. After towing *Regina* up to the line, both sloops stood off and on, manœuvering for a good position. They succeeded in this most lamentably, for *Vixen* went over to the Long Island shore, got out of the breeze and was somewhat at the mercy of the tide. When the third whistle, at 12:35, announced the expiration of the ten minutes allowed for crossing, *Vixen* was way off to the E. in light flaws and *Regina* might have made for the line with a handsome lead, but some one had frightened her into the old Bourbon idea of "sticking to your neighbor," and so after *Vixen* she went, and in trying for the latter's weather, got left astern, while *Vixen* slipped away, and hauled across the line at 12h. 35m. 47s., less than a minute after the last signal. *Regina* followed suit at 12h. 37m. 22s., handicapped to the extent of 2m. and 22s. against *Vixen's* 47s. Add to this the time of 43s. the latter takes from Mr. Stewart under the N. Y. Y. C. rules, and *Regina* commenced the race with a load of 2m 18s. to work off—not a nice prospect in the moderate weather in store. Both yachts had plain lower with club topsails for the turn down the Southwest Spit. A few boards took them out into the lower bay. Off Hoffman Island *Regina* sent her club on deck and set jib-header, the club not sitting as it ought, owing to bad cut. Both worked the West Bank, with *Vixen* getting away more and more. Mr. Stewart's sloop, with skipper Cooley at the spokes, was the first to stand over for Coney Island sand, with the hope of fetching more of the ebb, which had begun to run, a move soon followed by *Vixen*. After another board to the E., both laid a course for the buoy, *Vixen* dousing big topsail on the way down. The Spit was hauled around by the latter at 2h. 18m. and *Regina* at 2h. 23m. 18s. The Keyport beauty went into the wind for an extra swigg-off all round, preparatory to the pinch for the lightship outside. After weathering Buoy 5½ off the Hook, both set club topsails again, the wind being found sufficiently free. Rails were awash, and a rapid run was made to the outer mark, which was rounded in fine style by *Vixen* at 3h. 26m. 11s.; *Regina* at 3h. 30m. 55s. The former hoisted balloon jib topsail in stops while in stays, broke and sheeted aft almost simultaneously, lowered jib and went away home rejoicing without the loss of a second. *Regina* followed similar tactics, but held on to her jib, and seeming to gain on the leader, the latter again hoisted jib and rigged a peculiar "spreader" in the bunt of her balloon—a pole running from the stay to a rope span across from foot to leech near the clew. Once inside the Hook, *Vixen's* light canvas was handed and small jib topsails set, the wind having gone around again more to the S., but *Regina* stuck to her kites. The Buoy 10 on the Spit was jibed around by *Vixen* at 3h. 39m., and by *Regina* at 3h. 43m. 58s. With the wind dead aft, slight hopes were entertained for the narrower sloop, but the distance was too short to close the gap of over four minutes, though *Regina* did run up on her rival in a manner that plainly showed who was best with a cabin window gale; and had the course been a few miles longer, she would have made it a question of seconds instead of minutes. Booms to port, and balloon headsails whiskered wing and wing, both sloops ran home without further incident, the match finishing at Buoy 15, West Bank, as under:

Name.	Owner.	Cubic ft.	Builder.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Vixen	F C Lawrence	1818	Albertson Bro.	5 12 24	5 11 45
Regina	W A W Stewart	1875	Wm Force	5 15 08	5 15 08

The above times are taken from the expiration of the 10m. period allowed for the start. The real times, exhibiting the actual performances of the yachts, are as follows:

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Sailing Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Vixen	12 35 47	5 47 23	5 11 41	5 10 58
Regina	12 37 42	5 50 08	5 12 26	5 12 26

By official time *Vixen* takes the cup by 3m. 23s.; she outsails *Regina* by 1m. 28s., excluding handicaps.

YACHTING NEWS.

BEVERLY YACHT CLUB—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The forty-fourth regatta of the Beverly Yacht Club, held at Nahant, June 14, was a great success. It was a new departure for the club to have a race so early in the season, the first race usually being placed about July 6. This year, however, the regatta committee decided to hold a special regatta in June, and invite the yachts of Dorchester Club to take part. The day opened clear and pleasant, with a good W.S.W. wind, which kept increasing in force, till at 12 M.—the starting time—it was blowing quite hard, with frequent severe puffs. The judges, Messrs. Sam'l Hammond, J. G. Minot and A. Johnson, were established on the sloop *Laxen*, and fired the preparatory gun punctually at 12. The course for the first class was round the Fog Buoy, on the Graves, then round Buoy No. 2, off Winthrop Head, and return, 10½ miles, the distance from the Fog Buoy to No. 2 being a dead beat. Course for third class, leaving Buoy No. 2 on the port hand and return—7 miles. The first half of this course was made in one long and a couple of short tacks. The course for second class was announced as the same as that for the third, but the owners of some of the boats desiring more of a beat, it was arranged by mutual consent to sail the first class course. Guns for the several classes were fired at intervals of five minutes, and the boats got off in the following order, all but *Œnone* and *Fairy* hailing from the Beverly Y. C., the Dorchester Y. C. being represented by the boats named above. The first class boats were sloops, those of the other classes cats, and *Fairy* and *Volante* were the only keels in the race.

One other boat started in the second class, but as she arrived late, and returned direct from the Fog Buoy, her name is not given. *Hebe*, B. Y. C., and *Dream*, D. Y. C., of this class, arrived too late to start. In the first class light sails were allowed, and jib and gaff topsails were in order on the first and last sides of the course; but going to windward, two sails were all that any of them wanted, and even then they had plenty of wind in the puffs. The race between *Muriel*, *Fanchon* and *Œnone* was looked forward to with interest, as they are all fast. *Fanchon*, however, completely distanced her competitors, and landed the first prize, while the other two had a close struggle for second prize, *Œnone* making best time, but being beaten with allowance by *Muriel*. The race in the second class was, however, the most exciting. Very rarely are four boats of equal reputation brought together for the first time. For two or three years previous to '78, the *Peri*, in the hands of Mr. Sidney Burgess and her present owner, Vice-Com. Lee, stood at the head of her class in these waters. She is one of Herreshoff's best boats. *Fancy* was built last season by Pierce Bros., and carried off nearly all the prizes in her class, but had never met *Peri*, as the latter was not in commission last season. *Josie* was built last autumn by Smith, and was one of the few boats that beat *Fancy*, winning the D. Y. C. cat-boat race and coming in first in sweepstakes at Nahant. *Holden* is a new Pierce boat, this being her first race. The result was very close between *Holden* and *Fancy*, *Holden's* actual time being 38s. better than *Fancy's*. She, however, has never been measured, and until she is, it is doubtful which boat gets the first prize. Her builder's measurement is 19.10; if this is correct, she wins by 14s. She was entered provisionally as 20ft.; it this is correct, *Fancy* wins. The chances are in favor of the latter. *Josie* was overpowered by the strong wind and head sea, and *Peri* seemed unable to hold her own. All carried whole sail, but had all they wanted. In the third class the *Gladys* is a new Pierce boat, this being her first race. *Psyche* and *Mirage*, also built by Pierce, were new last season, and both had excellent records, *Mirage*, in the hands of Mr. Burgess, winning easily in every race but one, where she started, and even beating the second class, *Psyche* being second only to *Mirage*. To-day *Psyche* had the race from the start, outsailing the others with ease. *Mirage* would have done better with a reef in; she seemed afraid to carry her sail full, and after being badly beaten by the other three, gave up the race. At first *Bluebell* and *Gladys* had it nip and tuck, but as the sea increased, the latter rode more easily than her competitor, and soon made sure of the second place. Prizes were in each class—1st, a telescope; 2d, a silver medal. Following are the actual and corrected times:

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Owner.	Length. FT. IN.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Fanchon	Arthur Burgess	28 3	2 13 59	2 12 39
Œnone	S F Freeman	26 4	2 28 58	2 25 20
Muriel	C G Weld	21 5	2 30 05	2 20 42
Fairy	C A Perkins	23 4	2 35 45	2 23 40
Volante	Geo S Rice	21 9	Drew out.	

SECOND CLASS.

Holden	S W Burgess	20 (?)	2 23 44	2 17 11 ?
Fancy	P Grant, jr	19 5	2 29 22	2 17 05
Peri	Geo Lee	18 6	2 35 47	2 21 49
Josie	C H Minot, jr	17 6	2 43 49	2 34 04
Mona	H B Richardson	18 0	Drew out.	

THIRD CLASS.

Psyche	R D Sears	17 0	1 33 17	1 22 01
Gladys	S D Warren, jr	15 6	1 33 07	1 24 48
Bluebell	W Lloyd Jeffries	16 6	1 33 16	1 26 23
Mirage	H P Sears	17 0	Drew out.	

Large numbers of yachts were present watching the race, including the flagship *Foam*, the schooners *Brenda* and *Rebecca*, and the sloops *Madeap* and *Alice* of the E. Y. C., and the schooner *Bonie* and sloops *Clyde* and *Kitty* of the Beverly Y. C. Above lengths are taken on water-line.

REEF POINT.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB.—The squadron of the Eastern Y. C. is now returning from a lengthy cruise around the Cape to Sound waters, after having witnessed the Harvard-Yale University Race at New London. The fleet left Manchester, Mass., June 21, and included a large number of yachts, among others the schooners *Foam*, Com. Boardman; *Meta*, Mr. Dexter; *Tarolinta*, Mr. Montgomery Sears; *Romance*, Mr. C. W. Amory; *Latona*, Mr. Dudley Pickman; *Halcyon*, Mr. Hayne; *Dawn*, Mr. W. B. Merrill; *Magic*, Mr. C. V. Whitten, and the cutter *Enterprise*, Mr. Frank E. Peabody.

HAVERHILL YACHT CLUB.—The first regatta of the season was sailed by the Haverhill Yacht Club Saturday, June 21, at 1:45 P. M. As only one boat of the second class and one of the third were ready to enter for the race, both *Linnie May* and *Vixen* sailed with the first class. The day was very pleasant, with a fair breeze from the S. W. The yachts got away in close order at the signal gun from the judges, with the wind a little forward of abeam. There was a little tooling by the various skippers whenever a chance afforded, but nothing of note occurred in that direction. Soon after turning the buoy at Groveland Bridge, the yachts *Pinafore* and *Linnie May* collided, the latter boat striking *Pinafore* just aft the stern, making an ugly cut. Being a case of misunderstanding, it was not clear which boat was to blame, so no claim of fowl was entered. The result is given below:

Name.	Owner.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Empress	C T Paul	1 10 48
Abbie M	F Harris	1 11 20
Emma L	Tuxbury & Heath	1 17 21
Linnie May	A L Reed	1 26 57
Twilight	J Meadowcroft	1 27 10
Vixen	E F Brown	1 34 42
Pinafore	G W Simonds	1 37 21

The annual cruise has been appointed for the Fourth of July, the trip to take up three or four days along the shores of Cape Ann, Salem, and points thereabouts.

WEATHER HELM.

JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB.—The twenty-first annual regatta of this club was sailed, June 17, in a whole sail breeze from due N.W. Course for first and second class, from line between judges' and stakeboats off Bedloe's Island, to Buoy 8½, on Southwest Spit, turning it on port hand, and home, keeping to the eastward of Bedloe's Island each way. For third and fourth classes, from club house, foot of New Jersey Avenue, passing between Ellis and Bedloe's Island to Buoy 17, off Robin's Reef, turning on port hand, and return same course. Sail twice over; time allowance, 2m. to the foot, one-half of overhang included in length measurement. Flying start, single gun. Judges—Messrs. John A. Hilton, Wm. Clarke and Wm. Hughes. In spite of the printed sailing directions a couple of skippers, who either cannot read or else do not know starboard from port, had to round some of the marks just the wrong way, in one case losing first money by their stupidity. As the wind was, quick time was made, for there was no beating to do, except on the short stretch from the islands up to the club house. *Intrepid* took a bad knockdown before starting, but finally came out of it right side up. She was well handled during the match by "Bob" Williams. The big ones went down through the Narrows for the Spit outside with booms to port, and the little ones hauled around Bedloe's Island for the lower mark. It was all plain sailing, a few of the fleet tacking around Robin's Reef, most, however, jibing with a regular "thud," as booms fetched up on lee quarter. On the return some close shaving was done in the work from Bedloe's up to the club house, and the second round was a repetition of the first. *Willie* got around first, and *Jessie Payne* lost the race in her class by rounding the wrong way, as subsequent events showed, for on the second round she outfooted *Willie*. There was some lively rolling done, and booms dipped as the fleet flew before the wind to the passage through the islands on the second round. *Alice* wisely had hauled a reef down, and was none the worse for it. In the meantime the cabin yachts had a fine run with a free wind, down to the spit, then home on the port tack, making the line without any beating and bringing the flood up with them. The result is appended:

FIRST CLASS—CABIN SLOOPS.

Name.	Owner.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Linda	Vice-Com A P Ball	3 48 15
Pilgrim	E H Washburn	3 52 30
Intrepid	M Merritt	3 59 00
Mary	C E Gardner	4 30 00
Mignon	C W Reames	4 54 50
Minnie T.	H C Roome	

SECOND CLASS (Open yachts over 25ft).

Knight Templar	R Donshea	4 11 10

THIRD CLASS (Open yachts under 25ft).

Willie	M Lampson	2 23 57½
Jessie Payne	F Payne	Disq'ned
Jessie G	G N Weston	2 31 45
Bijou	H Van Dyke	2 32 12
Anna Bell	Com J A Nugent	

FOURTH CLASS (Open yachts under 20ft).

Annie Forsyth	A Forsyth	2 40 30
Alice	C D P Gibson	2 46 07½
Edna	J S Meltzer	
Alert	H A Greene	
Huldah	E Zeigler	

LONG ISLAND YACHT CLUB.—This club, with headquarters at Frank Bates, South Brooklyn, sailed their annual match June 24, a date which unfortunately conflicted with that of the *Vixen-Regina* match, and consequently scant justice has been done by the press to an event which brought a fine list of entries to the line. Course, triangular, from stakeboat off foot of Thirty-seventh street, So. Brooklyn, to Buoy off Robins Reef, passing to westward, thence to and around Fort Lafayette and return home, twice over; distance, 20 miles. The first class cabin sloops to start from same point to and around Southwest Spit and home. Wind fresh from S.S.E., hauling more to S. all day; tide on the ebb. It was a sure case for the *Elephant* among the big ones, and readers of these columns know the reason why. We had expected much from a craft of her displacement, especially in a breeze and little sea, but she surpassed even the most sanguine estimates, in the manner in which she got away from all the rest. There was lots of wind, too much for some of the clothes-pin rigs aloft, and so topmasts came down all around without the trouble of unfidding. *Rowan* jumped her masthead off, *Reveille* and *Lotos* lost topmasts, and *Louisa B.* carried away backstays and gave up. Evidently a little more and a little better stuff in spars and gear is badly wanted among the fleet. The sailing time was as below:

FIRST CLASS CABIN SLOOP.

Name.	Owner.	Corrected time. H.	M.	S.
Elephant	John G Prague	4	33	50
Sophia	R Bush	5	27	10

SECOND CLASS CABIN SLOOPS.

Admiral Rowan	E J Garcia	3	48	55
Reveille	E Bushnell	3	50	00
Marie	Vice-Com F Beams	3	56	00
Lotos	Com J P Triboken	4	05	10
Pleasure	Jas Kearney	4	15	20
Louisa B	R Berger			
Flirt				

OPEN SLOOPS.

Excelsior	J H Dubs	3	32	45
Bella S	E F Downing	3	56	55
Chauncey M Felt	F Bates	4	12	25
Fanny R	Ex-Com Farley	4	16	10

CAT BOATS.

Kate Joralemon	J Lennox	4	05	20
Lizzie V		4	17	20
Hi Pi	J H Dubs, Jr	4	20	30

CATAMARANS.

Tarantella	Hughes	2	55	15
Columbia		2	59	00

NEW JERSEY YACHT CLUB.—Owing to the lack of wind

the eighth annual regatta of this club was not brought to a close. It will be resailed at a future date.

PHILADELPHIA YACHT CLUB.—The seventh annual regatta of this club was sailed June 16, from Shackamaxon street wharf to Delanco Buoy and return, a course of over twenty miles. The boats of this club are divided into three classes, as follows: First Class—*Willie Kleinz*, *George Hoff*, *Kate Baisly*, *Thos. Pratt*, *Geo. F. Smith*, *Entwistle*, *Anna*, *McCormick*, *Mary A. Black*, *Snyder*, *Ashton* and *Nettie*. Second Class—*Riddell*, *Clara*, *Feary*, *Chas. Abel*, *Mulville*, *Martin*, *Curren*, *Leary*, *Geo. Lewis Gilbert* and *Enchantress*. Third class—*Moore*, *Josephine*, *Flick*, *Disston*, *Thacher*, *Geneva*, *Jones*, *McCully*, *Austin*, *Schulyer*, *Hildebrant*, *Allen*, *Ulmer*, *Bickley*, *Rusk*, *Crawford*, *Nugent*, *Burdge*, *Leatherbury* and *Thos. H. Martin*. At 10:30 A. M., the third class boats were started with a spanking breeze from southwest. At 10:45 the second class boats got away, and, fifteen minutes later, off flew those of the first class, and in a few minutes the entire river, as far as the eye could see to the northward, was dotted with the white sails of these beautiful little crafts. At Five-mile Point the *Kleinz* led the fleet of her class. At Bridesburg the *Black* upset, and at Tacony the *Nugent* followed suit. Off the House of Correction the *Hoff* carried away her throat halliards and gave up the race. The *Kleinz* rounded Delanco Buoy at 12:25, and the *Entwistle*, 12:28; *Ashton*, 12:29; *Baisley*, 12:29½. The run down was made against a heavy head wind and strong flood tide; the sea in many instances breaking entirely over the boats and half filling them, and it required the utmost exertions to keep them from swamping.

The *Kleinz* (the old Smoky Hollow champion) passed the home stake-boat first, at 2:37; the *Anna*, 2:43. The *Entwistle* upset a few yards from the stake-boat, and the *Ashton* came in third. Of the second class boats, the *Enchantress* came in first at 2:35; *Abel*, 2:42. Third class, *Crawford*, 2:17; *Flick*, 2:18½. The judges were Wm. Kirk, Chris. Ulmer and Amos Jones. The prizes were a silver pitcher and silver cake and fruit basket combined, to the first and second boats of each class.

CHESTER (PA.) REGATTA.—This regatta, sailed from Chester June 16, was most successful. There were five classes of of boats, as follows: First Class—Cabin yachts over 30 feet long—*Comet*, *Peter Lane, Jr.*, *Clara*, *Selene* and *Minerva*, of Philadelphia, and *White Wing* (Com. Klotz's boat), of Chester. Second Class—Cabin yachts under 30 feet—*Gallagher*, *Stella* and *Quay*. Third class—Open yachts—*Camden*, *Bianca* and *Sappho*. The above all belong to the Quaker City Club, and participated in the annual regatta of the club on the 12th. Fourth class—Fishing skiffs—*Bertie and Sallie*, *Euterpe*, *Sallie and Annie*, *Maggie*, *Vixen*, *Foam*, *Melissa*, *Emma C.* and *Bella D. King*. Fifth Class—Free to all—*Pioneer*, *Nautilus*, *Rebecca*, *Mignon*, *Lula* and *Æolus*. This fleet had all the wind they required, and bowled over the course from Edgemont avenue pier, Chester, to a buoy off Cherry Island flats, and return, a distance of about thirty miles. The boats got away at 11:45. The first prize for first class boats, champion flag, was won by the *Minerva*; time, 3:19. Second prize by the *White Wing*, 3:26. The *Clara* and *Comet* coming in at 3:31. Second Class—*Stella*, 3:38; *Gallagher*, 3:40 Third Class—*Bianca*, 3:59; *Camden*, 4:01; *Sappho*, 4:05. Fourth Class—*Vixen*, 3:37½; *Emma*, 3:41; *Foam*, 3:42¼. Fifth Class—*Nautilus*, 3:53; *Æolus*, 4:15. The first prize for each class was champion flag; second prize, anchor, marine glass or rigging lamp. The judges were I. J. Amies, of Chester, and William Post and John McCaulley of Philadelphia.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.—Coston night signals have been adopted. Club lights will be red and blue lights in succession.

NEWBURYPORT YACHT CLUB.—The second annual regatta of this club was sailed June 17 in a fresh breeze from the N. All went away with booms to starboard, the run out and home being with sheets lifted. *Videtle* rounded the seaward mark first, but sprung her board and lost her chances. *Clytie*, Com. Thompson's new craft, got away with all in her class and in the third. The *Blanche* was sailed by Mr. Lewis A. Horton, a gentleman who has lost both arms in the service of his country. In this class *Keturah* had things her own way. A hop in the evening brought matters to a pleasant close. We append our correspondent's summary, with the lengths given on water line:

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Owner.	Length. FT. IN.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Correct Time. H. M. S.
Dauntless	T H Boardman	22 1	2 01 49	1 58 31
Bohemian	Pierce & Locke	24 9	1 59 47	1 59 47
Cygnet	C W Dam	23 7	2 07 29	2 05 08
Vidette	George Creasey	21 11	Accident.	
Anawon	T Mackinney	21 2	Withdrawn.	
America	Pearl Fillmore	20 1	Withdrawn.	
SECOND CLASS.				
Clytie	W C Thompson	19 8½	1 17 56	1 17 56
Blanche	L A Horton	16	1 29 34	1 25 41
Carrie	E A Williams	19 4	1 31 56	1 31 42
Fart	T H Boardman	19	1 39 24	1 39 10
THIRD CLASS.				
Keturah	B G Davis	15 10	1 16 33	1 13 21
Gazelle	J H Walton	18 11	1 18 46	1 18 34
Gertie M	Moody Brothers	15 2	1 24 13	1 20 25
Gem	J H Worthen	19 6	1 21 20	1 21 20
Nell	C W Cooke	16 7½	1 25 55	1 23 22

CHICAGO YACHT CLUB.—The annual regatta of the Chicago Y. C. was sailed June 14. The management of the match does not seem to be of the best, but allowance must be made for inexperience. There were no entries in the first class, and the expectation of close work between *Grayhound* and *Cora* were not fulfilled. Courses for the four classes, fifteen, twelve, nine and six miles out into the lake and return, leaving stake-boat on port hand. It was a beat out to the weather mark, and a free wind from the northwest home. *Ina* and *Frolic* made a long stretch alongshore to the southward and failed to find the wind. The little fellows made short boards out into the Lake and gradually worked into a nice wholesome breeze to their advantage. The two big sloops made a very close race all the way out, *Frolic* finally planting herself on the weather of McGiehan's famous model and rounding the mark with a lead of 1m. 50s. *Ina* made a close turn but was slower setting her light duds for the run home with lifted sheets. After a very exciting stern chase the two big ones fetched in as follows: *Ina*, 5h. 4m. 20s., and *Frolic*, 5h. 4m. 50s., making their actual sailing times, 3h. 37m. 11s. and 3h. 37m. 32s. respectively. *Ina* allows *Frolic* 1m. 45s., therefore the latter wins first prize, $50, by 1m. 24s., and *Ina* pockets second, $25. Of the third class yachts, *Perie* rounded the stake first with *Goodenough*, *Little Buttercup* and *Zephyr* close aboard, this order being maintained on the run down the wind. *Peri* takes first prize and *Goodenough* second, valued at $40 and $20. In the fourth class the judges declared no race, only one boat making the course. As a matter of course, one yacht, which acted as stake-boat, ignominiously capsized. A race in American waters without some such evidence of the deplorable condition of yacht modeling in our country is becoming the exception.

HAVRE (FRANCE) INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—The *Societe des Regates du Havre* will sail their annual international matches off Havre, July 7; course about 30 miles. No American yachts have been entered according to our latest advices, and so the prizes among the larger classes will probably all go across to fill British lockers with ample plate and British hearts with national pride. It is just possible that *Sappho* under the Italian ensign of Prince Sciarra may be found at the line, for she has been out on the ways at Cowes for an overhauling.

COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB.—The twelfth annual regatta of this thriving Corinthian club was sailed June 23 over the new triangular course visible from club house, as announced before in these columns. Course to be sailed three times over, distance 15 miles; corinthian rules in force. Wind light and variable from S. W. till latter part of race. During the match *Spray*, *Rambler*, *Katie* and *Vida* gave up, and after a pleasant but uneventful race the finish was made as under.

CLASS A—CABIN SLOOPS.

Name.	Owner.	Length. FT. IN.	Sailing Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Peerless	Rونk & Goetz	29 6	5 05 15	5 05 15
Clara E	E Esperspacher	24 3	5 18 19	5 10 16
Spray	Vice-Com Inglee	26 0		
CLASS B—FIRST CLASS OPEN YACHTS.				
Journeyman	Com McWhinney	28 8	3 57 11	3 55 33
Eureka	John Klaus	29 9	3 58 05	3 58 05
Rambler	Thorn Bros	25 3		
CLASS C—SECOND CLASS OPEN YACHTS.				
Lydia T	W J Greacen	23 5	5 04 05	5 00 57
Empress	W Hendrix	24 6	5 17 57	5 17 57
Gem	L P Wiegman	21 9	5 30 25	5 26 17
Kate	W H Rowe	20 6		
Vida	Friedrichs & Graham	20 0		

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.—Quite a fleet of this club has been cruising East during the past fortnight, partly with the intention of being present at the great 'Varsity Race at New London, and partly for the purpose of meeting the Eastern yachts during their stay in the Sound. There were nearly a hundred yachts of all kinds collected in New London waters, from the big schooners of the E. Y. C. down to the small cabin craft of local celebrity only. A conference between the yachts of the Atlantic Y. C. and those of the Eastern Y. C. brought about a race on July 28, from New London to Greenport, which proved quite an interesting affair. Following conditions agreed to: Course, from Pequot House dock, New London, to stake-boat of Manhasset House, Shelter Island, harbor of Greenport. Start, flying, first gun at 10 A. M., and second gun the signal for starting; ten minutes later the time of each yacht to be taken as it passes the imaginary line, and any yacht not crossing within fifteen minutes after the second gun to be handicapped. Anchors, chains and boats to be in their usual places. Schooners to use working sails only, including main-topmast staysails; sloops to use their regular working sails. The entrance fee to be $15 for schooners and $5 for sloops. The winner in each class to be awarded the sweepstakes. First class schooners, 80ft. and over on the water line; second class schooners, under 80ft.; first class sloops, 55ft. and over, and second class sloops, under 55ft. Time allowance to be based on the Eastern Yacht Club measurement.

Wind light and baffling from S. W. until near the end of the course, when the racers ran into a fresh sou'wester and got all they wanted. *Intrepid* did exceedingly well, out-sailing the whole pack, centre-boards and all, until near the finish in Gardiner's Bay, where her bowsprit went short aft at the stem. So much for carrying a jib out to bowsprit end on so large a craft instead of reeving off a forestay. But for this accident *Intrepid* would have scored a great victory, more particularly considering the light weather during the greater part of the day. The cutter *Enterprise* showed some fine sailing, and though she parted peak halliards, scored a good second, with only *Winsome* ahead of her on time, and a fleet of centre-boards in her wake. Such performances must surely astonish some of the Bourbons, who think nothing can sail that has not a fin amidships. The old *Phantom* showed the stuff she has in her landing for her new owner a first prize, with time to spare. If Mr. Hovey will only rebuild *Phantom* on her present lines, for we understand she is badly rotten, he will have one of the fastest fair weather schooners ever built. *Peerless* ripped her jib and was thereby thrown out near the finish, but she did enough alongside of the Boston schooners to show that she is fast even when sailing with other than her usual customers in New York harbor. Entries as follows:

FIRST CLASS SCHOONERS.

Name	Owner.	Club.	Length W. L—Ft.
Foam	Com Boardman	Eastern	79.10
Intrepid	Lloyd Phœnix	Eastern	100.92
Atalanta	Wm R Vermilye	Atlantic	84.35
Phantom	Rear Com Hovey	Eastern	87.54
SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS.			
Agnes	Com Fish	Atlantic	65.25
Azalea	John M Forbes	Eastern	60.60
Peerless	J R Maxwell	Atlantic	....
SLOOPS.			
Winsome	Rear Com Norton	Atlantic	41 app.
Enterprise	F E Peabody	Eastern	43 app.
Regina	F M Hall	Atlantic	44 app.
Schemer	C P Underhill	Atlantic	37.17
Nimbus	L H Biglow	Atlantic	33 08

The time calculated upon water line measurement made *Intrepid* allow *Atalanta* 4m. 26s., allows *Phantom* 4m. 39s., and *Foam* 6m. 47s. Of the second class schooners *Peerless* allowed *Azalea* 3m. 27s., and *Agnes* 7m. 10s. Of sloops, *Regina* allowed *Enterprise* 3m. 2s., allowed *Winsome* 4m 50s., allowed *Schemer* 9m. 11s., and *Nimbus* 14m. 6s. The tug *Wellington* was chartered to go over the course and act as judges' boat. *Intrepid* got a late start, owing to fouling the sloop *Romance*, but caught the fleet in fine style. Once out of the harbor, the fleet cast in all directions in obedience to the variable wind and in search of luck. *Peerless*, *Atalanta* and *Azalea* went south after more wind, and were consequently left to leeward when the S.W. blow came on. Rails were put in, and a slashing breeze sent all through the Gut, with *Intrepid* in the lead, *Phantom*, *Foam* and *Agnes* following. Off the fish houses on Long Beach *Intrepid* carried away her bowsprit, and had to anchor to clear the wreck, after which she was towed up the harbor. *Enterprise* parted peak halliards, and thus lost the race to *Winsome*. The *Regina* and *Winsome* lost a man each, but managed to pick them up again. Sloops are rough on their crews in a snappish sea, and life lines should be rove off around the quarter. *Winsome* also took a knock-down, another awkward peculiarity of our river models, but she fortunately came out of it, masthead up. Fine boats to go to sea in! Yet there are individuals who maintain that our frying-pans are the best attainable in the way of yacht design! The summary is appended:

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Intrepid	10 44 00	Disabled.		
Atalanta	10 33 00	3 17 30	4 44 30	4 40 04
Phantom	10 48 00	3 12 30	4 24 30	4 19 51
Foam	10 47 00	3 21 30	4 34 30	4 27 43
SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS.				
Peerless	10 45 00	Disabled.		
Azalea	10 45 30	3 36 00	4 50 30	4 47 03
Agnes	10 37 30	3 30 30	4 53 00	4 45 50
SLOOPS.				
Regina	10 40 45	3 32 00	4 51 15	4 51 15
Enterprise	10 47 30	3 42 00	4 54 30	4 50 30
Winsome	10 36 30	3 41 00	5 04 30	4 49 15
Schemer	10 43 00	Disabled.		
Nimbus	10 43 30	Did not finish.		

Phantom, *Agnes* and *Winsome* take the sweepstakes in their class. The latest "cross-bones" from Herreshoff's ingenious hands, the catamaran *Goodie-Two-Shoes*, sailed across with *Tarantella*, of New York, and got in with the rest of the yachts, escaping the most of the blow. The yachts of the Eastern Y. C. left Greenport, June 29, for Newport, to join the rest of the squadron which did not take part in the race across. They will then proceed to Vineyard Haven and disband. The Atlantic fleet put for the West.

DORCHESTER YACHT CLUB.—The forty-eighth regatta of this club was sailed June 28, off commercial Point, Boston. Being the first of a series of three championship matches, the entries were confined to yachts of the club and club rules in force. No second class boats came to the line. Course for first class centre-boards and keels: Down the bay, leaving Cow Pasture Bar Buoy on the port; Buoy No. 7 on the starboard; Spectacle Island on the port; Sculpin Ledge Buoy on the port; Red Buoy No. 6 on the lower middle, on the port; Cow Pasture Bar Buoy on the starboard, to the judges' yacht —9½ miles. Course for third and fourth classes: Down the bay, leaving Half Tide Rock on the port; Old Harbor Buoy on the port; Cow Pasture Bar Buoy on the starboard, to Dolphin, with flag on it, between Savin Hill and Harrison Square, leaving it on the port, to Half Tide Rock, leaving it on the port; Cow Pasture Bar Buoy on the port to judges' yacht—7 miles. Wind fresh from S. E. In the first class *Volante* gave up. The following is the summary of the race:

FIRST CLASS CENTRE-BOARDS.

Name.	Owner.	Sailing L'gth. FT.	IN.	Cor. Time. H.	M.	S.
Fanchon	A Burgess	26	4	1	23	42
Waif	King & Clark	29	8	1	30	20
FIRST CLASS KEELS.						
Echo	A H Blanchard	25	9	2	00	00
Fairy	C A Perkins	25	2	2	01	60
Volante	Geo S Rice	22	3	..	..	..
THIRD CLASS CENTRE-BOARDS.						
Hoiden	S W Burgess	21	7	..	50	31
Dream	C Barnard	19	3	..	54	54
Maud	D A Hall	19	5	..	56	20
Stella	C M Warren	20	1	1	20	26
FOURTH CLASS CENTRE-BOARDS.						
Annie	W H Nicholson	16	7	..	59	24
East Wind	D Robinson	17	10	1	00	51

The judges were Albert S. Glover, Hartford Davenport and Edward P. Sharp, all members of the club. *Fanchon*, *Echo*, *Hoiden* and *Annie* are the winners of the first of the series.

THE UNIVERSITY RACE OF '79.

THAMES COURSE, NEW LONDON, JUNE 27.

IN spite of the prevailing impression that this year's University Race between the eight-oared crews of Harvard and Yale would be a more closely contested pull than last year's, the contrary has turned out to be the case, Harvard winning easier even than in '78, scoring for the Cambridge crimson the fifteenth victory in the nineteenth race of the two universities.

A brisk S.W. wind ruffled the surface of the Thames, but not enough to interfere with good time, which, however, was not made. The race was postponed by request of Yale from 4:30 to 6 P. M., in the hope of attaining smoother water. Professor Agassiz, as umpire, brought the crews to the start, Harvard responding first, but a fresh and damp squall sent them back to their boat-houses. It was not until a quarter of seven that Harvard again launched, with Yale a few minutes later. Mr. Fuller, the stroke of the latter, in getting aboard slipped and split the bottom of their shell, which had to be placed on the trestles for repairs, while the crimsons sat naked to the waist in their shell at the start. It was not until sunset that both crews announced their readiness, Yale having stripped the wash-boards from her boat, as the water had become comparatively smooth again. Harvard won the toss, and took the western side of the course, while Yale to the east got a little more of the wind. Yale got away the best, both crews pulling 40, but at the quarter-mile the Cambridge boat shot out ahead, and at the half-mile had a lead of a length with an easy stroke of 36. At the mile there was four lengths between them, which continued to increase in spite of a spurt from Yale. At two miles Harvard had ten lengths to spare, Yale slowing down to 32. At three miles Harvard was almost out of sight in the dusk, and finally spurting up to 37, crossed the line just as they liked. Time: Harvard, one mile, 5m. 39½s.; two miles, 11m. 4½s.; three miles, 16m. 51½s.; four miles, 22m. 15s. Yale, one mile, 5m. 51½s.; two miles, 11m. 53½s.; three miles, 17m. 57½s.; four miles, 23m. 58s. The names, ages, heights and weights of the crews are as follows:

HARVARD.

Name.	Class.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow—R Trimble	'80	21	5 11¼	160
No 2—N M Brigham	'79	23	5 11½	178
No 3—F Peabody, Jr.	L S	21	5 11½	166
No 4—M R Jacobs	'79	23	5 09½	170
No 5—V D L Stow	'80	20	6 01	180
No 6—W H Swartz	'79	23	5 09¾	185
No 7—W Smith	'79	21	5 10	190
Stroke—W A Bancroft	L S	24	5 09¾	162
Averages		22.5	5 11	174½
Coxswain—F H Allen	'80	20	5 07	110

YALE.

Name.	Class.	Age.	Height.	Weight.
Bow—J B Collins	'81	20	5 10¾	163
No 2—T H Patterson	L S	21	6 00	158½
No 3—C B Storrs	'82	20	6 01	170
No 4—O D Thompson	'79	23	5 10½	160
No 5—J W Keller	'81	22	6 02	191½
No 6—G B Rogers	'80	21	6 03	177
No 7—H W Taft	'80	20	6 02	169½
Stroke—P C Fuller	'81	22	6 01	159½
Averages		21 2	6 01	169½
Coxswain—A Fitzgerald	'82	18	5 08	91½

Vast crowds viewed the race, which, with the exception of the unavoidable postponements, was successfully carried out in every way, and the local authorities of New London, from the Mayor down, deserve the thanks of the public for the manner in which all arrangements were put into effect and the course kept clear, in spite of the numerous craft, most of whose skippers had never before seen a boat race, and had but vague ideas about keeping clear of the course. The separation of the two leading universities from the ruck of colleges and grammar schools scattered all over the continent, we regard as a most important step in the right direction in college boat racing, and one which, while placing the Harvard-Yale race above all others in importance, cannot fail to be of benefit to other schools, inasmuch as it conduces to a spread of popular interest in aquatics by focussing attention upon two rival crews, in place of scattering speculation and sympathies among the ruck of purely local institutions.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

FRESH WATER.	SALT WATER.
Trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis.*	Sea Bass, *Centropristis atrarius.*
Salmon, *Salmo Salar.*	Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*	
Land locked Salmon, *Salmo gloveri.*	Striped Bass, *Roccus linneatus.*
Muskalonge, *Esox nobilior.*	White Perch, *Morone americana.*
Pike or Pickerel, *Esox lucius.*	Weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis.*
Yellow Perch, *Perca flavescens.*	Bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*
	Spanish Mackerel, *Cybium maculatum.*
	Cero, *Cybium regale.*
	Bonito, *Sarda pelamys.*
	Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*

TROUT FLIES IN SEASON FOR JULY.

Little Egg, No. 12.—Body and feet of orange and yellow, mohair and hare's ear mixed; wings, bright hyaline, slightly mottled; setæ, same as wings.

Lightning Bug, No. 10.—Body of equal parts of dark brown and black mixed, tipped with yellow; feet, of feathers from the English grouse; wings, double, the inner wing black, the outer wing a yellow brown.

General Hooker, No. 9.—Body made of light yellow and green, ringed alternately; feet, red hackle; wings, of the tail feathers of the ruffed grouse.

Little Claret, No. 11.—Body and feet, dark claret mohair, slightly tinged with blue; wings, of the bittern or brown hen; setæ, dark brown.

Claret Fly, No. 9.—Body, dark claret; feet, black; wings, of the brown hen.

Felid Green, No. 10.—Body, feet and wings, a pale green.

PRINCESS LOUISE SALMON FISHING.—The Princess Louise, despite the great pains newspaper editors and reporters took to ridicule the ways of Canada's new royalty, has in more than one way shown her good sense, and is setting a right royal example for the emulation of her fair sisters on both sides of the border. She has just been salmon fishing up the Metapedia, and succeeded in bringing to gaff a 28-pound salmon. Those who witnessed the feat report that the fish displayed an appropriate amount of unusual pluck, and severely tested the royal wrist. At last accounts Princess Louise was "high hook," the Duke of Argyle being second.

HUNTING AND FISHING IN MICHIGAN.—The line of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railway, West of the Saginaw River, abounds in hunting and fishing resorts which are not excelled in any other part of Michigan. Hunting and fishing parties can obtain *special reduced rate tickets* to any point on this line, also to any point in Northern Michigan on the G. R. and I. R. R. North of Reed City, and on the J. L. and S. Division of the M. C. R. R., North of Bay City. Through tickets for sale at the company's offices in Toledo and Detroit. Dogs and camp equipment carried free. For further information in regard to rates, transportation, etc., apply to J. P. Nourse, General Ticket Agent, East Saginaw, Mich.—*Adv.*

BLUEFISH IN THE GREAT SOUTH BAY.—After a little lull the bluefish have again "struck in" on the South side of Long Island and the waters of the Great South Bay are teeming with them. During the past week very large catches have been made, 100 fish being nothing unusual for two or three rods. The fish are all taken by the "chumming" process, although the supply of "bunkers," or menhaden, the oily fish which supplies the material for "chum" and bait is not as abundant as could be desired. The fish run from two to three pounds in weight but are remarkably strong and gamey. The favorite points for fishing are in the channel which runs North and South, nearly opposite the Surf House, from "the Elbow" to the point of Fire Island, and on the "Cinders." While chumming, an occassional weak fish is taken, also large flounders and sometimes a shark.

Outside the Inlet the large bluefish are also fairly abundant, and run from five to ten pounds in weight. They are also taken with rod, the boats anchoring from two to three miles off shore generally about South of the Lighthouse. It is not possible to get out every day, however, and anchor with a small boat, on account of the heavy sea which generally accompanies anything in the shape of a good strong breeze. The fishing grounds of the Great South Bay can be reached from any of the stations on the South Side road, from Auntyville to Potchogue, the most central probably being Bay Shore which is directly opposite the head of the channel.

The Wa-wa-yanda Club of Greenwood Lake has shifted its quarters and built a commodious club-house at Whig Inlet adjoining Uncle Jessie Conklin's.

NEW YORK—*Shelter Island, June* 29.—The fishing for the past week continues to be light, what few are caught have been found in Long Island Sound and the Peconic Bays. The steamer *Peconic* has made June trips up Sound as far as New Haven and returned with about 75,000 each time. The yacht *Mary E.* has sent in to Peconic works about 125,000. Gardiner's, the Eden of bunkers, seems to be entirely deserted by them at present. Oil is on decline and factory men are despondent. We know not of any large catches this week, ending June 28, with the exception of Capt. Tallman on Monday, who caught 200,000 in the Sound. The steamers all seem to have about the same luck, viz., from 200,000 to 300,000 each. McL.

MICHIGAN—*Grand Rapids, June* 23.—The Blue Grass Club Winchester, Ky., went up north from here Tuesday, June 17, to the chain of lakes between Petosky and Cheboygan. They returned Thursday, 26th, highly delighted. Never had so much sport, they said. Caught all the fish, bass and pickerel they wanted, and more too. Say they will come up again in the fall with the "Muckletonians." They encamped at Smith's, foot of Bad Lake, and used Andrew's tug boat for excursions to the different fishing grounds. The party consisted of Dr. Wash. Miller, Pres., Winchester, Ky; J. W. Poynter, W. D. Rash, S. R. Zinn, P. B. Dudley, A. R. Sphar, W. P. Wills, J. G. Wills, W. B. Ford, L. T. Lewis, J. J. Eubank, Capt. Jas. Parsons, Montgomery Co., Ky.; Dr. H. H. H. White, Yazoo City, Miss; Robt. Brown, colored cook; John Armstrong colored valet.

Chas. Johnson, New York; Chas Kipp, St. Johns, Mich.; Jas. G. Bunt, Hillsdale, Mich.; Chas. F. Kimball, Postmaster Pontiac, were on the Jordan River six days, fishing, June 11 to 18; caught nearly 2,000 trout; average nearly 100 per rod per day took; three weighing respectively 2 lbs. 6 oz., 2 lbs. 8 oz., and 2 lbs. 10 oz. Johnson says he never saw so many trout in the Jordan, and he has fished it several years, and never saw such fine averages. They took many weighing from 8 to 15 ozs.

WISCONSIN—*Baraboo, June* 25.—The trout streams at Wilton Station are daily visited by anglers from all over the country. Fred. Pearson and Dick Metcalf, our high hook anglers, were out the other day and brought back a fine display of speckled trout. The fish bit good, but they thought the mosquitos bit better. E. H.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

COLUMBUS, O., June 16, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I desire to give parties contemplating a trip to Northern Michigan this summer or fall a few items regarding the same that may be of benefit. I know it would have been to me had I been able to receive any such information before going myself. Having traversed the route by both water and rail, I am able to give information from personal experience.

The trip by lake to Cheboygan (opposite Macinac Island), the point at which you will leave the steamer, is quite a long one, as going and coming will consume more than a week's time from their starting point, be it Sandusky or Detroit. The route by rail is shorter and much faster, giving more time for visiting the many places of amusement and interest which have to be reached by water, thereby giving all the water navigation, either by steam, sail or row-boats, any one wishes. The only direct route is by the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway, which, with its leased lines, extend from Cincinnati to Petoskey. Parties south or west of Ohio, or in Southern Ohio, should make Cincinnati their starting point, there taking the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne (controlled by the G. R. & T. R'y), from whence you can take nearly a straight shoot for any point you may wish to stop at in Northern Michigan. From here we go to Richmond, Ind., and for parties living further east or north, Fort Wayne, Ind., or Grand Rapids, Mich., by the most direct routes, would be the most advantageous points to strike.

At Walton there is a branch of this road running over to Traverse City, a beautiful little place, on Grand Traverse Bay, where parties can find excellent fishing within sight of the town, and near there are many of the famous lakes for which Northern Michigan is so noted—Grand Lake, Long Lake, Torch Lake, etc., *ad infinitum*—all full of fish, so that a party cannot go astray for sport at any of them. You will here find good hotel accommodations, plenty to eat, and very gentlemanly landlords. Rates, about two dollars per day, with quite a reduction by the week.

Petoskey, the terminus of the road, is *par excellence* the place to stay. It is built up high and dry, and from there a beautiful view of the bay and Lake Michigan beyond can be obtained. At this place there are excellent hotels. I do not mean backwoods hotels, but hotels where good accommodations can be had at about two dollars per day, or from seven to ten dollars by the week. Very much to my astonishment I found everything here neat and clean, the eatables served up in a very wholesome—and not mixable—shape; room clean, house clean, grand air and beautiful views, and the landlords are all very accommodating and gentlemanly, endeavoring to please all who come their way. The hotels are Occidental and Cushman. Take your choice; I am not salaried for either.

From Petoskey you can go into the interior, to the lakes, by private conveyance, or if you wish to take in the large chain of lakes (which I would advise) take the horse tramway running from here to the head of Crooked Lake, a distance of about six miles, at which point you take a little steamer that plies from the head of crooked Lake to Cheboygan, a distance of about fifty miles. This trip I would advise all who can to take, as it is one of the most beautiful and wild trips imaginable, the trip through Crooked River alone well repaying for the journey. This would be an excellent side trip to take for a gentleman and his family from Petoskey. You can leave Petoskey early in the morning, and have a beautiful ride, by dinner time landing at David Smith's, just at the head of Indian River, where the boat stops about an hour, giving parties ample time for dinner, which is served here at Smith's Hotel, and time for a short rest, arriving before supper time at Cheboygan, at which place stop at the Spencer House, where your wants will be well looked after. Stopping here over night, you can leave the next morning again by the same little steamer, arriving at Petoskey the same evening, or you can go over to Mackinaw Island and from there back to Petoskey by steamer through the strait, but I rather think you will not be satisfied unless you go back the same way, a half dozen trips through the island route not satisfying me.

You will find no more mosquitoes here than at your homes. There are plenty to be found in the marshes, but as soon as you go up a short distance above them, to the location of the hotels, you find very few, if any. Take along some of the Persian insect powder (fresh) and keep it securely bottled so it will not lose its strength, and you are fixed for whatever may appear in the insect line, my experience proving it to be better than all your tinctures, oils and ingredients used for this purpose.

The cost of a trip to this locality is very reasonable, the round trip excursion tickets via. G. R. and I. R'y., are very low, and hotel and other accommodations are all reasonable The fare from here to Petoskey and return is but twenty dollars and thirty-five cents for ten hundred and eighty-eight miles of travel, and from all other points the rates are equally low, not an extortionate price will you find on anything, at any rate this is my experience. I wish to respectfully dedicate this to whomsoever it may be of benefit. FRANK M. BEEBE.

LAKE WINNEPISEOGEE.

LAKE VILLAGE, N. H., April 8, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

We have been there and got back, and have had a "boss" time.

"Been where?" you ask. My answer is, "Upon the ice-covered waters of our beautiful lake, which helps our State so much to earn the poetic title, 'the Switzerland of America.'" And justly proud are the sons of Granite State of such a name, for the finest scenery that exists within an area of several hundreds of miles is to be found in this section—and well appreciated, too, for in the summer months our granite hills are sought by thousands of pleasure seekers from all parts of the United States. But not only pleasure seekers but exhausted minds seek the much needed rest which only nature can give, and easily found around this lake and the White Mountains.

Under the picturesque dome of the Ossipee Mountain, which casts its shadow from a distance of sixteen miles upon the waters of Lake Winnepiseogee is located the Bear Camp River House, where in the summer months we find our great national poet, Whittier, taking the much-needed rest that great mind requires.

Fifteen years ago Center Harbor was the most popular resort on the lake, a small village of two hundred inhabitants, whose streets are not numerous, but still beautiful from the elms which thrive on either side. The principal house is the Center House, kept by that most popular landlord, J. L. Huntress. Further around the lake on the east side, is Wolfboro, where the railroad terminates, a pretty village, but made attractive by easy access and large hotels—Pavillion, Gendon and Bellevue. The Pavilion is upon a knoll some fifty feet above the water, with a beautiful lawn sloping gradually to the water's edge, which is almost alive in the summer with small craft of all kinds The Neck, as it is called, runs out into the lake in crescent shape, and forms a basin of nearly a mile in width and two in length; and being thus well protected by the Neck and Big and Little Barn Door Islands from the wind, it is quite safe as a small harbor for ladies and young people to enjoy the pleasures of boating and bathing.

But the locality which has of late attracted much attention is the Wiers, on the extreme west end of the lake, on the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, just where the waters of the lake, running through a narrow channel—"from which the locality takes its name"—flow into Long Bay, at the foot of which is situated Lake Village, a thriving place of two thousand inhabitants. Six years since the Wiers was known only as a railroad station: as the conductors used to express it, "Wiers Station, change cars for Center Harbor," to convey the idea for the traveller to take the steamboat *Lady of the Lake* for Center Harbor, a pleasant trip of eight miles on the lake.

Just north of the station, at the end of a hundred-feet platform, is the entrance to what is known as the Lake Winnepiseogee Camp Meeting Grounds, an association incorporated by the Legislature of this state for a place of camp meetings.

In a beautiful pine grove are seats facing the water and grand stand, accommodating 10,000 people. This association being composed of many men of means outside of the Doctors of Christian ty, has been the great means of beautifying this place. There being no hotel for two years, it led these gentlemen and their friends to buy lots on or near the grounds, and build what closely resembles "beech houses," which are occupied by the owners and parties leasing for nearly four months in the warm weather. Fond of fishing and hunting, they seek this quiet place, leaving their business at home, and come up here with good dogs, tackle and guns.

The sport is more varied than in Maine or the Adirondacks, away from the sound of railroads and steamboat whistles, and although two large steamers and six small ones are running over these waters in the summer, there are trout at the bottom of this lake which "weigh a ton." A short pull in a rowboat from most any trout ground in the lake will place you where you can say after a day's sport, "That is the biggest string of pickerel I ever caught." Black bass also afford good trolling and fly fishing.

Many sportsmen have chosen to build what are called camps upon the islands. They are very plain, but warm and comfortable in the winter, with good, old-fashioned fire-places, whence come hot cakes and rolls in the Dutch ovens, potatoes in the ashes, and tea or coffee on the coals.

Such a camp is ours. We have two rooms—the bed-room in back end, and parlor, kitchen, drawing-room and reception-room, in one, in the front. We can accommodate six in bunks with straw mattresses.

The winter experiences are not always the most pleasant. The strong northwest and northeast winds, with heavy falls of snow, drive the indulger of winter camp life into his retreat till he has a "spell of weather."

Neither is fishing for trout by "bobbing" always pleasant when you sit all day and no bite, but by setting in fifty to a hundred lines, and visiting them four times in twenty-four hours, makes time pass pleasantly. Cusk are the greater proportion of the fish caught in this way, but now and then a trout gets "hung on." These somewhat resemble their salt species—very greedy to take anything suspended from the lake bottom.

The trout of these waters differ from other lake trout even in this State. Their dorsal fins of different shape, the shade of spots is of a peculiar color—and this is not due to "bottom"—and are of a crescent shape on the uppermost side. The average weight of those caught this winter—and it is quite small in regard to numbers—is much less in weight than of previous winters, consisting mostly of "school trout," and once in a while one of eight or ten pounds is carried into the village. Our nearest neighbors on Jolly Island caught in eighteen days, by very industrious bobbing, 71 trout, whose net weight was 216 pounds.

A lake trout is not generally admired for the table. Most everybody complains of bitterness, but this is owing to the dressing—not scraping the skin enough, in order to avoid the bitter taste. Rubbed well in ashes, then thoroughly scraped and cleaned, cooked in the frying-pan, makes a nice dish. When baked they seem coarse in flesh, and dry, but well cooked in the frying-pan they are nice. The cusk caught here are also a very sweet fish, properly dressed and cooked.

For three weeks we enjoyed ourselves as much as a pleasure seeker could ask—fishing, receiving visitors, and visiting our neighbors on the lake; having everything good to eat and smoke, but no drinking, for we live in a temperance town. And now we are at home, we gather in the evening at Clark & Tuck's popular grocery to relate incidents and crack jokes on our three weeks' camp on Lake Winnepiseogee.

GEE.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous communications will be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of the mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

☞ Trade supplied by American News Company.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR THE COMING WEEK.

Friday, July 4.—Greenpoint Athletic Club Annual Games; Scottish-American Athletic Club Games, at Manhattan Grounds; Harlem Athletic Club Games. Metropolitan Association Rowing Regatta, Hudson River, off Washington Heights; Open Amateur Rowing Regatta, at Albany, N. Y.; Palisade Boat Club Regatta, Yonkers, N. Y.; Northwestern Regatta, at Toledo, O. Boston Lacrosse Club Match with Montreal Club at Boston.

Saturday, July 5.—Athletic Games at Manhattan Grounds, N. Y.

Monday, July 7.—Potomac Rowing Club Regatta. New York State Association Convention at Rochester.

Tuesday, July 8.—Convention as above.

Wednesday, July 9.—Convention as above. National Amateur Oarsmen Regatta, Saratoga, N. Y.

Thursday, July 10.—Regatta as above. Convention as above.

SALMON FISHING IN CANADA.

SECOND PAPER.

RIVER GODBOUT, Lower St. Lawrence,
June 22, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:

My first letter noted our arrival and departure from Quebec, *en route* for the Godbout, which is 220 miles or more down river. While at Quebec, and at all stopping places, the beautiful *Cruiser* attracted crowds of curious visitors, for a yacht of her quality costing $20,000 or more, is something magnificent in these waters. With her dainty white hull relieved by panels of sombre wood and dark lines of oak in natural color sweeping in graceful curves from stem to stern; with her jaunty spars, her fluttering deck awnings, her flying bunting, and her polished brass fittings and ornaments, she looked like a beautiful May Queen bedizened for a fête. The burgee of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club streamed out at the main; the monograph of the *Cruiser* fluttered at the fore; the British flag waved majestically over the counter; and the breezy Stars and Stripes danced merrily on the bow, in compliment to its Yankee guest. Thus attired, she glided like a swan from under the frowning heights and shadow of the city, and sped onward toward her stormy baptism of the Gulf.

Any person stepping into the main hall of the St. Louis Hotel at Quebec at this season of the year, will discover huge piles of strange baggage. There are strong wooden mess chests with rusty iron hinges and hasps; medium-sized collapsable leather trunks pasted all over with foreign "stickers," and looking as if they had been pounded by all the baggage-smashers of the two hemispheres; leathern hat boxes of unmistakable English cast; shapeless bales bound up with rubber, and corded; bundles of waterproof coats, ulsters, and mackintoshes; long wooden parallelograms fastened with screws and inscribed all over with multitudinous labels, addresses, and directions in marking-ink; leathern gun cases, bundles of rods tied up in oil cloth, metal and wooden bathtubs, varnished cases of homeopathic medicines, tent canvas and poles, portable stoves, bouquets of dangling long-legged boots, and numerous nondescript articles whose contents or utility it would puzzle a second-hand sight-seer to guess; and all of them tumbled together and kicking about as if they belonged to nobody, and attracting no attention whatever. The initiated understand these to be chiefly impedimenta of trans-Atlantic Englishmen bound for the salmon rivers *en bas*. Sometimes as many as fourteen or fifteen pieces belong to one man—articles deemed essential necessaries—for "one can't get everything one wants in America, y'know." Occasionally some of the less pretentious packages belong to native Canadians, or visitors from the States. These piles of baggage usually lie around for several days, then suddenly disappear mysteriously, leaving the much-encumbered hall clear again, so that guests can move about late at night without swearing. These changes attract no more attention than the varying phases of the moon. What is most noticeable, perhaps, is the absence of all bustle. The place is serenely quiet. We are confidentially informed that there are so many scores of guests in the hotel, yet we seldom see a dozen persons together, even at the tables. The Englishmen usually take their coffee and porridge *en recluse;* for dinner they dine out with friends; and as they are invariably booked for designated rivers by invitation of the lessees, they have no questions to ask, no interest in the preparations, and no anxiety whatever as to the time or method of reaching them. It is indeed refreshing and assuring to observe with what implicit trust and nonchalance these anglers from over the water place themselves in the hollow of their host's hand, and there *rest*, waiting only to be moved, like those incapables we read of at the Pool of Bethesda. Whenever the regular steamer, private yacht, chartered tugboat or challoupe, or what-not, is ready, they depart and are gone—gone, as the weasel pops, or the much-written Arab folds his tent and steals away.

Very few Americans come to Quebec except in the character of general tourists: (and speaking of "Americans," so-termed, it seems as difficult to find an acceptable synonym for the citizens of the United States, as distinguished from those of Canada, as it is to discover an appropriate substitute for the much-hackneyed phrase, "speckled beauties," as applied to trout). There are possibly a half-dozen experienced anglers from over the border who have joint rights in certain rivers, or obtain fishing privileges from Canadian friends; and these are perfectly *au fait* as respects localities, times and seasons. They are widely and favorably known and are always welcomed cordially. As for the rest, the greater part come entire strangers, without letters of introduction, or the faintest conception of what they must do when they get here. Most of them have never taken a salmon. To such the services of mine host, Willis Russell, Esq., of the "St. Louis," are always a godsend. Though an "American" by nativity, he has resided many years in Quebec, always acting as quasi interpreter, mediator, and general factotum between his own and his adopted countrymen. He seldom, if ever, fails to get them fishing of some sort. He has even exerted himself so far as to lease a branch of the river Marguerite, and erect six cottages by its choicest pools, for their express accommodation. Each of the cottages has three rooms, comfortably fitted with all conveniences for house keeping, with boats, attendants, provisions, etc.; for all of which very moderate charges are made. The Marguerite is a tributary of the mighty Saguenay, and is easily reached by the Saguenay steamers. It is the most accessible and comfortable billet in the whole of Canada. It is remarkable how few Americans are educated to the high art of salmon fishing. Their aspirations seem not to reach beyond the trout and the bass; reasonably because the Eastern salmon are no longer indigenous to their waters. Perhaps the number of anglers will multiply when the streams of New England are again restocked.

The FOREST AND STREAM has repeatedly instructed its readers how to secure access to the teeming rivers of Canada. W. F. Whitcher, Esq., the Chief Commissioner of Fisheries, resides at Ottawa. He is a member of the American Fish Cultural Association, and in sympathy with the whole fraternity, native and foreign born. Leases of rivers can be secured through him; but the privilege can be enjoyed only by the rich. In addition to the rental and the maintenance of a permanent guardian, which the law requires, is the formidable expense of reaching most of the rivers,—all, indeed, of those emptying into the St. Lawrence. The Intercolonial railroad makes those of the Bay Chaleur and of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia accessible; while the North Port steamers provide fortnightly communication between Quebec and Gaspé, the peninsula which divides the Bay Chaleur and the waters of the St. Lawrence. Therein are many of the best rivers. For the rest, the owner or lessee must provide his own transportation and outfit. Some prefer to pay the wages of the vessel's crew for the whole period of absence, rather than send the vessel away and depend upon the possibly precarious chance of her returning at the appointed time. Indeed, this is the sensible procedure. To be left on the inhospitable coast of the St. Lawrence, where no one lives except the lonely light-house keepers, and no vessel comes except the annual oil supply steamer or the Hudson Bay Company's Coaster; where storms prevail even in the mildest summer months; and where the warmest clothing is a luxury all the year round; would be to court exposure to hardship which even the hardiest acclimated native could not endure unless he were comfortably housed and fed. The chronicles of the Lower St. Lawrence for nearly three centuries are but a history of wrecks, cast-aways, and dire distress; and only by the construction of long-needed lights and beacons within the past half century were the dangers of the passage mitigated.

The rivers of the north shore are very numerous. From the high abutting promontory which forms Cape Diamond at Quebec, to the romantic castellated rocks at Henley Harbor, near the eastern entrance of Belle Isle Strait, there is an almost unbroken wall of towering granite, except where it is slashed by the icy streams which have cut their passage through its perpendicular face. These generally find their sources in lakes far back upon the extended plateau above, from sixty to eighty miles away, and are mainly supplied by the melting of the accumulating snows of long-protracted winters. This plateau is an undulating reach of barren country sparsely clothed with spruces, dwarf poplars, and stunted birches and aspens, with a few cedars, balsams, alders, and swamp willows along the water courses, and is interspersed with bold granite rocks which occasionally rise to rounded mountains of moderate height. The country is wholly uninhabited except by a few straggling Montagnais Indians. Some of the rivers pitch over the dizzy escarpment along the St. Lawrence front in perpendicular falls like those of Montmorenci, a hundred feet high and more; others tumble to the sea in a series of falls and cascades set back in walled recesses or rocky cañons, overtopped by wooded mountains, from whose foot they flow to their outlets in varying moods of froth and glassy darksome pools; others again make their exit by an almost continuous rapid, through physical features much the same, though less rugged and picturesque. All of them are sub-Alpine; or perhaps they more resemble the broken salmon streams of Norway. Those persons who appreciate the conditions necessary for the propagation of salmon, which seek the gravel and shallow waters of the upper stream for spawning, will perceive that precipitous falls at the outlets must present an insurmountable obstacle to their ascent. For the same reason few or no salmon will be found in such rivers as are barricaded by rock two or three miles from their mouths. At the same time, those rivers which present a continuous rapid, while they are Jacob's heavenly ladders for the salmon, are wholly impracticable for the angler. The number of rivers, therefore, which afford the conditions suitable to both fishes and fishers, that is, a succession of pools and rapids, either to a limited distance, or throughout their whole extent, is appreciably small. I have given a partial list of them in Hallock's "Fishing Tourist," published by Harpers in 1873, but will insert an amended list here, indicating in italics those best known in which salmon are found. If it be the only list printed, as I believe, it may be valued for preservation and reference. The best rivers are indicated by small capitals. Beginning at Quebec, and omitting the Jacques Cartier, which is the only salmon river above Quebec, we indicate them as follows:

ST. LAWRENCE, NORTH SHORE.

St. Anne,		Sawbill,
Murray,		Thunder,
Little Saguenay,	tributaries	Magpie,
St. Jean,	of the	ST. JOHN,
MARGUERITE, 2 branches,	Saguenay.	MINGAN,
Bergeronne,		ROMAINE,
Little Bergeronne,		Nabesippi,
Lascannen,		Agwanus,
Laval,		NATASHQUAN,
Bersemis,		Kegashka,
Ontard,		Shallop,
Maniscousgan,		Musquarro,
GODBOUT,		Washe-coo-tai,
TRINITY,		Olomanoshebo,
English,		Etamanu,
Pentecoet,		Netagamu,
St. Margaret,		Mecatina,
MOISIE,		Kecarpwei,
Trout,		St. Augustine,
Fall,		*Esquimaux,*
Manitou,		Black.
Sandy,		

SOUTH SHORE ST. LAWRENCE.

Riviere du Loup,		Valley,
Bic,		Fox,
RIMOUSKI,		YORK,
Metis,		*Dartmouth,*
Matane,		*St. John,*
Magdalen,		GRAND.

BAIE DES CHALEUR.

Little Pabon,		*Charlo,*
Grand Pabon,		*Jaquet,*
Nouvelle,		NIPISSIGUIT,
Bonaventure,		Pokeshau,
GRAND CASCAPEDIAC,		Pockmouche,
Little Cascapediac,		Tracadie,
RESTIGOUCHE,		N. MIRAMICHI,
MATAPEDIA,		S. MIRAMICHI,
Upsalquitch,	Tributaries of	
Quatawaltamkedgewick,	Restigouche.	
Patsabebiac,		

In addition to the foregoing are the Margaree, a notable salmon river of Cape Breton, and the Jupiter and Revillon, both fair rivers on the island of Anticosti. In many instances the construction of proper fishways to facilitate the passage of the salmon is practicable; or the rocks may be blasted into, so as to afford a footing for their ascent. The expense would be great: still there is little doubt that the outlay would be reimbursed in time by the propagation of increased numbers of salmon to be obtained by opening new spawning grounds on the now inaccessible headwaters. Blasting would be the most efficacious, as the moving ice in springtime would endanger any wooden structures. On a few of these north shore rivers are fishermen's cabins, or posts of the Hudson's Bay Company, but the whole coast for the most part is bleak and forbidding desolation for hundreds of miles; and the

only life that exists there are the weird birds which love the storm, the mysterious seal, and the tumbling porpoise.

On the more genial and comparatively low south shore opposite is the terrestrial paradise of the *habitant* and the shrine of all the French saints named in mediæval and modern catalogues. The traveller by the Intercolonial railroad has every opportunity to inspect the tidy cottages, and diminutive farms divided by parallel fences, which extend almost without interruption for four hundred miles from Perce to Montreal, and westward. Every sixth mile has a church and a priest, and if there were only saints enough to go around, there would be a church to every third mile, and no trouble to find a priest for each. As we passed down the river, the tin-coated spires looked very pretty and sparkling in the bright sunshine, and the distant snow-capped summit of Mt. Ste Anne shone intensely clear in the still atmosphere of the calm afternoon. But when twilight began to fall on the close of the long June day, the horizon reddened in the west, and a dull murky haze gathered all around and settled in great banks on the water toward the farther shore. A huge glassy swell began to roll in from the Gulf, which caused the yacht to pitch disagreeably. The barometer fell rapidly. The pilot said there had been a heavy blow outside, and the worst was not over yet: so we were glad enough to scud in under the the shelter of an island near Rimouski, having logged off 150 miles since morning. There we dropped anchor. The air was very still, and when the chains ran over the bow, they rattled with a deafening noise. We noticed that all sounds became strangely distinct. Hosts of gulls circled around and screamed in our ears. When an oar fell, the air seemed to reverberate the sound. Combers began to roll in from the sea, and break with a sullen noise on a distant ledge at the point of the island. Grampusses rolled up alongside and breathed hoarsely through their blow-holes, spurting out little jets of water. White porpoises pitched about in the brine. The far-off evening train on the railroad rumbled past with a thundering sound. All the surroundings assumed a supernatural aspect of form and color. The hills and houses on shore near by grew purple. Distant objects loomed up with sharply-cut lines and magical distinctness. The low-lying Isle Biquette, twenty miles up the river, which ordinarily we could scarcely distinguish, piled itself up three times, and seemed a lofty stratified cliff close by. A challoupe which we had passed an hour before looked like a great white wall of rock lifted into the air. Everywhere the mirage created fantastic shapes. Seals poked their heads apparently as big as barrels out of the mirror-like surface of the bay. White-winged guillemots, gulls, and gannets flapped lazily about us for an instant, and then flew away in ghostly shapes and exaggerated sizes. All these omens were portentous, and we waited anxiously for the development. Presently the sky lowered and darkened. There was a little rain, but no wind A tug came puffing up river with a large ship which had lost its mainmast below the crosstrees, and after awhile a steam tug and a schooner with an off-shore breeze worked in and anchored. We studied carefully the indications and the premonitions. Afterwards we saw a brig ashore on the beach, and we subsequently learned by the marine reports that several vessels had been stranded in a gale on the 7th of June. (This was the 10th.) However, for ourselves, we lay snugly enough at our chains, and after a while supped, smoked, turned in, and slept.

In the morning we found the gale raging, and we never stirred from our berth for forty-eight hours. The air became very cold, and a change most unexpected and disagreeable was inaugurated; continuing for nine days, until the 19th of June, when it became warm again. After two days we ventured to start for our destination, seventy-five miles distant, and were followed by the tug which we ascertained was our own tender, "the *Resolute*" which we had dispatched to the Godbout with stores the day before. The river is thirty-five miles wide at this point, and but for the friendly lee of the island behind which we lay, we would have been exposed to the full sweep of the blast and the careering waves from the Gulf. *Mem.* If any inquisitive person wishes to know how we managed to pass our spare time during those forty-eight dismal hours of storm, I will state for his information that there were three barometers on board, and we were fully occupied in comparing and attempting to reconcile them, as no two agreed. Besides, they persistently went up when they should have gone down, and *vice versa*; and by reference to Bayfield's Admiralty Chart of the Lower St. Lawrence, we ascertained that there were any number of conditions to answer the indications, so that we could take our choice according to our own judgment, with the possibility of the weather being anything but fair.

The passage across from Rimouski to the Godbout was very comfortably made, the wind being off the north shore and no sea running. The *Resolute* followed in our wake. Gradually the well-known landmarks were sighted; the long distant lines of blue hills grew into highlands and spruce-covered mountains; the rocky battlements along the shore showed plainly their scars and seams. Fifteen miles below, Point des Monts ran out into the sea, and appeared to inclose a bay. Finally, we steamed in under the land and anchored just outside a sand-bar, where a shoal of blackfish sported and spouted about us, and the usual complement of sea fowls came out from the rocks to reconnoitre. Directly in front was the station of the Hudson's Bay Co., a single large one-story building abandoned fourteen years before; a dilapidated little church whose ramshackle clapboards rattled in the wind; a few Indian huts, and two or three comfortable, neatly painted cottages—all strung along a sandy grass-grown beach lying at the foot of a wooded sand-hill 300 feet high. A corresponding sand-hill a mile away to the left shows plainly that the river used to flow between the two in former times, when the Godbout came down with a mighty volume from its birthplace, and great ships could find anchorage in fifty fathoms at its mouth. Now the diminutive channel has hardly two feet of water at low tide, and can scarcely be discerned a dozen rods from shore. The hamlet contains about fifty souls. Looking up between the sandy promontories toward the present river bottom, we discover an immense basin completely inclosed by terraced hills, with the river winding through and spreading out into shallows which are divided by pretty wooded islands. Behind the rim of the basin are oval mountains, and looking away up under their shadow, we can discover the snug little cottages which constitute the permanent camp of our friend Allan Gilmour, Esq., the owner of the river. A zigzag path climbs to the summit of the left-hand promontory, where a tall flag staff is planted and a summer house affords rest and shade. Thence there is a grand view seaward as well as inland; and looking up the river with a glass into its principal pool, which glides beside the Camp, we can discern the plash of the fresh-run salmon as they make their festive leaps! Comeau, the guardian of the river, who lives by the sea, says the fish began to run on the 9th of June. It is now the 12th, and to-morrow we will wet our initial line. By to-night all the stores will be boated up from the sea to the camp, the *Resolute* will betake herself back to Quebec, and the pretty *Cruiser* will cross the bar at high tide, and occupy her berth in the lower river until the close of the season. Her arrival is always an event in the little settlement, and the brightest upon the monotony of its dull existence. HALLOCK.

FOURTH OF JULY.—It has been rather fancifully suggested that when Antony would fittingly commemorate the mighty Julius Cæsar he bestowed his name upon that month of the year when glowing Sol beats down with most unrelenting fire upon mankind. Thus the old Roman sought to typify the puissance of Cæsar's name and fame. Possibly some like patriotic motive induced the worthy old gentlemen who had a hand in the Declaration of Independence to also select this same most broiling month of the year, and the most broiling day of that month, as the fitting season to establish and commemorate the birth of the Nation which should increase in might as the sun at this period. Notwithstanding the heat which is pretty safely assured for to-morrow, the day will be devoted to many and varied sports. The orator, who will wrestle with the English language, and the small patriot, daring death at the mouth of the fire cracker, will not have the day to themselves. Yachting, boating, rifle and trap shooting, lacrosse, athletics, archery, hunting and fishing, and miscellaneous sports, etc., will make up the programme of the day. Many of the City firms close their business houses also on the following day, so that employers and employees may celebrate to the full, with no thought of the morrow—nor of the day after the morrow.

GAME PROTECTION.

THE NEW YORK GAME LAW.

BELOW we give the salient points regarding animals and birds. The particular attention of interested readers is invited to its provisions, and we beg of such to give it careful reading, so that we may not be constantly importuned to give the open season for this or that bird or fish. Our readers may also save themselves much possible annoyance by noting the alterations of the old law, the change in the Long Island woodcock season being particularly important:

DEER—Sec. 1. No person shall kill, chase, sell, expose for sale, transport, or have in possession after being killed, any deer, save only in the months of August, September, October and November. No person shall kill, or have in possession, carcass or skin of fawn in spotted coat. No trap, spring gun nor other device for trapping or killing deer lawful. Sec. 2. Pursuit with dogs lawful from Aug. 15 to Nov. 1; never lawful in St. Lawrence County. Dogs in unlawful pursuit may be killed. Deer cannot be killed in Suffolk and Queens counties during five years from passage of act. Each of above offences are misdemeanors; penalty, $50. Sec. 3. Deer cannot be taken by crusting nor when yarded; penalty, $100.

MOOSE—Sec. 2. Cannot at any time be taken chased with dogs, sold, exposed for sale, had in possession after being killed. Misdemeanor, and penalty $50.

WILD FOWL—Sec. 4. No person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in possession after same has been killed, any wild duck, goose or brant between May 1 and Sept. 1; in waters of Long Island, May 1 and Oct. 1. Misdemeanor; penalty, $25. Cannot be killed between sunset and daylight, nor with aid of any light or lantern. Penalty, $50. An attempt so to kill shall be considered a violation of the section. Sec. 5. No person shall kill wild duck, goose or brant with any device known as swivel or punt gun, or any other gun other than such as are habitually raised at arm's length and fired from the shoulder, or use any net, device or instrument other than such gun. Misdemeanor; penalty, $50. Sec. 6. Use prohibited of floating battery, machine or other device whereby gunner is concealed, or use of decoy or bow-house at a greater distance from shore than twenty rods. Misdemeanor; penalty, $50. This section does not apply to waters of Great South Bay west of Smith's Point, Peconic Bay, Shinnecock Bay, Lake Ontario, River St. Lawrence and Hudson River below Albany. Sec. 7. No person shall sail for wild fowl, or shoot at wild fowl, from vessel propelled by steam or sails, or from structure attached to same—except in waters of Long Island Sound, Lake Ontario and Hudson River below Nyack. Misdemeanor; penalty, $10.

QUAIL.—Sec. 8. Cannot be killed, exposed for sale, nor had in possession after killed, between November 1 and January 1. Cannot be killed in Counties of Montgomery, Schenectady, Saratoga, or Albany, within three years from passage of this act. Misdemeanor; penalty, $25.

HARE OR RABBIT.—Cannot be killed, exposed for sale nor had in possession after killed, between January 1 and November 1. No ferrets employed. But owners of nurseries or orchards may use traps or ferrets in said nurseries or orchards, or in fields adjoining such.

WOODCOCK.—Sec. 9. Cannot be killed, exposed for sale nor had in possession after killed, between January 1 and September 1, in Counties of Oneida and Herkimer; and elsewhere January 1 and August 1. Misdemeanor; penalty, $25.

SQUIRRELS.—Sec. 9 fixes close season from February 1 to August 1. Misdemeanor; penalty, $25.

RUFFED AND PINNATED GROUSE.—Sec. 10. No person shall kill, expose for sale or have in possession after killed, any ruffed grouse (partridge) or pinnated grouse (prairie chicken) between January 1 and September 1. Misdemeanor; penalty, $25. Sec. 11. Ruffed grouse (partridge), pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), spruce grouse (Canada partridge) and quail cannot be taken with net, snare nor trap, nor sold nor had in possession when so taken. Misdemeanor; penalty, $10. Traps and snares when found may be lawfully destroyed.

SONG BIRDS.—Sec. 12. No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have in possession when killed, any eagle, woodpecker, night-hawk, yellow bird, wren, martin, oriole, robin, bobolink, or any song bird. Misdemeanor; penalty, $5.

MEADOW LARK.—Sec. 13. No person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in possession after killed any meadow lark or starling, save only in September, October, November and December. Misdemeanor; penalty, $5.

Section 14 provides that the last two sections shall not apply to killing birds for natural history purposes, or for stuffing as specimens; nor to killing robins on one's own premises, in act of destroying fruit or grapes.

BIRDS' NESTS.—Sec. 15. Unlawful to destroy or rob any birds' nests other than of crows, black birds, hawks and owls; except to protect dwelling houses, or to prevent their defacement.

THE VIRGINIA FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—The Virginia Association was organized two years ago by a number of gentlemen who recognized the necessity of combined effort to correct the lawless destruction of fish and game. The plan of work adopted has proved efficacious. Influence has been brought to bear upon the Legislature to secure the enactment of necessary laws, and it is hoped before long to have complete and exhaustive provisions for the protection of game. Public interest has been aroused and maintained by public addresses at State fairs, the distribution of circulars, and through the co-operation of the press, which has most heartily seconded the efforts of the association. Attention has been given not only to the protection in proper season of native fish, but, through the Fish Commission, to secure the introduction of other species. Farmers and landowners and towns are enlisted as protectors of the streams stocked. The association will this year have printed upon cloth and posted in every post office and tavern in the commonwealth, where he who runs, as well as he who stops to hear the bell punch ring, may read.

The roll of membership numbers now more than two hundred names, including many which are eminent in every pursuit of life. The officers are: President, Charles T. Palmer; Vice-President, Dr. O. A. Crenshaw; Secretary, E. H. Fisher; Treasurer, John Ott. Executive Committee—Moses Ellyson, W. Russell Robinson, A. G. Babcock, A. Q. Holladay, Philip Haxall. Committee on Laws—Judge Theodore S. Garnett, Jr., Norfolk; Dr. M. G. Ellzey, Blacksburg A. & M. C.; Col. John M. Patten, Bentivoglio, Albemarle; Thomas Williamson, Leesburg; John S. Wise, Richmond.

THE DELAWARE GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.—We are gratified in this connection to note the formation of "The Delaware Game Protective Association," a society composed of influential citizens of that State. The act of incorporation provides in Sections VI. and VII.:

"That hereafter any person or persons, non-residents of this State, who shall kill, destroy, hunt or take any doe, buck or fawn, or any sort of deer whatsoever, or shall kill, destroy, hunt or take any partridge, moor fowl, ruffed grouse (commonly called pheasant), pinnated grouse or prairie chicken, or any kind of grouse, quail, woodcock, Wilson or gray snipe, reed bird, rail bird, black duck, gray duck, sprig-tail, teal duck, mallard, or any other kind of wild duck, or any wild goose, swan, brant or other wild fowl, or any hare or rabbit at any time, or shall catch any speckled brook trout, or speckled river trout, or any black bass or other game fish at any time within this State, without complying with the by-laws of this game protective society, then the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty ($50) dollars each for each and every offence, and may be proceeded against in any county of this State, wherein such person or persons may be arrested, or wherein such offence shall have been committed, and in default of the payment of the forfeit money, with costs of prosecution, any person or persons shall lie in the common jail until the same shall be paid; one-half of the forfeit money shall be for the benefit of the person prosecuting for the same, and the remainder paid to this Game Protective Association, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall prevent residents of this State from taking game or fish, subject to existing laws of this State. Justices of the Peace in and for this State shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine offences against the provisions of this act.

"The fee for membership in this society for non-residents shall be five dollars for the first year, and for each succeeding year two dollars. For residents of this State the membership fee shall be two dollars for each and every year; and no resident of this State shall have a vote or voice in the deliberations of this society who shall not have paid to the secretary or treasurer his membership fee."

A further provision is made that the certificate of member-

ship cannot be loaned nor transferred, heavy penalties being fixed for such offence. The officers of the association are:

President, J. N. Mills, Wilmington; 1st Vice-President, John McRodney, Wilmington; 2d Vice-President, James R. Lofland, Milford; 3d Vice-President, Chas. M. Cullen, Georgetown; Treasurer, Richard Hanington, Dover; Secretary, George Churchman, Wilmington; Directors for New Castle Co.—Dr. Linten Smith and Edward Bringhurst, Jr., Wilmington; Richard Smith, Middletown; Tilghman Johnston and Anthony Higgins, Wilmington; Dr. Groves, New Castle; John C. Higgins, Delaware City; Chas. McWhorter, St. Georges; James H. Ray, Newark. Directors for Kent County—John F. Saulsbury, Dover; Wm. Ellison, Camden; Gen. A. T. A. Torbert, Milford; Chas. Harrington, Farmington; Wm. M. Beel, Smyrna; John Goldsborough, Leipsic; Thomas Gooden, Willow Grove; Amos Cole, Hanington; Peter L. Benwiel, Dover. Directors for Sussex County—Wm. M. Ross, Seaford; Thomas Curry and Isaac Floneks, Greenwood; Ebe Tunnell, Chas. Gum and Dr. J. T. Thompson, Lewis; Edward T. Gillis and J. T. Rice, Seaford.

The membership of the new association is very large, and from the influence of the gentlemen promoting the enterprise, there is every reason to believe that the game laws will be hereafter strictly enforced.

PROTECTION IN MISSISSIPPI—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Is uniformity of game laws desirable? Yes. Is it practicable? No. Certainly not at present. Did you ever work to get a bill affecting the whole State passed by the Legislature? If you did not, try it. I remember well the time we had to get the present law on the statute books of the State. We wished to amend the game laws last session. "Pious Jeems," himself a member of the Lower House, will bear me out that on a close canvass we found that if the statute was touched in the shape of an amendment even, the law for the protection of game would be wiped out altogether. You advocate the open season for partridges to begin Sept. 1. Ours is Sept. 15, and we wanted the close season extended to Oct. 15 for at least two good reasons—1st, because it is too hot, and 2d, because one-third of the birds are not full grown Sept. 1, many coveys being hardly fledged. About that time last summer I found three coveys within one-quarter of a mile of the house that could just fly. Of another covey I scorned to shoot the little fellows (and I am not over particular in that respect) in the second week in November. We haven't the same reasons for closing the open season with Jan. 1 that you have—snow. We had the heaviest snowfall last winter that I can remember—ten inches; but in spite of that and the great deal of shooting done during the epidemic, partridges are very plentiful. The bane of the sportsmen in our State in regard to partridges is, trapping by whites and by blacks, and robbing the nests of their eggs, which latter is done by blacks almost exclusively. If we could stop trapping, the birds would swarm in our fields. On the place where I refuged last summer a negro told me that he sold 120 trapped partridges out of his field alone the season previous. I am satisfied that a "uniform game law" will never be established for the whole U. S. You will have to become "sectional" and "draw the line somewhere," not alone on account of our "pure cussedness," but because the conditions are entirely changed in the South. A desirable law in New York might actually be burdensome in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., June 20, 1879. G. C. E.

The Rifle.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston, June* 25.—The tenth competition in the long-range match at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, was shot at Walnut Hill to-day, and with very good results, four of the competitors getting 200 or more for the three distances, Mr. Gerrish heading the list with a fine 211 out of a possible 225. The weather was delightful, and there were favorable conditions for the riflemen, a clear light and gentle southerly to southeasterly wind rather assisting their efforts than otherwise. There was also a tolerably numerous attendance of spectators. The result of the competition is as follows:

William Gerrish.															
800	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5		4—72
900	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	3	5	5—68
1,000	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5		4—71—211
J F Brown.															
800	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—71
900	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—72
1,000	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	0	5	5—65—208
W H Jackson.															
800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—74
900	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—70
1,000	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	3	3	5	4	3	5	5—61—205
Salem Wylder.															
800	3	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—69
900	5	5	5	3	5	3	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—68
1,000	3	5	3	4	3	3	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4—63—200
Lewis Saunders										69			67		68		194
W M Ward										69			67		61		187

June 28.—Walnut Hill had a good day for the short-range men to-day. The atmosphere was fair for good shooting, the light was good, and the wind from eight to ten. In the continued competition in the Winchester match, 200 yards, there were 54 entries. The following summary shows the work of the leading competitors:

W H Jackson	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5—70
C M Jewell	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	4	5	4—68
J Wemyss, Jr	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	4—67
A Babridge	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—65
J Nichols	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3—65
H Tyler	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—64
W E Guerrier	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—64
E Whittier	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	4	5—64
C N Meiggs	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	3	4—64
E Davis	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—63
D J Paige	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	5	4	4	4—63
C Edward	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	4—62
C H Grimm	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	4	4—60

The 500-yard off-hand shoot did not fill, and consequently was off.

In the glass ball shoot the best score was made by J. Nichols, who covered 26 out of a possible 30, by getting nine singles, eight doubles and nine rotary. In a second trial, Nichols made 21 out of a possible 30.

At the range on the Fourth of July there will be a 200-yard shoot of the Winchester match series; a subscription match, same distance, seven rounds, with 60 per cent. of the entrance fees for the winners; and also a 900-yard carton match, seven rounds, with entrance fee of $1, and 50 cents for second trial. In this latter contest the prizes will consist of a silver medal valued at $15 for the first, $5 to second, $3 to third, and $2 to the fourth. The Ballard match, 900 yards, ten rounds, will also be shot. The last of the series of glass ball shoots, inaugurated on June 17, will be shot on this occasion.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Medford.*—Bellevue Range. At the renewed competion in the Sharps Rifle match on Wednesday, 25th, there were 36 entries, the best shots being:

W Charles	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—47
C H Russell	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4—45
H K Richardson	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4—46
G Henry	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4—44
J Eastman	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—44
E S Piper	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—42
W Jacobs	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4—40

In the 500 yards match there were twelve entries. The scores were:

H S Harris	6	6	6	6	6	5	5—41
H Withington	5	6	6	6	6	5	5—40
W Charles (off-hand)	6	6	5	6	5	4	6—38
H K Richardson	5	4	6	5	6	4	5—35

Springfield, June 30.—The U. S. Armory Rifle Team on their last regular shooting day, Friday, June 27, made the following score at 200 yards:

S S Bumstead	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—46
F R Bull	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—45
H J Hare	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5—44
M W Ball	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—43
J M Cranston	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—43
Lieut Birnie	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4—40

RIFLE.

Wakefield.—The last meeting in the June series of competitions by the Wakefield Rifle Association was held Saturday afternoon, June 28, at their range. Distance, 200 yards; position, off-hand; rounds, 7 per man. The six best scores are as follows:

J A Henderson	4 4 4 5 5 5—32	D H Walker	5 4 4 4 5 5 4—31
W B Daniel	4 4 5 5 5 5—31	W L Coon	4 5 4 5 4 5 4—31
O Corcoran	5 5 4 5 3 5 5—32	J S Shepherd	5 5 5 4 4 4 4—31

There will be a special 200-yard match July 4, at which three prizes will be offered, only to residents of Wakefield.

—Mr. J. S. Sumner has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted, as a member of the Massachusetts Rifle Association.

CONNECTICUT—*Collinsville, June* 18.—Regular practice meeting of Canton Rcd and Gun Club; 200 yards, off-hand, 3 lb. pull:

Hull	103	Bidwell	90 43
Lewis	96	Kenold	90 42
Andrews	93	Sanborne	84 40
Laubenstein	91		SEC.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport, June* 27.—The following were the the leaders at Sea Side Range to-day in the regular semi-monthly shoot. Wind, 2 o'clock and puffy:

Silverware match, 200 yards, 7 shots.

Geo F Hull	4 5 4 4 4 5 5—31	J McCourt	4 4 5 5 4 5 4—20
H Nichols	4 4 5 5 4 4 5—31	R S Bassett	5 4 4 5 3 5 4—30

For a military rifle, 200 yards, 10 shots.

J McCourt	5 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4—44	H Nichols	4 3 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5—41
Geo F Hull	5 3 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 4—44	R S Bassett	5 3 4 4 3 5 3 4 4 4—39
G W Keer	4 5 5 4 4 3 5 4 4 4—42		

Nichol's gold badge, 200 yards.

J McCourt	4 4 4 5 5 4—30	Geo F Hull	4 4 5 4 4 4 5—30

Handicap 500 yards; cartoon target. Long-range give mid-range rifles 3 points; mid-range rifles give military rifles 3 points; long-range rifles give military rifles 5 points.

Geo F Hull, long-range	6	6	5	5	5	4	6	6	4—52
W B Gunn, long-range	5	5	6	6	4	6	6	5	4—52
R S Bassett, mid-range	6	5	4	6	6	5	5	4	5—49
S C Bingman, mid-range	5	3	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—45
D Couger, mid-range	5	4	3	5	6	4	5	4	3—45
J McCourt, mid-range	3	5	5	5	5	4	6	3	3—43
H Nichols, military	5	4	5	4	2	5	3	6	4—42

Ladies' match, 200 yards, 5 shots.

Mrs Nichols	4 4 5 4 4—21	Mrs Slatcher	2 4 2 3 4—15
Miss Kingman	4 4 4 4 3—19	Mrs Hull	2 5 0 3 4—14
Mrs Feck	3 4 2 3 4—17		

SCHUETZENS ON PLEASURE BENT.—The New York Independent Schuetzen Corps is one of the wealthiest of the societies of the metropolis, and in its eighty-five members are represented some of the most opulent of the city's German population. Each year the organization indulges in a pleasure trip, and this season Niagara Falls was selected. The party, numbering about 100, left New York City by the Erie, Sunday evening, June 9, and arrived at East Buffalo next morning. Here they were met by the Germania Band, who accompanied them to the Falls. They were driven to the International Hotel, the Germania leading them. The officers of the corps are as follows: Capt., J. J. Diehl; First Lieut., A. Geib; Second Lieut., C. Bruns; First Sergt., T. Feldstein; Shooting Master, H. H. Hoenack.

The first exercise on the programme was the shoot for the gold medal of the society. The thirty-seven who were to contest took carriages and proceeded to Port Day, where an 80-yard range had been laid out. Each contestant was allowed three shots, and the individual who scored the best bull's-eye was awarded the prize. No other score was kept. Some remarkably fine marksmanship was displayed, and Mr. John Koster, of Koster & Bial, was declared the winner. He was closely pushed by several others, an eighth of an inch deciding the contest in his favor over Mr. C. Waldeck. Besides the sport among the members a medal was offered to the best shot among the guests of the society. Mr. George Aery, President of the Sharpshooters of the Eastern States, proved the successful marksman, his strongest rival being Mr. H. H. Ruetter, President of the Brewers' Association of the United States, who was within a quarter of an inch of him. The afternoon was consumed in viewing the delightful scenery and rugged beauties of the Falls and surrounding country. Goat Island, the Sulphur Springs, the Whirlpool, the historic Lundy's Lane, Prospect Park, the Cave of the Winds, and other localities to which the zealous guides lead the tourists were visited.

As soon as darkness had set in, the evening's programme was opened with a beautiful display of fireworks, the band playing. At nine o'clock the large dining-room of the hotel had been cleared and otherwise prepared for the devotees of the light fantastic. Many of the citizens of the town had been invited to participate, and a large and distinguished party occupied the floor.

During the ball the prizes were distributed, and on Tuesday evening the entire party left the Falls on their return trip.

NEW JERSEY—*West End, Columbia Range, June* 27.—A large number of entries were made in the handicap match. The following are the best scores:

	Actual Score.	Allowance.	Total.
J L Paulding	30	2	30
N D Ward	30	0	30
C H Seymour	28	0	28
B F Hart	28	0	28
R M Seymour	23	0	23
W W Dodge	26	0	26

Col. B. W. Spencer made a score of 29, but it was thrown out, under the rule which prohibits two competitors using the same rifle.

June 30.—Two competitions were shot to-day, viz.: Turf, Field and Farm, and Dudley. The best scores were:

Turf, Field and Farm Match.

	Actual Score.	Allowance.	Total.
E L Field	42	3	45
J Hamilton	44	3	45
S T G Dudley	43	0	43
J L Paulding	40	3	43
A Hasbrel	42	0	42
F H Holton	41	0	41
C H Eagle	38	3	41
W A Robinson	40	0	40

Dudley Match.

	Actual Score.	Allowance.	Total.
F H Holton	41	0	41
J L Paulding	38	3	41
R M Seymour	40	0	40

The Fulton Cup will be shot for on July 4.

COLUMBIA RIFLE RANGE TIME TABLE.—The managers of the Columbia Rifle Range, West End, N. J., have displayed a most commendable degree of enterprise in securing frequent and rapid transit to and from the range. Following is the time-table of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, trains running daily except Sundays, and stopping at the Rifle Range on signal only:

From New York, 23d street—7:45, 9:45 and 11:45 A M; 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 and 8:45 P M. From New York Chambers street—7:50, 10:0 and 12:00 A M; 1:00, 1:5, 3:00, 3:50, 4:00, 4:45, 5:10, 4:50, 6:10 and 6:30 P M. From Jersey City—8:05 and 10:15 A M; 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:18, 4: 5, 4:15, 4:55, 5:05, 5:5, 6:25 and 6:45 P M. West End Rifle Range, arrive—8:14 and 10:24 A M; 12:24, 1:24, 2:14, 3:24, 4:14, 4:24, 5:01, 5:53, 5:14, 6:33 and 6:54 P M.

To New York, leave West End Rifle Range—8:15, 8:23, 8:56, 9:15 and 9:55 A M; 12:15, 12:26, 2:26, 3:55, 4:05, 4:15, 5:24 and 6:15 P M. Jersey City, arrive—8:27, 8:35, 9:5, 9:25 and 10:6 A M; 1:15, 12:45, 2:35, 3:45, 4:15, 4:25, 6: 5 and 6:25 P M. N W York, Chambers street, arrive—8:40, 8:50, 9 2/, 9:40 and 10:20 A M; 12:40, 1:00, 2:50, 4:00, 4:30, 4:40, 5:50 and 5:40 P M. New York, 23d street, arrive—9:00, 9:20, 10:00 and 10:30 A M; 1:00, 1:30, 3:00, 4:00, 4:35, 5:00, 6:0 and 7:00 P M.

The Ad. Sign Co. and Remington matches at 200 yards will be open all day to-morrow, July 4.

Brinton Range, June 28.—Eighth competition for Sharps military rifles. Rifle won by Col. D. Lodor, A. Niemaod leading all competitors, but having previously won a rifle, scored one. Competition for final prize; there were 51 entries, the following being the best scores:

A Niemand	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	5—41
Col D Lodor	4	5	4	4	4	5	3	5	4—39—41
Col G E P Howard	5	4	4	4	5	3	5	4	4—38—41
W A Mulford, Jr	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3—40
Lt L H Greene	3	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4—39
D A Vail	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	3—39
A Hasbell	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	3—39
D F Davids	3	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	3—38
J A Stearns	4	5	5	3	4	4	3	3	4—38
J R Byrd	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	3—37
W Haudenhorst	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	3—36
H W Courley	4	5	3	4	3	4	3	3	3—36
J W Martin	3	4	3	4	3	4	5	3	3—35
D Gilbert	4	3	2	3	4	4	4	3	4—35

June 26.—Third competition; Association long-range match:

Frank Hyde	800	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—73
	900	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—72
	1000	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—69—214
A Niemand	800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—69
	900	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—73
	1000	3	4	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—69—211
M J Graham	800	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—64
	900	5	4	3	3	4	5	5	5	3	5	3	5	4	5—61
	1000	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	4—71—199

	800 yards.	900 yards.	1,000 yards.	TTL.
A McInnes	60	52	52	184
W A Mulford, Jr	47	49	43	139

June 30.—The first Association match of the season was closed on Saturday, 28th inst., the total amount of $150 for 300 entries having been received. Under a restriction as to first prize, the second prize was won by W. Milton Farrow with the following score of totals: 46, 47, 43; aggregate, 141 out of a possible 150:

A Hubbell	44	47	46 137
F H Holton	45	46	46 137
J W Todd	45	45	47 137

Are a tie, to be hereafter determined, for first, third and fourth prizes.

E M Squier	43	45	45 135
Homer Fisher	47	44	44 135

Are a tie for fifth and sixth prizes. The four remaining winning scores are F. L. Sheldon, 134; B. A. Vail, 133; D. A. Davids, 132; A. Niemand, 131. This match will be followed every Saturday afternoon by one of similar character, of which particulars may be found in the July programme.

June 25.—Canton Rod and Gun Club; Riverside Range; practice meeting at 200 yards, off-hand; 3-lbs. pull, 10 shots:

											M. C.
Moore	11	11	7	10	8	12	10	11	10	11	11—101—45
Andrews	12	8	9	12	10	8	12	8	10	11	10—100—44
Hull	10	11	8	11	10	12	10	9	11	7	9—99—41
Laubenstein	11	11	10	9	12	8	7	8	8	10	9—94—43
Lewis	9	10	11	9	7	8	11	9	12	7	9—93—43
Bidwell	10	10	10	10	7	9	10	10	7	9	8—12—40

THE CHICAGO SHOOT.—A private dispatch from Chicago says that the Manhattan Rifle Club, of this city, under leadership of Capt. Geo. Aery, is the champion team of the great shooting fête. Mr. Wm. Hayes, from Newark, is King. The team made 1,164 out of possible 1,500, shooting at 200 yards and off hand. Mr. Hayes made 210 rings in 10 shots. Our predictions last week that the Eastern shooters would teach a lesson to the Westerners seems to have been fulfilled.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans, June* 22.—The fourth contest for the new Lilienthal cup took place to-day at Frogmoor. The number of riflemen on hand was as large as usual; the interest taken in the competition is still on the increase. The day was fine, but the wind irregular, blowing in puffs directly across the field. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, the general average of points made was much superior to the average of the last contest, June 8. Capt. W. Gowland, Co. A, Second Regiment, has but lately appeared at Frogmoor, his first performance in public having been on the 8th ult., when in the third competition he scored 21 out of fifty points. He is the first representative of the Second Regiment who has been successful at Frogmoor. Appended is the score (new Lilienthal cup, fourth competition, with military rifles, 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each distance and two sighting shots. Three winnings entitle the winner to possession of the prize;

first contest won by Berceguay, 41; second by Weiss, 39; third by Arms, 42):

	200 yards.				500 yards.				
W Cowland	5	3	4	4	4—20	4	4	4	4	4—20—40
E Berceguay	4	4	4	5	3—20	3	4	3	5	5—20—40
Wm Arms	4	4	4	4	4—20	4	5	3	3	4—19—39
J K Renaud	4	4	5	3	4—20	3	4	5	2	5—19—39
H M Brad ord	4	4	4	4	4—20	4	3	4	4	3—18—38
John Glenn, Jr	5	4	4	3	4—20	3	4	5	3	3—18—38
James Henderson	4	4	4	4	3—19	3	4	3	3	4—17—36
J C Sprol	3	4	4	3	2—16	2	5	4	2	3—16—32
Louis Luderbach	4	4	4	5	4—21	3	4	0	2	2—11—32
E H Kellam	3	4	4	4	4—19	2	5	4	3	3—17—32
W Weiss	3	4	4	3	4—18	2	4	3	2	0—11—29
L Gerbes	5	3	5	3	4—20	0	2	0	2	2— 6—26
T H Watson	3	3	3	2	3—14	4	0	0	2	4—10—24
J O Allain	5	0	3	4	4—14	2	2	0	0	1— 5—19

The Alabama State Artillery, of Mobile, have forwarded an invitation, through Maj. J. D. Scott, to the New Orleans riflemen, to take part in the military picnic at Frascati, Alabama, on the Fourth of July. Handsome prizes have been collected, and the honors both for teams and individuals are many. It is thought both the Louisiana Field and Continentals will send teams; perhaps the Washington Artillery also.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee, June* 20.—The Milwaukee Rifle Club practiced at 900 and 1,000 yards with the following result:

	900 yards.					1,000 yards.					Totals.
Johnson	5	5	5	5	5—25	4	4	5	4	5—22	47—72
Berry	4	5	3	3	5—20	5	4	4	5	3—21	41—61
Drake	4	5	4	4	3—20	3	4	4	3	3—17	37—57
Yale	3	5	5	4	5—22	3	0	0	3	3—9	31—53

NEVADA—*Gold Hill, June* 10.—The incidents and amusements of the Pioneers last Saturday were many and varied, notwithstanding the day was a cold and disagreeable one, and a slight fall of snow greeted the excursionists before the departure of train for the grounds. Five teams competed for the $100 coin prize. The scores were, with a few exceptions, far below the average, owing to the cold cutting wind which swept across the range. Following are the respective scores of the teams:

Sarsfield Guard.

Samuel Nutting	3	2	3	4	4—15	D Mc Pherson	4	4	4	3	3—18
Patsy Field	3	3	4	4	5—19	Patsy O'Day	3	2	4	4	3—16
David Morgan	3	3	4	4	3—17	J H Harris	3	3	4	3	5—18
Amos Merritt	5	5	4	4	4—22	Ed Walsh	4	2	4	5	4—19
Thomas Neville	5	4	4	3	3—19	Jonez Morgan	5	4	4	3	3—19
Sam Dowling	3	4	4	5	3—19	Owen Byrne	4	5	4	4	4—21
J M Bell	4	4	4	3	4—19	John O'Brien	3	4	4	3	4—18
W D G Gibson	2	4	4	3	4—17	J D Channell	4	3	4	4	4—19
Hugh Gallagher	4	4	3	4	4—19	W S Haskins	5	4	3	4	4—20
James McCoy	4	4	4	4	4—20	Tom Gallagher	3	3	4	4	4—18
Total											372

Carson Guard.

Duncan	4	3	4	4	4—19	Colver	3	4	3	4	3—17
Hawkins	2	3	4	3	3—15	Coe	4	4	4	3	4—19
Cheney	5	3	4	3	3—18	Parker	4	4	4	4	4—20
George	4	4	3	5	3—19	Heritage	4	3	4	3	4—18
Starling	4	3	4	3	3—17	Pierce	4	4	4	4	5—21
Laing	4	3	3	5	3—18	Maish	4	2	4	4	3—17
Borge	5	3	4	5	4—21	Sifferi	4	4	2	4	3—17
Laughton	4	5	4	4	4—21	Haskell	3	5	4	4	4—20
Anderson	3	4	4	5	4—20	Kennedy	4	3	4	3	3—17
King	3	3	4	4	4—18	Christian	3	3	4	3	3—17
Total											369

Emmett Guard.

J C Kane	4	4	4	3	4—19	P Maloy	2	2	5	4	3—16
M Burke	3	4	4	5	4—19	F A Carroll	4	4	4	3	4—19
M M Holland	3	3	4	4	3—17	Pettingham	4	4	3	1	4—16
E Kerrigan	4	4	4	4	4—20	J Murphy	4	4	2	3	3—16
T McCarthy	2	2	3	3	4—14	M A Feeney	3	4	4	3	3—18
P J Donne	4	4	4	5	4—21	D Nevin	4	3	4	3	5—19
E Sullivan	3	4	2	3	4—16	F Monahan	4	1	3	3	0—14
P Sullivan	3	3	4	4	3—17	M Gerlis	3	3	4	4	4—20
J Daley	5	3	4	4	4—20	J D Cameron	4	4	3	3	4—18
E Boyle	4	5	3	4	4—20	W Noonan	3	4	4	5	5—21
Total											365

National Guard.

Box	4	4	5	5	4—22	Kiempfer	3	4	4	4	4—19
Benner	3	3	4	5	4—17	Kaneen	4	3	3	3	3—16
Smith	3	3	5	4	2—17	Schoneman	0	3	2	4	4—13
Anderson	3	3	0	4	4—14	Heffelunger	3	5	4	4	3—19
Whitcomb	4	4	3	3	3—17	Merride	4	4	4	3	4—20
Schroeder	4	3	4	4	4—19	Fraser	4	4	4	4	4—20
Burges	4	4	2	4	3—17	Demling	4	4	4	4	5—21
Tyler	3	5	2	4	3—16	Knight	4	4	2	3	3—16
Perkins	3	4	3	4	3—17	Chadeald	4	4	4	4	5—21
Leonard	2	3	2	3	4—14	Nye	3	4	4	3	4—18
Total											354

Washington Guard.

S Reynolds	4	3	2	3	4—17	J G Thomas	4	4	5	4	3—20
E Lee	4	5	3	4	3—19	Ed Gill	4	3	2	4	0—13
T Curnow	4	0	4	3	3—14	J Eddy	4	3	3	3	3—16
W Williams	4	4	4	4	5—21	J A Frazer	3	3	3	2	3—14
M Eddy	4	3	2	4	3—16	W H Thomas	4	4	4	3	4—19
E Burke	3	4	4	5	4—20	R Deeble	4	4	4	3	4—20
T Rowe	3	4	4	3	3—17	J Schollar	3	4	4	3	3—18
W Cocking	4	2	3	4	3—16	S Curnow	4	4	4	4	4—21
W J Perry	4	3	5	4	5—20	H Tardew	4	4	4	3	4—19
J Stoddard	3	4	3	2	4—16	T H Rabilli	4	4	5	3	4—20
Total											351

There was also a prize of $25 for the best team of reserves from each company, which also resulted in a victory for the Sarsfields. Following are the scores:

Sarsfield Guard	102	Washington Guard	87
Carson Guard	101	National Guard	64
Emmet Guard	96		

A prize of $20 for the best shot was also offered from each team, which will be seen was won by A. Merritt, of Sarsfields; Pierce, of Carsons (Creedmoor rule); Box, of Nationals; Williams, of Washingtons, and Dunne of Emmets. There was also a private match between W. S. Haskins, of the Sarsfields, and S. Reynolds, of Washingtons. Following are their respective scores:

Reynolds	4	3	3	4	3—17	3	4	5	4	4—20—37
Haskins	4	4	4	4	4—20	4	4	4	4	3—19—39

At the conclusion of the above shooting a match was made between J. R. King of the Carson Guard, and J. D. Channell of the Sarsfield Guard; distance 200 yards, 20 shots each:

King	3	5	4	4	5—21	3	4	4	4	3—19—40
Channell	4	4	3	4	4—19	4	4	4	4	4—20—39

This will lead to another match to be shot at the Mound House some time next month.

Other Winners—Mrs. J. A. Marshall of Gold Hill won the golden arrow, the prize for archery. Mrs. Monahan of Gold Hill won the silver cup, which was offered for the parlor rifle shooting. Miss Sallie Kaneen of Virginia City won the prize of the young ladies' foot race. The Virginia City football club, Sam Davis captain, defeated the Carson Club.

The weather has now moderated, and our next shooting I hope will be a credit to us. BELL.

CALIFORNIA—*Marysville, June* 8.—Regular practice of the Marysville Rifle Club:

	200 yards.										
Frank Manning	4	5	5	4	3—21	5	5	4	4	4	4—46
D Thorn	5	4	4	4	4—21	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
Thos Dougall	4	4	4	3	4—19	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
Geo Holland	4	3	4	3	4—18	3	4	4	5	3	4—38

	500 yards.										
D Thorn	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—45
O F Stone	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	3—43
Geo Holland	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	3	4—42
Frank Manning	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	5	5	5	0—40
Thos Dougall	2	4	3	0	2	0	5	5	5	2	2—28

THE JULY CREEDMOOR PROGRAMME.

The range at Creedmoor will be very fully occupied during the month of July with match and practice shooting. The events fixed by the N. R. A. are as follows:

Wednesday 9th, (Maj. James H. Jones, Executive Officer)—"Champion Marksman's Badge of 1879."—Fourth competition; The Champion Marksman's Badge to become the property of that competitor who, at the close of the season of 1879, shall have won it the greatest number of times. Open to all members of the N. R. A. and all members of the N. G. S. N. Y. in uniform; 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each; Remington rifle, N. Y. State model.

Saturday 12th, (Gen. Geo. W. Wingate, Executive Officer)—"Remington Match."—Sixth competition. Prize of $300 in gold. All comers; any Remington breech-loader loaded with cartridges furnished from the factory; 900 and 1,000 yards; 20 shots at each distance; position, any.

"We Will" Match," (formerly "National Guardsman Match")—Third competition. Open to members of the National Guard of any State, in uniform; 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each; weapon, the authorized military rifle.

"Skirmishers' badge Match."—Fourteenth competition. Open to all members of the N. R. A. and members of the National Guard of any State in uniform; any military rifle; distances, from 500 to 200 yards; second class targets.

Wednesday 16th, (Maj. James H. Jones, Executive Officer)—"Cowperthwait Match."—Second competition. Open to all members N. R. A. and N. G. S. N. Y., in uniform; 400 yards; position, standing or kneeling; rounds, 10 for competitors using military rifles; 9 for all others; two entries at each competition.

Handicap.—Winners of any first prize or place in any monthly or other match of the National Rifle Association, shot at Creedmoor, two points.

Saturday, 19th, (Hon. N. P. Stanton, Executive Officer)—"The Dimond Match."—Fourth competition. Open to all members N. R. A. and all members of the N. G. S. N. Y. in uniform; 200 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each; Remington rifle, N. Y. State model.

Wednesday, 23d, (Capt. William C. Caney, Executive Officer)—"Remington Rifle Match."—Third competition. Prize, a Remington Creedmoor rifle, value $100. Open to members N. R. A.; 200 yards; rounds, 10; any rifle.

Handicap.—1. Any competitor using other than a "military" rifle, four points. 2. Competitors who have in any N. R. A. monthly or other match at Creedmoor made at 200 yds: A. With a sporting rifle, two points over an average of centres (if using such a rifle in this match), two points. B. With a military rifle, over an average of centres (if using such a rifle), two points.

Same day—"Handicap Match."—Fourth competition. All comers; 200 yards; rounds, 10; competitors allowed 2 entries; any rifle. Handicap—1. Rifles other than regular military, 3 points. 2. Winners of any first prize or place in any monthly or other match of the National Rifle Association, shot at Creedmoor, 2 points.

Saturday, 26th, (Col. J. H. Cowperthwait, Executive Officer)—"Secretary's Match."—Fourth competition. Open to life and annual members N. R. A., and active members of any regular military or naval organization in the United States; 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at 200; at 500 yards, any without artificial rest; any military rifle (excluding specials); rounds, 5 at each distance.

Wednesday, 30th, (Maj. Henry Fulton, Executive Officer) "Alford Match."—Second competition. See July 2.

The affiliated clubs have laid down for themselves an interesting series of matches as follows:

Empire Rifle Club—9th.—"Spirit of the Times Match."—200 and 300 yards; 10 shots each distance, off-hand. 16th—"Daly Trophy Match."—300 and 500 yards; 10 shots each distance, off-hand. 23d—Competition for "N. R. A. Bronze Medal."—800, 900 and 1,000 yards; 10 shots each distance. 30th—"All-comers' Class Match."—200 yards; 10 shots; military rifles allowed 3 points. Entrance fee, 50 cents; re-entries, 25 cents, unlimited.

Amateur Rifle Club—16th.—Competition for the "Short-Range Badge."—200 yards; 15 shots; open to club. 23d.—Competition for the "Mid-Range Badge."—600 yards; 15 shots; open to club. 30th.—Competition for a "French Clock," value, $35.—800, 900 and 1,000 yards; 15 shots at each distance, with two sighting shots at 800 yards only; open to club.

Seventh Regiment Rifle Club—2d.—Competition for the "Rifles."—200 yards; 7 shots; open to club. 12th.—Competition for the "Shells."—500 yards; 5 shots; open to the regiment. 26th.—The "1879" Match.—200 and 500 yards; 7 shots at each distance; open to the club.

Twelfth Regiment Rifle Club—9th and 26th.—"Twelfth Regiment Rifle Club Match."—200 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each distance; open to club only; Remington military rifle; entrance fee, 25 cents.

POSITION IN RIFLE FIRING.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Sir—Evidently that position should be selected that is best suited for actual operations in the field, and that is suitable for use in an open country, for where there are trees or fences, etc., such rests and cover as they afford are evidently the best for the soldier. The "prone position" (face the enemy) and the "back position" are beautiful on the modern rifle range where the grass is nicely shaven and the rifleman reclines upon his luxurious robe or rug. But for practical operations in the field each of these positions is impracticable. In most open fields there will always be more or less weeds or grass, or something in the way of sighting, and we all know that the slight impediment of a weed or blade of grass will frequently materially deflect the flight of the ball. On flat ground this annoyance is almost inevitable, and on rolling ground it can only be avoided by passing over a crest where you will be fully exposed to your enemy. Of course in long-range (500 to 1,000 yards) these positions might be used, as the exposure on the "off side" of the hill would not be great. But it is within these distances where all the effective work is done in modern warfare, and such a position should be studied as best suits the shorter ranges.

As more practical for the skirmish line in the open, I would suggest what might be designated the "sitting position," which I have used during several years hunting of large game and which was suggested by an old hunter. Several years' experience in the "war business" makes me think it suitable also for that species of sport. In this position the rifleman sits squarely, his left leg thrown forward nearly in line with the line of fire, bent sufficiently to rest the rifle either directly on the knee or else to receive the left elbow as in the kneeling position. The right leg is either in an easy position on the ground or slightly bent, upon which to rest and steady the right elbow. As is evident, this position can be modified to suit the conformation of each rifleman. Now to the application. Either in hunting or approaching an enemy in the open advantage is always taken of the undulations of the ground. If on flat ground the only alternative is crawling on all fours if the weeds and grass are high enough, or if not in "belly-scraping," in which operation your rifle is carried in the right hand and you pull and propel yourself along by your left arm and your left leg. When near enough to see your game through the grass you get ready. Evidently the prone position is not practical, because the weeds and grass obstruct the aim. You therefore swing yourself into the "sitting position," by raising your shoulders about thirty degrees by your left arm and throwing your left leg around from right to left until near the line of fire, and assuming the position as before described, and there you are. Your line of sight and fire are above the grass and weeds, and you have a clear field. In case of game, you are exposed only a short time before firing, and the inevitable "noble buck" drops in his tracks, after giving that convulsive leap you often read about, but never see.

In the case of the skirmisher, after delivering his fire he drops back out of sight into the "belly position" until he loads and has another opportunity to deliver fire. In case where rising ground permits, you approach the crest, first by stooping, then on all fours, and then by "belly-scraping." You crawl to the crest until the ears of the deer can be seen through the grass. Evidently, if you go far enough to get a good shot at its body over the grass, you will be for some distance in full view of the deer, which will soon detect your presence. But, by quickly assuming the "sitting position," you are exposed to view a very short time, and you can deliver a sure fire above all obstruction from grass, and generally with your head only exposed. So with the skirmisher; after each discharge he resumes his "belly position," and is entirely protected from the enemy's fire by the intervening crest of hill; whereas, if in the "prone" position, he has to be so far over the crest as to be exposed all the time.

It is not contended that the "sitting position" is as steady as either of the other two, but sufficiently so for a good shot (after accustoming himself to it) to hit the size of a man at least three out of five times at 500 yards. It has these advantages over the "prone" position: To me the "prone" position is very uncomfortable and "straining," and subjects the shoulder to a great deal of hard hammering, for the line of recoil of the piece is almost directly on the line of the trunk of the body. In the "sitting position" the body is easy, and the shoulder is free to yield to the recoil of the piece, and that is an immense consideration to the skirmisher, who fires 50 rounds sometimes in a few hours. Let his shoulder once become sore from the hammering and his aim is without effect. I hope the rifle associations will give the above some thought.

The "kneeling" position (dropping on right knee, rifle resting in left hand, elbow supported on left knee) is frequently used by me when game have discovered me and are in full view. It is assumed more quickly than the "sitting" position, though it is not as steady.

In long-range skirmishing the skirmisher will generally have time to improvise some artificial rest and cover, and the "back position" will be the less required. It may be objected to the "sitting position" that it will necessitate an ironclad protection to the pivotal buttock. Therein is the additional advantage, for it will afford an opportunity to give the loyal and patriotic army contractor a profitable job.

Montana, June 10, 1879. BEAR PAW.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON FOR JULY.

July is a close month for game, except as to woodcock, in certain States.

☞ NEW YORK LAW.—The open season for woodcock in New York State begins August 1, throughout the State.

No JULY WOODCOCK SHOOTING.—There is no woodcock shooting in New York State before Aug. 1.

—Delegates or others going to the New York State Association, meeting at Rochester, July 7th, can secure special rates from this city, by leaving their names at this office. If a suitable party is made up, a special car will be provided.

A SPORTSMAN'S HOME.—One of our Kentucky correspondents who writes for our columns often, is building him a home, a description of which will interest our readers who are longing for a similar lodge in some vast wilderness. The note is dated Neill Springs, Va., May 25:

I have "pulled up stakes" and gone southwest a few miles into the mountains, where rattlesnakes and copperheads disport themselves friskily, the partridge drums with impunity, and the "gay gobolier" struts *some*. Deer a few miles off—wildcats and an occasional bear and "painter," too. I am putting up a log mansion (?). My skiff is anchored on Big South Fork, four miles away. A fine perennial spring within forty rods affords minnows from seven inches down. Two miles off are valleys of wide extent, which are annually thick with quail, and, I doubt not, snipe plenty in season. Except a pointer owned by my cousin, my dogs are the only ones in the county.

Quail, turkey and deer shooting, and bass, salmon and jack-fishing in turn. Will you come? I am busy building and preparing for business—tanning.

SHOOTING BY MOONLIGHT.—On the sheep ranches of Texas, Colorado and New Mexico, where the mountain lions commit depredations on the folds, it is customary for the ranchmen to set out a caress for a bait near by, and lie in wait on moonlight nights and shoot the varmints. The people in India have a like experience, only more of it; and as lessons

may perhaps be learned from them, we copy the following hints from the Calcutta sporting paper called the *Asian*. The contributor says:

To begin: I may as well state that the great secret of success in night-shooting is to place one's-self as nearly as possible one the same level with the "*Jawar*" one wants to shoot; and I need not remind "Jehu" that shooting at tigers in this position at night is extremely dangerous. Great caution should be exercised, and after firing he should not even wink.

I have used the following sight at night with great success:

Make a small black silk button, as round as it can possibly be made, and about the size of an average pea. To this round button attach two black silk threads. Tie this on to the muzzle of the rifle, keeping the black silk button directly on the head sight of the rifle. The sight is now complete for night-shooting.

With this sight, none of the back sights should be raised, but the rifle used with all the back sights flush with the rib.

Another important point to be observed is to keep the moon to one's back; but as this cannot be obtained throughout the night during full moon, the shikaree should sit with his back to the south and facing north, if possible. Even when there is no moon, the sky clear and lighted by the stars only, this black sight can be seen fairly well, but on such occasions the "*Jawars*" can only be dimly discerned.

LOUISIANA—*Monroe, June* 18.—This is a beautiful country. Fine hunting and fishing in this parish, Ouachita. Game, deer, turkeys, ducks, squirrels, quail and snipe in great abundance. We have good snipe shooting within two miles of town, and it last from four to five months. The country is interspersed everywhere with marshes, ponds, lakes with numerous bayous and creeks emptying into the Ouachita River, and for duck shooting in the winter (mallard, canvas back, teal and wood ducks) and fishing in the summer, there is no country except lower Louisiana, and like places, equal to this. M. N. C.

"ROD, GUN AND QUILL."—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The editorial note in the last issue, headed "Rod and Gun and Quill," was to the point. How much better than the universally decried pot-hunting is such greedy butchery, such savage desire to kill and wound, to destroy more than anybody else? Such stories are too common, and too seldom properly noticed; of numberless trout caught, quail shot in huddles, deer slaughtered beyond any possible use, and not a word said in condemnation of the miserable business. Of what use are close times or any possible attempts at protection, when men who call themselves sportsmen indulge in such hoggishness, and are so far from feeling any shame for it that they send accounts of it to the first sportsman's paper in the land! AWAHSOOSE.

Ferrisburg, Vt., June 28.

TO TEXAS AND BACK.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Through your courtesy in introducing me to many of your prominent railway men, I have been enabled to undertake with great comfort a railway journey of over four thousand miles right through the States to San Antonio, Texas, and back—all accomplished in less than three weeks. To say I never enjoyed a trip more would fall far short of what I wish to convey. None but those who have taken such a journey can fully realize the boundless resources of your vast country, or can appreciate the extraordinary development of its wonderful wealth of land and unrivaled scenery. I was particularly struck with the vast strides made of late years in the Lone Star State. From Denison to "Golden Gate," all the way to San Antonio, the incessant relay of field after field of corn and cotton, alternated with rich prairie pastures, was simply amazing; and then, after so many days' travel, to find one's-self in that lovely sanatorium of the West, San Antonio, with its verandahed houses esconsed in brilliant foliage, studded and dotted here and there around the wayward meanderings of its capricious, yet romantic, river; red-birds, blue-birds and mocking-birds singing all around; sweet doves in countless hundreds, and young prairie chickens, gave an enchantment to the scene I never before experienced. True, the weather was hot by day, but the delightful fresh breezes from the Gulf, carrying ozone and fragrance from millions of flowers, gave an extra vigor that more than compensated for any relaxation experienced by day. Americans need not go to Paris to die and be happy while such Edens as San Antonio are at home. J. CUMMING MACDONA.

New York, July 1.

RUST PREVENTIVE.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Much has been writen lately in FOREST AND STREAM of certain substances to be used upon guns and other firearms as rust preventives. I wish to add my own experience. I have recently opened one of my guns, which I packed away more than a year ago. At the time of putting it away I carefully coated it inside and outside with Eaton's "Rust Preventer." When opened it was perfectly free from rust or discoloration of any kind. Part of the time the gun was in a damp place near the sea shore. This seems to me to be a good test of the value of Eaton's preparation. I give the facts, not because I have any interest, either direct or indirect, in the article mentioned, but because I want to recommend a really good thing to my brother sportsmen. But why will the gentlemen who manufacture these things persist in such frightful misuse of English as to call them "Preventers," "Preventatives," etc.? Against such misnomers I feel bound to protest. Some one has proposed to mix mercury with cosmoline or vasseline. This would doubtless make an effective rust preventive, but it would be open to the objection that holds against the ordinary blue or mercurial ointment, namely: it is dangerous to handle. I do not think that the addition of the mercury would add much, if any, to the usefulness of either of the above substances. C. B.

Bethlehem, Pa.

REMEDY FOR POISON OAK AND IVY.—Let me give you a remedy for the effects of poison oak and ivy, which I have found to be of the greatest value both upon my own person and upon others. It is sulphate of zinc, 60 grains; distilled or rain water, 8 oz. This mixture may be applied four or five times daily. It is not caustic, and so does not destroy the tissue; hence it may be used with perfect safety. It stings slightly when the vessicles are broken, but I have always found this sting a pleasant relief from the intolerable smarting itch of the rhus itself. I have used in a rather extended experience acetate of lead, nitrate of potash, bicarbonate of potash, bichloride of mercury (this last is effectual, but extremely dangerous), and grindelia robusta; but not one of them has so uniformly sure and quick in its action as the sulphate of zinc. The fluid extract of grindelia, diluted with four or five times its bulk of water, is a very pleasant application for allaying the intolerable itching, but its effects upon the poison itself is simply *nil*. C. B.

Bethlehem, Pa.

COLUMBIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION GLASS BALL TOURNAMENT.—A glass ball tournament will be held on the grounds of the Columbia Rifle Association, at West End, N. J., on Saturday next. Shooting will begin on arrival of train on Erie R. R., leaving foot of Chambers street, N. Y., at 10 o'clock A. M. Five matches will be fought, as follows, open to all comers:

First, twenty-five single balls—First prize, association gold badge and 10 per cent. of entrance money. The badge to be held by the winner for one month, and to become the personal property of the competitor winning it three times. Second prize, 10 per cent. of entrance money; third prize, 5 per cent. of entrance money.

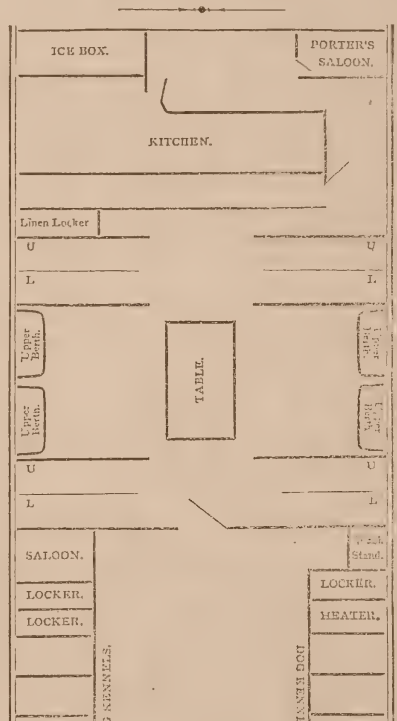
Second, sweepstakes at twenty-five single balls, entrance fee $2—First prize, 50 per cent. of entrance money; second prize, 25 per cent.; third prize, 10 per cent.; fourth prize, 5 per cent.

Third, sweepstakes at ten pairs of double balls, entrance fee $2—Entrance money divided as in No. 2.

Fourth, classified sweepstakes at ten pairs double balls, entrance fee $2—Entrance money divided as in No. 2.

Fifth, classified sweepstakes at twenty-five single balls, entrance fee $2—Entrance money divided as in No. 2.

A Hatch glass ball trap will be given to the competitor making the best aggregate in Nos. 3 and 4. A year's subscription will be given to the best aggregate in all of the above named matches.



A CAR FOR SPORTSMEN.

The Pullman's Palace Car Company have just turned out from their shops at Detroit, Mich., two cars designed especially for the use of parties of tourist sportsmen. The most approved appurtenances have been adopted and the cars are models of comfort and convenience. Both cars are essentially the same, but fishermen will probably prefer the "Izaak Walton," while gunners will take the "Davy Crooket." The diagram given above will sufficiently explain the plan of the cars.

THE NEWARK GUN CLUB.

NEWARK, N. J., May 29, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

"Bayard," in his communication to a contemporary, appears to have been quite put out by an innocent letter I wrote to your paper. He seems to have the idea that mine was an attack on the Wa-gun-nas Gun Club, of Newark, and that it was entirely one-sided. As to the absurdity of the so-called puff I gave to Kay's Chips, he should purchase some of those articles and try them to see whether the results really are so absurd. In the first place, the chips are neither gotten up by the old Eley wire cartridge nor copied from it. Messrs. Kay have spent months of study and experiment in making their concentrators all that is claimed for them. Eley's cartridge acts on the distributing principle of a sieve, while Kay's is upon the gradually expanding principle, which latter has been found correct. I don't intend to enter into any scientific discussion as to why it is correct, but it is based upon facts which can be proven to "Bayard" if he will pocket his pride and pay a visit to Mr. Kay, who is chief of the "mob of shooters" he so sneeringly refers to,

As to the same "mob of shooters," the Newark Club: constant failures of various shooting clubs having taught the "mob" that an organization was almost always the cause of grumbling and discontent. The members have none of it, but keep together by the purchase of badges by subscription, and shooting for them from time to time. In this way a party has been kept together for nearly four years. Any one has the privilege of drawing his subscription at any time if dissatisfied, and the badge and traps—also subscribed for—are the entire property owned by the "mob." The Hurlingham Gun Club did not establish such a precedent when Bogardus went to meet them. He was received as a shooter, and his social position was not called in question when he faced the five traps with his aristocratic competitors.

However Henley rules or not, the Wagunhas accepted, under certain restrictions, the challenge extended to them by the "mob," but the "worthless chips" stuck in their throat. The Newarkers did not confine their antagonists to muzzle-loaders and cylinder bores, but they might shoot chokes of modern construction. It is well known that the favorite gun of the "mob" is a cylinder bore of 10 gauge and about nine pounds weight, experience having taught that such an arm is available for all purposes, and most of the members are not well enough off to own an armory from which a selection may be made. The "mob," moreover, claims that the "worthless" chips will make cylinders shoot as well as choke bores are supposed to—see Kay's advertisement—and the Wagunhas seem to have the same idea, else if they are as "worthless" as "Bayard" represents, why should they be barred? Besides, the "mob" are fully aware that nearly all guns fall at the distance named—thirty yards rise—to properly kill good, fast birds, and that such shooting, instead of trying the skill of the shooters, only resolves the match into one of luck as to which side will get the majority of slow incomers. This restriction was something the same as if it had been said: "We will toss up whether the birds are fast or slow; if fast, it will be equivalent to a miss, and *vice versa*, and the party with the fewest fast birds will be judged the winner."

The Wagunhas may take comfort in the fact that at least three of their members are also integral parts of the "mob," and another proviso of the acceptance of the "mob's" challenge was that no member of the Wagunhas should shoot on the other side, quite a new idea, as it is generally conceded that when parties are members of two clubs—even if one of them is a "mob"—they have the right to select on which side they shall compete in case conclusions are tried between them. As far as the "mob" being "doubled up like a jack-knife," etc., it was simply this: Finding the Wagunhas did not like to meet them because their guns were loaded to kill, nothing more was said on the subject. SIDE LEVER.

It is due to "Side Lever" to state that his communication has been inadvertently overlooked, otherwise it should have appeared promptly upon its receipt.

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

PIGEON MATCHES.

SEND IN SCORES EARLY.—To insure insertion in current issues all scores should reach us Mondays or Tuesdays. Reports should therefore be mailed upon the same day the matches are shot. Promptness on the part of correspondents will materially enhance the proper record of field contests.

LOUISVILLE GUN CLUB TOURNAMENT.—The full scores of this well-conducted tournament will appear in our next issue. The shooting was of excellent character, and the meeting a most successful one.

AN OHIO IDEA AND A GOOD ONE.—"Buckeye Boy" writes: "Correspondents, in reporting scores of matches in which Card rotary trap is used, omit to mention notch at which spring is set. As the force of the spring makes a great difference in the shooting it would be well to mention it."

MAINE—*Topsham, June* 26.—Riverside Club; Card trap:

G H Goud	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—4
Fisher	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Keyes	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Hall	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—5
Knight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
A Q Goud	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0—5
C Goud	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0—7
Greenleaf	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—5

W. A. S.

VERMONT—*Manchester Gun Club.*—First shoot at pigeons; was first experience of many participants; H and T traps, five single birds, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary:

G D Moore	0 0 0 1 1—2	C L Harmon	1 0 0 0 1—2
R P Young	1 1 0 1 0—3	C W Farmer	0 1 0 0 1—2
Dr Wheeler	0 0 0 0 0—0	C A Jackson	1 1 0 1 1—4
I A Moore	1 0 1 1 0—3	H Tobey	0 0 1 0 1—2
G H Hubbard	1 0 1 1 0—3	O Huse	0 0 1 0 0—1
M Wadleigh	1 0 1 1 0—3	H Wiley	1 0 0 1 1—3
L Simons	0 0 1 1 1—3	J E Wilson	0 0 0 0 0—0
E A Durgin	0 1 0 0 0—1	D W C Parker	0 0 0 0 1—1
F J Drake	0 0 0 0 0—0	W H Yickery	1 0 1 0 0—2
C J Darrah	1 1 0 1 1—4	Wm M Parsons	1 0 1 1 1—4

The Doctor won shoot off.

LYNN SPORTSMEN'S CLUB—*Lynn, Mass., June* 28.—Regular weekly shoot of the Lynn Sportsmen's Club; Card's rotary trap, 18 yards rise:

Lander	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1—15
Thompson	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1—13
Sargent	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1—16
Lewis	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—15
Paine	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0—16
Roderick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—17
Davis	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Milliken	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1—11

B. E. N.

Bellevue.—The 3d meeting of the Raymond Sporting Club at picturesque Bellevue, Friday, 27th, the principal feature of the day being glass ball shooting, 30 balls, 10 Bogardus, 10 double and 10 rotatory, counted as one score per man. The first prize in the first class is a gold badge; in the second, a silver badge; and in the third a silver badge. Entries close when the entry fees equal the value of the badges. The result was as follows:

First class.

B F Schaffer	Single	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
	Double	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1— 8
	Rotatory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10—28
G B Blanchard	Single	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
	Double	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1— 6
	Rotatory	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10—26
W B Witherell	Single	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
	Double	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1— 8
	Rotatory	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0—6—24
W H Harrison	Single	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9
	Double	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0— 6
	Rotatory	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0— 7—22

Second class.

D Kirkwood	Single	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1— 7
	Double	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
	Rotatory	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1— 9—26

Third class.

J E Nason	Single	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0— 6
	Double	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0— 2
	Rotatary	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0— 3—11

ALGONQUIN GUN CLUB—*New York City, June* 24.—Following is the score of the Algonquin Gun Club; fortnightly shoot, June 24, at grounds, Weehawken, New Jersey:

Jas Dunscith	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11—20
John H Hill	11	01	11	11	10	11	01	11	11	11—17
R C Brenner	01	11	11	11	11	11	00	11	01	11—16
Wm Burns, M.D	10	01	01	11	11	11	11	11	01	11—16
Thos Fougherty	11	01	01	01	11	11	11	01	11	01—15
Louis Brenner	10	11	10	11	00	01	11	00	11	11—13
Wm McCabe	10	10	10	11	01	11	11	00	01	10—12
Geo Williams	00	10	01	11	01	01	10	01	00	01— 9
David Simpson	10	10	10	11	01	01	00	10	01	00— 8
Geo J Saur	00	10	00	00	10	00	00	00	00	00— 2

Jas Dunscith took the prize, valued at $25, having won it three times.

MYSTIC GLASS BALL CLUB—*Somerville, Mass., June* 26.—Card's revolving trap, 21 yards rise:

E L Johnson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—15
Chas Ellsworth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—14
W Mullay	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1—10
F Woodbridge	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—15
Gellett	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—12
Harras	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—12

Sweepstakes:

Johnson.....1 1 1 1 1—5 Mullay.....1 1 0 1 0—3
Ellsworth.....1 1 1 1 0—4 Woodbridge.....1 1 0 0 1—3

Ties: Mullay..... 1 1 0 0 1—3 Woodbridge.....1 1 1 1 0—4

NEW JERSEY—*June 24.*—Third of the seven matches by the Bergen Point Amateur Gun Club for gold badge; 25 glass balls, 15 yards rise, Bogardus traps and rules:

Moore.....1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—17
S L Davis.....0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—19
C H Davis.....1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1—12
Wilmerding.....1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—19

Ties, 18 yards, 3 balls each.

S L Davis.....1 1 1—2 Wilmerding.....0 0 0—0

MIDWAY SHOOTING CLUB—*Matawan, N. J., June 26.*—Monthly shoot at Morgan's Station for club badge; 22 entries under the following rules: 7 birds each, 5 traps, handicap; use of both barrels; 1¼ ozs. shot.

C Applegate, 26 yards.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
J Vanbrackle, 26 yards.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
F E Hyer, 24 yards.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
I Straus, 22 yards.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
A Teneyck, 23 yards.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
H A Warne, 26 yards.....1 1 1 0 1 1 1—6
Dr Marsden, 23 yards.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1—6
D Arowsmith, 24 yards.....0 1 1 1 1 1 1—6
J Ivins, 24 yards.....1 1 1 1 1 1 0—6
C Warne, 24 yards.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1—6
E Vandeveer, 24 yards.....1 0 0 w
A R Coleman, 23 yards.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
G Everett, 23 yards.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
C Muerhead, 23 yards.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
I Lamberson, 25 yards.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
S Lamberson, 25 yards.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
J H Bergen, 23 yards.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
G H Wild, 23 yards.....0 1 0 1 1 1 1—5
R Worrell, 22 yards.....1 1 1 1 1 1 0—4
S Cobberly, 23 yards.....1 0 1 1 1 0 1—5
J L Perhune, 26 yards.....1 1 0 0 w
G Farrington, 23 yards.....0

Their being ten ties on seven birds, it was agreed to shoot what birds were on hand, miss and go out:

Vanbrackle.....1 1—2 Coleman.....1 1—2
Applegate.....1 0—1 Everett.....1 0—1
Hyer.....1 1—2 Muerhead.....1 1—2
Straus.....1 1—2 I Lamberson.....1 1—2
Teneyck.....0 —0 S Lamberson.....1 1—2

Ties to be shot off at next monthly shoot.

JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS GUN CLUB—*Marion, N. J., June 25.*—First contest for a gold badge; 25 balls; the winner to win it six times to be the owner; three Bogardus traps and rules; 19 yards rise:

Burdett.....1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 w
Levering.....0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 w
Cannon.....1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—16
Heritage.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—22
Hill.....1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—23
Holcomb.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—23
Hughes.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—19
Heddon.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—21
Smith.....1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—20
Eaton.....1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—21
Calmus.....1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—23
Thomson.....1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 w
Van Gelder.....1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—19
Leroy.....0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—22

Ties on 23 at 22 yards.

Hill.....1 1 1 1 1—5 Holcomb.....1 1 1 0 1—4
Cadmus.....1 0 1 1 1—4

June 23.—Regular contest for 20-ball gold badge from three Bogardus traps, and rules. A Heritage having won the badge five times, became the owner of the same:

A Heritage.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—19
J Cole.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
C Leroy.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—18
J B Burdett.....0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
J Headdon.....0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—14
W Holcomb.....1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0—11

CRANMER SHOOTING CLUB—*Bordentown, N. J., June* 23.—Weekly shoot; Card's rotary trap, spring set in last hole, giving it the greatest power; 15 yards rise, 20 balls:

F G Wiese.....0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0—12
Dr W H Hilliard.....0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—16
Captain.....1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0—13
L C Carman.....0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—11
E A Taylor.....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1—9
R Wright.....1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—4
J Reeves.....1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—11

F.

BERGEN POINT AMATEURS—*Bergen Point, N. J., June* 18.—Second of series of seven matches for gold badge by the Bergen Point Amateur Gun Club; 15 glass balls, 15 yards rise; Bogardus traps and rules:

Moore.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—13
Wilmerding.....0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—12
S L Davis.....0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—9
C H Davis.....0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0—7

PENNSYLVANIA—*Catawissa, June* 24.—Score of 4th shoot of Catawissa F. and G. P. Club; Cards rotary trap; 18 yards rise:

H B Aldrich.....1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0—7
A A King.....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—3
L P Kreigh.....1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0—7
T P Cherrington.....1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—6
Wm Orange.....1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1—6
A Stadler.....1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—8
A Thomas.....1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
Con Haley.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—2
A Harpleiss.....1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—7
G W Reifenyder.....0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1—5
T E Harder.....0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

THE WILLIAMS GROVE TOURNAMENT.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The sportsmen's reunion at Williams Grove, Cumberland County, Pa., on Saturday, June 23, met with fair success. We arrived on the grounds on the 9 A.M. train, and found that we were on an island, beautiful beyond description, perhaps forty acres. Situated in the centre a large and ice cold spring supplies water cold and pure. Our meals were furnished by a Mr. Russ, who furnishes board for all who may come unprepared with the necessaries of life. We found the trap arrangements complete in every respect—a screen made of boards, double thickness, about two and one-half feet high and sixty feet long, semi-circular in shape, hiding from view the three Bogardus traps. The pull ropes were passed through board troughs, the three connecting and continuing in one main trough to the trap puller, giving the shooter no chance of knowing which trap was being pulled, and no communication between puller and parties placing balls on the traps, and the traps being moved to throw in a different direction at every pull. With the fact that the shooting was done in the grove, many of the balls being thrown into and through the tree tops, will account for not more full scores. As I have been an eye witness to many contests of the kind, I must confess that this was the best arranged, best conducted, and most intricate test of skill that I have ever witnessed with the shot-gun.

First match, 18 yards rise, three Bogardus traps and rules:

J Rupp...1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—28
H Noble...1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—27
S Rupp...1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—27
Bamford...0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—25
J D Rea...1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—24
G Keller...1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—26
R Owens...0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—23
Hippensteel...0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1

1—20

Holland...1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—20

Ties on twenty-seven—miss and out.

Noble.....1 1 1 1 1—5 S S Rupp.....1 1 1 1 1 0—5

Second match, 10 balls:

Bamford.....1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9
Dunbar.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8
J Searles.....0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
Starr.....0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Martin.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8
Keller.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
Brandt.....1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—8
J C Rupp.....0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—7
Rea.....0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1—6
Stuart.....1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—7
Peace.....1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—7
Owens.....0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—6
Holland.....1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—6
E Snell.....1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—6
S S Rupp.....0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—6
Crist.....0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—4
Oyster.....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—4
J Snell.....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—3

In the shoot off for second, Dunbar won; for third, J. C. Rupp won.

Third match:

J C Rupp.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
Dunbar.....1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
S S Rupp.....1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
Bamford.....1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—8
Holland.....1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1—7
Hippensteel.....1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—7
Noble.....1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—7
Dill.....0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0—6
Searles.....0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—6

Ties on eight—miss and out.

Dunbar.....1 1 1 1 1—7 Bamford.....1 1 1 1 0—4
S S Rupp.....1 1 1 1 1 1 0—6 Brandt.....1 1 0 —2

Ties on seven.

Noble.....1 1 1—3 Hippensteel.....1 0—1
Holland.....1 1 0—2

Fourth match, rotating trap, balls thrown in every direction:

J C Rupp.....1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
Bamford.....1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
G H Keller.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
Noble.....1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
G D Keller.....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—7
Brandt.....1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—7
Dicks.....1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—7
J H Snell.....0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—7
Searles.....1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1—7
E Snell.....1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—6
Dunbar.....0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—5

Ties—Rupp took first, Stuart second. Snell third with his score of 6.

Fifth match, three Bogardus traps:

J C Rupp.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Brandt.....1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
Bamford.....1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—8
Noble.....1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—8
Stewart.....1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1—7
Searles.....1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—7
Stuart.....1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—7
G H Keller.....1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—7
G D Keller.....1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1—6
E Snell.....1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—4
Crist.....1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0—5
Dunbar.....0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—4

Sixth match, double balls; traps 10 yards apart; 18 yards rise, both sprung at same time:

J C Rupp.....11 10 10—4 Dunbar.....01 00 11—3
G H Keller.....11 10 10—4 Dicks.....10 10 10—3
Stewart.....10 10 11—4 Brandt.....10 00 10—2
Searles.....10 10 10—3 Oyster.....00 00 10—1
Bamford.....10 10 10—3 J H Snell.....10 00 00—1

Ties on 4.

Rupp.....11 10—3 Stewart.....10 00—1
Keller.....00 10—1

The shooting in this match was poor on account of smoke hanging, being impossible to cover second ball.

Seventh match; 5 balls, 3 traps:

Wade.....1 1 1 1 1—5 G D Keller.....1 1 1 1 0—4
Brandt.....1 1 1 1 1—5 J D Rea.....1 0 1 1 1—4
J C Rupp.....1 1 0 1 1—4 Willis.....0 1 1 1 1—4
Bamford.....1 0 1 1 1—4 Crist.....1 0 1 0 1—3
Atticks.....0 1 1 1 1—4 E Snell.....0 0 1 1 1—3
J H Snell.....0 1 1 1 1—4 Bitner.....1 1 0 1 0—3
Dicks.....1 1 0 1 1—4 Dill.....1 0 1 0 0—2
G H Keller.....0 1 1 1 1—4 Oyster.....0 0 1 0 1—2

Ties on five—miss and out.

Wade.....1 1 1 1 1—6 Brandt.....1 1 1 1 0—4

Ties on four, 31 yards, miss and out.

J C Rupp.....1 1 1—3 Rea.....1 0 0—2
Bamford.....1 1 0—2 Dicks.....1 0 0—2

Attics, Willis, Snell, Keller, G D Keller, out on first. SCHELL.

Rational Pastimes.

CRICKET.

FIXTURES.

July 3—Utica, N Y, Belleville (Ont) vs Utica.
July 4—Staten Island, Belmont vs Staten Island.
July 4—Portsmouth, N H, Boston vs Portsmouth.
July 4—Syracuse, Belleville (Ont) vs Onondagas.
July 4—Chestnut Hill, Baltimore vs Chestnut Hill.
July 4—Prospect Park, Paterson vs Manhattan.
July 5—Oswego Falls, Belleville (Ont) vs Oswego Falls.
July 5—Staten Island, Staten Island (2d) vs Columbia.

—A team of Philadelphia cricketers will probably make a tour through Canada early in August.

—The second eleven of the Staten Island visit Philadelphia on the 16th and 17th to play the second elevens of the Young America and Germantown clubs.

—The Staten Island's first eleven will shortly play the Young America, Germantown, Merion and Belmont in Philadelphia, and the Baltimore at Baltimore. The 21st to the 26th are the dates.

ALBANY C. C.—The following are the names of officers elected at a recent meeting of the Albany (N. Y.) Club. William Lacy, Pres.; Frederick P. Olcott, Vice-Pres.; William H. McNaughton, Sec'y; George Story, Treas.

SYRACUSE TOURNAMENT.—The Onondaga C. C. has selected the 21st, 22d and 23d insts. for their tournament. Major A. H. Davis, President of the O. C. C., will offer a silver cup for competition. The St. Georges, of New York, and the Port Hope Club, of Canada, have been invited to send teams for those dates. The cricket outlook in Western New York is very encouraging, and great credit is due Mr. C. H. Millward, Secretary of the Onondagas, for his untiring efforts to popularize the game. A new club has been recently organized at Utica, with W. Clark, M. D., for Secretary, and also one at Oswego Falls, with Mr. Thos. Carr for Secretary. The latter club gives promise of becoming quite a strong and permanent organization.

BALTIMORE VS. CHESTER.—For the first time, elevens of these clubs met on the Baltimore's ground at Mount Washington, on the morning of the 25th ult., and despite threatening clouds, followed by rain in the afternoon, the home club won a creditable victory by ten wickets. The Pennsylvania visitors, up to their match with the Baltimorians, had an untarnished record. This, coupled with the recent defeat of the home club, made them feel confident of success. The Baltimore eleven, however, remembering that "a game is never lost until it is won," showed a marked improvement since their last venture, and this time did finely for their club. For Baltimore, T. Smith led in the batting with 31 (not out) and 7 (not out), while Oldham took 17 of the Chester wickets for 23 runs. For the Pennsylvanians, Harrison made top score for his side with 7 and 11; Griffin, 13 and 0, and Wood, 10 and 1, Wood doing well with the ball, capturing 6 wickets for 23 runs. Annexed are the totals:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Baltimore	56	11 (no wkts dn)	67
Chester	48	17	65

DORIAN VS. MERION.—Never was the uncertainty attending the game of cricket more fully illustrated than in the match on the 26th ult., at Ardmore, between the first elevens of the above named clubs. The Merions, with a first class eleven, containing their best bowlers, were defeated by the young Haverford College boys by one inning and 10 runs, Fox alone getting into double figures—14 and 14 (not out). The bowling and fielding of the collegians was magnificent, as the bowling analysis shows, Lowry taking 11 wickets at the expense of only 38 runs, and Newkirk credited with 9 for 37 runs. When it is remembered that this was against a strong batting team, including several of the best batsmen in the country, the skill of the Dorians cannot be too highly commended. For the victors Lowry contributed 15 and Newkirk 20. The totals are as follows:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Tota
Dorian	90	..	90
Merion	40	50	90

ST. GEORGES VS. MANHATTAN.—The St. Georges, without Cross and Richardson, achieved a brilliant victory over a strong eleven of the Manhattans, on their grounds at Hoboken, on the 26th ult. Captain Soutter led the score for his side with a capital 49 (not out); Hyde-Clarke, 34; Giles, 29; Conover, 26; Houssling, 13, and Moeran, 10—the innings of the home club closing for the large total of 191. For the Manhattans Hosford contributed a careful 31 (not out); G. Scott, 21; Hulbert, 20; Haywood, 17; Jenkins, 13, and Norley, 10—their innings footing up 131, thus leaving the St. Georges the winners by 60 runs.

LARGE SCORES.—It may be remarked that on the 26th ult. 465 runs were made in the three innings of the St. Georges, Staten Island and Manhattan clubs. This speaks well for New York batsmen, who, by the way, never before scored as well as they have done this season.

STATEN ISLAND (2d) VS. NEWARK.—Twenty-five years ago there was no town in the country that could boast of as jolly a lot of cricketers as Newark, or who played the game better in the old-fashioned way. But alas! "Death's winning ball" has sadly thinned the ranks of these kindred spirits, and the few that are left have long since given up rubbing their shins after the visitations from the youthful Hallis, and calling out "'Ows that!" with a mixture of other interrogatory exclamations. It was early this spring that a reunion of old players and patrons of the game was suggested, and from this meeting sprung the newly re-organized club. Several weeks ago the Staten Island Club kindly extended an invitation to the Newarkers to play their inaugural game on the 26th ult., at their beautiful grounds. The Jerseymen accepted, but with becoming modesty named the Island's second eleven. Since the match, however, it has occurred to several of the Newark team that as far as the result went they might as well have elected the first or even the fourteenth; for second elevens, like being given out "leg before wicket," are things that no fellow can understand. Heller's second-sight is but child's play to the mystery connected with a second eleven! The tact with which this indivisible collection of unites is produced, throws old Greenleaf's pet brain stunners in the shade, and the intrigue which is used in their formation would make a Machiavelli's mouth water or cause his teeth to grind with envy. Should a skeptic hint in the hearing of a second eleven captain that the cricket's finger-board points to several first eleven men in his team, he will be pounced upon and buttonholed, until he is persuaded that a more wretched lot of players was never before assembled for the purpose of wielding bat and trundling ball. In time he will become so thoroughly convinced that the sun never backed such a lot of "muffins," that all the brains he has left will be employed in wondering "why on earth" such men are played at all if their club wishes to win. The very players themselves will decry their own proficiency until the game and its belongings shine outas the quintessence of all the cardinal virtues. The Newark team went to the Island and were defeated by one inning and 24 runs. It is apparent that it was no discredit for a newly organized club, which virtually had no practice, to be defeated by an eleven of cricketers who are in daily training and have the finest and most available grounds in the vicinity of New York, and an immense number of players to draw upon. When the Newark club, which has plenty of good material, secures a proper ground to practice upon there will be a very different showing. It was a lovely day for cricket, and although the match was too one-sided to be interesting, yet it had special features. The game was enjoyed by every one, and it was fun to see old Fred Hallis make the stumps fly again. In days gone by, Hallis was one of the club's right-hand men. He has always been known as a very fast bowler, and his record shows that in 1859 he captured 6 wickets of the All England eleven for 47 runs. Besides Hallis, the Newark team includes Walters, the once famous pitcher of the Mutual base ball club, who is probably the fastest underhand bowler in the country. The fielding of both elevens was about equal, but the catches that were missed by the Newark team during the early part of the Staten Island's inning proved to be very disastrous for the visitors. The batting, however, of the Newarkers was certainly inferior to that of their opponents. The game was begun promptly at eleven with the home club at the bat, and before being disposed of they had scored 143. It may be remarked that 5 of the best wickets were down for 33 runs. The principal scores were; Eyre, 42, a well-played inning with a slice or two of luck; Roberts, 25, including two boundary hits, to square leg, for 6; Irving, a steady 25 (not out), and Dodge, 12. Satterthwaite took 4 wickets; Hallis, 4; and Walters, 2. For Newark, Borrie contributed 20 and 5; Satterthwaite, 8 and 10; W. Knight, 12 and 5; and Walters, 2 and 12. Bayard's bowling proved very successful, taking 10 wickets for 36 runs. Appended are the totals:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Staten Island	143	..	143
Newark	63	56	119

SINGLE WICKET.—A series of single wicket matches are being played on the Staten Island's grounds. Prize bats will be awarded to the winners by the club.

ANOTHER AUSTRALIAN TEAM FOR ENGLAND.—The Sydney men seem determined to have the honor and glory of sending an eleven of their own home, and according to the telegrams received arrangements have been nearly completed for so doing. There is no doubt that they can turn out a wonderfully strong eleven if all the best men will go, but they certainly cannot find any efficient substitute for Blackham, even if they find Bayley's, Boyle's and Horan's places easy to fill. There is also another scheme stated to be on foot between the associations of our own and the sister colony to send home a representative eleven of the two colonies. Of course both schemes cannot be carried out, but whatever eleven goes

home will, I fancy, find itself in a very different position to the pioneer team. The element of novelty will be wanting, and although there is every probability of the expedition being a pecuniary success, the members of the next eleven going home will find that socially they will be received very quietly. As I have said, the novelty will have worn off, and an Australian eleven in England will be looked upon as a thing of course, not calling for any attention out of the common. But of course if another eleven is got together it will be a mere monetary speculation, and so long as that comes out right, as there is little doubt it would if properly managed, everybody connected with it will be quite satisfied.—*Australian, April* 19.

OTTAWA VS. WEST END.—These two clubs of Ottawa, Ont., met for the first time on the 21st ult. Ottawa went first to the bat and scored 227, of which D. J. Smith contributed 58. The West End in their first venture were out for 63, and had to follow their inning. When time was called they had made 55 for 5 wickets.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE VS. TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL OF PORT HOPE.—The annual match between these colleges was played on the grounds of the former organization at Toronto, on the 26th ult. The U. C. C. has, from the infancy of the game in Canada, been noted as a nursery of cricketers; and certainly no institution in the Dominion has turned out so many good players. This game is one that always excites attention among the collegiates and their friends, and on Thursday afternoon a large number of spectators, including many ladies, turned out to witness the yearly contest. The Queen's Own band enlivened the merry scene with selections of excellent music, and as both colleges had put their best elevens in the field the game from start to finish was full of interest. As will be seen by the score, Upper Canada won by 51 runs:

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Thompson, b Billings	0	run out	0
Fellowes, run out	15	b Roberts	0
Peterson, b Roberts	1	c Jones, b Billings	0
Ogden, c Bayly, b Billings	36	c Hague, b Roberts	27
Connoly, b Roberts	0	b Roberts	1
Cameron, run out	11	c Hague, b Roberts	5
Coleman, c Strawbenzee, b Roberts	5	b Roberts	0
Vickers, b Billings	12	c Stennett, b Billings	2
Ferris, not out	6	c Jones, b Roberts	1
Richardson, run out	0	not out	4
Langmuir, b Billings	0	b Billings	2
Extras	16	Extras	8
Total	91	Total	50

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL.

Roberts, b Ogden	9	l b w, b Ogden	0
Jones, b Ogden	3	c Thompson, b Langmuir	0
Stennett, b Ogden	0	c and b Connolly	6
Hugel, b Connolly	1	c Fellowes, b Ogden	12
Strathy, c Connolly, b Ogden	1	c Peterson, b Ogden	2
Fiddler, b Ogden	0	not out	0
Fauquier, c Richardson, b Ogden	6	run out	3
Billings, l b w, b Connolly	5	l b w, b Ogden	2
Strawbenzee, not out	10	b Connolly	2
Hague, b Ogden	1	b Ogden	1
Bayly, b Ogden	0	b Connolly	5
Extras	11	Extras	10
Total	47	Total	43

GERMANTOWN VS. DORIAN.—On the 27th ult. these clubs met on the Nicetown grounds. After the good showing of the Dorian against the Merion a close game was expected, but the annexed score shows that the Germantown men defeated the college boys in a one-inning game by 89 runs:

GERMANTOWN.		DORIAN.	
R Hargreaves, c Jones, b Newkirk	4	Vail, c and b T Hargreaves	3
Morgan, c Henderson, b Newkirk	20	Carey, b T Hargreaves	7
Hoffman, c and b Newkirk	0	Sheppard, c R Hargreaves, b R N Caldwell	29
J Hargreaves, l b w, b Lowry	49	Mason, b R Hargreaves	1
T Hargreaves, c Sheppard, b Lowry	8	Shipley, b R Hargreaves	4
J Hargreaves, b Newkirk	28	Newkirk, c Brewster, b R Hargreaves	7
Brewster, c Thomas, b Newkirk	28	Lowry, b Brown	6
R N Caldwell, b Lowry	23	Corbit, not out	22
Brown, not out	25	Henderson, c Caldwell, b R Hargreaves	9
O Caldwell, b Newkirk	3	Jones, b T Hargreaves	2
Welsh, c and b Newkirk	0	Thomas, c T b R Hargreaves	0
Byes, 3; leg byes, 1; wides, 4	8	Byes, 4; leg byes, 3	7
Total	186	Total	97

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

DORIAN.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Lowry	132	64	4	3	..
Newkirk	181	90	3	7	3
Shipley	55	24	1	..	1
GERMANTOWN.					
R Hargreaves	147	37	9	5	..
T Hargreaves	73	21	4	3	..
R N Caldwell	80	35	1	1	..
Brewster	18	7	1	..	..
Brown	18	4	1	1	..

CHESTNUT HILL VS. ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.—The School eleven from Concord, N. H., visited the Chestnut Hill Club, of Philadelphia, on the 27th ult., and played their first match of the season, with the following result:

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL. First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Emery, b Borie	3	b T C Patterson	24
Brigham, b T C Patterson	0	c Ralston, b T C Patterson	0
Drum, b Borie	3	c Groome, b Harris	0
Biddle, b Borie	0	run out	0
Knox, b Borie	0	c Groome, b Harris	4
Garnett, b Borie	0	c Sartori, b Borie	15
Haxall, c C S, b T C Patterson	5	b T C Patterson	0
Blair, not out	15	run out	4
Conover, b Borie	4	b Borie	3
S L Shober, b Borie	2	c Butcher, b T C Patterson	8
Burns, b T C Patterson	2	not out	2
Byes, 2; leg byes, 1; wides, 2; no balls, 2	7	Byes, 2; leg byes, 1; no ball, 1	4
Total	66	Total	60

CHESTNUT HILL.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Butcher, b Emery	39	not out	18
Groome, run out	5	c Blair, b Haxall	7
T C Patterson, run out	7	not out	2
Borie, b Emery	17		
Fish ner, c S L Shober, b Emery	5		
C S Patterson, b Emery	3		
Wharton, l b w, b S L Shober	0		
Sartori, b S L Shober	0		
Potter, run out	0		
Harris, b Emery	1		
Ralston, not out	2		
Byes, 15; leg byes, 6; wides, 1	22	Byes, 6; leg byes, 1; wides, 2	9
Total	92	Total	36

KINGSTON VS. ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF KINGSTON.—A close one-inning match was played at Kingston, Canada, on the 21st ult., between these two clubs, which resulted in the defeat of the cadets by 9 runs. Kingston, 79; Military College, 70.

YOUNG AMERICA VS. CHESTNUT HILL.—A one-sided game was played between the above named clubs on the grounds of the latter, on the 28th ult. Full score appended:

YOUNG AMERICA.

D S Newhall, b Borie	13
C Gibbons, b T C Patterson	6
H Dixon, b Borie	0
J Large, c Sartori, b T C Patterson	3
R S Newhall, c Pearson, b Borie	17
R Loper Baird, run out	20
G M Newhall, b Borie	3
C A Newhall, c J C Patterson, b Buckley	37
H L Brown, c J C Patterson, b T C Patterson	3
R Van Rensselaer, l b w b Buckley	13
H H Kingston, not out	4
Byes, 3; leg byes, 2; wides, 5; no balls, 1	11
Total	135

CHESTNUT HILL.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
H C Butcher, c D S, b C A Newhall	4	b D S Newhall	8
J Groome, c Large, b C A Newhall	15	c R, b D S Newhall	3
J Shober, b C A Newhall	2	c Dixon, b R S Newhall	5
N Pearson, run out	11	b C A Newhall	30
H Borie, c Dixon, b D S Newhall	0	c Van, b C A Newhall	5
T C Patterson, c Gibbons, b D S Newhall	3	l b w b C A Newhall	0
F Sartori, not out	12	b D S Newhall	14
J C Patterson, b C A Newhall	0	b D S Newhall	2
E Buckley, b C A Newhall	0	absent	
R Ralston, b D S Newhall	5	b D S Newhall	0
J Harris, b C A Newhall	1	not out	0
Byes	3	Byes, 5; wides, 2	7
Total	56	Total	74

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

YOUNG AMERICA.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
First Inning	18	21	22	16	56	65	69	72	121	135
CHESTNUT HILL.										
First Inning	4	6	23	28	38	38	39	41	55	56
Second Inning	20	23	49	63	68	68	73	74	74	

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

CHESTNUT HILL.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Borie	114	56	3	4
Patterson	103	40	7	3
Harris	6	9	..	..
E Buckley	17	12	1	2
Shober	12	7	1	..

Wides—Borie, 1; Shober, 3; Patterson, 1. No balls—Patterson, 1.

YOUNG AMERICA—First Inning.

C A Newhall	22	18	9	6
D S Newhall	20	35	9	3

Second Inning

R S Newhall	54	39	2	1
D S Newhall	37	25	3	5
C A Newhall	36	3	3	3

Wides—R S Newhall, 2.

OLD HAVERFORDIANS VS. BELMONT.—Representative teams of these two organizations played at West Philadelphia on the 28th ult., when the excellent batting of the Old Haverfordians won them a victory by one inning and 12 runs, as the following score will show:

OLD HAVERFORDIANS.

G Ashbridge, b Knipe	0
W H Haines, c Townsend, b Knipe	2
F L Baily, b Knipe	15
G E Haines, c Townsend, b Knipe	14
Curry, c Townsend, b Knipe	11
Lowry, run out	10
Huston, c Sharwood, b Yarnall	13
Jones, b Yarnall	9
J C Comfort, b Yarnall	11
Fox, c Townsend, b Yarnall	14
Wistar, not out	2
Extras	14
Total	117

BELMONT.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
West, b Lowry	0	absent	
Knipe, b Jones	0	c Haines, b Comfort	1
Gilchrist, c Huston, b Lowry	2	b Fox	0
Woolman, l b w b Jones	13	b F x	23
Sharwood, b Jones	0	b Fox	3
Yarnall, l b w b Jones	0	b Jones	5
Newlin, run out	0	b Lowry	3
Townsend, b Lowry	0	c Fox, b Lowry	5
I Scott, c Huston, b Jones	5	not out	6
Madeira, b Jones	2	c Wistar, b Lowry	6
J Scott, not out	0	b Lowry	19
		Extras	1
Total	23	Total	72

WAKEFIELD VS. YOUNG AMERICA (2d).—At Nicetown, on the 28th ult., the second eleven of the Young America were defeated by 62 runs. The totals are as follows:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Wakefield	71	77	148
Young America	22	64	86

ARCHERY.

ARDEN ARCHERS—*Marietta, Ohio, June* 28.—Score made at the first regular meeting, June 28, by a few members of the Arden Archers, of Marietta, O. We are expecting to send a team to the Grand National Association Meeting at Chicago. Why do not other teams in practice publish scores? We receive more enthusiasm from seeing big scores made by other teams, and then trying to equal them, than from any other way. So far this season, I think, there have been no scores made at the American Round published. We would like to know what the Wabash Merry Bowmen and the Kokomo Archers are doing:

	40 yds.	50 yds.	60 yds.	Total.
Edward Devol	175	87	57	319
C G Slack	153	108	72	333
Lorenzo Devol	93	42	27	162
Jes DeVol	143	59	26	233
L P Peddinghaus	138	119	65	372
Eleanor Devol	143	107	37	292

ARDEN.

PEQUOSSETT ARCHERS—*Watertown, June* 28.—Ladies 30, Gents 40 yards; 30 arrows each. Best scores:

	Hits.	Value.
Mrs Silsby	29	134
Miss Walker	11	25
Mrs Shackford	7	21
Mr Brownell	21	99
Mr Dwight	21	97
Mr N Abbott	14	54

—See Kennel Adv. of H. B. Vondersmith.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

☞ We cannot attempt to give specific directions where to go for game and fish. Correspondents must keep themselves posted by consulting our news columns.

J. B., Boston.—No charge for claiming names.

W. R.—To register your dog write to John B. Munson, St. Louis, Mo.

J. W.—For portraits of Carver send to Chas. Zimmerman, St. Paul, Minn.

G., Fishkill Landing, N. Y.—The guns are reliable, and are for sale by leading dealers.

L. M., Otago, New Zealand.—We shall give same attention to rifle matters as we have in the past.

J. T., Plumsteadville, Pa.—You will find trapping about Connecticut Lakes. See last week's answers.

T. M., Orange, N. J.—The New Jersey woodcock season was not altered at last Legislature. The season opens July 4.

BUFFALO.—You will find good duck and other wild-fowl shooting in Saginaw Bay, Mich. The birds feed on the wild rice there.

J. M. D., Wheeling, Va.—Chilled shot will not injure your choke bore. If you use buck shot you must chamber them carefully.

T. A. K., Ognawka, Ill.—To procure blue rock pigeons for stocking purposes send to Chas. Reiche & Bros., Chatham St., New York.

REO, New York.—You might secure New York A. C. grounds for football match. You will not find any English rabbits in this country.

F. F. M., New York.—In Lake Morawog, near Washington, you will find bass fishing, and trout in the streams if you can learn where to go for them.

BASS, Philadelphia.—For bluefishing on Long Island Sound, latter part of July, go to Sayville, L. I., where Charles Hulse will take good care of you.

G. N. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Arm of Liberty now set up in Madison Square is not a model but a portion of the real statue which is to be erected on Bedloe's Island.

W. W.—There is newspaper testimony to the return of the migratory quail to Rutland, Vt., this spring. We shall shortly publish something reliable from that part of the country.

W. E. A., Morris, Minn.—For good woodcock shooting in Minnesota you may go to Frontenac, Goodhue County; to St. Peter, Nicollet County; or to Parker's Prairie, in Otter Tail County.

H. C. K., Albany.—Good salt water fishing about Portland, Me. For gunning there are wild fowl, snipe, woodcock, ruffed grouse. Also salmon in Sebago Lake, 15 miles distant, and trout in streams.

L. W. M., South Weathersfield.—Your dog wants careful nursing and a nourishing diet, with a tonic—say iron and quinine, five grains daily. You can do nothing for the fits, and they will probably leave him as he recovers his strength.

G. C. A., St. Paul.—What will I give my spaniel bitch to bring her into heat? I have given her cantharides, eight drops twice a day for atout a week, but it has no effect. Ans. Give her nothing, unless it is a couple of raw eggs twice a day. The medicine you have given her is more than sufficient, if unadulterated, to have killed her.

T. L. N., Cleveland, O.—At Mt. Desert, Maine, you will find trout fishing in Eagle Lake, 3½ miles from Bar Harbor; in Jordan's Pond, reached by wagon road from Bar Harbor; and in Long and Denning's Ponds, near Southwest Harbor. Somerville, at the head of the Sound, is a good initial point. For flies see head of Sea and River columns. There is excellent salt water in the neighborhood also.

F. H. S., Moodus, Conn.—1. What food is the best to feed a setter dog on during the hunting season? 2. Is it advisable to commence hunting with a dog that you have not previously taught to retrieve? Ans. 1. If only one dog is kept feed him liberally on the scraps from the table. If necessary to prepare food for him, boil meat and vegetables together, and thicken with oat or corn meal. 2. It makes no difference as far as the "hunting" is concerned; it is only a convenience to have him retrieve.

F. N. M., Yonkers, N. Y.—The pickerel (*Esox reticulatus*): Back, greenish gray; sides, yellowish green, reticulated with oblong irregular markings; fins, deep yellow or red. Quite a different species from the pike (*Esox lucius; E. afinis*). The body of the pike is very dark green or greenish black; sides, in some waters, dull olive green, shading to white on belly; in other waters, of vivid green and gold; fins, greenish, those below tinged with red. Irregular dusky streaks on sides. Is gamy fish; much superior to pickerel.

A. H., Detroit.—I find a fine strip of gummed paper very handy for marking for windage on the inverted rear sight bar of my military rifle. Will such windage marks be within the rules, and allowed in the fall matches—interstate and international military—at Creedmoor? Ans. The rule permits the blackening and scratching of the rear sight bar. If the bits of paper were pasted on only, they would possess no advantages over the bright scratch. If the ends of the paper were allowed to project beyond the upper or lower edge of bar, objection would no doubt be made.

NEWFOUNDLAND, Boston.—Your dog can be easily cured by pursuing the following treatment: Commence at once giving him Fowler's solution of arsenic, at first six drops twice a day, increasing to 12. Rub on the spots where the hair is falling out crude petroleum two or three times a week. Pour into his ears twice a day as much of the following mixture as they will hold, first washing them thoroughly with Castile soap and water: Goulard's extract and wine of opium, of each ½ oz.; sulphate of zinc, ½ dr.; water, 8 oz. Hold the flap of the ear down for a few minutes until it has time to saturate. The diet would be better if you added plenty of green vegetables cooked into the meat.

D. I., Bloomsburg, Pa.—1. I have a setter three years old. Six months ago a white skin began to grow over his eyes, and has now nearly closed them. What can I do to remove it? 2. Has wild celery ever been grown in Pennsylvania? 3. Is wild celery a fresh or salt water plant? 4. Can you tell me whether there is any wild rice growing in Pennsylvania at present, and where? Ans. 1. It it is simply a film and not a cataract it may be cured by placing in a quill as much powdered burnt alum as can be taken up on a small knife blade quarter of an inch from the point, and blowing it in the eye. We have known of a cure being effected by placing in the eye three or four times a day a small pinch of pulverized white sugar. 2. Do not know of its having been grown artificially. 3. It is a fresh water plant, but grows in brackish water also. 4. Yes, at Blooming Grove Park, Pike Co.

Publisher's Department.

PHILIP HIGHFIELD BOWS.—Concerning these English bows, John J. Pickett, Esq., of Washington, writes to the American agents:

2,142 PENN AVE., WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1878.

MESSRS. PECK & SNYDER:

Gentlemen—I have bought, since taking to archery, some 50 bows at a cost of from $2 50 to $20,00 each, and I have no hesitation in saying that I have more satisfaction out of a 6ft. 65lb. Highfield lemonwood obtained from yourselves near a year ago, than from any bow I have ever pulled. My son (an athletic youth) has shot with it ten thousand times (at a moderate estimate) and the long yellow stick seems to grow tougher the more it is used. JOHN T. PICKETT.

A WATCH FOR THE FIELD.—We notice a remarkably nice black-faced nickel watch, just the thing for boating and fishing, where a fine watch may get wet and be ruined. They are furnished for eight dollars (less than the interest on the price of a gold watch) by Hall, Nicoll & Granbery, 20 and 22 John street, N. Y., who fully warrant them.

—Nothing is more in keeping with the present aspiring nature of the thermometer than the delightfully cool and ease-compelling hammocks, manufactured by J. P. Travers & Son, and advertised in another column. These hammocks are strongly made and of the most comfortable shape.

New Publications.

FRANK FORESTER'S FUGITIVE SKETCHES—We have read with great interest this little volume of 150 pages, lately published at Westfield, Wisconsin, at the low price of sixty cents per copy. Its editor is "Will Wildwood" (F. E. Pond), of that place, who has made a study of sporting literature, and has collected with great industry many of Herbert's sporting tales and sketches, originally published in various periodicals of thirty years since—articles which have never yet, to any great extent, been republished, and which therefore have almost the interest of an original work to the present generation. These sporting sketches of the lamented Forester, now rescued from oblivion, bear the stamp of the brilliant pen that produced the "American Field Sports," and will be welcomed and valued by the great fraternity of sportsmen. They present a succession of attractive pictures of woodland scenery, and lead us forth again to the romantic domains of the natural world—to mountain and stream, to sea shore and forest and prairie—sylvan retreats so dear to the sportsman. The contents of this volume are entirely new to us, and we have had a feast in reading the chapters on the Quail, the Snipe, the Woodcock, the Bittern, the Stag, the Trouting Trip to the Mountains, and the Geese Shooting Adventure at Barnegat. We trust that the volume will meet with the ready sale that it so well merits. McL.

Shelter Island, June 7.

TROUTING ON THE BRULE RIVER, OR LAWYER'S SUMMER WAYFARING IN THE NORTHERN WILDERNESS. By John Syle King, Chicago. Chicago Legal News Co., 1879.

In paper, type and binding this is an exceedingly handsome volume of 293 pages. It relates the vacation rambles of a party of Chicago lawyers on the Brule River and on other streams of Wisconsin, and Michigan, and delineates the actual life and incidents of the party in canoes, on portages, in tents and with abundant fly fishing, and some gunning. The author claims that the merit of the book is in its "minute and faithful portrayal of the real life of real persons in pursuit of holiday pastime and respite," mainly with the fly-rod as their wand of enchantment. And a perusal of the work neatly confirms the justice of the claim, and affords us a delightful picture of that abounding "innocent revelry in the luxuriance of summer life which only anglers enjoy to the utmost." The preface contains information generally of sporting regions of the Northern portion of Wisconsin, and adjacent Michigan, the routes to them, and hints as to outfits; and, also incidentally, some fine passages as to the fascination of angling and instances of some noted men who have ennobled and made it a glory of sport. There is a map of the same regions with tables of distances in several routes. These are valuable features of the work. The style is always flowing and vigorous, is often graphic and brilliant, with a charming delicate and subtle vein of humor and pleasantry throughout, a rounding in happy allusions, with touches bordering on poetry, and an occasional graceful professional turn of thought, just enough to remind the reader that it is a lawyer who writes of lawyers at holiday play. It is really a most attractive volume, and deserves a popularity which will rank it with the best of summer books of the kind, and we doubt not, will afford to the writers brethern of the bar, and to others, an insight into the pleasures of FOREST AND STREAM which will, as the author says, he hopes it may induce in them a desire to go and do likewise.

MAP OF THE COMSTOCK LODE.—The *Mining Record*, of 61 Broadway, N. Y., publish a new map of the "Mines of the Great Comstock Lode," Virginia City, Nev. Those interested in this branch of our national industries will find the map of great benefit. It is sent post-paid for $1.

A LITTLE GUNNING.—The following account of "a little gunning," done by a farmer's boy, was narrated by the father to a correspondent of the Hartford *Times*. And yet they say game in Massachusetts is becoming scarce:

"I had a yearlin' heifer die along the last of the winter, and after skinning left the carcass on a lot back of the house; but as the weather got warmer I agreed I'd haul it up back of the barn and put it into the dung heap. Well, one Saturday night, after I had got done my day's work with my team, I drew the carcass up back of the barn. Next morning my boy looked through a knot-hole in the side of the barn and saw more crows than he could count hovering about the place. He wanted to get his gun and pepper even, but I told him he had better not be shooting Sunday and by the next day the crows would be better baited and likely there would be more there. Monday morning there was snow on the ground, but more crows than ever about the place. So the boy loaded his gun and went out. It wa'n't long afore I heard him fire and I went out to see what luck he had, and I found that he had winged six crows at one shot. He went about his work and later in the day thought he would try 'em again, and that time he brought down twelve. That evening 'long about 8 o'clock, as I was getting sleepy in my chair, my boy spoke up and said: 'I believe I'll go out and see if I can't get a fox around that carcass.' He wa'n't gone long 'fore I heard him fire, and I went out to see what he had hit. I found that he had shot a skunk that was prowling around, for he knew a fox would not come as long as the skunk was there. He gave it up for that night, and went to bed. The next day he shot more crows, and when night came he went out again for a fox. Another skunk was skulking about, but he did not want to fire, so he rigged a trap, and Mr. Skunk soon went into that, and he was out of the way. Later in the evening his fox appeared, and was knocked over by a charge from the boy's gun. Crow shootin' was good for several days after. One day we were out by the sap place, and a big hawk flew over. I said to the boy, "We must get him." "But how?" says he. I told him I would show him; so I set a trap and put in one of the dead crows for a bait. 'Twa'n't many hours 'fore the hawk was caught; and then we figured up that from that carcass of the heifer we had got about forty crows (besides a good many that probably died from getting hit, as we frequently found dead ones in the lots near by,) a fox, two skunks, and a hawk that had wings of about five feet spread."

A PYRAMID OF GERANIUMS.—*Mr. Editor:*—Five years ago I commenced trimming some double geraniums so as to form a pyramid, and I have one, of which I send you a drawing. The four centre plants are ten feet high. There is no difficulty in wintering them over in large pots in the hall of the house, giving them but little sun or water. The smaller plants are hung up on the beams of the cellar. In February begin to pot these and water them a little. Leaves soon start, and water is more freely given. When the time for planting them out comes I have a circular bed prepared, eight feet across, and several poles set deep and firm in and near the centre. The plants are taken out of the pots and planted, trimming them to a point. Water them freely for a week or two, and flowers at once form, and by the first of June are out. At no time last summer was there less than fifty clusters of flowers, and sometimes one hundred.

AN EXPENSIVE BEAR.—Mrs. Vredenburgh, having sued the members of the Crescent City Rifle Club, of New Orleans, secured a verdict of $15,000 in her favor. Her husband had been killed by a pet bear kept on the club grounds.

—"Wine maketh glad the heart," said the King of Israel; and the Hebrew heart of David's day was gladdened by a real wine, the wine of grapes; while the ancient Egyptian heart rejoiced in wine of barley, that is, beer. The invention of beer as a beverage is ascribed to Osiris, twenty centuries before the Christian era, and it was known to the ancient world as wine of barley. In the modern times the nationalists of Latin origin drink wine more freely than those of Saxon origin, who consume much beer. The agriculture of European countries is largely influenced by the popular demand for beverages. Within the last two decades, beer has been rapidly gaining favor in Latin countries. Beer saloons now flourish in Paris, Rome and Madrid, as well as in Berlin, Vienna and Hamburg. In Paris, for example, the annual consumption of beer has risen to over one hundred million litres (about 250,000 gallons), and many Parisians have come to the conclusion that beer, though inferior in attractiveness to wine, allays thirst, stimulates digestion, refreshes the system, and is nutritive.

The Kennel.

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MEAT FIBRINE DOG CAKES.

Awarded Silver Medal, Paris, 1878—Medal from British Government, and 21 other Gold and Silver Medals.

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STEADMAN'S FLEA POWDER for DOGS

A Bane to Fleas—A Boon to Dogs.

This Powder is guaranteed to kill fleas on dogs of any other animals, or money returned. It is put up in patent boxes with sliding pepper box top, which greatly facilitates its use. Simple and efficacious.

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Put up in boxes containing ten powders, with full directions for use.

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I keep only cockers of the finest strains. Sell only young stock. I guarantee satisfaction and safe delivery to every customer. These beautiful and intelligent dogs cannot be beaten for ruffed grouse and woodcock shooting and retrieving. Correspondents inclosing stamp will get printed pedigrees, circular, testimonials, etc. jl0 tf

Stud Spaniel.

TRIMBUSH (pure Clumber), imported direct from the kennels of the Duke of Newcastle For nose the clumbers are unrivalled, and Trimbush is a capital dog to breed cockers or small-sized setter bitches to. Fee $20. Address H. C. GLOVER, Toms River, N. J. jan16 tf

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COOL SPRING, IREDELL, CO., N. C.

Field Trainer of purely bred Setters and Pointers Prices, $75 and $100.

Dogs bought and sold on Commission. may15 1y

GORDON SETTER PUPPIES FOR SALE.

Two dogs and two bitch puppies out of Champion Lou by Young Jock. Young Jock is by imported Jock (he by the celebrated Wakefield's Jock) out of Mab; she by Jerome's (now Copeland's) Shot out of Duchess. These puppies combine the best strains of Gordon setter blood. Address W. M. TILESTON, this office. may29 3t

Points for Judging Dogs.

A pamphlet, compiled from "Stonehenge's" new edition of "Dogs of the British Islands," and containing the "points" by which every breed of dogs is judged in this country and England, together with a description of the same. For sale at this office. Price 50 cents, may23 tf

The Kennel.

Dr. Gordon Stables, R. N.

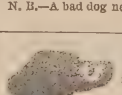
TWYFORD, BERKS, ENGLAND,

AUTHOR OF THE

"Practical Kennel Guide," &c.

begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen in America that he purchases and sends out dogs of any desired breed, fit for the highest competition.

N. B.—A bad dog never left the Doctor's Kennels dec19 tf



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N. B.—Setter and pointer puppies, also broken dogs, for sale; full pedigrees. Address H. C. GLOVER, TOMS RIVER, N. J. apr24 tf

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FOR SALE BY LINCOLN & HELLYAR, WARREN, MASS.

Eight pointers, whelped May 29, by our Champion imported Snapshot, winner first New York, 1879 and 1877, and twelve other prizes. Out of our Gypsy, a large, strong, healthy bitch (Cal-Pyche), H. C. St. Paul champion class and open class, 1878. Two pointers, whelped March 21, by Rake II., 2d New York 1878, out of our imported Flora, 1st New York '78, 1st Boston '79. As Dash is now dead this is the last opportunity of securing this stock. The above are full brothers and sisters to Phantom and Biz, both 1st New York '79. Eight red Irish setters, whelped May 10, by our imported Chance II., V. H. C. New York '79, out of our Phantom (Dash-Flora), 1st New York '79. For full pedigrees, prices, etc, address as above. j 26 tf

ON ACCOUNT OF GOING INTO A BUSINESS that will require my personal attention, I now offer for sale some of the best blood in this country. Viceroy—Pure Laverack setter dog, full sister to the celebrated Countess, one of the best bitches that ever lived. Gipsey—Irish setter bitch, sired by Rodman's Dash; a good brood bitch; her pups have turned out first-class. Jinnie—Full-blooded Gordon setter bitch, not a white hair in her; out of Tilley's stock; has been hunted and broken on quail. Dew Drops—A very handsome Llewellin bitch, sired by Paris out of Peerless; eight months old; will make a good one; from L. H. Smith stock, Canada. France—Field trial bitch. Kenesaw—Lemon pointer, 16 months. Bridget—Red Irish, 6 months. Sedan—Gordon bitch, 8 months. Royal Nobbs—Gordon dog, 3 years old; an better dog in the field, barring drop to shot; the person buying him can hunt him against any man's dog for a day or a week; if he does not suit can return him. Address H. B. VONDERSMITH, Lancaster, Pa. jy3 1t

FOR SALE.—My imported red Irish champion stud dog Yorx, winner of prizes in this country and Ireland, is also a staunch dog in the field. Imported red Irish setter bitch Colleen, in whelp to champion Yorx, the best brood bitch that I ever owned, also a winner of prizes in America and England, the red Irish setter bitch Nora, nicely broke; the red Irish setter bitch Nora; one pure black and tan Gordon dog, 15 months old, unbroken; two Llewellin's puppies sired by champion Druid out of Leda, she by champion Leicester and Rose, whelped May 12; two dogs and three bitches, pure red Irish puppies, whelped May 6, sired by champion Yorx; one liver and white cocker spaniel bitch, in whelp to Dick, a pure liver cocker spaniel. The above list I guarantee to be sound and the best of health and condition. For part culars inquire of C. Z. MILEY, Lancaster, Pa. je26 2t

FOR SALE—Four Llewellin setter pups, by the champion Dash III., out of Starlight (Rake-Fanny). For price, etc., address H. W. DURGIN, Bangor, Me. je19 4t

FOR SALE—Five Gordon setter bitch pups. Good pedigree. JAMES WIGHT, Rockland, Me. jun19 4t

FOR SALE, when eight weeks old, 7 puppies out of Pat by my Rattler (Rob Roy-Pickles). Address L. F. WHITMAN, 5 City Hall, Detroit, Mich. jun19 tf

RATTLER—In the Stud.—Blue belton, Llewellin setter, winner of three bench prizes, by champion Rob Roy, winner of five English field trials, out of the pure Laverack bitch, Pickles. Will serve bitches at $20. Litter warranted. Inquire of L. F. WHITMAN, Detroit, Mich. jan2 tf

SPORTSMEN intending to come South the coming winter can have their dogs boarded during the summer, and broken on the early fall shooting by an expert. Terms reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. References given and required. Correspondence solicited. Address A. WINTER, Cairo, Thomas Co., Georgia. may22 tf

POINTERS, Setters (Laverack and Gordon) Wolfhounds, Great Danes, Bull Dogs and Bull terriers, bred from field trial and bench show winners. Drafts of the above breeds can be obtained from Mr. FRANK ADCOCK'S Kennels, Shevington Hall, W. Wigan, England.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Premium Stock—Two red Irish setter bitch pups, five weeks old; well matched; price $12 each, or the pair for $20. Address Box 46, Plymouth, Mass. jy8 1t

FOR SALE—Four cocker spaniel pups from the famous bitch (Nellie) that won first and special prizes at the Great Centennial Dog Show in 1876. Also two fine cocker spaniel pups from the first and special prize bitch Nellie, that won the prizes at both the Philadelphia Kennel Club bench shows in 1877 and 1878. Price, $20 each. Apply to GEORGE HAYWOOD, 81 Laurel street, "Dog and Gun," Philadelphia, Pa. jy3 1t

FOR SALE—Cocker spaniel dog fifteen months old; full pedigree; very handsome; partridge, woodcock and quail shot over him last fall. Price $30. Address W. E. SHEDD, Waltham, Mass. jy3 1t

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TESTIMONIALS.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY,
FOURTH AVE., COR. 22d ST., NEW YORK, March 4, 1879.

MESSRS SAMUEL GERRY & CO.:

A lotion ("SAPANULE") manufactured by you has been given me for the purpose of testing its curative effects on mankind and animals. I have not yet had occasion to apply it to the latter, but I have done so to myself, and have received immediate relief. Being an animal myself, I have every reason to believe that brute creatures would experience similar benefit from its use. This Society will so employ it whenever the necessity shall present itself, and, in the meantime, I commend it to the patronage of all having need of relief from suffering.

HENRY BERGH, President.

MESSRS. SAMUEL GERRY & CO.:

For several years I have been troubled with a humor on my face under the skin. I commenced using "SAPANULE" in water whenever I washed my face. After using two large bottles, my complexion is clear and the skin smooth. I have also found it very strengthening. Shall always keep it and use it.

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FROM HON. JOHN BEATTIE.

SAMUEL GERRY & CO.

GENTLEMEN: I was troubled with a lame back of eight months' standing. At times the pain was almost unbearable. I decided to try "SAPANULE." Three applications cured me. I have recommended it to several persons for rheumatism, and it has always proved a success. You can refer to me. Respectfully,

JOHN BEATTIE, Providence, R. I.

MESSRS. SAMUEL GERRY & CO.

GENTLEMEN: Recently I took a severe cold, which settled all over me. For three days I suffered intense pain and soreness of body and limb. Was fearful I would have a fever. By advice of a friend and fellow-boarder I procured a bottle of "SAPANULE," and used a portion in a hot bath. In thirty minutes I was as well as ever before in my life. Too much cannot be said in praise of "SAPANULE." Truly yours,

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FOR SALE—A fine Parker gun; new 12-gauge, pistol grip, patent fore-arm, fine laminated barrels; handsomely engraved and mounted; for sale cheap for cash. Address Box 673, New Haven, Conn. jy3 3t

Wanted.

WANTED—A second-hand breech-loader. Price must be low. JAS. ROY, Nelsonville, O. jun19 tf

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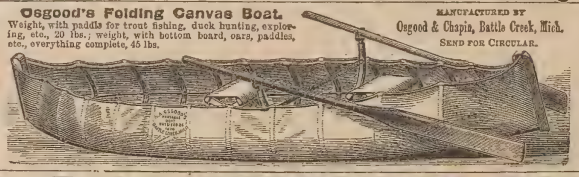

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Stands to-day unique in its action, and having the advantage of being ODORLESS AND COLORLESS, is adapted for any purpose for which Disinfectants are used.

FROM THE "FOREST AND STREAM."

The following letter shows the appreciation in which the GIRONDIN DISINFECTANT is held by the Westminster Club, it having been used at the dog shows in this city for the past two years:

MR. JAMES MEYER, JR.:

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB, N. Y., May, 1879.

Dear Sir—We take pleasure in acknowledging our entire satisfaction with the purity of the atmosphere at Gilmore's Garden during our Third Annual Bench Show. We had 953 dogs on exhibition, and an average attendance of 6,000 daily, and the purity of the air was maintained to the end by the liberal use of your GIRONDIN DISINFECTANT. Saturday morning we ceased using it, and by noon the air had become very disagreeable and offensive.

Yours, etc.,
H. S. WEBB, H. WALTER WEBB, C. DU BOIS WAGSTAFF, ROBT. C. CORNELL, and others.

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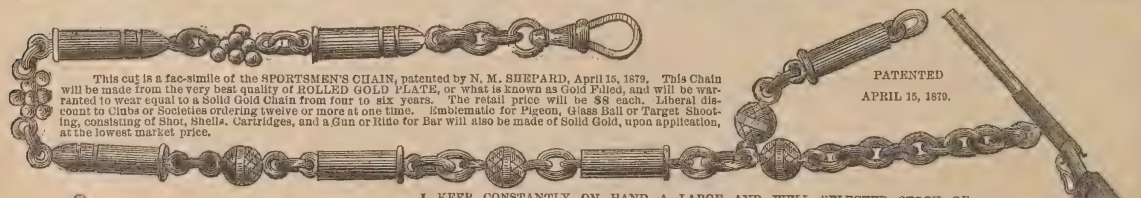

This cut is a fac-simile of the SPORTSMEN'S CHAIN, patented by N. M. SHEPARD, April 15, 1879. This Chain will be made from the very best quality of ROLLED GOLD PLATE, or what is known as Gold Filled, and will be warranted to wear equal to a Solid Gold Chain from four to six years. The retail price will be $8 each. Liberal discount to Clubs or Societies ordering twelve or more at one time. Emblematic for Pigeon, Glass Ball or Target Shooting, consisting of Shot, Shells, Cartridges, and a Gun or Rifle for Bar will also be made of Solid Gold, upon application, at the lowest market price.

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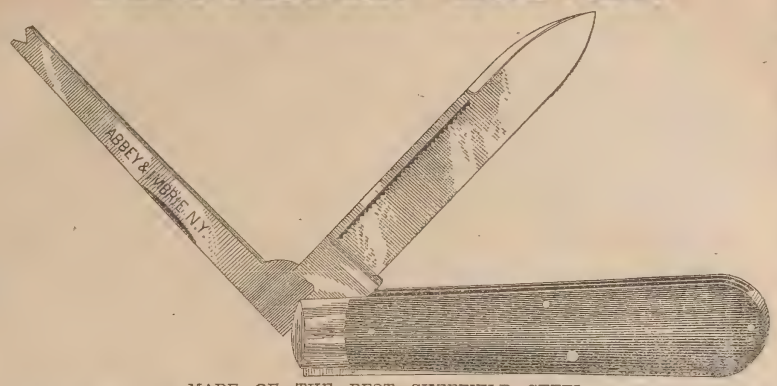

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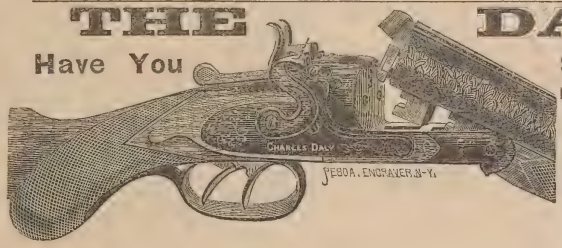

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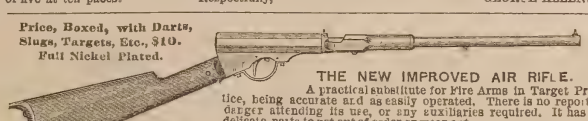

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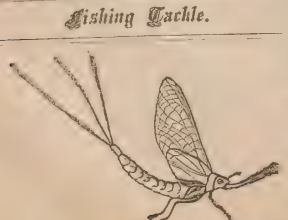

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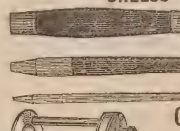

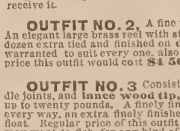

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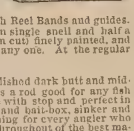

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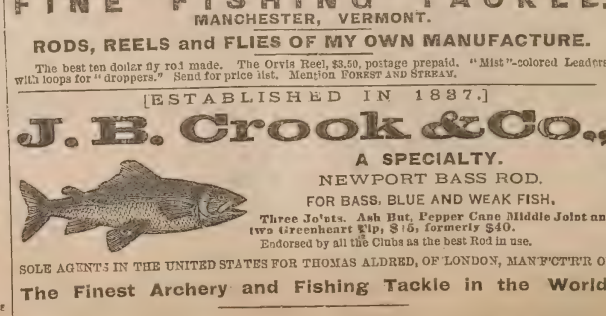

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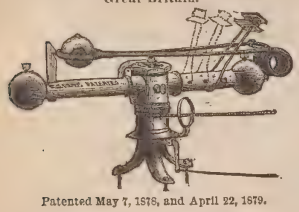

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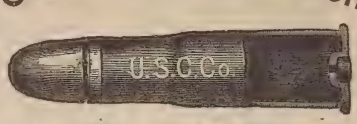

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AMERICAN STANDARD--EAGLE BRAND.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS ON TIN-COATED SHOT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

Having been asked by many of your readers as to the merits of TIN-COATED SOFT SHOT, I desire to say that I consider it the best shot I have ever used. I have given it a very severe test, having shot my 6,000 ball match, Jan. 8 and 9, with it. In that match I used two sets of double barrels, one of 10 and the other 12-bore, and each single barrel was discharged 1,500 times without being once cleaned. The inner surface of the barrels is bright and free from scratches, although in shooting I used them until they became so hot that they would not bear handling. I cannot imagine any case of ordinary use which could so severely test the cleanliness and perfection of the tin-coating and its freedom from injury by any heat which could ever result from continuous discharges of the gun. A. H. BOGARDUS.

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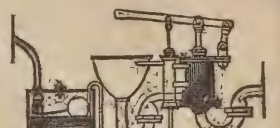

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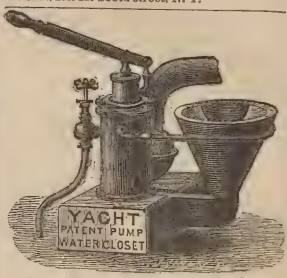

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1879

Volume 12—No. 23. | No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun

A SONG OF THE CRIMEA.

IN 1855 Her Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, caused a proclamation to issue, calling upon her subjects to unite in forming a fund to provide for the widows and orphans of those who nobly fell in the Crimean War. A *soiree* was accordingly held in the Scotch settlement of New Richmond, County of Bonaventure, under the presidency of the late lamented William Cuthbert, Esq., M. P. P. for the county—the worthy founder of that prosperous settlement, and a noble specimen of Scotia's sons. The writer was chosen to deliver a lecture, which he concluded with the following lines, little dreaming that he would live to see one of the noble line of Campbells Governor-General of Canada and united in marriage to a daughter of England's Queen:

Air: Scots wha hae.

Scots who were by Campbell led,
Scots who ne'er the foeman fled,
Welcome to your gory bed,
And to victory.

Well may Scotia vaunt that hour
When the Czar's o'erwhelming pow'r
Like a storm was seen to lower—
But ye did not flee.

Well ye stood the deadly fray,
Man and horse in proud array;
Dearly did the foeman pay
His temerity.

Inkerman, thy battle field
Taught the Czar's proud host to yield
When the Scotsmen—whom God shield—
Bid them turn and flee.

Honor to them, all who fought,
All who deeds of valor wrought,
On that glorious but dear bought
Field of victory.

Here's to Saxon, Celt or Scot,
Alma's deeds are not forgot;
Widows, orphans, ye shall not
Pine in penury.

Here's to England's Queen and laws,
Here's to whom in freedom's cause,
From its sheath the bright steel draws,
Death or liberty!

PHILIP VIBERT.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

Lake Fishing in Winter.

IN Canada we have a weather prophet, who pretends to know more about the times and the seasons than the rest of the Dominion. He sometimes strikes off the weather correctly, and such proof of omniscience counterbalances a hundred false alarms. I know not what his prophecy for last March was, but as a safe one it would have been that great quantities of snow would fall, and that snow-storms would prevail; it would probably be something of that nature. Had he done so he would have been correct, for I do not remember of ever seeing so much snow as during the month of March of this year. I have good reason to be certain of this fact, for I was caught in a snow-storm when on a fishing excursion about twenty miles north of Quebec. When driving out on the excursion and looking at the road over which we passed, whose track—hardly wide enough for the passage of our *berlise* (a sort of box on runners)—was marked out by *balizes* (small fir trees stuck in the snow), for the fences were far beneath the dazzling white surface of driftland mound, I deemed that it would be impossible to heap more snow on this heavily-burdened country, where but tree-tops were visible and houses were buried to their roofs; and I could not help doubting that months of burning Sahara suns could melt the awful piles of ice and snow. I thought that the whole summer must pass before the grass could be seen and the rivers run again, and believed it impossible for any more snow to fall without defrauding the Arctic regions of their just due; but one of my companions, Odilon Déchene, pretended to be a judge, and predicted a storm. However, I must not recount this story irregularly.

It was toward the end of last month when we—that is, Odilon, just named, Alfred Déchene and myself—made arrangements for a few days' fishing among the lakes north of Quebec. At eight o'clock on a Tuesday morning our *berlise*, well packed with provisions, consisting of canned meats, biscuits, tea, coffee, and some refreshments of a more exhilarating nature, and furnished with buffalo robes, drawn by a wiry Canadian pony, started with its load of hardy fishermen. Our jehu was a young boy, who required no whip to put the pony to a trot, but with a single "*Marche donc!*" got all the speed required from him. The sun shone brightly as we rushed through the quaint and narrow streets, left behind us the old battlements and walls, and took the road running by the St. Charles River, called by Jacques Cartier the Cabir Coubat, on account of its interminable windings, down whose valley the wind swept with a bitterness easily imagined when the temperature showed fifteen below zero. And although the buffalo robes were thick and comfortable, and our pipes threw clouds of smoke freely enough, we were glad to make a stoppage at the American House, in the village of Indian Lorette, where we rested the pony, and warmed ourselves in the cozy parlor, and refreshed the inner man. Not then, as is the wont in summer, when hundreds of visitors go to this delightful village, where charms and attractions would take pages to recount, did the Indian youth come out and offer us to shoot for coppers, or forest maidens insist on selling their moccasins, bead and straw work. These Indian boys and girls have still the straight, black hair and dark eyes, but most of them have mixed their Huron blood with that of the white man, and the dusky belles are as keen after the last fashions as their city rivals. But in this village are to be found the hunters of bear, moose and caribou, and he who wishes to indulge in such sports must go to Lorette to hire the Indian hunters Sioui and Gros-Louis, and many others, whose deeds in the chase are chronicled in the village records.

Leaving this village the road became very narrow, and it was impossible to meet or pass another vehicle without the foundering of both horses to their bellies, and on one of these rencontres we wholly came to grief, for our pony got entirely beyond her depth and fell over, dragging the *berlise* and ourselves with him. The upset in a snow-bank is not dangerous so long as the horse is not vicious, and even then he is almost powerless in the soft and smothering snow. Untackling our poor brute, righting the *berlise*, replacing the *impedimenta*, reharnessing and shaking off the snow, we were soon again on the road, and shortly commenced to cross Lake St. Charles, which presented a peculiar sight, for the surface, being level, the shores, which on this lake are not high, appear at a great distance, and one seems to be traveling on a desert of snow. This lake is one greatly resorted to in summer, not only by fishermen, but those wishing to pass the warm months away from the dust and heat of the city. The fishing in it is excellent, and some very large trout have been taken there. Leaving the lake, we engaged a man named Pierre Verret to follow us and assist in the cutting of the ice-holes and to bring with him the gudgeon for bait. Verret was not then at home, he having taken advantage of one of the many holidays with which the Province of Quebec relieves her people from over-work, and while attending to his spiritual duties was amusing himself by a round of visits to distant friends.

After driving a few miles we arrived at the camp, but, to our disappointment, it was locked, and no one to be seen in the vicinity. However, a sort of stable was near at hand, and of this we took possession, and prepared a fire and supper, to which, it is needless to say, we did justice, for Odilon and myself were paramount in the preparation of dishes, which, thanks to the invention of canned edibles, were astonishingly varied. Here we parted with our pony and the jehu, who had instructions to return for us in four days, making ourselves as comfortable as possible in the stable, we enjoyed a smoke and cards till about midnight, when the man in possession of the camp came back, and we turned in for the night, sleeping on fir branch beds, over which we threw our wraps. The camp was a log hut, small but snugly built, and without cracks or crevices to let in the cold; but this certainly had also a disadvantage, for it shut out all ventilation, and tobacco fumes and smoke from the stove did not add to our comfort. Notwithstanding this we slept well, and it was late when we awoke the next morning to prepare for breakfast. The pure fresh air was more reviving than Jean Marie Farina's best eau de cologne to our fevered brows and heavy heads, and a running stream near by supplied us with pure ice-cold water for our ablutions, after which we felt like new men. We were in the midst of a forest, and high mountains hid from view the rest of the world, and not a sound was heard in this solitude; for there seemed not a thing of life there but ourselves, and our voices echoed back from the mountains with a ghostly ring, and there was no motion far or near but the floating by of the fleecy clouds above our heads. Not even the wind could reach us in this seclusion in the hermitage in the wilds; even the running stream, which supplied us with the clear cold water, was hidden beneath a snow-bank, which hushed its gentle murmurs. Fastening on his snow-shoes, Déchene went to the bush to cut some firewood, in order that our supply might not run out. I remained to assist in the cooking. We took this leisurely, as we would do nothing till Verret arrived with the gudgeon, and, having so much time on our hands, the result was a marvelous display of the culinary art. I might make my readers' mouths water with a recital of the bill of fare in French, but I will simply say that to us, with appetites sharpened by the exertions of the previous day, the cold morning air and the fast caused by the delay in preparation, that breakfast was luxurious, and fit for the most fastidious gourmand. A smoke of course followed, and we then put on our snow-shoes, and, striking north, we went in search of the lakes, which we came upon at two miles distance; both small lakes, and in close proximity, one called Sac Blanc, and the further one Sac Lud Ouest. Here we set to work to cut holes through the ice with long iron chisels, not an easy operation, when it is considered that the ice was from two to three feet thick, having a covering of the same thickness of snow. We worked steadily at this not very exciting employment for some hours, and managed to pierce four holes, two in each lake, and were on the point of returning to the camp when Verret arrived with the bucket of gudgeons and our lines. This was most fortunate, as we were enabled to set lines immediately, after which we returned to camp and again made preparations for another feed. I must confess that this style of fishing is not very exciting, that the setting of lines to be hauled up in the morning is a kind of fish murder; but when one considers all the surroundings of such an excursion, the camp life, the long drive, the mountain air, the rig-out which is supposed to be according to Hoyle (?) in such matter, viz., a blanket, coat, moccasins, and close fitting fur cap, the immense fish usually taken, and the countless other incidents so different from every-day life, one cannot help being fascinated by the *tout ensemble*, and coming back, hoping soon to participate again in such diversions. The evening was spent in the usual way, playing cards, singing and conversation, with the concomitants of hot Scotch and a pipe. At times we would venture out of the hut to escape the heated atmosphere and enjoy the pure ozone of the mountains, and at such times on such a night, when the full moon shone brightly down on the snow-clad hills, and the leafless trees cast their ghostly shadows across untrodden fields, there came over one a feeling of solitude and weirdness which was almost akin to fear. In the morning it was a subject of discussion whether we should breakfast before visiting our lines, and I know not if a love of sport or a desire to taste fish gained the day, but we decided on the visit. Over two miles on snow-shoes was quickly done, for we were anxious as to our catch. From the four holes we took nine trout, the largest being over two pounds. Again setting our lines, we returned to camp, and added the item of fish trout to our bill of fare. I know not, but it certainly seems undoubted, that in the country, especially in winter, one either requires a vast deal more to sustain nature, or the indolence forced on one causes him to eat a great deal more than in town.

After breakfast the whole day was before us, so again putting on our snow-shoes and shouldering shovels and chisels, we made for the lakes, and lustily turned to and cut three more holes in the ice, so as to give more play to our lines. While we were thus engaged the wind had arisen and the sky looked threatening, and angry drifts whistled by us, and by the time we had baited our fish-lines and looked at the others capturing three more trout, the storm had fully declared itself. Before leaving we marked the ice-holes with *balizes*, so that in the event of a heavy fall we could find them in the morning. The gale blew furiously, and we were almost blinded by the snow, but as we approached the camp we found that its secluded position was hardly affected by the gale, but that the snow fell heavily, quickly obliterating our footmarks. The evening was spent as heretofore, except that there was no moonlight wandering, for the snow was too deep, and we were speculating on the possibility of being entirely snowed-up and being unable to reach town. But these evil imaginings did not have any effect on our appetites; in fact our cook almost outdid himself in catering for the party, so that as the hours wore on we became satisfied that even a week's blockade would not be after all such a melancholy or unfortunate occurrence. The first who opened the door in the morning was nearly smothered under an avalanche of snow, and all had to turn out and assist in shoveling a road from the hut. Outside it had the appearance of a mound of snow, with but the newly-shoveled entrance visible. It was still snowing, but around us all was calm, yet we knew not whether outside of our little spot the tempest raged.

A visit to the lakes after breakfast was a heavy undertaking, for the snow was very deep, and each step was a labor. As expected, the gale was still blowing, but was evidently on the decrease. Our ice holes were covered, but we found them by the *balizes*, and were fortunate enough to make a haul of two dozen, one being five pounds. Again we set our lines and returned to the camp, where we were obliged to remain the rest of the day inactive. As the snow was too deep for walking forth, this was absolutely necessary. This imprisonment was certainly becoming monotonous, and the sole amusement of eating, drinking and smoking began to pall. However, there was nothing for it but to face the emergency, and we lived through the day and night. We breakfasted next morning before visiting the lines, as this was our last day. The gale had subsided, but the walking was terribly fatiguing. Again we made a good catch, taking two dozen and three, most of them over two pounds, one touching six. We returned to camp with our booty and

tackle, and commenced preparations for our departure. In the midst of these our brave little Canadian pony made his appearance with the boy and *berlise*, and we quickly transferred our catch and luggage to the latter; but on account of the depth of snow did not get in ourselves, as it would be impossible for the pony to drag the *berlise* over such roads. These became better after a few miles, and we embarked and proceeded somewhat more quickly, but till we had passed over Lake St. Charles the drive was very tedious.

At last—and it seemed a very long last—we arrived at Lorette, and made another stay at the American Hotel, where mine host, Lt. Amand, produced his best to refresh us weary travelers. It was evening when we left Sorette, and in two hours afterward were climbing up the hills of the old walled capital of Canada, where we were glad to seek repose after our long drive.

In all the lakes north of Quebec there is excellent trout fishing in summer and winter, but it is winter alone when the monsters are taken, and that in the manner I have just described. Some of these have weighed as much as fifteen or sixteen pounds, and I have even heard of their weighing twenty. It is an unnatural way of taking trout, but, as I have above said, there are the *outré* circumstances connected with it that lend a sort of charm, and a few days in the wilds in the midst of a Canada winter is a sort of relief to the monotony of a city life, where, after the most that can be had to give a color or contrast to existence, an artificial or an imitative palling to the senses and wearying to the mind.

FERDINAND ROBERGE.

Fish Culture.

MISSOURI FISH COMMISSION.—Missouri has fallen into line, and by the appointment of an energetic Board of Fish Commissioners, has initiated fish culture. The commissioners are: John Reed, Lexington, Mo.; I. G. W. Steedman, St. Louis; Silas Woodson, St. Joseph, Mo. Chairman Steedman writes: "We are late in the field, but are in earnest, and hope to atone for loss of time by availing ourselves of the accumulated experience of our contemporaries."

THE HUDSON SALMON.—We are gratified to receive from Prof. Spencer F. Baird this note, which sets at rest any question concerning the salmon recently captured in the Hudson River:

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSION FISH AND FISHERIES,
WASHINGTON, July 4, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

DEAR SIR—I notice in your issue of July 3 that a salmon weighing 6½lbs. was taken below the lower dam of the Saranac River, at Plattsburgh, about a week ago. This is probably one of the 36,500 Penobscot salmon planted by the U. S. Fish Commission in the Saranac River in 1875.

SPENCER F. BAIRD, Com.

MAINE.—Mr. Everett Smith, of Portland, and a frequent contributor to this paper, has been appointed Fish Commissioner for that State, the other commissioner being Hon. E. M. Stillwell of Bangor. This appointment is an eminently proper one, as Mr. Smith, in addition to being a sportsman and a naturalist, has given much attention to the subject of fishways and fish propagation.

LOBSTERS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.—When Mr. Livingston Stone went out to California recently to begin his summer work of gathering eggs at Baird, on the McCloud River, he took with him a number of black and striped bass, eels and lobsters. The transfer was most successfully made, a supply of sea water meeting the shipment at Winnemucca. The lobsters are nearly all females, and are estimated to contain somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,000,000 eggs. The black bass were deposited in the Crystal Springs Reservoir of the Spring Valley Water Company, in San Mateo County; the striped bass in the vicinity of Martinez; the eels in the Sacramento, and the lobsters at Duxbury Reef.

Natural History.

DO WOODCOCK BREED TWICE A YEAR?

SEEING the question discussed, "Do Woodcock Breed Twice a Year?" I offer the following: I have spent the greater part of my life in Loudoun County, Va., where a great many woodcock breed, and have shot great numbers of them spring and fall for thirty years past, and I have studied their habits closely and with great interest. As a rule, I think they raise but one brood; for at the homestead where I was born and raised, nearly every season there were raised in each alder swamp a single brood; usually on the place from five to seven broods, and very seldom more than one brood in the same swamp. Watching them with intense interest from the time the pairs arrived until the first day of July, I knew them as well as I did the broods of chickens in the yard. Sometimes, when I knew only one pair of old birds were in the swamp, and the first brood was early hatched, I have known the pair to hatch and rear a second brood, and then have seen both broods with one pair of old ones day after day. When I went to the swamp to shoot them, I knew as well how many were there as I did how many pigs the sows had. I have often seen two broods and a single pair of old birds, and never in such case doubted after the above experience that the little ones were the second brood. Rarely, if ever, do the parent pair leave the broods until about the middle of July, when the birds disappear from their usual haunts. In case of their raising a second brood, I have always found the two broods with the one pair of old birds, and I have noticed this fact every season when I have shot much at this game in July. About the middle of July the broods separate and scatter about singly; or, occasionally two will be found together, and the impression is general that they migrate northward at this time, returning in October. I think not. They simply separate and withdraw to less-exposed places than where they breed, and gather again in the swamps prior to their southern migration. It is perfectly certain that these birds rear two broods a year not very rarely. The Virginia quail do so as a rule, but they break the pairs first; the hen turns over the first brood to the care of the cock, takes another mate, and brings up another brood. But not only do the same pair of woodcock bring up their two broods a year, but I am of the opinion that the same pair often resort to the same swamp, season after season, to rear their broods. I could add many interesting facts about the habits of woodcock, but I will not venture to trespass further upon your space.

Blacksburgh, Va., May 1. M. G. ELZEY.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 4, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I was much surprised to see, from the article headed, "Do Woodcock Breed Twice," that there are some sportsmen who were not aware of this very well-known fact. I did not suppose that any one who had ever studied the habits of this fine game bird would deny that woodcock breed twice each year. I should like to ask those who doubt this whether these birds have their regular time for laying and raising their young, or whether they lay whenever they feel like it. With us they have a regular time and keep to it. I have found their nests the first of March, and again in June, and it seems impossible that there should be so much difference in birds on the same grounds. The second nest is usually very near the first, often only a few hundred yards distant. I think that the doubting person has not watched woodcock very closely, or he would be of a different opinion.

G. R. SQUIRE.

Apropos of these communications, which have been crowded out of our columns for several weeks, we have to say that this spring, as usual, at least one pair of birds to our knowledge have reared a second brood, and the young of the last hatching are scarcely able now to fly. It will be remembered that last spring was quite backward, and hence the birds are not so far advanced as they were last summer. We have no hesitation in declaring that in the Middle and New England States woodcock almost always breed twice. From Dr. Elzey's letter we infer that they may not always do so in the South.

ELECTRIC POWERS OF THE MEXICAN STAR-GAZER.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Last winter, while making some collections of the ichthye fauna of the east coast of Florida, I obtained at Indian River Inlet—opposite Ft. Capron—a specimen of the Mexican star-gazer, *Astroscopus y-græcum*, which possessed electric powers in a high degree. This peculiar property has hitherto been unknown, I believe, in this fish. Back of the eyes—which, of course, were on the top of the head—were two slight depressions of a triangular oval shape, similar to the shape of a finger-nail, and soft and elastic to the touch, feeling somewhat like small cushions. Upon applying the tip of a finger to these surfaces, strong electric shocks were emitted, so powerful in fact that some of the persons present could not be induced to repeat the experiment, one trial being sufficient to convince them of the electric powers of the fish. The shock transmitted was similar to that of a galvanic battery, and the sensation produced was decidedly unpleasant.

Among those present, and who experienced the peculiar properties of the fish, were Messrs. R. D. Hoke, James Bassett, and the famous "Jim" Russell, who were engaged in "turtling" in the vicinity. The fish was kept alive all that day, and a number of persons who interviewed him were more than satisfied that he was a veritable piscatorial battery of decided electric qualities.

I also obtained, near the same locality, a specimen of *Gerres plumieri*, which, Prof. Jordan informs me, has not before been noticed anywhere on the United States coast.

Cynthiana, Ky., June 19. J. A. HENSHALL.

NESTS AND EGGS OF THE GENUS EMPIDONAX.—In the "Proceedings of the United States National Museum for 1879," Dr. T. M. Brewer, the well-known oologist, has printed an interesting paper on the "Nests and Eggs of the Eight North American Species of Empidonaces."

The notes with regard to most of the species are very full, but in the case of *Empidonax hammondii* only two sets of eggs appear to have been examined. From Dr. Brewer's study we learn that, so far as known, the eggs of *E. minimus, Obscurus* and *Hammondi* are always pure white without spots, while those of *Traillii, Acadicus, Pusillus* and *Difficilis* are almost always more or less spotted. Eggs of *E. flaviventris* are some time pure white and again marked with well-defined spots.

THE MUD-HEN OF THE WEST.—*Rushville, Ill.—Editor Forest and Stream:* The article on "The Mud-Hen of the West" by "Byrne," was one of great interest to me. He states that it feeds on mosses, water grasses, etc. Now, I also live on that part of the Illinois River where there are so many of these "mud-hens," and therefore have a good opportunity of watching them. On the 14th of April I sat behind a fence close to the water and watched them at six or eight yards distance. They would climb out on the shore and eat grass the same as tame ducks. But all "mud-hens" do not eat such food. I refer to the young ones. Last August I captured two out of five or six, which, with the old one, was feeding in shore at Spring Lake. Taking them home I found they would not eat vegetables, but would eat from 40 to 50 flies from my hand. They were somewhat smaller than a young chicken, and of a red color. One finally chilled and died, the other escaped.

AIX SPONSA.

The different names given to this bird (*Fulica americana*) in different sections of the country are quite curious. By ornithologists it is universally called the coot, but we have excited the risibles of various shooting men on the New England coast by calling it by that name, for in New England a coot is a duck (*Œdemia*) while the true coot (*Fulica*) is called a "sea crow." Why? Mud-hen is the common name for this bird in the West, and a very good one too, except that it would apply just as well to almost any of the rail family, and indeed it is often given indiscriminately to any member of the group. We would especially like to know, however, to what characteristic of the coot the term "sea crow" applies.

THE COMMON GALLINULE IN ILLINOIS.—*St. Louis*—Mr. Philip Burg sent me for identification a fine specimen of the "common gallinule," shot by him while snipe hunting in Illinois, near Carter's Station. The bird is an entire stranger in this part of the country, and probably the first of his kind seen this far from his usual home, the Gulf of Mexico, eastern shores of the Floridas and eastern parts of the Carolinas. The distinguishing marks of the bird are: Frontal plate and bill deep carmine; the ends of both mandibles yellow; iris, bright red. The bare part of tibia, just below the feathers on thigh, carmine. The wings have a narrow edging of white, which runs along the outer quill. Specimen, full grown male.

PERDIX.

Our correspondent is in error in supposing the common gallinule to be a stranger to the soil of Illinois. It has been there before. (See Ridgway in Annal's Lyceum of Nat. Hist., N. Y., vol. X, p. 337, 1874.) It is a bird of wide distribution, and has been taken in California, Kansas, Minnesota, Canada West, New England, West Indies and South America to Chili.

ANIMALS RECEIVED AT CENTRAL PARK MENAGERIE FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 5.—One red-billed dove, *Columba flavirostris, Hab.* Mexico, presented by A. J. Lespinasse, Esq., U. S. Consul; one Indian tortoise, *Testudo nidica, Hab.* Re-union Island, presented by Capt. John H. Goldsmith, Salem; one ring dove, *Turdus risoria*, presented by Andrew C. Zabriskie, N. Y. City; one gray squirrel, *Sciurius carolinensis*, presented by Mrs. Howland, N. Y. City; one carrier pigeon, lit on S.S *City of New York*, 100 miles from the city, presented by Mr. C. A. Jacobson, Brooklyn; two hawks, *Buteo borealis*, presented by Master Frank C. Coley, Westport; one mocking bird, *Mimus polyglottus*, and one bullinch, *Pyrrhula rubicilla*, presented by Mr. John Satherland, N. Y. City; six yellow-bellied liothrix, *Liothrix luteus, Hab.* India, purchased; one swan goose, *Anser cygnoides*, purchased; three sea lions and a baby, *Zalophus gillespii*, placed on exhibition.

W. A. CONKLIN, Director.

The Kennel.

DISTEMPER.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Our experience with distemper has taught us to look upon it as a febrile disease, having its origin in a blood poison similar in many of its chief characteristics to typhus fever in man, and, like all other diseases caused by and depending upon a blood poison, unless promptly and properly treated, has a speedy termination in death. Distemper or any other disease manifesting such a variety of symptoms can be successfully treated only by combating the symptoms separately as they arise. First, let us consider distemper as a febrile disease. In using the term fever, as applied to a morbid state of the system, we must remember that the same word is also used as a part of the designation of several complexed diseases: as typhus fever, yellow fever, remittent fever, etc. The word used in this double sense is empirical and perhaps unfortunate, but custom has rendered it unavoidable. If custom is to continue to use the word fever in this double sense, distemper in the dog should be called distemper fever; there is no more meaningless word in the English language than distemper, but until science shall establish a better one we must submit to the term (I would suggest the name "blood poison fever"). Distemper is almost universally admitted to be a blood poison accompanied by fever. The efforts of nature to drive the poison out of the system results in inflammation of the mucous membranes of the entire system, which inflammation produces general fever. Fever is never present without inflammation. Some may differ with me upon this point. This is the theory upon which I founded my plan of practice, and as the practice has been successful, I will cling to the theory. Theory which is not proven by practice is disproven by it. At the present state of science it is idle to speculate upon the origin of the blood poison of distemper; it is sufficient to know that we have it, and that its potency is sufficient unto death. That the inflammation of the mucous membrane is general we have proven to our satisfaction by not only a few, but many *post mortem* examinations. That the inflammation affects the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, mouth, lungs, stomach, bowels and sexual organs, every case gives evidence from the exudation of pus or mucus from these parts. The general symptoms of fever are, increased heat of the whole body, dryness of the skin, mouth, etc., diminution in bulk of the excretions; muscular debility. The pulse of fever is characterised by moderate acceleration, with variable increase of force in the beat, functional disturbance of stomach, brain, etc., etc. Heat is the most essential characteristic of the febrile state, having given name to it in all languages. Fever, as a symptom in the first stages of distemper, is (so to speak) the pulse of the disease. To the inexperienced, a few degrees of heat, more or less, cannot be detected; to remedy this use a thermometer. Place the bulb of the instrument under the pit of the forearm, holding the arm down to exclude the air; hold it there at least five minutes. In the early stages of the disease the height of the fever as indicated by the temperature of the body as shown by the thermometer is *prima facie* evidence of the severity of the attack. In my hands this has never failed, which is one of my reasons for naming distemper "blood poison fever." Fever is always present in the early stages, diagnosing and prognosticating the disease, first by its presence, next by its degree of violence, by its duration, and lastly by its subsidence or absence. The natural heat of the blood is about 98 or 100 degrees, but in fever and inflammatory diseases it will sometimes reach 107 degrees, but rarely. In distemper 104 degrees is fatal in 95 per cent. of cases, and the cases are to be judged by a variation from 98 to 107 degrees; should a high degree of heat occur for only a short time and then subside permanently, it only has its comparative value. A high or comparatively high degree of heat for twenty-four hours is dangerous. Subsidence or entire absence of fever after it has been violent for any length of time is not always a good symptom, but is almost invariably a forerunner of extreme prostration which terminates fatally.

Many writers and practitioners have described and treated distemper as a disease running into several separate and distinct types, when in reality it is exactly the same cause producing the same effect in different locations and different organs, such as the head, chest, stomach, bowels, etc., etc. There is but one way to reach each of these organs, viz., through the blood; hence the general treatment will be the same for every type of the disease, and as any or all of the different symptoms may occur in any case, we vary the general treatment only as the symptoms arise.

The disease has been called nead distemper when the blood poison locates and produces the most violent symptoms in the head, commencing with dullness, stupor, and ending in coma, convulsions and death. Mild distemper is when the dog only exhibits the general symptoms in a mild form; no case of mild distemper (which did not run into complications) ever terminated fatally. In chest distemper the disease attacks the throat, bronchial tubes, lungs and all adjacent organs, often attacking the head. I never knew a case in which I was positive it had extended to the heart which recovered. Belly distemper is another one of its classifications in which diarrhœa is the leading feature; the diarrhœa may be watery, mixed with mucous or pus, or it may resemble tar or pitch; the peculiar color and sticky character of this discharge is caused by partly digested blood. All authorities upon distemper tell us this is an exudation of blood from the smaller intestines, and when the color is brighter and redder, showing undigested blood, it is from the larger or lower bowels; they have only arrived at this conclusion from analogy, with experiments made upon the human subject, and in this they have made a great mistake; it is digested blood, but it does not come from the bowels exclusively, but from the stomach. When very dark it comes from the stomach, and we can judge of the origin of this exudation of blood by its color and consistency, being darker and less bright in color in proportion as it has been acted upon by its passage through the digestive organs. The ignorance upon this point is one of the reasons why the effect of distemper upon the substances of the liver and upon the mucous surface of the gall bladder has been uninvestigated; and as it was necessary that the symptoms arising from this complication must have a name, it was termed the "yellows." What an expressive name for an organic disease! Distemper poison disturbs the proper functional duties of the liver by invading its entire substance, manifesting itself in the usual way, by inflammation, and exudation from the mucous membranes of the biliary ducts and gall bladder. As the cause of this disorder is the same which causes them all, the general treatment should be the same.

Distemper is a blood poison fever, and in many respects is similar to all other fever poisons. First, it is similar in its mode and location of its attacks upon the system; the surfaces and organs most prone to affection in the diseases under consideration are those which are eliminative and desecating; those whose normal products can hardly be retained for any time within the body, much less out of it, without undergoing a fetid decomposition, which sufficiently stamps them with an excrementitious character. The skin, stomach, bowels, lungs, tonsils, kidneys, liver, etc., etc., are the favorite resorts of fever poisons; just as they are the surface by which naturally the organic waste of the several tissues is eliminated. In distemper this elimination is of a most rapid and alarming character—a wasting away of the entire system. Nature, in her vain efforts to throw out the poison from the system, eliminates the tissues upon which life depends; hence the extreme nervous and muscular prostration. If from other and earlier symptoms you are not able to diagnose, this very rapid loss of flesh and strength is a feature, together with the sunken and staring eyes, which cannot reasonably be mistaken for symptoms of any other disease in the dog. A common cold or any other form of febrile disease may mislead you by the similarity of symptoms in the early stages. There are, of course, features in all diseases which require experience to understand, and which practice alone will enable as to say yea or nay with positiveness. Distemper has been in the past the most fatal of all diseases (especially to the valuable high bred dogs). It has always been a wonder to me that it should be so; though it is the most fatal, its general symptoms and course are so well marked, the cause (blood poison) so well known, it is remarkable that a more successful treatment has not been established upon general pathological principles. To distinguish distemper in its first stages from other diseases having (seemingly) similar symptoms, is easily done by bearing in mind the peculiarities, both great and small, of these similar symptoms. To be able to make a prompt and correct diagnosis is the master branch of medical science. A doctor, like a poet, is "born, not made"; the born doctor has an innate keen preception of physical and mental conditions and changes, has a sensitiveness of touch, which reveals to him the temperature of the body in fever or collapse to a degree almost unerringly as the thermometer, and which detects the one hundred and one contortionate variations of the pulse as it writhes under the persecutions of disease. While the genius of the born physician is a boon indeed to any one who would treat disease in man or beast, yet for our purpose it is not a necessity. The first symptoms of what is usually called mild distemper (which may take any or all of the forms of the disease) are dullness, a languid indisposition to move about, and in the act of lying down, when partly down, will fall the balance of the way, as though the muscles were unable to sustain his weight. This latter symptom of falling is not present in the early stages of any other disease. The general dullness is concentrated in the eyes, that speaking organ of the dog; they have a glassy, sunken, staring appearance, which tell you plainly of the misery within. The eye of the dog in health is full, liquid, and sparkling with intelligence. The contrast once seen, even by the unobserving, can never be forgotten. Often one of the earliest symptoms is a cough. This cough is sometimes dry, but oftener is accompanied by the raising of mucus, which mucus is very disagreeable to the dog; he will gag, and then vomit a mouthful of this mucus, which he shakes out of his mouth as thoroughly as possible. This vomited matter he will never devour; in most other cases he will. The vomiting is not always occasioned by the cough; he will often vomit without coughing. He often vomits just before going into a convulsion, or just after coming out of one. The cough is brought on and aggravated by exercise; seldom present when quiet. This cough and vomit (if not mixed with grass) is an infallible sign of true distemper, though it may appear too late to be of use in diagnosing the case. On the other hand, it is often the first indication of the disease—not that this is the starting-point of the disease, but that the other symptoms were not noticed. This cough is usually attended by sneezing. The appetite often fails entirely, which is a bad symptom, indicating that the disease has already become deeply seated in the digestive organs. Thirst is always present, which increases as the appetite diminishes. This thirst we take advantage of to get sufficient liquid nourishment down him to sustain life. In the treatment of distemper a strict dietetic course is as essential as the administration of the proper remedies. As we said before, the disease eliminates the tissues of vitality itself in its attacks upon the vital organs. It saps out the substance of the nerves and muscles, and it is absolutely necessary that sufficient nourishment should be given to prevent general collapse of the system. While easily digested, highly nutritious food must be given, and in large quantities, often repeated; the least indigestible food acts as a foreign body in the stomach, and aggravates the disease, often one mouthful of such food being the direct cause of death. The food we use is beef tea, made from fresh, lean beef; let it cool, and strain off every particle of grease which may arise. We consider Leibig's Extract of Beef (the solid kind, which comes in small jars, and can be had of any druggist—in it there is nothing but the pure beef essence, is free from fat, albumen, mucus, etc., etc.,) at the very head of the invalid dietetic list. The most delicate stomach can retain it when it can retain nothing else. Next in importance to being able to retain the food is the amount of nourishment it contains, and beef tea made from this extract is second in this respect to no article of diet with which I am acquainted. Well beaten eggs come next on the list. Gruel made with Graham flour, sweetened slightly, is good. A little beef tea may be added to this to make it palatable. Arrowroot is good. Sometimes he will eat panada made from Graham crackers when he will eat nothing else. Make the panada exactly as you would for a person. Sweet cream poured over Graham gruel, or alone, is good, and is often relished. Many dogs die during distemper from insufficient nourishment, the person in attendance supposing he was giving enough. Nourisment must be given in proportion as the system is depleted. A grown setter or pointer should have from four to six ounces of strong beef tea or its equivalent every hour, day and night. It is often necessary to resort to stimulants, the best of which is the best brandy, next port wine, then whisky. It is not generally known that dogs are fond of brandy and whisky when diluted with three or four times its bulk of water; most dogs will drink to intoxication, but if he once becomes drunk you can never get him to drink it again. Under ordinary circumstances, two teaspoonfuls of brandy or whisky should be given every hour or half-hour, as indicated. In the early stages the nose is usually warm, dry and scaly, the inside of the mouth and tongue are hot but moist. When in extreme prostration the nose, mouth and tongue are cold, pale and clammy, the feet and legs get cold, and if the disease is not arrested the coldness extends to the body. Distemper sets in like all other fever poisons, with chilliness, if not with a decided chill, no matter how warm or how cold the weather may be, the dog shivers and hunts for a warm spot, in which he should be humored; nothing is more important than warm, comfortable, well-ventilated, clean quarters, with plenty of light. Of all others, this point is most apt to be neglected in the management of dogs; as most people seem to think anything or any place is good enough for a dog. Not so; proper food and quarters are *the* great preventative of distemper and many other ills. Yellow pine or cedar shavings make the best bed for a dog, for vermin will not collect in them. It is seldom that shavings sufficient can be had; the next best bed is made with long wheat straw; get it with as little short stuff and dust as possible. Oat straw generates mange; in fact any bed will produce mange which is allowed to get broken up short, dusty and foul. All dogs' beds should be raised from the ground, the bottom of which should be made of inch-square strips, half an inch apart, so as to allow the fine particles to sift through. Another very important point is to have the dog's bed so deep that he can't work down to the boards in turning round as most dogs do to settle themselves to their liking. From twelve to fifteen inches is the proper depth for the bed.

As soon as you are positive your dog has distemper, shut him up in a room by himself, away from all other dogs, and as much as possible from all noise. Warmth and ventilation are points not to be overlooked. The dog must be allowed no water except what he gets in the liquid food and other drinks ordered. Should the dog take all the liquids offered him, and still want to drink, give him rice water or gum arabic water. As you value his life, keep him from filling his belly with rubbish, such as coal, coal ashes, leather, straw, sticks and stones. Inflammation of the stomach causes this morbid appetite, and if indulged in is aggravated tenfold. When force is required to administer food or medicine, be careful not to frighten the dog by harshness or roughness. Especially in distemper is it necessary that the dog should not struggle; the slightest exertion aggravates the disease. Many dogs have been hurried to their graves by forcing them to exercise. It requires two persons to forcibly administer food or medicine. A small cream pitcher is a very convenient vessel to use in giving the liquids. The first person should take the dog by the muzzle with the left hand, the heel of the hand, or part next the little finger, should rest over the eyes of the dog, and the thumb on one side and the fingers on the other side should press the lips against the dogs teeth, thus preventing the dog from shutting his teeth on your fingers; with the right hand you catch the lower jaw the same way. Force his mouth open only far enough for person No. 2 to pour in the liquid; the sides of the dog's mouth form a funnel. When you have poured in about two ounces, shut the dog's mouth as close as your fingers will allow; he cannot swallow unless you shut his mouth, but will cough and throw out the liquid. Should he not swallow promptly, rub his throat gently, which will force him to swallow.

M. VON CULIN.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

DOGS.—No. 7.

WHEN describing Sentry's foraging visits to Mr. Rowcliffe I forgot to state that Margaret tried on several occasions to send him back with an empty basket, but to no purpose; he would not touch it, leaving it at the kitchen door and returning home evidently disgusted with such shabby treatment. But he would go the next day and bark for admittance to recover his basket. We had at that period a most valuable maid servant, who was as fond of the dog as either master or mistress, and at meal time he was her constant companion, sitting on her left with his right paw on the edge of the table. Having watched her for some time, a gentle touch of the paw would remind her that he also needed food. Anne was a particularly clean girl, and taught her canine friend to remain on the front door mat in dirty weather until she wiped his feet, that he should not soil her floor cloth (for with her everything in and around the house was ours or mine), and he never ventured to run in with dirty paws.

He never stole meat or food of any kind, and would watch the cat to prevent her from picking and stealing. If she gave him any trouble by persisting in her attempt to pilfer, she found herself suddenly seized by the neck and gently carried off to the garden. On one occasion, in his youthful days, he committed a most outrageous breach of good manners. Anne was in the habit of chopping up his food, and he eyed her wistfully one day chopping suet, which he thought was a tit bit specially prepared for himself, and supposing she had forgotten him, he availed himself of her temporary absence to devour the whole. Anne, on discovering the theft, did not resort to kicks and cuffs, as usual in such cases, but showed him the dish and scolded him well. This was his first and last theft.

Though apparently equally fond of us all, still I stood uppermost in his affections, and the least semblance of anger or personal violence toward me was met by his placing himself in front and showing a very formidable row of teeth—such a demonstration being sure to restore order. He would fetch the bootjack and slippers, remove my boots from the hall, returning each article to its proper place. He had a great dread of a thunder storm, and would hide under a bed the moment he saw a flash of lightning. He was equal to any terrier for rats or mice, and would watch a rat hole for hours. I have seen him kill two rats at the same time, one with a stroke of of his paw, when another was being crunched between his teeth.

From London I came to Gaspè as the Chief Superintendent of the Gaspè Fishing and Coal Mining Company, embarking at Liverpool, on board the *Acadia*, one of the celebrated Cunard Line, then commanded by that genuine British seaman, Capt. Harrison, the first Captain of that huge leviathan, the *Great Eastern*, who was unfortunately drowned by the upsetting of his boat at Southampton.

Previous to shipping Sentry, I went to Mr. McIver's office, the agent of the line, to see what bargain I could make respecting the dog's passage, five pounds being the rate advertised. Naming the large sum I had to pay for self and family, I claimed a free passage, that he should go free. Fortunately Capt. Harrison was in the office, and he inquired if the splendid animal he had seen at the Adelaide was mine. Having answered in the affirmative, he observed: "Well, I think the amount paid by Mr. V. entitles him to some consideration, and such a dog as his is entitled to a free passage." "Well, if you think so, Harrison, I suppose it's all right." "Thank you, gentlemen," and off I started to conduct Sentry on board before the steamer left the dock, omitting to get a pass from the agent. On reaching the *Acadia* I was somewhat abruptly questioned by a person, who, I soon ascertained, was the purser, when the following colloquy took place: "Is that your dog?" "It is." "Have you a ticket for his passage?" "I have not, but Mr. McIver has agreed to his passing free." "Unless you produce a ticket or pay me five pounds, you must take the dog on shore at once." Sentry knew there was something amiss, and growled furiously at the purser, who was somewhat startled at this manifestation of the dog's displeasure. Just at this stage of the proceedings Capt. Harrison stepped on board, and soon brought the purser to his senses. It was the overbearing manner of the man that annoyed me. The captain kindly told the boatswain to secure the dog in a safe place, which being done, I returned to the hotel. The following morning I was feeding and caressing him after breakfast, when Capt. Harrison joined us. "I quite forgot about your dog, Mr. V. Let him run on deck." "How very considerate you are, captain, this morning. I suppose the purser wants to get that five pounds out of me at all hazards. What about that notice—eh?" (A pensity of five pounds imposed on the owners of dogs allowing them to be loose on deck.) "Oh!" rejoined the captain, "that is all very well when we have a dozen dogs. Is he quiet?" "Very; but he will not allow himself to be kicked or knocked about by the crew." "No one on board this ship will dare do that. Let him loose by all means." No sooner said than done, and off went Sentry, skipping and jumping like a mad creature, until he joined his mistress on the quarter-deck, where quite a scene took place, to the great amusement of the passengers. The late Bishop Hughes was among the number returning from Rome, and he and Sentry became warm friends.

From that time the dog had the free run of the ship, and became a general favorite, not giving the least cause of offence to any one during the voyage. He was welcome alike with the officers of the ship in their mess-room, or with the crew. But his purveyor-in-chief was the butcher, to whom I promised a gratuity if he attended to his wants; and he never had such glorious feeding as fell to his lot on board the good ship *Acadia*.

Arrived at Halifax, we established our quarters at the Halifax Hotel. The first morning at breakfast my wife fancied a mutton chop. There being none on the table, I requested a waiter to order some. None appearing, I jogged the waiter's memory. "All right, sir; I have attended to your order." "But where are the chops?" "Told cook they were for the dog, sir!"

As we traveled by land to Gaspè, the dog would have been a troublesome companion. Fortunately I fell in with Capt. Peter Mabe, the master and owner of the schooner *Pilot*, of Gaspè, who took charge of Sentry and all my heavy luggage, which he delivered safely at New Carlisle, where the faithful animal died, Anno Domini, 1849, having attained his eighteenth year.

Sentry's training throughout was one of kindness. I never beat or ill-treated him in any way, and I must avail myself of this opportunity of entering my protest against the cruelty often practiced by trainers of animals. Patience is the grand secret. I firmly believe that nine-tenths of the vicious dogs are made so by ill-treatment. I never had a vicious horse, ox, cow or dog, and I have raised many. I purchased a cow some years ago of a man who had the repute of being cruel to dumb animals. The first time she was milked, the girl came from the stable in great distress, assuring me that my new purchase was a devil. She kicked like a horse; had kicked her, and sent the milk pail flying. No wonder her late owner sold her, etc. I requested Mary to return with me to the stable and I would assist her. The moment I approached the animal she began to kick. I patted and spoke to her kindly, but to no purpose. I then got a piece of light rope, made a noose, caught the fore-leg, raising it from the ground, and held it tight over her back. This settled the kicking for the time being, and she was duly milked. I soon discovered she had been brutally treated, expecting a kick or a blow from any one who approached her in the stable. I resorted

to kindness, patted her, rubbed her neck, spoke to her mildly and soon convinced her she would not be ill-used if she left off her bad tricks. In a week she became as quiet as any of my horned cattle. Girls, never marry a man who is cruel to dumb animals. PHILIP VIBERT.

Percé, March 13, 1879.

(To be Continued.)

RETRIEVER.—An English retriever, represented as a perfect water dog, is advertised in another column. From the photo we have seen we should imagine him to be very handsome and intelligent.

DOG FOUND.—A gentleman of this city while shooting on the "Big Pine," New Jersey, on July 4, found a very handsome black and white setter dog evidently exhausted by the heat and severe exercise. The dog was properly cared for, and should this meet his owner's eye he can obtain information as to his whereabouts by applying at the office of this paper.

FOX HUNTING IN ENGLAND.—During the season the Heythrop hounds have been out one hundred times. Have killed 105 foxes, and run to ground 35 more. Frost and snow prevented the hounds hunting on 31 days.

—Mr. H. W. Abbott, Jr., of Nahant, Mass., claims the name Roy for his English setter dog pup, whelped May, 1879, by Mr. Rogers' Fox, out of Mr. Sharp's Zoie.

—Messrs. E. & C. Von Culin, of Delaware City, claim the name Lady Delaware for their Carlowitz-Ollie bitch, whelped September 28, 1878.

—The imported English setter bitch Nell, owned by Mr. Oscar Purdy, of Tarrytown, whelped on Monday, June 23, six puppies—three dogs and three bitches. Sired by H. R. Bishop's Irish setter dog Doctor. Five are red, with white breast, and one is black, with white breast and feet. All are strong and handsome.

—At Bloomsburgh, Pa., June 12, Mr. T. E. Dillon's liver and white pointer bitch Victoria (May-Sensation) whelped two dogs and one bitch, lemon and white, and two liver and white bitches, by R. M. Lindsay's Champion Viscount.

—Mr. Jno. Thompson's English setter bitch Belle, has been bred to Mr. L. F. Whitman's (Detroit) Rattler (Rob Roy-Pickles.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON FOR JULY.

July is a close month for game, except as to woodcock, in certain States.

☞ NEW YORK LAW.—The open season for woodcock in New York State begins August 1, throughout the State.

AN EXCELLENT PROJECT.—It is proposed, and we believe permission has been obtained from the Supervisors of Suffolk Co., to cut a canal through the narrow strip of land which separates the waters of Great South Bay from those of Shinnecock Bay. The advantages to sportsmen if this connection is made will be very great, as besides the prospect of continuing the inlet from the sea to the latter bay, which is now open, it will enable the well appointed boats of the former to enter Shinnecock for the purposes of gunning and fishing. The necessary amount to complete this work is being raised by subscription and we understand it is to be prosecuted with vigor.

HUNTING HORN.—In response to "L. L. H.'s" inquiry, two weeks ago for the tin horn used by hunters, a Bath, Me., correspondent writes that the horn described is the "fog horn," used by coasters and fishermen. Instead of the old-fashioned horn, a brass reed is fitted in the mouth-piece, after the principle of the clarionet or accordion; and this is what he wants. They can be found at any ship chandlery store on the Atlantic coast.

MAINE—*Machias, June* 28.—Cold and wet this spring, but think game prospects good. A young fawn was caught last week by a young man in Whitneyville—a beauty—but it was soon set at liberty, for it was too young to live without a mother. S. B. H.

NEW JERSEY—*Newark, July* 6.—The Joe Miller Camping Club, of this city, have gone to the Shawangunk Mountains, where they propose to linger a week fishing, shooting and enjoying themselves. The members whose names were booked for the trip were: Joseph C. Miller, Dr. Gedicke, C. H. Crane, George Stroebell, E. Horschel, A. W. Frazee, George Arnold, Edward Daniels, Frank B. Allen, F. A. Rigby, A. Schieber, Charles Graves, Frank Nichols, Ed. Grover, J. Grover. The Lively Camping Club at Greenwood Lake have named their resting place Camp Solomon. They are now enjoying themselves immensely.

South Amboy, July 7.—A woodcock was picked up on the 2d almost in the village by Mr. Wm. Brash, of this place. It was seen to fly against the telegraph wires, and when picked up life was not quite extinct. It was in poor condition. Fair bags have already been made around here. Old "Dad" Applegate promises lots of quail and rabbits for the fall shooting. A. C. W.

DELAWARE—*Delaware City, July*, 5.—The woodcock are upon us in full force, and the sport is immense. They have not been so numerous in this section for years. Could we only succeed in keeping the market-gunners in the traces of the game law, there would be even better shooting than there is. Hundreds of "long-bills" have been killed and marketed during the latter part of June. We know they are very palatable, but if our Philadelphia (game market for this place) friends would be convinced, we are quite sure they could enjoy them just as well in July as in June. The thing is as broad as it is long, for the sooner they are hunted the earlier they are gone. E. VON CULIN.

VIRGINIA—*Rawley Springs, June* 28.—The season for deer opens August 1, and the mountaineers tell me that there are unusual numbers in the woods. C. P. S.

OHIO—*Aurora, July* 4.—First day of woodcock shooting in Ohio. More birds than last year, and better developed. C. H. Root, W. North and myself bagged eighteen birds in two hours. H. H. B.

—A Dougall gun has won the grand prize of London, June 16, in the hands of Mr. Dingman, and also won the championship at Paris, on June 18, in the hands of the Duke de Rianzares.

SHOOTING THE MIGRATORY QUAIL.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

The quails come to the Island of Sicily from the North of Africa in the month of April. They remain near shores till the month of May, when they retire to the mountains for the summer. There they breed and remain until the young birds are strong enough to bear the return journey to Africa in the month of September, October, etc. The birds come in with the northwest wind at night, they feed in the early morning and squat near the feeding grounds at mid-day, when they will not flush until a dog, or a foot of the sportsman is upon them. But the most important fact of all regarding the shooting of this delicious bird is that the sportsman must be promptly on the spot before daylight and must not enter the field until he can clearly see a bird flying, for if he cross the fields even without any dogs before the time above mentioned he will lose the birds, because the quail will fly in the dark at the least voice and, whistling, will carry away with him every quail on the field. This is our experience all over Sicily. It is a beautiful sight on the top of Mount Pellegrino, only four miles from the city of Palermo, to see two hundred sportsmen with their dogs stretched in line waiting for the watch word "Go" which proceeds from the oldest of the brotherhood, to go in at once for the slaughter.

The birds are shot singly in the spring and not in flocks as in the autumn season. These flocks, however, are not so large as the flocks of American quails. The bird flies quicker than the American bird on account of it being a stronger bird of the two. The flesh is very delicate and juicy, and it will be in my estimation a valuable addition to American game.

PROF. G. PRIZZO.

—See Bogardus' advertisement.

PIGEON MATCHES.

SEND IN SCORES EARLY.—To insure insertion in current issues all scores should reach us Mondays or Tuesdays. Reports should therefore be mailed upon the same day the matches are shot. Promptness on the part of correspondents will materially enhance the proper record of field contests.

THE LOUISVILLE TOURNAMENT.

LOUISVILLE, KY JUNE, 1879.

Purse No. 1—22 entries, 5 single birds, 21 yards rise:

Doup	1 1 1 1 1—5	Vogel	1 1 0 1 1—4
Bray	0 1 0 1 1—3	Fishback	1 0 1 1 1—4
Fields	0 1 1 1 1—4	Sale	1 1 1 0 1—4
Hagerman	1 1 1 0 1—4	Barbour	1 1 1 1 1—5
Adams	1 0 1 1 1—4	Berry	1 1 0 1 1—4
Grainger	1 1 1 1 1—5	Holman	1 1 0 0 1—3
Hughes	1 1 1 1 1—5	Hutchings	0 1 1 1 1—4
Bedford	0 0 1 1 1—3	Palmer	0 0 1 1 1—3
Fox	0 1 1 0 1—3	Thorn	1 1 0 1 1—4
W Cook	1 1 1 0 1—4	Dow	1 1 1 1 1—5
Hobson	0 0 1 1 1—3	Taylor	0 1 1 1 1—4

Ties on five—25 yards.

Doup	1 1 1—3	Barbour	1 1 1—3
Grainger	0 0 0—0	Dow	0 1 1—2
Hughes	1 1 1—3		

Second tie—31 yards.

Doup	1 1 1—3	Barbour	1 1 1—3
Hughes	1 1 0—2		

Doup and Barbour divided first.

Ties on four.

Fields	1 1 1—3	Sale	1 1 1—3
Adams	1 1 0—2	Berry	0 1 0—1
W Cook	1 1 1—3	Hutchings	1 1 0—2
Vogel	1 1 1—3	Thorn	0 0 1—1
Fishback	1 1 1—3	Taylor	1 1 0—2

Second tie

Fields	1 1 1—3	Fishback	0 0 1—1
W Cook	1 1 1—3	Sale	1 1 0—2
Vogel	1 1 1—3		

Third tie.

Fields	1 1 0—2	Vogel	1 1 1—3
W Cook	1 1 1—3		

Cook and Vogel divided second.

Ties on three.

Bray	1 1 1—3	Hobson	1 1 1—3
Hagerman	0 1 1—2	Holman	1 1 0—2
Bedford	0 w	Palmer	0 1 0—1
Fox	1 1 0—2		

Bray and Hobson divided third.

Purse No. 2—32 entries, 10 single birds, 21 yards:

Bedford	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—9	Holman	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—8
Bonnie	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8	Tucker	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9
Thorn	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9	W S Perry	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Tunstall	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9	Meadows	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—7
Herr	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9	Sale	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Perry, J	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1—6	Dwyer	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Pollard	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—8	Harrison	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—8
W K Jones	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9	Hutchings	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—8
Andrews	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—7	Daley	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—6
Doup	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8	Verdi	0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1—6
W Cook	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—7	Weidner	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—5
Grainger	0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1—6	Hobson	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
Hughes	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Maskey	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0—5
Halderman	0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—5	Bray	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Schaal	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8	Watkins	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Bennett	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—8	Barbour	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—9

Hughes, Sale and W. S. Perry divided first money.

Ties on nine.

Bedford	1 1 1—3	Tucker	1 1 1—3
Thorn	1 0 0—1	Bray	1 1 1—3
Tunstall	1 0 1—2	Watkins	1 1 0—2
Herr	1 1 1—3	Barbour	1 1 1—3
Jones	1 1 0—2		

Second tie.

Bedford	1 0 0—1	Bray	1 1 0—2
Tucker	0 1 1—2	Barbour	0 0 1—1

Bray and Tucker divided second.

Ties on eight.

Bonnie	1 1 0—2	Holman	1 1 1—3
Pollard	1 1 1—3	Dwyer	1 1 0—2
Doup	1 1 1—3	Harrison	1 1 0—2
W Cook	0 1 0—1	Hutchings	1 0 1—2
Schaal	0 1 1—2	Hobson	0 1 1—2
Bennett	1 1 1—3		

Second tie.

Doup	1 1 1—3	Holman	0 1 1—2
Bennett	0 1 1—2		

Doup won third money.

Purse No. 3—37 entries, 10 single birds, 25 yards rise:

Hutchings	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8	Martin	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—9
Pollard	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1—4	Green	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—6
W S Perry	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8	Kesstetter	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
Tucker	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Weidner	0 0 1 0 1 w
Meadows	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1—7	Granger	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0—4
Maskey	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0—7	White	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—8
Duncan	1 0 0 0 w	Hassfurther	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
Bonnie	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—9	Schaal	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—9
Shallcross	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—7	Worrall	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—7
Bonnie	1 0 0 0 1 w	Dwyer	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0—7
Thompson	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9	Peter	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0—6
Belford	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1—7	Church	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
W Cook	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Bigge	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—7
Bray	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 w	Sale	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—8
Griffith	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9	Hobson	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 w
Tunstall	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9	Haiderman	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1—7
Watkins	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Pearson	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 w
Fields	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9	Andrews	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—8
Doup	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—8		

Ties on ten.

Tucker	1 1 1—3	Watkins	0 1 1—2
Cook	1 1 0—2		

Ties on nine.

Bennett	0 1 1—2	Martin	1 1 0—2
Thompson	0 1 0—1	Kerstetter	0 1 w
Griffith	1 1 0—2	S Bash	1 1 1—3
Tunstall	1 1 1—3	Church	1 1 1—3
Fields	1 1 0—2		

Second tie.

Tunstall	0 w	Church	1 1 1—3
Schaal	1 1 1—3		

Third tie.

Schaal	1 1 1—3	Church	0 w

Ties on eight.

Hutchings	0 w	Hassfurther	1 1 1—3
Perry	1 1 1—3	Sale	1 1 0—2
Doup	1 1 1—3	Andrews	1 1 0—2
White	1 0 0—1		

Second tie.

Perry	1 0 1—2	Hassfurther	1 1 1—3
Doup	0 w		

Purse No. 4—5 single, 31 yards:

Shallcross	0 1 0 0 1—2	Doup	1 1 1 1 1—5
W S Perry	1 1 1 1 1—5	Hutchings	1 1 1 1 1—5
Tucker	1 1 1 1 1—5	Pollard	1 1 1 1 1—5
Tunstall	1 1 0 1 1—4	Meadows	1 1 1 1 1—5
Cook	1 1 1 1 1—5	Bray	1 1 1 1 1—5
Schaal	1 1 1 1 1—5	Fields	1 0 1 1 1—4
J Perry	1 0 1 1 1—4	W E Watkins	1 1 1 1 1—5
Church	1 1 0 1 1—4	Burge	1 1 1 0 1—4
Wagoner	1 0 1 1 1—4	W K Jones	0 1 1 1 0—3
Bennett	1 1 1 1 1—5	Griffith	1 1 1 0 1—4
Dwyer	0 1 1 0 1—3	Metcalf	1 1 0 1 1—4
Vogel	1 1 1 1 1—5	Maskey	1 0 1 1 1—4
Dow	1 1 1 1 1—5	Bash	1 0 1 1 1—4
Hobson	1 1 0 1 1—4	McDermott	0 0 0 w
Andrews	1 1 0 1 1—4	Martin	1 1 1 1 1—5
D Jones	1 1 0 1 1—4	A Pearson	1 1 1 0 1—4

Ties on five.

W S Perry	1 1 0—2	Doup	1 1 1—3
Tucker	1 1 1—3	Hutchings	1 1 1—3
Cook	1 1 1—3	Pollard	1 1 1—3
Schaal	1 1 1—3	Meadows	1 1 1—3
Bennett	1 1 0—2	Bray	0 w
Vogel	1 1 1—3	Watkins	1 1 1—3
Dow	1 1 1—3	Martin	0 1 1—2

Second tie.

Tucker	1 1 1—3	Doup	1 1 1—3
Cook	1 0 w	Hutchings	1 0 w
Schaal	1 1 1—3	Pollard	1 1 1—3
Vogel	1 1 1—3	Meadows	1 1 0—2
Dow	1 0 w	Watkins	1 0 w

Third tie—miss and out.

Tucker	0 —0	Doup	1 1 1 1 1—5
Schaal	1 1 1 1 0—4	Pollard	1 1 1 1 1—5
Vogel	1 1 1 0—4		

Doup and Pollard divided first.

Ties on four.

Tunstall	1 1 1—3	Fields	1 1 0—2
J Perry	0 0 w	Burge	1 1 1—3
Church	1 0 w	J Griffith	1 1 1—3
Weidner	0 w	Metcalf	1 1 1—3
Bennett	1 1 1—3	Meadows	1 1 1—3
Andrews	1 1 0—2	Bigelow	1 1 1—3
D Jones	1 1 0—2	Pearson	0 w

Second tie.

Tunstall	1 1 1—3	Griffith	1 1 1—3
Hobson	1 0 w	Metcalf	1 1 1—3
Andrews	1 1 1—3	Maskey	1 0 w
Burge	0 w	Bonnie	1 1 1—3

Third tie—miss and out.

Tunstall	1 1 0	Metcalf	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
Andrews	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	Bonnie	1 1 1 0
Griffith	1 1 1 0		

Andrews and Metcalf divided second. Dwyer and W. K. Jones divided third money.

Purse No. 5—8 single birds, 21 yards:

Meadows	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—7	Cook	0 0 1 1 0 w
Maskey	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8	H Petter	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—6
Watkins	1 0 1 1 1 1 1—6	Conrad	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—7
Holman	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	Hassfurther	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Metcalf	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8	Bonnie	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Andrews	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—5	Kerstetter	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—6
Soto	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—5	A Pearson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Alston	0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1—4	Tunstall	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Doup	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8	Caldwell	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
Tucker	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	Major	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—6
W S Perry	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	White	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
W K Jones	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—7	Pollard	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0—5
Harrison	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8	W Watson	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
Dwyer	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—6	Barbour	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Shallcross	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Bray	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—6
Hutchings	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—7	Sale	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—7
Weidner	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—7	Granger	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Wagoner	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—7	Church	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Bennett	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—6	Schaal	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8

Ties on five.

Maskey	1 1 0—2	A Pearson	1 1 0—2
Metcalf	1 0 1—2	Tunstall	1 1 1—3
Harrison	1 0 w	Burge	0 0 1—1
Weidner	0 1 0—1	Barbour	1 0 w
Hassfurther	1 1 1—3	Church	1 1 1—3
Bonnie	1 0 1—2	Schaal	1 1 1—3

Second tie.

Hassfurther	1 1 0—2	Church	0 0 w
Tunstall	0 0 w	Schaal	0 0 w

Hassfurther won first money.

Ties on seven.

Meadows	1 1 1—3	Waddell	1 1 1—3
Holman	1 1 1—3	Conrad	1 1 0—2
Tucker	1 1 1—3	Caldwell	1 1 1—3
W K Jones	1 0 w	Bigelow	1 1 1—3
Hutchings	1 1 1—3	G anger	0 1 1—2

Second tie.

Meadows	1 1 1—3	Hutchings	0 w
Holman	1 1 0—2	Waddell	0 1 1—2
Tucker	1 w	Caldwell	1 1 1—3
Jones	1 1 1—3	Sale	1 1 0—2

Third tie.

Meadows	1 1 0—2	Caldwell	1 1 1—3
Jones	1 1 1—3	Sale	1 0 w

Fourth tie.

Jones	1 1 1—3	Caldwell	1 1 1—3

Fifth tie.

Jones	1 1 1—3	Caldwell	1 1 1—3

Sixth tie.

Jones	1 1 1—3	Caldwell	1 1 0—2

Ties on six.

W E Watkins	1 1 1—3	H Petter	1 1 1—3
Doup	1 0 w	Kerstetter	1 1 0—2
Perry	1 1 1—3	Major	1 1 0—2
Dwyer	1 0 0—1	W Pierson	0 w
Shallcross	1 0 1—2	Bray	1 1 1—3
Bennett	0 w		

Second tie.

Watkins	0 1 0—1	H Petter	1 1 1—3
Perry	0 1 1—2	Bray	1 1 1—3

Third tie.

H Petter	0 0 0—0	Bray	0 0 1—1

Purse No. 6.—Five pair birds, 18 yards:

Partington	01 11 01 01 11— 7	Cook	00 11 01 11 11— 7
A F Perry	00 11 01 10 01— 5	Tunstall	11 10 11 11 11— 9
Berry	10 11 11 10 01— 7	Watkins	10 11 11 11 11— 9
Hutchings	10 11 11 11 11— 9	Tyler	11 00 10 10 01— 5
Bonnie	11 10 10 11 10— 7	Hobson	10 11 11 11 10— 8
Granger	10 00 11 11 11— 7	Burge	11 11 01 01 11— 8
Waddell	00 11 01 11 10— 6	Vogel	11 11 01 01 10— 7
Thompson	10 11 11 10 10— 7	Bedford	11 11 11 10 11— 9
Kenney	10 10 01 10 11— 6	Weidner	11 10 01 10 11— 7
Holman	11 11 11 11 10— 9	Hassfurther	11 11 11 10 11— 9
Andrews	11 11 11 00 11— 8	Alston	10 10 10 10 00— 4
W S Perry	10 11 11 11 11— 9	Barbour	11 11 10 01 11— 8
Tucker	11 10 11 10 10— 7	Maskey	11 11 11 10 11— 9
Kerstetter	10 10 11 00 10— 5	Bagge	11 11 11 11 11—10
W K Jones	11 10 10 11 11— 8	Dr C Henry	10 11 01 00 00— 4
Bennett	11 11 10 10 11— 8	Major	10 11 01 10 01— 6
Dwyer	11 11 10 10 11— 8	Pearson	11 11 11 10 11— 9
Shalcross	10 11 00 01 10— 5	Petter	10 11 10 11 11— 8
Doup	11 01 11 11 11— 9	Conrad	11 11 10 10 10— 7
Schaal	01 10 11 11 11— 8	Bray	10 10 01 11 10— 6

Ties on nine.

Hutchings	11 10—3	Watkins	11 11—4
Holman	11 10—3	Bedford	01 w
W S Perry	10 00—1	Hassfurther	11 11—4
Doup	11 11—4	Maskey	11 11—4
Tunstall	11 10—3	Pearson	11 11—4

Second tie.

Doup	11 11—4	Maskey	11 11—4
Watkins	11 11—4	Pearson	10 w
Hassfurther	00 w		

Third tie.

Doup	10 w	Maskey	11 11—4
Watkins	10 w		

Ties on eight.

Andrews	00 11—2	Hobson	11 11—4
W K Jones	11 11—4	Burge	10 11—3
Bennett	11 11—4	Barbour	10 11—3
Dwyer	10 00—1	Petter	11 11—4
Schaal	11 10—3		

Second tie.

W K Jones	11 11—4	Hobson	00 w
Bennett	10 w	H Petter	00 w

Purse No. 7—10 single, 25 yards:

Wigginton	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1— 7	Bennett	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1— 8
Watkins	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1— 7	Shallcross	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Hutchings	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0— 8	Pollard	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1— 9
Meadows	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1— 6	W K Jones	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1— 8
Hassfurther	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0— 8	Partington	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1— 9
Maskey	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Church	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Conrad	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	C Henry	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1— 7
R F Perry	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0— 8	Kerstetter	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Tunstall	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Bedford	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1— 8
W Pierson	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9	Bonnie	1 1 0 1 0 0 w
Bagge	1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1— 6	Cook	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 w
W S Perry	1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1—10	Thompson	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1— 8
Tucker	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	White	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0— 9
Doup	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1— 8	Barbour	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 w
W Watson	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1— 8	Holman	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1— 8
Schaal	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0— 9	Hill	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1— 7
Pritchett	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1— 9		

Ties on ten.

Maskey	1 0 w	Tucker	1 1 1—3
Conrad	1 1 0—2	Shallcross	1 0 w
Tunstall	1 1 1—3	Church	1 1 1—3
W S Perry	0 1 1—2	Kerstetter	1 0 0—1

Tunstall, Tucker and Church divided first money.

Ties on nine.

Pierson	1 1 1—3	Pollard	1 1 0—2
Schaal	1 0 1—2	Partington	1 1 1—3
Pritchett	1 1 1—3	White	1 1 1—3

Second tie.

Pierson	1 1 1—3	Partington	1 1 1—3
Pritchett	0 w	White	0 1 w

Pierson and Partington divided second money.

Ties on eight.

Hutchings	1 0 1—2	Bennett	1 1 1—3
Hassfurther	1 1 1—3	Jones	1 1 1—3
R F Perry	0 1 0—1	Bedford	0 w
Doup	1 0 w	Thompson	w
Watson	0 1 1—2	Holman	1 1 1—3

Second tie.

Hassfurther	0 1 1—2	Jones	1 1 1—3
Bennett	1 1 1—3	Holman	1 1 1—3

Third tie

Bennett	0 0 0—0	Holman	0 0 1—1
Jones	0 0 1—1		

Jones and Holman divided third.

Purse No. 8.—Miss and out; sweepstake; 25 yards:

Pritchett	1 1 0
Kerstetter	1 1 1 1 1 1 0
W S Perry	1 0
Tucker	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
Cook C	1 0
Bray	1 1 1 1 0
Watkins	1 0
M Clark	1 1 1 0
Hutchings	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—20
McVey	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
Pollard	1 1 1 1 1 0
Dr C Henry	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
Maskey	1 1 1 0
Doup	1 1 1 0
Tunstall	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—20
Granger	1 0
Halderman	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
Partington	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
Bennett	1 1 1 0
South	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0

Hassfurther, Thompson, Schaal and Church missed their first. Hutchings and Tunstall divided.

Purse No. 9—5 single birds, 25 yards:

Conrad	1 1 1 1 1—5	Tucker	1 1 1 1 1—5
Watkins	0 1 0 1 0—2	Perry	1 1 1 1 1—5
Doup	1 1 1 1 1—5	Tunstall	1 1 1 1 1—5
Hassfurther	1 0 1 1 1—4	C Henry	0 1 1 1 1—4
W Pierson	1 1 1 1 1—5	Hutchings	1 0 0 0 1—2
Meadows	1 0 1 0 1—3	Pollard	1 1 1 1 1—5
Bray	1 1 1 1 1—5	W K Jones	1 1 1 1 0—4
Cook	0 0 1 1 1—3	Andrews	1 0 0 0 1—2
Bagge	0 1 0 0 0—1	Caldwell	1 1 1 1 0—4
Maskey	1 1 1 1 0—4	White	1 0 0 1 0—2
Kerstetter	1 1 1 0 1—4	Schaal	1 1 1 1 0—4
H Petter	1 0 0 1 1—3	Bennett	1 1 1 1 1—5
Pearson	1 1 1 1 1—5	Weidner	0 1 1 1 0—3
Sale	0 1 1 1 0—3	Griffith	1 1 1 1 1—5
Watson	1 0 1 1 1—4	Church	1 0 1 1 0—3
Tyler	1 1 1 0 1—4	Holman	1 1 1 1 0—4
Granger	1 1 0 1 1—4		

Ties on five.

Conrad	1 1 1—3	Tucker	1 1 1—3
Doup	1 0 w	Perry	1 1 0—2
W Pierson	1 1 1—3	Tunstall	1 1 1—3
Bray	1 1 1—3	Pollard	1 1 1—3
Partington	1 0 w	Bennett	1 1 1—3
Pearson	1 0 w	Griffith	1 1 0—2

Second tie

Conrad	0 w	Tucker	1 1 1—3
W Pierson	1 1 1—3	Tunstall	1 1 1—3
Bray	1 1 1—3	Pollard	0 0 w

Third tie.

W Pierson	0 w	Tucker	1 0 w
Bray	0 w	Tunstall	1 1 1—3

Ties on four.

Hassfurther	1 0 w	C Henry	0 w
Maskey	0 w	W K Jones	0 w
Kerstetter	1 1 1—3	Caldwell	1 1 0—2
Watson	0 w	Schaal	0 w
Tyler	0 w	Holman	1 1 1—3
Granger	1 1 0—2		

Second tie.

Kerstetter	0 1 1—2	Holman	1 1 0—2

Third tie.

Kerstetter	1 0 1—2	Holman	1 1 0—2

Fourth tie.

Kerstetter	1 1 1—3	Holman	1 1 0—2

Ties on three.

Meadows	0 w	Weidner	0 w
Cook	0 w	Pritchett	1 1 1—3
H Petter	0 w	Church	1 0 1—2
Sale	0 w		

Purse No. 10—5 double birds, 18 yards:

Halderman	11 11 10 00 11— 7	Bennett	11 11 11 01 01— 8
Hutchings	11 11 11 11 11—10	Green	10 00 10 11 01— 5
Bedford	10 10 11 11 10— 7	Watkins	11 11 11 11 11—10
Caldwell	11 10 10 11 11— 8	Bagge	11 10 11 11 10— 8
Thompson	11 11 10 11 11— 9	Tunstall	11 11 11 11 11—10
Shallcross	11 10 10 11 01— 7	H Petter	01 11 11 11 10— 8
Andrews	11 11 11 11 01— 9	Pollard	11 11 10 11 11— 9
C Cook	11 10 01 11 11— 8	Tyler	10 11 10 01 w
Bonnie	11 11 11 10 11— 9	Pearson	01 10 10 w
Conrad	11 01 11 11 01— 8	Doup	11 11 11 11 01— 9
M Clark	10 10 11 00 11— 6	Schaal	11 10 11 10 11— 8
Holman	11 11 10 11 11— 9	Griffith	11 11 11 11 01— 9
Granger	11 11 10 11 10— 8	Maskey	10 10 11 11 11— 8
McVey	11 10 11 11 11— 9	W K Jones	10 11 11 11 10— 8
Tucker	11 11 11 11 10— 9	Kerstetter	11 10 11 10 11— 8
Perry	10 11 11 11 11— 9	Partington	10 01 10 w
Hassfurther	10 11 11 11 01— 8	C Henry	10 11 01 11 10— 7

Ties on ten.

Hutchings	11 10—3	Tunstall	10 11—3
Watkins	11 11—4		

Ties on nine.

Thompson	10 00—1	Tucker	10 w
Andrews	11 10—3	Perry	11 11—4
Bonnie	11 00—2	Pollard	11 01—3
Holman	10 10—2	Doup	10 w
McVey	10 00—1	Griffith	10 w

Ties on eight.

Caldwell	10 11—3	H Petter	11 11—4
C Cook	11 11—4	Schaal	10 11—3
Conrad	10 w	Maskey	11 10—3
Granger	10 11—3	W K Jones	10 w
Hassfurther	11 11—4	Kerstetter	10 w
Bennett	10 w	C Henry	11 10—3
Bagge	10 w		

Second tie.

C Cook	11 11—4	H Petter	11 11—4
Hassfurther	00 w		

Third tie.

C Cook	11 11—4	H Petter	11 10—3

Purse No. 11—10 single birds, 25 yards:

C Cook	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Holman	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0— 5
Conrad	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Hutchings	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0— 8
W Pierson	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0— 8	Hassfurther	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Kerstetter	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9	Barbour	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1— 9
Doup	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0— 8	Tyler	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1— 9
M Clark	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1— 9	Tunstall	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1— 9
McVey	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Tucker	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1— 9
Shallcross	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1— 8	W S Perry	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Watkins	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1— 9	Bedford	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
C K Cook	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1— 9	Andrews	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1— 8
W Cook	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—10	Pearson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
C Henry	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Schaal	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Partington	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Bennett	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Maskey	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0— 8	South	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0— 9
Bray	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10		

Ties on ten.

C Cook	1 1 0—2	Bray	0 w
Conrad	1 0 w	Hassfurther	0 w
McVey	1 1 0—2	W S Perry	0 w
W Cook	1 1 1—3	Pearson	1 1 0—2
C Henry	0 w	Schaal	1 1 1—3
Partington	1 1 1—3	Bennett	0 w

Second tie.

W Cook	0 0 w	Schaal	0 1 1—2
Partington	0 0 w		

Ties on nine.

Kerstetter	1 1 0—2	Tyler	1 1 0—2
M Clark	0 w	Tunstall	0 w
Watkins	1 1 1—3	Tucker	1 1 1—3
C K Cook	0 w	Bedford	1 1 0—2
Barbour	0 w	South	1 0 w

Second tie.

Watkins	1 1 1—3	Tucker	1 1 0—2

Ties on eight.

W Pierson	1 1 1—3	Maskey	0 w
Doup	0 w	Hutchings	0 1 1—2
Shallcross	0 w	Andrews	1 1 1—3

Second tie.

W Pierson	1 1 1—3	Andrews	1 0 w

Purse No. 12—5 single birds, 26 yards:

Holman	0 0 1 1 0—2	Tyler	1 1 1 1 1—5
Hutchings	1 0 1 0 1—3	C Cook	1 1 1 1 1—5
Shallcross	1 1 1 0 1—4	Watkins	1 1 1 1 1—5
Dwyer	1 1 0 1 1—4	Barbour	1 0 1 1 1—4
Bedford	1 0 1 1 1—4	W Cook	1 1 1 1 1—5
Pritchett	0 1 1 1 1—4	Kerstetter	1 1 1 1 1—5
McVey	1 1 1 1 1—5	Wigginton	1 1 1 1 0—4
W S Perry	1 1 1 1 1—5	Bray	0 1 1 1 1—4
Tucker	1 1 1 1 1—5	Pearson	1 1 1 0 w
Andrews	0 1 1 1 1—4	Hassfurther	1 1 1 1 1—5
White	1 1 1 1 1—5	Bennett	0 1 0 1 1—3
Partington	1 0 1 1 1—4	Schaal	1 1 1 1 1—5
C Henry	1 1 1 0 0—3	M Clark	1 1 1 0 1—4
Tunstall	1 1 1 1 1—5	Caldwell	1 1 1 1 0—4

Ties on five.

McVey	1 1 1—3	C Cook	0 w
Perry	1 1 1—3	Watkins	1 1 1—3
Tucker	1 1 1—3	W Cook	1 1 1—3
White	1 1 1—3	Kerstetter	1 1 1—3
Tunstall	1 1 1—3	Hassfurther	1 1 1—3
Tyler	1 1 1—3	Schaal	1 1 1—3

Second tie.

McVey	1 1 1—3	Watkins	1 1 1—3
Perry	1 1 1—3	W Cook	1 1 1—3
Tucker	0 w	Kerstetter	1 1 1—3
White	1 1 1—3	Hassfurther	1 0 w
Tunstall	1 1 1—3	Schaal	1 1 1—3
Tyler	1 0 w		

Third tie.

McVey	1 1 0—2	Watkins	1 1 1—3
Perry	1 1 1—3	W Cook	1 1 1—3
White	1 1 1—3	Kerstetter	1 1 1—3
Tunstall	1 1 1—3	Schaal	1 0 w

Fourth tie.

Perry	1 1 1—3	Watkins	1 1 1—3
White	1 1 1—3	W Cook	1 1 1—3
Tunstall	1 1 1—3	Kerstetter	1 1 1—3

Fifth tie.

Perry	1 1 1—3	Watkins	1 0 w
White	1 1 0—2	W Cook	1 1 1—3
Tunstall	1 1 1—3	Kerstetter	1 0 w

Sixth tie.

Perry	1 1 1—3	W Cook	1 1 0—2
Tunstall	1 1 1—3		

Perry and Tunstall divided.

Ties on four.

Shallcross	1 1 1—3	Partington	1 1 1—3
Dwyer	1 1 0—2	Barbour	1 1 1—3
Bedford	1 1 1—3	Wigginton	1 1 1—3
Pritchett	1 1 0—2	Bray	1 1 1—3
Andrews	0 w	M Clark	1 1 1—3
Caldwell	1 1 1—3		

Second tie.

Shallcross	1 1 0—2	Barbour	0 w
Bedford	0 w	Wigginton	1 1 1—3
Caldwell	1 1 1—3	Bray	1 0 w
Partington	1 1 1—3	M Clark	1 0 w

Third tie.

Caldwell	1 1 1—3	Wigginton	1 1 1—3
Partington	1 1 1—3		

Fourth tie.

Caldwell	1 1 1—3	Partington	1 1 1—3
Wigginton	1 1 1—3		

Fifth tie.

Caldwell	1 1 1—3	Partington	1 1 1—3
Wigginton	1 1 1—3		

Sixth tie.

Caldwell	1 1 1—3	Wigginton	1 1 1—3
Partington	0 w		

Caldwell and Wigginton divided.

Ties on three.

Hutchings	1 1 1—3	Pearson	1 1 1—3
C Henry	1 1 0—2	Bennett	1 0 w

Second tie.

Hutchings	1 1 1—3	Pearson	1 1 1—3

Third tie.

Hutchings	1 1 1—3	Pearson	1 1 1—3

Fourth tie.

Hutchings	1 1 1—3	Pearson	1 0 w

Purse No. 13.—5 pair birds, 18 yards:

Hutchings	00 11 01 11 11— 7	Tucker	11 11 11 11 11—10
Halderman	10 01 11 10 11— 7	W S Perry	11 10 11 11 11— 9
Tunstall	11 11 11 11 11—10	Kerstetter	01 11 11 11 11— 9
Bedford	11 10 11 11 11— 9	Hassfurther	11 11 00 11 10— 7
W Cook	11 01 00 w	Shallcross	11 11 01 01 00— 6
Watkins	10 11 11 11 00— 7	Caldwell	11 01 11 11 11— 9
Maskey	10 11 00 00 w	Adams	10 00 11 10 w
H Petter	01 11 11 10 01— 8	Grainger	10 10 10 10 00— 4

Ties on ten.

Tunstall	11 11 10—5	Tucker	11 01 11—5

Tunstall and Tucker divided.

Ties on nine.

Bedford	01 10 w	Kerstetter	01 11 11—5
W S Perry	10 11 01—4	Caldwell	10 00 10—3

H. Petter won third money without a tie.

Purse No. 14.—Miss and out; sweepstake; 25 yards:

Pritchitt	1 1 1 1
Watkins	1 1 1 1 1 0
McVey	1 1 1 0
Partington	0
C Henry	1 1 1 1 0
Tunstall	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12
Hutchings	1 1 1 1 0
Bennett	0
Schaal	1 0
Kerstetter	1 1 1 1 1 0
Adams	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
W Cook	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12
M Clark	1 1 0
Balderman	1 1 1 1 0
Bonnie	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
Bedford	1 1 1 1 1 0
Hassfurther	1 1 1 1 0
Tucker	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
C Cook	1 1 1 1 1 1 0

Tunstall and W. Cook divided.

June 16—Match for gun donated by Parker Bros.; 6 single birds; 25 yards; entrance free:

J Perry	1 1 0 1 1 0—4	Pearson	1 1 0 w
Hudson	0 1 1 1 0 0—3	Berry	1 1 1 1 0 0—4
Andrews	1 1 1 1 0 1—5	J P Watson	1 1 0 0 1 0—3
W K Jones	1 0 1 1 0 1—4	Burge	1 1 1 1 1 0—5
Pollard	1 1 1 0 1 1—5	Thompson	1 1 1 0 1 1—5
Chapman	0 1 0 1 0 0—2	W S Perry	1 1 1 1 1 1—6
Metcalf	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Tucker	1 1 1 1 0 w
Halderman	1 1 0 0 1 1—4	Singleton	1 1 1 0 0 w
Herr	1 0 1 0 1 1—4	H Barbour	0 1 1 1 0 1—4
W Cook	1 1 0 1 0 0—3	W Watson	1 0 1 1 0 1—4
Tunstall	1 1 1 1 1 0—5	Maskey	0 1 1 1 1 1—5
Bray	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Church	1 0 w
Vogel	1 1 0 w	Doup	1 1 1 1 1 1—6
Grainger	1 0 0 0 0 0—1	Weidner	1 0 1 0 0 1—3
W E Watkins	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Tyler	1 0 w
D Jones	1 0 1 1 1 1—5	Moore	0 1 1 0 1 1—4
Adams	0 1 1 1 0 1—4	J Holman	0 w
McBride	0 1 1 1 1 1—5	H Petter	1 1 1 1 1 1—6
Bonnie	1 1 1 0 1 1—5	E Carey	0 1 1 1 1 0—4
Wigginton	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Thorn	0 1 0 1 1 1—4
Dow	1 0 0 w	Hill	1 1 0 1 0 1—4
Green	1 0 1 1 1 1—5	Martin	1 0 0 1 0 1—3
Meadows	1 0 1 1 1 1—5	Gilbert	1 0 1 0 1 0—3
Bennett	1 0 1 0 1 0—3	Peak	1 1 1 0 1 1—5
Taylor	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	Griffith	1 1 1 0 w
Atmore	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	A W Holman	1 1 1 1 1 1—6
Gibson	1 0 w	Yerkes	0 w
Hutchings	1 1 1 0 1 1—5	Fishback	1 1 1 1 1 1—6
Schaal	1 0 0 1 1 1—4	Bedford	0 w
Hobson	1 0 w	J T Smith	1 0 1 0 0 0—2
Harrison	0 1 1 0 1 1—4	Dwyer	0 1 1 1 1 1—5
McDermot	1 0 1 0 0 1—3	Sale	1 0 w
Howard	0 1 0 1 1 0—3	Gaulbert	0 w
McCoy	1 0 0 1 0 1—3		

Ties on six.

Metcalf	1 1 1—3	Perry	1 1 1—3
Bray	0 w	Doup	1 1 1—3
Watkins	1 1 1—3	Petter	1 1 0—2
Wigginton	1 1 1—3	A W Holman	1 1 0—2
Taylor	0 w	Fishback	0 1 0—1
Atmore	1 0 0—1		

Second tie.

Metcalf	1 1 0—2	Perry	1 0 w
Watkins	1 1 1—3	Doup	1 1 1—3
Wigginton	1 0 w		

Third tie.

Watkins	0 1 1—2	Doup	1 1 1—3

Doup wins the gun.

OSAGE CLUB.

OSAGE CITY, Kas., July 5, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

One of the most brilliant and interesting shootings that has occurred in the West took place here yesterday between George Stockwell, of Atchison, Kas., and J. M. Hirshey, of this city. Each man had 50 single birds at 26 yards rise, use of one barrel. The purse was $240. The score is as follows:

Hershey.......1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—45.

Stockwell......1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—44.

W. H. Ellet, of Eldorado, referee; A. Black, of Osage City, and W. Randall, of Burlingame, Judges; S. M. Berry, of Osage City, Scorer. There was a very large attendance, with many ladies present. When the twelfth bird had been shot, and the score showed the Atchison man 2 ahead, betting was 5 to 1 against Hershey. At the twenty-second bird a nice question came up. Stockwell hit a bird, which flew over the crowd and alighted on top of a carriage. The bird was challenged, and Stockwell climbed up on the carriage to gather his bird. Mr. Hershey and his friends claimed that under the rules of the Kansas State Shooting Association, Stockwell was bound to be on the ground when he gathered his bird. The bird was allowed, but the general sentiment among sporting men was that the decision was wrong.

In the afternoon the members of the Osage City Gun Club had a friendly shoot for the State Medal, a fine piece of gold workmanship, which the club won at the State tournament at Ottawa last fall. Mr. Hershey did not shoot. Amos Black got the prize by a score of 20 balls from a rotary trap. William Melbourne, 19—shooting at 21 yards. The Osage City Gun Club had a shoot at Topeka with the Topeka Gun Club, about two weeks ago, in which the Osage City men were victorious at all points—pigeons and balls, single and double rises. Mr. Hershey attended the Texas State Tournament at Waco, a few weeks ago, and after winning the first three shoots was barred out. He, however, brought with him a beautiful medal, which he now has. It is safe to say that Mr. Hershey is one of the best, if not *the* best amateur shot in the West.

OSAGE.

TORONTO GUN CLUB—*Woodbine Track, June* 27.—No. 1 Squad; wind, west, light; at 26 yards; 100 yards boundary:

J Barrett	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12
H Millar	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
C C Small	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
J James	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1— 8

No. 2 Squad—24 yards; 100 yards boundary:

E Perryman	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—10
W Kennedy	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 6 1 1 0— 8
Robt Wilson	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0— 7
W Villiers	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12
J Douglas	0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9

No. 3 Squad—20 yards; 100 yards boundary:

R Morrison.........................0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 —3
T Taylor.............................1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 —9
W Taylor.............................0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 —7
I B Graham..........................0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 —5

Not sufficient birds to shoot out; will be completed hereafter. Arrangements will be completed for the club to shoot on Saturday, 12 birds each, handicap, for a gold and silver medal; general average in four shoots; June, July, August and September; highest average takes the gold medal, and next highest the silver one; club rules; medals in club room. I. B. G.

MAINE—*Bath*.—Sagadahoc Association for the Protection of Fish and Game; second shoot for association badge; rotary trap, Bogardus rules. Following is the score:

Geo Minot, Bowdoinham..............1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0— 5
C H Greenleaf, Bath..................1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1— 7
C Goud, Topsham......................1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0—10
A Leighton, Bath.......................1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0— 9
J H Millay, Bowdoinham..............1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 5
S W Carr, Bowdoinham...............0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0— 2
C L York, Brunswick...................1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1— 6
L B Newell, Bowdoinham..............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0— 6
A Q Goud, Topsham...................1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0— 9
G Goud, Topsham.......................0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1— 4
W W Brown, Bowdoinham.............0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0— 5
H B Fisher, Topsham..................1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0— 7
A C Williams, Bowdoinham...........1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1— 9
W G Williams, Bowdoinhom...........0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1— 7
J A Fisher, Topsham...................1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0— 8
S Knight, Jr, Topsham.................1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0— 9

Ties on nine—21 yards.

Leighton.............0 1 1 0 1—3 A C Williams..........1 0 1 0 1—3
A Q Goud.............1 1 0 1 0—3 Knight...................1 0 1 0 0—2

Second tie.

Leighton.............1 0 1 0 0—2 A C Williams..........0 1 0 0 1—2
A Q Goud.............0 0 1 0 0—1

Third tie.

Leighton.............0 1 1 0 1—3 A C Williams..........1 0 0 0 1—2

In the sweepstake match, 5 balls, same trap and rules, R. C. Butterfield won in five straight balls: prize, six months' subscription to FOREST AND STREAM. G. E. N.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Ashland, June* 28.—Weekly contest; Bogardus trap and screen:

J G Morrison..........................1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—12
L A Ham................................1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—12
J F Maynard...........................1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—12

No ties shot off.

July 5.

L A Ham.................................0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
S C Shepard...........................1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—8
A S Clark...............................0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0—4
J G Morrison..........................1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1—7

Ties on eight—21 yards.

L A Ham.............0 1 1—2 S S Shepard.............1 0 1—2

Second tie.

L A Ham.............0 0—0 S C Shepard.............1 1—2

M.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston, July* 4.—The Massachusetts Rifle Association held the closing match of a series to-day, each man shooting at 10 single, 10 double, and 10 balls from a rotary trap (a possible 30), Bogardus rules to govern:

R W Bowles	28	25	25	78
H E Pierce	25	25	27	77
W M Walker	50	24	23	67

Yesterday's trial closed the match, and the prizes, on the best aggregate of three scores, were awarded as follows:

J C Haskell	30	28	30	88
C M Stark	27	29	27	83
H W Eager	28	27	28	83
H E Pierce	17	27	25	79
R W Bowles, Baltimore, Md.	28	26	25	78
G Cross	24	26	27	77
J N Frye	24	23	25	73
H Mortimer	22	22	24	68
E M Small	20	21	24	48
W Walker, Logansport, Ind.	20	24	23	67
E C Gove	23	20	23	66
R Schaefer	20	23	22	65
J S Sawyer	22	18	24	64

The prizes aggregate $155 in value, the first being an elegant silver-plated prize cup (fifteen inches in height), richly engraved and ornamented with appropriate sporting emblems, valued at $45.

Medford, July 4.—Raymond Sporting Club weekly shoot; 36 entries; 30 balls per man counted as one score, 10 Bogardus, 10 double and 10 rotary—30:

	Single.	Double.	Rotary.	Total.
G B Blanchard	10	10	9	29
B F Shaffer	10	9	9	28
J C Smith	10	9	8	27
D Kirkwood	9	7	10	26
J F Ward	8	10	8	25
W B Witherell	9	7	9	25
G Fox	9	5	7	21
A A Whitamore	6	9	4	19

Quincy, July 5.—The Merry Mount Shooting Club had a glass ball shoot this afternoon, with 10 balls each, three contests.

Single Balls, 18 yards.

A Keating..........10 H O Studley..........8
S Morse, 3d.........9 W Mitchel.............8
E W Souther........9 J C Morse..............7
E Hardwick..........9 S H Spear..............6
C Prescott...........9 O Jones.................6
C Cummings.........9 M Clark.................6
G H Bent.............8 L M Stone..............5

Rotary Trap, 18 yards.

A Keating..........10 J C Morse..............8
W Mitchell.........10 M Clark.................8
G H Bent...........10 C Cummings...........7
S H Spear............9 O Jones.................7
H O Studley.........9 E W Souther..........6
S Morse, 3d.........8 C Prescott.............6
E Hardwick..........8 L M Stone..............1

Double Balls, 15 yards.

A Keating............7 C Prescott.............4
S H Spear............7 J C Morse..............3
E Hardwick..........7 L M Stone..............3
H O Studley.........7 S Morse, 3d............2
M Clark...............7 E W Smithe............2
G H Bent.............6 O Jones.................1
C Cummings.........5 W Mitchell.............1

Worcester, July 4.—Re-union of Worcester and Marlborough Sportsmens Clubs. The $25 silver goblet and case offered for the best score by Mr. A. B. F. Kinney, of the club, was won by Mr. J. E. Browning, he breaking 20 out of 25 balls. Other scores were: G. J. Rugg, 24; W. H. Cole, 23; M. D. Gilman, 19. All others fell below their percentage or withdrew before finishing their scores. Mr. M. E. Shattuck presented the club with a box of cigars. It was shot for, 5 balls to the score, together with a purse of $13, divided into three prizes. Messrs. W. S. Perry and E. T. Smith tied on the 5 balls, and divided the first prize and then shot for the cigars—won by Mr. Perry. Messrs. W. H. Haskell, of Lynn, and Alba Houghton divided the second, and Messrs. L. R. Hudson and W. H. Eager third. A generous lunch was served by Mr. A. P. Pond, a member of the Worcester Club and senior proprietor of the Bay State House, and the rest of the day was spent in competition for numerous small prizes contributed by the contestants.

NEW YORK GUN CLUB—*Bergen Point, N. J., July* 5.—Pigeon match between H. Dunleavy and L. F. Watson; 30 yards; 5 traps; Hurlingham rules:

H Dunleavy..11 11 01 11 10 11 10 10 11 11 11 10 11 11 11 10 11 *1 11 11 01 11 10 11 11—41

L F Watson...11 11 00 11 1* 11 11 10 10 11 01 11 11 01 11 01 10 11 11 01 0* 11 11 10 01—36

Match at 50 birds each between A. R. Dexter and H. Dunleavy, same conditions as above:

A R Dexter..10 10 11 11 11 11 01 11 10 11 11 11 11 10 01 11 11 10 11 10 01 01 11 11 11—40

H Dunleavy..11 01 11 01 00 11 11 11 11 11 10 11 01 11 01 10 01 11 11 10 11 11 11 10 11—38

NEW JERSEY—*Bergen Point, July* 4.—Fourth of the seven matches by the Bergen Point Amateur Gun Club for gold badge; 25 glass balls, 15 yards rise, Bogardus trap and rules:

Moore...............1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—22
S L Davis...........1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—22
Wilmerding........1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—19
C H Davis...........0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 w

Ties on twenty-two—18 yards.

Moore..............1 1 1—3 S L Davis..............1 1 0—2

NEW YORK—*Franklin, July* 2.—At the regular shoot for gold badge (held for the last two months by F. Ingalls,) the following score was made: Cards trap; Bogardus rules.

F Ingalls.........................0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
J Rutherford....................1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—6
A P Wood.......................1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—4
A Jordan.........................1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0—7
D Bartlett........................1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0—6
R Smith..........................1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—7
W Rutherford...................1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
L Hine............................1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—7
J Buell............................1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—7
W Hamilton.....................1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
R Walker........................0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—6
D Harris..........................1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—9

D. F. S.

KNICKERBOCKER GUN CLUB—*Port Morris, N. Y. June*, 28—Regular monthly shoot for club medal. 15 balls, Cards rotating trap; 18 yards rise, Bogardus rules; E. Daly referee:

Chedsay...........1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0— 7
Steinke............0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 3
Potter..............1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—10
Jacques...........0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—12
Baker...............1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—13
Coles...............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0— 1
Miller...............1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1— 6
Coughlan..........0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0— 9

C. E. B.

BROOKLYN GUN CLUB.—The Brooklyn Gun Club match for the certificate of membership of the Blooming Grove Park Association, presented by the FOREST AND STREAM—25 birds, 5 traps, 15 entries—resulted in four ties of 21 each. In shooting off Mr. Wilson won, killing 27 at 31 yards, missing 4; Willard, Gildersleeve and Barker each killing 26 and missing 5, the first two at 31 yards and the others at 27 yards, while of the other shooters Messrs. Eddy and Broadway each killed 20.

NEW JERSEY—*Newark, June* 30.—Match between Newark's champion professional, Henry Langstaff, and Geo. Wooden and H. E. Winans; 11 Kay's balls, Bogardus traps; 18 yds. Winans and Wooden greenhorns.

Langstaff.......................1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—10
Wooden.........................1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1— 7
Winans..........................1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1— 8

H. E. W.

LONG BRANCH GUN CLUB.—The Long Branch Gun Club, which is made up of New York gentlemen, formally opened its new shooting-grounds, near Deal Beach Station, July 4. The park is laid out with much taste, being surrounded by a pretty fence, and having near the entrance a handsome club house of Swiss chalet style, with upper parlors and balconies for the lady visitors. A five-bird sweep opened the day's sport, nine going to the traps. Messrs. Edgar Murphy, Dr. Zellner, Joseph Lee and Walter Green killed all, the ties being decided on next sweep. The next was at three birds, the same gentlemen tieing again, when they agreed to divide the stakes. Dr. Zellner and Mr. Murphy then shot a match at ten glass balls for $25 a side, the men using a Winchester repeating rifle, the glass balls being thrown crossways by hand. Both men tied on the first ten balls, the ties to be decided by five extra balls. Before the tie was decided both men shot at thirty balls.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Catawissa, July* 2.—Match between chosen sides of F. and G. C., of Catawissa; Card's rotary trap; 18 yards rise; 10 glass balls each; loosers to pay expenses of broken balls and general expenses; July 1:

H B Alldfich......................1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
L P Kreigh........................1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0— 5
Wm Orange.......................1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0— 5
A A King...........................0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0— 4
T E Harder........................0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0— 2—26

A H Sharpless....................1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0— 4
T P Cherrington.................1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0— 7
A Stadler..........................0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0— 2
G W Reifsnyder..................0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0— 4
Wm Geiger........................0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1— 2—19

G. W. R., Sec.

Milford, July 4.—Glass ball shoot to-day for a prize of a sporting picture, 19x24—"Three Pointers" all nicely framed. Monarch trap and screen, 18 yards rise, 20 single balls:

J L Martin...........15 C White..............10
Chas Howe...........15 J H Hunting...........9
C Taft.................14 F Dewing...............8
A C Cook.............13 M Burr................13
C Evans...............13 T Wilkinson............3
Frank Taft............10

Prize given to Howe by request of Martin. QUILL DRIVER.

TENNESSEE—*Jackson, June* 28.—Match at 20 single balls; 3 traps, 21 yards:

Campbell..1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—17
Dunn.......1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—13
Flemming.1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 3 1 1 1—15
King.......1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
'Cutcheon.1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—16
Murrell....1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—19
Persons....1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18

T. W. M.

OHIO—*Aurora, July* 5.—Aurora Gun Club held its election, choosing C. H. Root secretary and treasurer, H. H. Bissell manager. Shot only one match—10 balls, Cards rotary trap—with the annexed score:

C M Taylor........................0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—3
H H Bissell........................0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—7
W North............................0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—7
D P Kennedy......................0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—7
W R McClintock..................1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1—6
C H Root...........................1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—7
S W Crawford.....................1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1—7
A C Kenedy........................1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1—6

Ties on seven—miss and out.

Bissell..............1 1 1 0 w Root..............1 1 1 1 0 w
North...............1 0 w Crawford..........0 w
Kenedy.............1 1 1 1 1—5

Ties on six—miss and out.

McClintock.........1 0 w A C Kenedy..........1 1—2

H. H. B., Sec.

IOWA—*Pomeroy, July* 1.—Practice shoot on the grounds of the Pomeroy Gun Club; 18 yards rise; Bogardus rules; Martin's smooth balls; 10 singles:

Caldwell...........................1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
Dixon...............................0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—5
J H Lowrey........................1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
Wilbur..............................1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
Moody..............................0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1—4
C F Lowrey........................1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—5

Same Day—Five single rises:

Dixon..............0 1 1 1 1—4 Mullan..............0 0 0 1 0—1
Hull................1 1 1 0 0—3 Caldwell............1 1 0 0 0—2
Parker.............0 1 1 0 0—2 J H Lowrey.........1 1 1 1 1—5
Spielman..........1 0 1 1 1—4 Billings..............1 1 1 1 1—5

Third match—Same day; 5 singles; 18 yards rise; $1 entrance:

J H Lowrey.........1 1 1 1 1—5 R F Hull..............1 0 0 1 1—3
Billings.............1 1 1 1 1—5 Dixon..................1 0 1 0 0—2
Wel Caldwell.......1 1 0 0 0—2 Will Hull..............1 1 1 1 1—5
Mullan...............1 0 0 0 0—1 Spielman..............1 1 1 0 0—3
Wal Caldwell.......1 1 0 1 1—4 Moody.................1 1 1 1 1—5
Parker...............1 0 0 1 1—3

Fives divide purse. ABE DACOTAH.

A BOY CARVER—*Fort Wayne, Ind., July* 3.—The following score was made this P. M. by Fred A. Stinnett, a youth not yet fourteen years old, son of W. W. Stinnett, Train Dispatcher Wabash Railway. One hundred glass balls thrown by hand; distance, 15ft.; rifle, a Remington .22 cal.; gun wiped every 10 shots:

1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—93.

He also hit 12 copper cents out of 15, thrown in same manner and distance as the balls, and hit 5 out of 7 balls thrown by his own hand. F. C. G.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

FRESH WATER.	SALT WATER.
Trout, *Savelinus fontinalis.*	Sea Bass, *Centropristis atrarius.*
Salmon, *Salmo Salar.*	Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*	Striped Bass, *Roccus linneatus.*
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo gloveri.*	White perch, *Morone americana.*
Muskalonge, *Esox nobilior.*	Weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis.*
Pike or Pickerel, *Esox lucius.*	Bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*
Yellow Perch, *Perca flavescens.*	Spanish Mackerel, *Cybium maculatum.*
	Cero, *Cybium regale.*
	Bonito, *Sarda pelamys.*
	Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*

TROUT FLIES IN SEASON FOR JULY.

Little Egg, No. 12.—Body and feet of orange and yellow, mohair and hare's ear mixed; wings, bright hyaline, slightly mottled; setæ, same as wings.

Lightning Bug, No. 10.—Body of equal parts of dark brown and black mixed, tipped with yellow; feet, of feathers from the English grouse; wings, double, the inner wing black, the outer wing a yellow brown.

General Hooker, No. 9.—Body made of light yellow and green, ringed alternately; feet, red hackle; wings, of the tail feathers of the ruffed grouse.

Little Claret, No. 11.—Body and feet, dark claret mohair, slightly tinged with blue; wings, of the bittern or brown hen; setæ, dark brown.

Claret Fly, No. 9.—Body, dark claret; feet, black; wings, of the brown hen.

Fetid Green, No. 10.—Body, feet and wings, a pale green.

TARPUM SCALES.—Our correspondent "Bexar" sends from Corpus Christi, Texas, two scales of a Tarpum captured by him on the 25th of June, at that place. The fish measured 5ft. 6in. in length, and weighed 81 lbs., and from all accounts afforded as much sport on a line as any game fish known. The writer says: "A more lively fish never got fastened on a line. At least half a dozen times he let six feet of daylight shine between him and the water, and he had his mouth open, shaking it like a trout all the time. It was glorious sport and lasted nearly an hour." The tarpum is seldom taken with a hook, but frequently with a harpoon. It is locally known as "Grand *Ecaille*," (pronounced akaiye) signifying large scales. In Louisiana it is called the silver fish, and in the Carolinas, the tarpum. Its scientific name is *Megalops atlanticus*. These scales are a marvel. They are translucent and horny, and constitute an almost impenetrable armor plate where they lap over each other. That portion of each scale which is exposed resembles chased silver, and when wet is as brilliant as can be imagined. We have specimens which we obtained at Savannah twenty years ago, and they do not seem to have lost their brilliancy in the least degree. Those just now sent us from Texas measure 3x3½ inches in diameter and the silvered part of each is one-fifth of the whole. Our friends in the South Atlantic Seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico may be able to contribute much information concerning their food, habits, spawning seasons, migrations, etc.

THE DINGEE SCRIBNER RODS.—Dingee Scribner is the best known rod maker in the Canadian Provinces. He is especially known to anglers who visit the maritime Provinces in quest of salmon. Twenty years ago we used his greenheart rods and his attractive artificial flies, and have always recommended them to visitors to those "parts." But Mr. Scribner's tide of fortune has not always been at the flood. Not a long time ago a fire destroyed the city of St. John, where he is located, and he shared the common fate of nearly all the merchants and artizans. It has been customary to liken any person who has recuperated after being burned out to a "phœnix rising from his ashes;" but Mr. Scribner is not that kind of a bird. He is merely an unfortunate fisherman who is trying to retrieve his losses; and we therefore take an especial pleasure in recommending American anglers who visit New Brunswick in quest of salmon, land-locked salmon and trout, to his good offices. His artificial flies for land-locked salmon are a specialty. Mr. Scribner has been a frequent advertiser in these columns, and while not aiming to divert patronage from American rod makers, claims a share from those who can make it convenient to fit out in St. John for Provincial waters. Address him at Waterloo street, St. John, New Brunswick.

SHARBOT LAKE FISHING—*Kingston, Ont., June* 30.—The fishing season is fairly opened and promises excellent sport for lovers of the rod. On the 20th inst., a party of five, consisting of W. C., J. C., J. R., J. B., and your humble correspondent—all worshipers at the shrine of the immortal I. W.—gathered up our tackle and camping outfit, jumped aboard the 3 P. M. Kingston and Pembroke train, our destination being the famed Sharbot Lake, distant from Kingston about forty-five miles; fare, $1.40. No charges for boats, tackle or camping equipments. Arrived at the Sharbot Lake Station 6:30. Got our camp goods and tackle in the boats and struck for the south end of the lake, where we went into camp. For five days we had royal sport with the black bass. The lake is protected by special act of Parliament from all descriptions of nets and snares, and the fishing in consequence is really superb. Nowhere in my fishing experience have I seen the bass so game, large and plentiful. Our fishing was done exclusively with the fly, except an occasional troll for pike, which are abundant and of immense size, being frequently taken weighing 15lbs., and even more. Nearly every color of fly proved good, but the most effective was one with orange body and dark turkey wings, and one made entirely of peacock's feathers, tied so as to bring the eye of the feather directly over the body of the hook. Bass are taken nearly every day weighing as much as 6lbs. The writer struck and landed two at one cast which weighed together a trifle over 9lbs. The proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Ferrin, keeps a book, in which is recorded the catch of his

customers. I noticed numerous New York signatures, among which was a Mr. Jos. H., who, on the last afternoon of his stay, killed seventeen bass, ten of which weighed over 5lbs. each. Those who prefer hotel to camping life can find good accommodations and fare at Mr. Ferrin's hotel. Mr. F. is a genial, whole-souled Yankee, and welcomes his guests in true sportsman's style. The hotel charges are $2 per day. He also keeps a number of boats and carsmen, who can be had at moderate figures. Any one desiring any further particulars can have them cheerfully furnished by addressing me. They are welcome to come, and if they find the enjoyment and pleasure we found in our six day's camp, we shall be amply repaid. AL.

GASPÈ FISHERIES—*Percé, July* 1.—So far the codfishery is the most abundant known for some years past, and exceeds that of the whole season of 1878—at least in Percè. The reports from the North Shore are equally satisfactory. Bait is scarce, as usual at this season. Salmon is abundant, so far as I can learn. One of 45lbs. has been caught at Sandy Beach, Gaspè Bay. Colonel Walker and Mr. Harris, of London, Ontario, who have leased Grand River, have been very successful, having caught twenty-seven fish in five days. One, which I have to thank them for, was a noble fish, weighing 26lbs. when cleaned—just such another as Doctor Clark gave me the last summer he fished Grand River. L'Evesque, who has so far landed the greatest weight of codfish in Percè, caught a monster halibut at the commencement of the fishing season, measuring 8ft. 6in. in length and 4ft. 6in. in breadth. Unfortunately it was cut up without being weighed. Fourteen schooners—the first of the American mackerel fleet—passed here, steering for Gaspè, on the 24th ult. June has been an unusually cold, wet month. Bad for the crops, as well as for drying fish. PHILIP VIBERT.

MAINE—*Milltown, June* 30.—In our Grand Lake stream this season, the home of the land-locked salmon, the fish have been abundant; did not take the fly readily until about the middle of June, but great numbers were killed by trolling and bait fishing. Since the weather came warm they take the fly, and five pounders are not uncommon. The season is now about over. G. A. B.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Crawford House, White Mountains, July* 2.—Moistened my first trout hook this morning in the "Wild Ammonoosuc." Fished two and one-half miles, and hooked 105 of the speckled beauties, many turning the scales at eight ounces. Shall strike some of my favorite streams soon, and will inform you of the results. That genial angler, Col. Spencer, will shortly measure baskets with me. Weather cool and accommodations fine. A. J. J.

MASSACHUSETTS—*New Bedford, July* 3.—This is the culminating point in the sword fish season, of which queer fish large numbers have been caught the past week. Blue fish are very abundant and large, and some fine catches of bass have been made the past week at Cuttyhunk and the Vineyard. More large trout weighing from 1½ to 2½ pounds have been taken in our streams than for many years past. CONCHA.

NEW YORK—*Buffalo*—Black bass, rock bass and perch are very plentiful hereabouts this season, especially off Point Albino and Port Colborne, Canada. PENNANT.

LONG ISLAND—*Canarsee, June* 28.—Fishing for blackfish, bluefish and flukes has afforded great sport during the present week. With friend, hooked a fine mess of the latter to-day. R. B. H.

ADIRONDACKS.—*Raquette Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y., July* 1.—Large trout are taken by trolling in this region—Raquette Lake, Adirondacks—during the past week. Alvah Dunning, one of the oldest guides and best of fishermen, captured two, weighing respectively 17 and 27½ pounds. These followed closely upon a splendid 15-pounder he landed out of Blue Mt. Lake, a total of 59½ pounds, making the three fish average 19¾ pounds—not bad for any waters! And a proof, trout still are plenty in our lakes. The black-flies are nearly gone, and the woods become habitable. W. W. D.

VIRGINIA—*Rawley Springs, June* 28.—Fishermen cannot do better than to come here for trouting. The Joy River, which runs within two hundred yards of the hotel, abounds in trout for fifteen miles. Good hotel accommodations here, and rates low. C. P. S.

LOUISIANA—*Monroe, June* 18.—In the bayous and lakes we catch trout, white perch, goggle-eye, sun or red perch and blue cat. In the river all of the above and what is known here as the "bar" fish caught only when the river is low in June, July and August, when the sand bars are showing. I think they are white bass. They are nearly white with trout-like mouths, and bite only at minnows or flies. It is of common occurrence for two persons in a skiff to start fishing (right in front of the city on the bars) at daylight and return to breakfast with 100 to 150 of these beautiful and delicious fish, 8 to 14 inches in length. The fish come in schools and bite more greedily than any fish I ever saw, and I have fished from the lakes of Connecticut to Western Texas. M. N. C.

MICHIGAN—*Detroit, July* 4.—Messrs. L. Hommedieu and Vernor, of this city, were up to Slocom's Star Island House, St. Clair Flats, on the 1st inst., and made a string of 28 fine black bass.

Detroit, June 28.—Peter Frantz and a couple of friends were out after a few of the finny tribe on the 24th inst. They made a string of 78 pounds, pickerel and perch.

WISCONSIN—*Menasha, June* 28.—Fishing here has been first rate this season. A party of a dozen from Nashville, Tenn., have been fishing here for a week past and have had good luck, bringing in some large strings. S. L. H.

OREGON—*Portland, June* 15.—Had a fair day's sport on Gale Creek yesterday, four of us catching 240 speckled beauties (*Salmo fontinalis*). The "coachman" seemed to be the favorite fly. W. L.

FLY FISHING FOR BLACK BASS IN FLORIDA.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

During the past winter while in Florida I had quite an extensive experience in fly-fishing for black bass in the following waters: Elbow Creek and Turkey Creek, near Eau Gallie; North and South prongs of San Sebastian River; Taylor Creek, near Ft. Pierce; North and South forks of San Lucie River; several streams flowing into Lake Worth, and Snake Creek, Miami River and Snapper Creek, emptying into Bay Biscayne. While the bass would at all times take the minnow eagerly the artificial fly was not so uniformly successful. On some days the bass would rise at every cast, and after having hooked one, "his wife and his aunt, his sisters and his cousins" would jump up all around to see what had become of the "brown hackle"; but on other days they were as shy and coy as a maiden in her teens. On these latter occasions—and they were not few—it was simply "Love's Labor Lost," as they were provokingly indifferent to the choicest and most varied assortment of flies; whether done up in liveries of gold and silver, and all the hues of the rainbow, or decked in more sober garb, it was all the same, they utterly refused to take part in the exercises. Why this was so is one of those things that "no fellow can find out, you know." It is the common experience of all, in Florida or elsewhere.

While the streams above mentioned literally swarm with black bass, my expectations in regard to their immense size were not realized. I found them to average in weight about the same as in Wisconsin or Minnesota. The heaviest fish I caught weighed nine pounds, though I saw some in the water apparently larger. I saw but one variety, the large-mouthed species, *M. Pallidus*.

The flies I used were tied by C. F. Orvis, of Manchester, Vt., and were marvels of artistic skill, almost too pretty to cast upon the water. Mr. Orvis—himself a veteran fly-fisher—has left the old ruts and taken a new departure in regard to artificial flies, as well as to rods and reels. They have only to be used to be appreciated. The following is a description of a few of the most "taking" flies:

McLeod—Emerald green body, ribbed with gold; yellow and red floss tag; green drake tail with red ibis and mottled yellow; hackle, yellow; wings, black splashed with brown; scarlet antennæ.

Imperial—Red floss body ribbed with silver; green drake tail, with red and white; black and white hackle; wings, large, grayish white tipped with black; scarlet antennæ.

Green and Gold—Emerald green body, ribbed with gold; scarlet tag; white and scarlet tail; yellow hackle; olive green wings.

The Abbey, Royal Coachman, White Ibis and La Belle were very successful flies, the last three being especially useful toward dusk, having white wings.

The black bass of Florida fully sustains and upholds the honor and reputation of the family for gameness and bravery; and whether at the North or at the extreme South, and whether "caught out on the fly" or "put out on the foul"—by the murderous spoon—he is the same dashing, leaping, bold and untiring fish. J. A. HENSHALL.

Cynthiana, Ky., June 14, 1879.

A TRIP TO THE ADIRONDACKS.

NEW YORK, June 16, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I left this city Sunday night, June 1, via N. Y. C. & H. R. R., for Amsterdam; arrived Monday morning, and at 1 P. M. of that day, in company with Messrs. G. & L. Kellogg, residents of Amsterdam, we drove, via Funda's Bush, Northville and Wellstown, to Lake pleasant, sixty miles from Amsterdam. A more delightful ride one could not wish for. We were received in nice style by Mr. D. Sturges, proprietor of the magnificent hotel at the foot of Lake Pleasant, and I must add that Mr. S. is a very fine gentleman and keeps a splendid house; and what makes it more pleasant than many I have had the opportunity of visiting is that he does not charge extravagant prices.

Here our guides, Mr. B. Page and C. Sturges, met us, and we started on Tuesday at 1 P. M. for the fishing grounds. As one of our party was somewhat familiar with these parts we started three hours in advance of our guides (who had to employ a team to carry the boats, provisions, etc., to the river, some six miles) and walked the six miles to Jessup's River, where it was our intention to fish until their arrival. It began to rain very hard indeed, still we did not permit that to interfere with our fishing, so we went at it without care or fear, and between the trout bites and mosquito bites we had a very lively time of it for a little while; still we braved it out, and in about twenty minutes we had caught twenty-eight very nice trout. That being all we wanted for our supper, we quit fishing and returned to the trail to await the arrival of our guides. Well did we have to wait, I tell you. It seemed forty hours in the drenching rain; however, it was only two. At last they came, and we were not long moving down the river in our boats some six miles to a cabin where we were to go into camp. Jessup's River I should call Jessup's Creek, judging from the number of draws we had to make on account of the trees that had fallen across it; the proper name should be "brook."

We reached the cabin about 9 P. M., and a wetter lot of beings never lived. We were not long, however, in getting a good fire, and having a very good supper, we did not fare very badly.

Wednesday was a pleasant day, and we managed to get fifteen pounds of trout from Jessup's River.

Thursday morning we packed up our traps, and traveled some two and one-half miles over a mountain to what is called Dug Mountain Lakes, two very small bodies of water, not larger either of them than a good-sized mill pond. There was a small strip of land between these lakes, where we were again fortunate in finding a comfortable cabin of logs. After getting settled in our new home, we launched our boats upon Lake No. 1 to try our luck. We were out just two hours fishing, and caught thirty-five pounds of as fine trout as I ever saw together; five of them weighed two and a half pounds, and the smallest would weigh a quarter pound. We sent this lot of fish in to Lake Pleasant, some ten miles, by one of our guides.

Carrying the fish in was not our only excuse for sending a guide so far. It had rained considerably since getting into the woods, in consequence of which our supply of bread was getting short, and it is a well-established fact among all good fishermen that in camping out you must be well supplied with bread. After partaking of one of our regular dinners, which consisted principally of trout, we went after more of the speckled beauties. During the evening fishing we had rather poor luck, only taking about twelve pounds.

Friday morning we went for them again, still confining ourselves to Lake No. 1, and in two hours had captured thirty to thirty-five pounds more of nice fellows. In the afternoon of same day we carried our boats to Lake No. 2, to try it. I don't think we had got more than ten feet from the shore when one of our party hooked a two-pound trout, and from that time for the next hour and a half we had the finest sport imaginable, catching forty pounds; two of two and a half, and a number that would weigh one pound each.

Saturday morning we tried Lake No. 2 again, fished two hours, and got about fifteen pounds of very nice ones; returned to camp, partook of lunch, packed up, left our boats, and traveled out of the woods to our starting point, Lake Pleasant, ten miles; bade farewell to our guides and Lake Pleasant friends; drove that evening to Northville, and remained over night. Early next morning we started again for Amsterdam, where we arrived in good season with seventy-five pounds of dressed trout.

This furnishes what I call about as a nice a time as anybody can ask for in the way of fishing, but before closing must express my entire satisfaction with the above-named guides, and can cheerfully recommend them to any parties visiting their section.

JOHN M. GILL.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

☞ We cannot attempt to give specific directions where to go for game and fish. Correspondents must keep themselves posted by consulting our news columns.

G. L., Tarrytown.—We cannot find the pedigree of the dog you mention.

C. H., Peoria, Ill.—We should advise you to consult a surgeon with regard to removing the tumor.

R. H. B., Jamestown, N. Y.—The Ballard rifle (not gun) is manufactured by Schoverling, Daly & Gales, New York.

J. N. J., Oquaka, Ill.—Measure your gun barrel to find how long it is. The barrel would be just as long if the stock ran out to the muzzle.

THOMPSON, N. Y.—I have a setter pup two months old. At what age should I cut his tail, and how? Ans. Do not cut it until he is a year old and not then unless it is very long.

J. G., Fort Clark, Texas.—See early number for article upon divining rods. No scientific instruments to determine pressure of water under ground except drills for boring holes.

C. G. F., Frederick, Md.—Please state the proper charge for a gun of 3 lbs. 12 gauge 31 in. barrels and choke-bore breech-loader; want charge suitable for partridge, rabbit, squirrel, woodcock and pheasant shooting? Ans. 4drs. powders, 1⅛ oz. shot.

J. R., New York.—The catalogue of the birds procured by Mr. Ober in Martinique is published in the Proceedings of the National Museum You may obtain it by writing to the Museum at Washington, or possibly of Mr. Geo. N. Lawrence, this city.

A. H. M., Philadelphia, Pa.—At Blue Mountain Lake, Adirondacks, you will find plenty of trout, very large and good fighters. There are good accommodations for ladies and children, and the access is easy. You may write to Chauncey Hawthorne, who keeps a house there.

BACHMAN, Easton, Pa.—The Newhouse traps can be bought of S. Newhouse, Oneida, New York. Most gun dealers keep an assortment in stock. We think you can be supplied by Shipley, 503 Commerce street, Philadelphia. Write to C. L. Whitman, of Weston, Vermont, or R. E. Robinson, Ferrisburgh, Vermont, for information such as you ask for.

H., Huntingdon, Tenn.—1. What species of eagle is the largest? 2. What is the weight of the largest species of eagle? Ans. 1. The Northern Sea eagle (*Haleœtus pelagius*, Lieb.,) is the largest of the true eagles, though the Harpy eagle, of South America, is one of the most powerful. 2. The Northern Sea eagle is said to weigh from 12 to 14 pounds.

J. I. W., Huntingdon, Pa.—For Entomology consult "Our Common Insects," by A. S. Packard, Jr., Salem: Naturalists' Agency, $2.50; "Guide to the Study of Insects," same author, $7; "Relation of Insects to Man," same author, Estes & Lauriatt, Boston; "American Entomology," by Say, $12 to $18.

C. S. A., Chicago, Ill.—Duluth is an excellent point to start from for north shore of Lake Superior. For full directions, particulars of streams, expenses, etc., see article on "The North Shore of Lake Superior," Nov. 7, 1878. Capt. Robinson, of steamer *Ontario*, Sault Ste Marie, will tell you all you want to know about it.

J. M. S., Bridgeport.—At what time of the heat should I get my bitch lined to get a larger number or dog pups, or doesn't it make any difference? Ans. Although we have known some instances of bitches being served at the latter period of the heat having a preponderance of dog puppies, we are not prepared to assert that there is anything in it.

G. T. C., Canon City, Colorado.—"Hallock's Sportsman's Gazetteer" contains a very full list of books on angling and fish culture. Several hundred of its own pages are devoted to descriptions of salt and fresh water fish and their habits. The best American books on fish culture are Seth Green's "Fish Catching and Fish Hatching," price $1.00, and Livingston Stone's "Domesticated Trout," $1.75; but neither is by any means a complete work on general fish culture.

BIXAR, Corpus Christi, Texas.—I stand very much in need of a fine very strong line fitted for a reel, one that I will not lose every 10 pound red fish with. Can you tell me what I want and where I can get it? Ans. Send to any East ern tackle dealer for a 12 strand linen line, if to be used for fine fishing with rod and reel; and for a heavy hand line ask for a bluefish or cod line, either of cotton or linen. Laid cotton lines are pleasanter to handle than linen, as they are softer.

ANNEX, Staunton, Va.—1. The digestive apparatus of my young Newfoundland dog is in terrible bad order. Diarrhea and costiveness continually alternate and vomits frequently. Sleeps a great deal. Nose hot, variable appetite. Falling off in flesh. Lively one day and dull the next. 2. What is a "hair ball" in the stomach? Does it produce same symptoms as worms, and how to get rid of it? Ans. 1. Worms most probably the cause. Areca nut, 2 grains to each pound of dog's weight to be given on a fasting stomach, with one oz. castor oil four hours after. 2. Have never had a case and know nothing about it.

T. R. O., Philadelphia, Pa.—In the vicinity of St. John, N. B., are Riley's, Saddler's, McCrakens, Chambers', Lerrio, Bal's, Beaver, Deer, Latemer, Long's, Spruce and Lomond lakes, all within from 7 to 20 miles of the city, and affording excellent trout fishing. In Mispeck, Nereps, Radcliffe's, Collins' and Garnett's creeks is good stream fishing. From Halifax, N. S., you may go for trout to Hobiey's Lake, East River, and other waters, reached via stage to St. Margaret's Bay. Five Islands, Indian River and the Dartmouth lakes are good trout waters.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY JULY 10, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous communications will be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of the mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

☞ Trade supplied by American News Company.

—Mr. Hallock, our Editor-in-chief, has now returned from his fishing cruise to Canada, much refreshed and ready for work. The third letter of his interesting series will be found in the current issue of FOREST AND STREAM.

QUAIL, NOT PARTRIDGE.—Begin right. Call the newly imported migratory quail by their real name. They are quail, not partridge, as they have already been miscalled.

THE INDIANAPOLIS "KAMPING KLUB"—If its principles and practices are such as would seem to be symbolized by the English disregard of conventional orthography, manifested in its name, the Kamping Klub of Indianapolis, Ind., is a praiseworthy institution. The members, we are told, have banded themselves together for the express purpose of withdrawing from the restraint of business and society, and plunging into the solitudes and wastes, where they revert into that indefinable state of existence, whose joys and hardships make up the charm of camping out. The officers of the club for 1879 are: President, W. Rose; Vice-President, W. F. Elliott; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. A. E. Haugh. Last summer the club had a delightful time, and at last advices were actively preparing for another diet of locusts and wild honey, this time probably among the Northern lakes. In their excursions the attempt is made to combine profit with pleasure, science with sport, and different members are appointed to investigate and report upon various subjects of science and natural history. A museum has been formed, the growth of which affords a constant incentive to the collection of rare specimens, and the "Kamping" men unite the character of sportsman and naturalist after the true ideal of the FOREST AND STREAM reader, for, as a matter of course, each man of them reads that paper as regularly as the postman brings it around.

—The complimentary banquet, given to the New York Game Protective Association by Messrs. Starin and Corwin at the Manhattan Beach Hotel, Coney Island, last Tuesday evening, was a most pleasant affair. The *menu*, which was one of those for which the Manhattan is famous, was the least of the many features which combined to make this reunion of veteran gentlemen sportsmen a notable one. Toasts, speeches and *bon mots* followed each other, and many happy things were said which, like all after-dinner good things, would lose their charm if transferred to paper. The banquet was, moreover, noteworthy as a recognition of the Society's moral force in the community, a recognition which it has well earned.

SALMON FISHING IN CANADA.

THIRD PAPER.

RIVER GODBOUT, Lower St. Lawrence,
June 25, 1879.

MR. EDITOR:

My friend and host is a veteran athlete from the "Land o' Cakes," mighty in stature, of majestic mien and sinewy arm, venerable in years, rich in wealth, and powerful to command. He is lord of the Godbout realm. Salmon are his minions, and his imported Forrest rod his sceptre. When he sways it, the big fish leap before him, and obsequious subjects graciously offer up their lives. His dominion lies far "down to the nor'rud," where the great whales spout, and the dreadful octopus stretches out its giant arms; where the ice lingers far into July, and the lap of Spring is capacious enough for the most prolonged and protracted Winter. From the top of the lofty tower where I am now writing, he surveys his 5,000 acres of wilderness possessions, and overlooks the moody river which betimes is black and white with its raging outflow, and anon more placid as its temper subsides with its diminished volume. His gracious reign has already extended fifteen years. The Governors-General of Canada, Premiers, Bishops, Judges, and noted dignitaries from both sides of the "great herring pond" have paid him court and enjoyed his munificent hospiality. King Olaf never acted the host in better or more generous part. When the salmon season approaches and the run of fish is about to begin, he sets forth in his steam yacht *Cruiser*, (more luxurious than the barge of Cleopatra,) sails down the mighty St. Lawrence full 500 miles, as we have just now done, hoists the British ensign on the staff of his tall tower, surveys the premises from the winding balcony outside, and in the name of the Queen, the Fish Commissioner, and all the newly created Knights of the New Dominion, declares the angling season open! Then follows a stir throughout the Camp, which has been silent and tenantless for ten long months. The blasts of November have shaken it; the winter snows have piled around the clustering cottages; floods of spring have threatened them; and the breaking ice-fields floating down the swollen tide, have even shoved them from their foundations, despite the fenders of stone and timber which were built for their protection Even now the tardy spring has scarcely opened the buds and blossoms, and on this 25th of June all vegetation has the appearance of an April development in the latitude of New York. On the 14th of June ice formed, and on the 15th we had a flurry of snow. Last winter's ice still remains in many of the secluded gullies. Up to the 19th the mid day temperature averaged only about 50 degrees. Then warmer weather began; though winter clothing is still indispensable to comfort. But such weather is phenomenal, even for this region of wind and cold. And this induces me to enjoin upon sportsmen, as I have often done before, to provide themselves always with an abundance of warm clothing and waterproofs, especially when visiting high latitudes. The inexperienced invariably suffer from neglect of this precaution.

And now while the cook is polishing up the rusty stove in the kitchen, and several attendants are setting things to rights throughout, let us climb a neighboring sandy hill and survey the situation. A zigzag path leads to the top, and on the summit there is a flag staff sixty feet high and a rude shelter with seats for rest. This promontory is visible fifteen miles out to sea, and is a chosen landmark for navigators. Directly opposite it is another sand bluff a half mile distant; and these two elevations, extending to the right and left in a range of spruce covered hills, enclose a great basin which was formerly the bed of a mighty river, and a harbor where vessels might anchor in fifty fathoms of water. But now the old river bed is a grassy bottom, through which the Godbout flows with comparatively insignificant volume, dividing itself for a while into three branches, so as to enclose the two pretty wooded islands, and then uniting again, and reaching the salt water by a single channel, with scarcely three feet of water at low tide. At high water the yacht can run in over a sand bar and find safe shelter under the lee of a sandy spit covered with spaces which runs parallel with the St. Lawrence, and was itself once a mightier sandbar at the mouth of a mightier river. The present sandbar is merely a projection of the spit; and the spit itself a projection of the sand bluff beyond; and the bluff, in its turn, a projection of a still higher elevation, each of which marks the gradual recession of the waters both of the river and the Gulf. This greater elevation is 270 feet high. It is a ridge of sand mixed with sea shells, and is called the "Hog's Back." It is so narrow at its apex that two persons cannot walk abreast, and so steep that the stunted bushes and trees on the seaward side are constantly slipping down to the beach, while the taller spruces which clothe it landward, seem to stand on the tops of those below them. From this high point of observation is a wonderful view. The outlook is toward an apparently boundless sea, flanked on the left by the Point des Monts, fifteen miles below, and outlined on the right, as far as the eye can reach, by the blue hills of the distant south shore, thirty-five miles away. Beyond the hills the snow-capped summit of Mt. Ste. Anne glitters in the sun; stretches and patches of snow can be seen on many of the higher elevations; down toward the Gulf several long lines of smoke indicate passing steamers; there are three or four ships and a couple of fishing smacks in the offing. The foreground is rugged. Great combers of surf roll in with the tide, and chase each other over the sandy flats at the mouth of the river, while breakers dash and thunder against the bases of the great perpendicular cliffs which flank us on either side up and down the coast. As far as we can see the shore is cinctured with foam, and a host of sea birds are hovering above the towering crests. To the left, on a grassy beach, are the dilapidated quarters of the Hudson's Bay post, the little tumble-down church, and the hamlet where Napoleon Comeau, the guardian of the river and his relatives and neighbors reside. In summer the picture is very pretty, but in winter it must be desolate enough. Yet Comeau finds much employment and profit in shooting seals, spearing porpoises and the like; while the forest back of him gives occupation for his traps and gun.

Turning our backs to the sea, we now overlook the basin of the Godbout, lying directly beneath our feet, so deep that its inequalities of surface are blended, and the dark evergreens which line its bottom and sides, contrasting with the vivid foliage of the newly leaved birches, seem like a woven carpet of velvet. Its rim rests against a girdle of rounded mountains, dark with the sombre hues of spruce. Through its centre meanders the pretty river enclosing the twin islands. Just where its flow is deepest and most placid, and the river bottom the smoothest and most grassy, we can discern the numerous cottages of the Camp; and a little further beyond, the foaming waters of a rapid tumbling out of a gorge among the trees. A fleet of boats is struggling up the stream with stores landed from the steamer. Five acres of the bottom was long ago cleared of undergrowth, so as to secure immunity from the black flies and mosquitoes, and a cool draft of air, as well as a vista looking out to the sea between the sand bluffs. There are five cottages, and several outbuildings which include a kitchen, ice house, fish house, etc., ranged along the margin of the river. The largest cottage contains a dining room, three chambers, and two bath rooms, and is flanked by the tower already referred to, which is three stories high and was originally designed to reach above the flight of flies; but like the ambitious Tower of Babel, it failed of its purpose. The second story of the tower is a chamber, and the third a reading room and sky parlor, looking southward to the river St. Lawrence, eastward upon the smoothly flowing reach of the Godbout in front, and northward into the gorge above, whence tumbles a series of rapids and pools, forming three wooded islands in the glen. Four Castle-Connell-"cotts," or punts, like those in use on the Shannon, are drawn up in line along the river with their noses against the bank, looking in shape like so many alligators basking in the sun. One of them is a genuine importation from Ireland, and the other three were made from its model. They are 25 feet in length, rising at the prow and stern like gondolas, and stiff enough to be steady for casting the fly. No other craft could be devised more suitable for the work required of them, which is chiefly in the rapids, and they can be beached in a jiffy when desired. The river banks are so difficult or impracticable throughout, for shore casts, that the boats are in constant requisition. They are propelled solely by poles and paddles. There is a pretty canoe drawn up on the beach beside them which adds an aboriginal tinge to the picture. Sitting on the porch of the main cottage we obtain a 120-yard rifle range directly across the river; and from the same firing-point facing down stream, a 1,000-yard range, with a full-sized Creedmoor target in position. Some tall shooting has been done at the shorter range, where many glass bottles are repeatedly broken in succession,—for mine host and his retainers are not only salmon fishers, but mighty Nimrods whose antlered trophies adorn many a hall and wall. Indoors we find many conveniences and luxuries, such as cushioned arm chairs, rocking chairs, mattresses, iron cots, mosquito bars, and gauze screens at all the windows. The kitchen is a marvel of completeness, and the larder contains an abundant variety of canned meats and soups, vegetables, sardines, jellies, hams, corned beef, cheese, milk, ale, champagne, sherry, lime juice, seltzer, and so many other things which one may desire or need, that, to the case-hardened sportsman who has been accustomed to rough it in tents, the appointments seem truly luxurious. Yet the occupants are neither novices nor hearth-rug gentry. The chief mentor is a veteran 63 years of age, brought up on the frontiers of the Canadian lumber district, and is the owner of many of the largest mills; but he believes that comfort at any price is preferable to misery. He believes in forefending the arrows, slings, hardships, and hard knocks of a campaign rather than suffer and endure them. So say we all of us, as we grow older. We do not propose to test ourselves to the utmost limit of deprivation, and live like savages, facing the elements, and tearing our food with our fingers.

Such equipment as Mr. Gilmour has of rods, reels, lines, flies, gaffs, wading clothes, weighing scales, score books and slates, face protectors, fly oil, and the like, few men ever saw befor. Canada, Great Britain, and the United States are alike scoured in search of the best appliances. In a single box, just consigned, he has £35 worth of Kelso flies of best approved patterns, to say nothing of quantities of other makes. Of American goods I noticed a Leonard bamboo rod, (which he much values,) two reels from Abbey & Imbrie, of New York, and another from Conroy, Bissett & Malleson, of the same city. As a rule, however, the old Scotchman tenaciously and obstinately clings to anything Scotch, and, I believe, claims Scottish superiority for almost everything except the Godbout! There are no salmon rivers in Scotland like the Godbout, he says, either for "wickedness," or plethora of fish—or for black flies! Black flies are the very devil on American rivers. Nothing in nature so much tries the angler's temper and patience. Imagine a person standing helpless for

forty minutes, with both hands holding the rod while he kills his fish, and the unconscionable insects attacking him on every exposed part of his body! No writer ever did justice to the situation. It is interesting to observe the devices employed to protect the exposed parts of the person. Nets, gloves, gauntlets, wristlets, helmets, masks, oils, essences, and a score of other contrivances are called into requisition, but without much relief. The best remedy is to wear woolen clothing and tuck the trousers snugly into the boots. Wading pants which come to the arm-pits are an effective remedy, but very hot in warm weather. For the hands wear lamb's-wool lined leather gloves. They protect the hands and wrists completely, and can be pulled off or on easily. All other kinds of gloves stick. A loose linen helmet over the head, and drawn tightly over the face with an elastic through a hem is quite efficacious, but the flies are apt to crawl underneath. Pull your soft hat well down, turn up your coat collar, and wear untinted glass goggles, if the flies attack your eyes. With such a rig you are not only nearly fly-proof, but an interesting subject for a photographer. Oils and emolients do not give satisfaction. A compound of tar and oil is the very best of all preventives, but it is sticky and disagreeable. While our cool weather lasted, flies did not trouble us, but with the first warm day they came in swarms, and their energy and persistency is now something terrific. Fortunately we have one place of refuge after the battles of the day: yet our closely guarded houses are not altogether exempt. Despite the protective screens at all the windows, the rooms fill rapidly when the doors open, and swarms follow any person who enters. They come in by the back-load. Instinctively flying toward the light, they gather upon the windows and creep about the glass in darkening myriads. On Sundays, when there is no fishing, the leisure hours are profitably employed in repeating the Shorter Catechism and mashing them, one at a time, with the end of the forefinger, changing to the thumb or middle finger when that gets tired. It will be readily perceived that at the rate of two a second, which is a fair business, a very large number can be disposed of in a short time, and the room be cleared if the doors be kept shut. But there is another more expeditious method, which is to smear the panes with oil, into which the flies flying are immediately and immovably stuck, and of course soon perish miserably. When the windows become so covered as to be obscured, the darkening mass is scraped off with the back of a case knife and the oil renewed. Fortunately the creatures disappear at nightfall, so that unalloyed rest and sleep are assured.

Successful fishing in the Canadian salmon rivers is no child's play. To secure good scores, it is not only necessary to understand the habits of the fish; to cast and play the line properly; and to handle the fish judiciously when hooked, but each stream has its physical peculiarities, so that even the most skillful angler will be beaten by those who are perfectly familiar with the river he fishes. Moreover the labor is excessive in such rapid and tumultuous rivers as the Godbout, and the utmost tact is very often required to save a fish. Though a frequenter of the more quiet streams of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for the past twenty years, the feats accomplished here often astonish me. Perhaps I can convey an intelligent idea of the difficulties and dangers of the sport by taking the reader through the successive pools, of which there are fourteen in all.

In the first place I must tell you that this is only a *three-rod* river, although there are five of us fishing here at present. Rivers are gauged according to their capacity to afford good angling for a given number of rods, and the rentals are determined accordingly. When a party is on a river, certain pools or sections are assigned to each rod each day, and these pools are fished in rotation, so that all have equal chances. The season begins about the middle of June, though a few fish arrive earlier. They come in gangs with each tide, and the experienced hand can usually tell whether the arrival be large or small. In the early part of the season the rivers are very high, so that the lower pools afford good sport at low tide; but as the river falls and diminishes in volume the lower pools within the reach of tide-water become useless at all times, for they are shallow at low tide, and salt at high tide. In neither case will the salmon take the fly. It is apparent that an early run of fish is most desirable, for the river is then likely to be full with the spring flood, and the fishing range is much extended. The run of fish this season is late, and we have taken only about seventy in all, though some of them are unusually large for the Godbout, one-half of them ranging between 18 and 28 lbs. Salmon vary in average size in different rivers. The average here is 11 lbs.: in some rivers it is double. The deficiency in weight is however made up in numbers. The following is a statement of the take here for eleven years:—

Number of Fish.	Weight lbs	Rods.	
373	4,405	4	June 20 to July 14
523	5,125	5	" 18 " 21
427	6,669	4	" 11 " 20
273	3 066	3	" 15 " 3
215	5,493	4	" 16 " 17
299	4,48	4	" 17 " 16
509	5, 21	5	" 15 " 15
217	2 349	4	" 20 " 9
132	1,495	6	" 19 " 12
272*	3 077	4	" 27 " 7
177	1,936	3	" 28 " 8

* This was the year 1874. The lessees and their friends left early, and the river was subsequently fished by Nicholas Comeau, the river guardian, who is one of the best anglers in the world, and second only to Allan Gilmour, Esq., who is still high rod on the Godbout. Comeau fished from the 8th to the 17th of July and took 365 fish, weighing 3,873 lbs., which is said to be the best rod fishing ever known.

When the salmon first come into the river from the salt water they are gorged with capelin, sand eels, shrimp, and other sea food. Their arrival is indicated by the splashes which they make in leaping from the water. In the height of the season as many as fifty are seen in the air together. It has even been asserted with some emphasis, that on a certain year they kept the occupants of the camp awake at night with their noise, which was like falling boulders plumping into the water from the heights opposite. When the fish come all is excitement at the Camp. Up goes the bunting from the flagstaffs on the tower and promontory, and all the gaffers come up from the hamlet below to the Camp. A boat is assigned to each gaffer, and each doughty knight of the rod comes forth *en grand tenue*, and takes his place in the bow, prepared for a fair hand-to-hand, stand-up fight with the salmon. The results will be duly recorded in the evening on the bulletin slate which hangs at the end of the cottage. All the gaffers are Frenchmen, and the angler who cannot parley a few words (*un peu*) will be likely to stand at the tail of the list. Now we are all ready—"*Montez, a la roche, a hvut.*"

The Godbout River heads in Minecuagan Lake, whence also flows the Mineconegan River in a southwesterly direction toward the St. Lawrence. It is sixty miles in length, but only two miles of it are suitable for rod fishing. From its source to its mouth it is a turbulent stream, tumbling through gloomy mountain gorges with a continuous precipitous pitch, and piling itself into billows of foam against huge boulders which obstruct its tortuous channel. It seems a marvel how the salmon can ever work their way to their spawning grounds in the upper stream. The limit of the fishing is at what is called the "Upper Pool," where the long pent waters rush down through a cañon sixty feet deep, with an impetuous discharge and spread out into a broad basin just under the shadow of an impending mountain. After whirling awhile in an inky eddy, flecked with bubbles and foam, it jams itself against a confronting cliff, and then dashes off again as impetuously as before, though in a broader and more shallow channel. Below, the shores are nearly vertical all the way, and fringed with trees. The bed is choked with boulders and the air is damp with the spray which rises from churning waters. It is whiteness all the way to the Camp, save where temporary pauses are made at the pools, which I have no doubt are most acceptable and necessary halting places for the salmon in their tedious ascent. Following the river, a path has been constructed through the woods with much difficulty and expense, so as to communicate with the pools. Trees have been chopped away, rocks blasted out, hewn logs stretched across chasms, hollows filled up with stones and earth, hand-rails placed where the brink is dizzy and the footing precarious, jetties of stone built up around projecting cliffs which bar the passage. There are drinking cups at the cold wayside springs which trickle down the moss-grown rocks. At two of the pools long reaches of ladders are laid over the boulders in the foaming midstream so as to reach to points of vantage for casting. At other pools boats are moored for special service there. Halfway down, the stream is crossed by a rope ferry which swings you across the foot of a rapid to a landing cut in the solid rock, whence an iron railing assists the ascent up the bank. The expense of all these improvements was fully a thousand dollars. Oh! this is the luxury of salmon fishing, indeed. In my ignorance, begotten of a limited experience, I had imagined the most difficult salmon river to be no more than a series of placid pools, in which the fish having been secured by a long line delicately cast and manipulated was handily brought to gaff; or if perchance he ran into the gently rippling rapids below, then to be followed by a hasty chase over the slippery stones, and peradventure a wetting in the lower stream. I had never thought of saving a fish in a mill-race, and even shuddered at the possibility of hooking one there. Here it is different—as I shall prove in an additional letter, for this is already too long spun.

HALLOCK.

The Rifle.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston, July* 4.—A general programme was made up at Walnut Hill for the National Holiday, four rifle matches and a glass ball match were on the list. Each was well contested, and a large attendance of spectators witnessed the display. The conditions were excellent for shooting, the wind staying quite steadily throughout the sport.

The amateur series at 200 yards was the first match.

O M Jewell	5 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5—46
E F Richardson	4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 45
S Lewis	5 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 3 4—42
M Williams	5 4 5 3 4 4 4 3 5 5—42

A Subscription Match also at 200 yards, was the next event, and Mr. Jewell also took first prize in this competition, with an excellent 33, the number of rounds per marksman being seven. The names of the four prize winners, with their scores, are appended as follows:

O M Jewell	33	E F Richardson	32
L L Hubbard	32	E F Brooks	30

The 900 yard carton match had 40 entries. The shooting in this match was of a high order. Messrs. Gerrish and Brown tieing for first place, on the remarkably good showing of 40 out of a possible 42. The tie was shot off, and was decided in favor of Mr. Gerrish on the first round, he getting a "carton" or "six," against a "bull's eye" for his opponent. The first prize is a silver medal of the Massachusetts Rifle Association.

W Gerrish	6 6 6 4 6 6 6—40	Jas Wemyss, Jr.	5 6 5 5 5 4 6—36
J F Brown	5 6 6 4 6 6 6—40	W M Ward	4 5 6 5 6 5 4—35
Salem Wilder	5 6 6 6 6 4 5—38	N Washburn	6 3 5 5 6 3—34
W H Jackson	4 5 6 6 6 6 5—37		

The renewed competition in the Winchester rifle match had 28 entries, Mr. Hubbard leading his competitors on 68. The conditions of this match call for fifteen rounds per man at 200 yards. The best scores are as follows:

L L Hubbard	5 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 4—69
E F Richardson	5 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5—67
L L Winship	5 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4—66
A Babbidge	5 5 4 4 5 4 3 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4—66
W Charles	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5—64
J Wemys, Jr.	4 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 4—64
J Borden	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—63
E F Brooks	3 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—62
R Page	4 3 4 5 3 4 4 2 4 5 4 4 3 4 3—56

July 5—Several matches were fired at Walnut Hill range to-day, and much interest was manifested in the sport. The weather was nearly all that could be desired, an unsteady one to five o'clock wind being the only objectionable feature of the day to the men before the butts. The first event decided was the 500-yard off-hand match. One gentleman (Mr. E. F. Richardson) made 27 out of a possible 35, seven rounds, at the distance.

The Winchester rifle match had a large number of entries. Good results were recorded. Mr. Jewell again coming to the front with an excellent 69, 15 rounds, at 200 yards. This match will be concluded Saturday next, the requisite number of entries having been made to warrant the announcement. Following is to-day's result:

O M Jewell	4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5 5 4 4—69
J Braten	5 4 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5—68
L L Winship	5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4—67
J Nichols	5 4 5 4 4 5 4 3 5 4 3 5 5 5 5—66
J A Lowell	4 3 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 4—66
R Davis	5 4 5 4 5 5 3 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—65

The chief event of the day was the *Spirit of the Times* match. In this there was another fine display of the shooting for which Massachusetts riflemen have become famous. Mr. Sumner heads the list with a splendid 217 out of a possible 225. Other of the competitors made good records at the several distances at which the match was shot, as will be seen by the subjoined summary:

J S Sumner.																
500	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	5—72	
900	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—72	
1,000	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—73—217	
W H Jackson.																
800	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—72	
900	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—73	
1,000	4	2	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5—66—209
W Gerrish.																
800	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—71	
900	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—69	
1,000	4	4	3	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—68—208	
Salem Wilder.																
800	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73	
900	5	0	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—67	
1,000	4	5	5	2	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4—67—207	
J F Brown.																
800	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5—71	
900	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	4	5	4	5—68	
1,000	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5—66—205	
W M Ward	62							62						64		188
J Chadwell	63							63						61		187
J Nichols	57							64						56		117

Bellevue Range, July 3.—The Medford Amateur Rifle Association in regular competition to-day shot at 200 yards in the Sharps match, with scores:

H H D Cushing	4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 4—46
H K Richardson	4 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 4—46
J B Osborne	5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 4 5—45
J Eastman	5 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 4—44
R Sawyer	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5—42
C H Russell	5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4—42
D J Ridge	5 5 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4—40
W A Webber	4 3 3 4 3 4 3 3 4 3—34

Same range, July 4—The Raymond Sporting Club had a glass ball shoot to-day, and a rifle competition as well. The rifle work was at 200 yards off-hand, and out of possible 50 the following were scored:

D Kirkwood	5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5—48
H K Richardson	4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5—44
H H Cushing	4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 5—44
C M Gueth	5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—43
E Bennett	3 4 4 4 3 5 4 4 5 5—41
H K Lyman	4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—39
E Jones	4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 3—36
W B Witherell	3 4 2 4 3 3 4 4 3 3—33

South Framingham, July 2.—The rifle club was out yesterday. The badge was taken by W. H. Trowbridge by a score of 41 out of a possible 50. This is the fifth week Mr. Trowbridge has taken the badge. Following is the score:

W H Trowbridge	3 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—41
Fred L Oaks	4 4 5 4 4 4 4 3 4 4—40
Charles H Clark	3 2 4 3 2 3 4 0 4 3—27

Akron, July 5.—The following is the score made by the Akron Rifle Association June 20; distance, 200 yards, "off-shoulder:"

S Fralick	4 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 4 5—44
W H Carter	5 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 5—44
C B Peters	4 4 4 4 3 5 5 5 4 5—43
Joe Young	3 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—42
A Eves	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—42
H Wing	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—41

The badge was won by Mr. Fralick.

Collinsville, July 4.—Canton Rod and Gun Club, Riverside Range. Practice meeting at 200 yds., off-hand, 3lbs. pull, 10 shots:

		Mass.	Creed.
O B Hull	12 10 11 11 9 11 11 10 9 12—106		46
G F Lewis	9 10 11 12 10 9 10 7 12 8— 98		43
Sanborn	10 10 8 10 6 10 10 9 8— 88		40
Bidwell	7 5 10 6 11 10 11 10 4 12— 86		40
Andrews	11 10 11 5 10 9 5 7 9 8— 85		40
Lauterstein	10 9 6 11 6 6 8 9 8 10— 83		37
Pfister	11 5 9 7 7 6 4 10 8— 78		38
Chapin	5 10 4 5 9 9 12 8 8 8— 78		38

Hopkinton, July 4.—The Hopkinton Rifle Club held a match at their 500-yard range last week. The weather conditions were unfavorable, with slight haze and gusts of wind. Some good scores were made. Below is the summary:

N Jewell	4 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5—71
O C White	4 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 4—66
E P Rose	3 2 3 4 0 3 4 4 4 4 0 5 5 4 5—51
G P Wood	5 3 3 3 5 5 2 2 4 2 3 2 4 3 3—49
P W Smith	2 4 4 4 4 5 3 5 5 5—41

To-day the club held a match in Cloftin's Grove with the Framingham Club for a prize of a silver cup, offered by engine Company No. 4. It was won by the Hopkinton Club. The weather conditions were bad. Seven rounds at 200 yds., off hand, and seven at 500 yards. The following is the summary of best scores:

Hopkinton Club.														
A L Rice	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—63
N Jewell	2	4	0	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	E	5	5	4—57
Framingham Club.														
F S Oaks	4	4	4	4	5	5	2	5	4	4	0	2	2	4—60
W H Trowbridge	3	3	2	4	3	4	4	2	3	4	2	3	5	5—47

—The Beachmont Rifle Club is holding a series of shoots for a silver cup. The conditions are that the cup must be won three times by the same person to become his property.

Mr. Guith won it on the 2d inst. for the second time on a score of 40 out of the possible 50. The wind was a troublesome drawback, as it came fresh and very strong. Mr. E. Bennett did good work, although not in the competition, making 47. Following is the summary:

E Bennett	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—47
C M Guith	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
H Sawyer	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4—39
C Barrett	4	5	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4—38

NEW YORK—*Buffalo.*—The spring meeting of the Bay View Rifle Association was held June 26. The day was fine, with the sun hot, but a refreshing breeze from the lake. The meeting opened with a 200-yard match for the "Utley Badge;" military rifles, ten rounds per man. The shooting was not fine, 39 out of the possible 50 winning.

The second match was a team competition, open to teams of seven from any regiment or company in the division, military rifles, 200 and 500 yards, five rounds at each range. Three teams entered. At the 200 yards Company B was first with 97 in possible 175. The final score stood as follows: Sixty-fifth Regiment, 93 98—191; Company B, Seventy-fourth Regiment, 97 92—189; Company D, Seventy-fourth Regiment, 93 50—143.

The third contest was at three ranges, 200, 300 and 500 yards, any rifle, five rounds at each distance, the first prize being the "Hickox Badge." The following are the winners:

	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total
C D Arnold	19	21	17	57
G T Quinby	15	18	18	51
A Shepard	17	14	13	44
J C Graves	11	19	11	41

On the second day of the meeting the weather continued excellent—wind enough to keep the marksmen cool without interfering with the work at the mid-ranges. The attendance was much smaller, but the shooting much better than on the first day. The third match was at 500 and 600 yards, any rifle, any position, five rounds, Capt. Penfold winning the badge on 40 out of the possible 50 points. The following are the winning scores:

	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
C C Penfold	21	19	40
G C Farnsworth	18	18	36
G T Quinby	18	16	34
C D Arnold	20	13	33

The closing contest of the meeting was open to teams of two, 200 and 500 yards, military rifles, each man limited to one minute at each range, and to fire as many rounds as possible in that time. There were five teams entered, and the spectators were afforded considerable amusement by the efforts of the men to get off the greatest number of shots. At the first distance C. D. Arnold led the field with 9 hits, score 27, followed by L. P. Kirchmeyer, 8 hits, score 22. At the close Col. Rockwood's team won with 77 points.

GREENER'S WEST SIDE RIFLE CLUB.—Score for week ending July 6:

H Holzmann	48	A Dory	44
S R Campbell	46	P Kaus	44
J C Craig	45	G Roesner	43
J Reitmeier	45	C Welker	42
E Nefl	44	J A Reitweisner	41

On the 1st Greener's West Side Rifle Team had quite an enjoyable time at their gallery, 744 Ninth Avenue. A handsome captain's badge was presented to J. Reitweisner, he having made the highest average score for the past six months. The following officers were installed for the ensuing six months: Pres., S. R. Campbell; Vice-Pres., Jos. Roesner; Sec., J. C. Craig; Treas., G. Greener; Sergt.-at-Arms, H. Reitweisner.

SCHUETZEN NOTES.—The following festivals will take place in the present month:

1. New York City Schuetzen Corps, the 14th and 15th insts., at Jones' Wood; ring and man target, also bull's-eye targets; open to all comers.

2. Brooklyn Independent Schuetzen Corps, the 14th and 15th, at Koch's Park, South Brooklyn; also targets open to all comers.

3. Shooting festival and presentation of a flag of the Union Hill Schuetzen Corps, at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, the 16th.

4. New York Central Schuetzen Corps, festival at Jones' Wood the 30th and 31st of July; $400 in prizes, at man and ring targets, which are open to all comers.

The following is the score with which the Manhattan Rifle Club team, Captain Geo. Acry, became victorious over fourteen other teams, and therefore the champions of this great western festival:

W Hayes	23	24	17	22	24	22	19	24	20	21—216
L Vogel	17	23	24	23	23	21	15	18	20	21—205
Chas Zettler	19	19	24	17	23	19	21	24	18	18—202
D Miller	23	23	16	15	21	17	20	23	23	17—197
W Klein	8	21	17	19	19	19	15	17	18	24—177
F Raschen	17	13	20	23	14	2	20	18	19	21—167—1164

Wm. Hayes made 210 rings in 10 shots, and became King of said festival.

The Ninth Ward Reform Schuetzen Club elected the following officers: W. F. Schneider, President; Chas. Beil, Vice-President; Hy. Schumacher, Secretary; C. D. Schute, Treasurer.

The Atlantic Brewery Guard, well-known citizens of the up-town western side of this city, elected the following officers: John Klinker, Captain; F. Ehlen, Secretary; H. Hingslage, Treasurer.

The Empire Brewery Guard, friends of the proprietors of the Empire Brewery in West Tenth street, have the following officers for this year: B. H. Helms, Captain; C. F. Kross, Secretary, and John H. Rahe, Treasurer. They will hold their festival the 19th of August at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill.

NEW JERSEY.—Brinton Association match, July 5. Open to all members of the N. J. State Rifle Association. Distance, 200 yards; position standing; ten rounds, any rifle; entrance fee, 50c.; 36 entries and re-entries; the following being the best scores:

R M Squier	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—46
J W Todd	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—45
A W Gibbs	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5—45
D F Davids	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—43
F H Holton	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	5—43
Homer Fisher	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4—42
G J Seabury	5	4	4	4	3	3	5	4	5	5—42
J W Martin	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
F L Sheldon	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5—41
W H Donlap	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
W A Mulford, Jr	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	2—32

Sharps' match for military rifles; 200 yards; rifle won by J. W. Martin. A. Niemand leading all competitors, but having previously won a rifle, scored one competition for final prize; 33 entries, the following being the best scores:

A Niemand	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—44
J W Martin	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	5—44
D F Davids	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—41
W A Mulford, Jr	5	4	3	4	5	5	3	3	4	5—41
F L Sheldon	5	3	5	4	4	5	3	3	4	5—41
Homer Fisher	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
E M Squier	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—40
L L B Greve	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—39
Col G E P Howard	5	4	3	4	3	4	3	5	4	4—39
Capt W H De Hart	4	5	4	5	4	4	2	4	4	4—38
J H Burroughs	5	3	0	4	5	5	5	5	3	4—38
E H Reed	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4—37
F H Holton	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	5	4	2—36

NEW JERSEY.—July programme of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, Brinton Range, Elizabeth:

Re-entries in the following matches, where otherwise allowed by the terms of the match, will not be received latter than 5:30 P. M.

July 1—"Ballard Match."—Third competition. All comers; 200 yards; any breech-loading rifle; 10 rounds, without cleaning. The three best scores of any competitor, whenever made, to take the rifle.

July 3—"Champion Marksman's Badge of 1879."—Members of the National Guard of N. J. 200 and 500 yards; rounds, 5 at each distance; the military rifle in use by the State. A fac-simile in gold of the Marksman's Badge issued by the State of New Jersey will be awarded to the competitor who, at the close of the season, shall have won it the greatest number of times.

July 5—"Sharps' Match for Military Rifles."—Fifteen competitions for Sharps' military rifles. Open to all members of the N. G. of N. J. or members of the N. J. State Rifle Association. 200 yards; 10 rounds; any military rifle, without cleaning. Prize—To the highest score in each competition a Sharps Military Rifle (Borchard pattern). Only one rifle can be won by one person. After fifteen competitions, the person who has made the highest score in the greatest number of competitions shall be entitled to a Sharps new Mid-Range Rifle.

July 5—"Association Match."—Open to all members of the Association. Final winners of the first prizes in the monthly matches of this Association, open to any rifle, and those who in the previous Association Match may have made an aggregate of more than 135 points will be allowed to enter only in the first class. The second class to include all others except those who may elect to shoot in first class. 200 yards; 10 rounds; any rifle. To be shot for each week until the total amount of entries shall amount to $150, at which time the prizes will be awarded.

July 8—"Whitney Match."—Third competition. All comers; 200 yards; 10 rounds; any rifle. To be won three time before becoming the property of the person winning the same.

July 10—"Association Long Range Match."—Fourth competition. Members of the Association; 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; 15 shots at each; any rifle. The first prize to go to the person winning the most competitions during the season under the following conditions:

Handicap—Every competitor will be handicapped on each competition after the first, by deducting from his score as many points as he may have made in any of these competitions above two hundred. This condition to apply only to the scores in determining the winner of the first prize.

The second prize to go to the person who at the close of the season shall have made the highest aggregate of three full scores at all the distances in any three competitions. The third prize to go to the person who, having never won a first prize at these distances, at the close of the season shall have made the highest aggregate of three full scores at all the distances in any three competitions.

July 12—"Winchester Repeating Rifle Match."—Fifteen competitions for Winchester Repeating Rifles, open to all comers, except final winners of first prizes in the monthly competitions of this Association which have been open to all comers. 200 yards; 10 rounds; any rifle. Competitors using military rifles as such without cleaning shall receive an allowance of three points. Only one rifle can be won by one person. After fifteen competitions, the person who has made the highest score in the greatest number of competitions shall be entitled to a Winchester Repeating Rifle, model 1876.

July 12—"Association Match."
July 15—"Ballard Match."
July 17—"Champion Marksman's Badge of 1879."
July 19—"Sharps Match for Military Rifles."
July 19—"Association Match."
July 22—"Remington Match."—Fifth competition. All comers; 200 yards; 10 shots; any rifle. Rifle to be won three times before becoming the property of the person winning.
July 24—"Association Long Range Match."
July 26—"Winchester Repeating Rifle Match."
July 26—"Association Match."
July 29—"Ballard Match."
July 31—"Champion Marksman's Badge of 1879."

COLUMBIA RIFLE RANGE.—*West End, July 7.*—A meeting of the Columbia Rifle Association was held at Columbia Range this morning, at which a board of directors was elected for the ensuing six months. The newly elected directors are: Col. B. F. Hart, Col. E. P. C. Lewis, Col. Braine, Senator Rabe, Capt. Anderson, John Kennell and S. Parish. Col. Lewis was re-elected President, and Major Henry Fulton Superintendent of shooting and Executive Officer. The attendance at the range this afternoon was fair. Two matches—the Sharps Rifle Match and a match for teams for a purse of $50—were on the programme, but the former only was filled, the marksmen feeling delicate about trying their skill against the New York Amateur Rifle Club, which has won in all former competitions. In the rifle match there were 16 entries and re-entries. The conditions were 500 yards, 10 shots, weapon, any rifle; any position; match or sporting rifles to allow military rifles 5 points; rifle and 20 per cent. of entrance money to first man; 15 per cent. to second man; 10 per cent. to third man, and 5 per cent. to fourth man. The rifle was won by R. Rathbone with a score of 50 out of a possible 50. Dr. Dudley, in three entries, made the extraordinary score of 147 out of a possible 150. The highest scores were as follows:

R Rathbone	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
F H Holsen	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—49
Dr Dudley	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—49
"	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—49
"	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—49
W E Church	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—47

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The announced match for a valuable badge, presented by Mr. A. A. Adee, came off at Banning range on the Fourth of July, and had the usual bad luck of a scorching, blustery day. In fact the spiteful treatment of the Columbia Rifle Association by the weather thus far this season has passed into a Washington proverb. With the thermometer at 102 deg., a brisk fish-tail wind that blew blankets and score-books off the platforms, and a feeble sprinkling at the last range from the edge of a passing storm that whirled the wind around to a twelve o'clock gale, the scores made need no apology—but the weather certainly owes the club one. A number of visitors, ladies among them, braved the heat to witness the match, but only a few shots were bold enough to fight the thermometer and the anemometer as well as the target. Mr. Adee, not choosing to enter for his own badge, was invited to join the shoot in a Pickwickian sense, and managed to hold his own at the first stage. On opening at 1,000 yards, the first few rounds looked bad for even passable scores, only a dozen bull's-eyes being made by the nine contestants. The wind shifting a point or two, steady work was begun on the fifth round, when Burnside, the two Scotts, Canfield, Coulsen and Adee got on successfully, and for the remainder of that stage the shooting was exceptionally good. Partello settled down to his work on the sixth round, and brought up the white nearly every time thereafter. On counting up, Dr. Scott, Partello and Adee led with totals of 69 each, Col. Burnside following with 67 and Laird with 65. Moving back to 1,100 yards the shooting began fairly, but the wind again freshed and twisted and disconcerted all calculations. Walter Scott here came to the fore with an admirable 63, for which he had to work hard, while Col. Burnside pressed him close with 61, and Laird got a creditable 59, with Dr. Scott next on a tally of 58. The others all fell into serious difficulties, and Lauritzen withdrew. The sky now grew overcast, and a violent thunder-storm seemed imminent, but only the extreme end of the whirl struck Bennings as the firing began at 1,200 yards, and made things lively for the marksmen. Partello got involved in "unaccountables," and after running up five of them, withdrew from a contest which had opened most promisingly for him. Mr. Canfield and Dr. Coulson followed him and packed up their guns. The others held on, although for all but Col. Burnside and Dr. Scott the fight was hopeless. The Doctor began badly with outers and mags, but pulled together at the last. He was, however, beaten by Col. Burnside, who made the top score at this extreme range, and with it and his lead of one point at the first two stages won the match and the badge by the very passable aggregate of 187. The following are the scores, as far as completed:

Col J O P Burnside	1000	4	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4—67
	1100	5	5	4	5	3	5	0	4	4	5	3	4—61
	1200	5	5	0	3	5	5	4	4	3	3	4	5	5	3—59—187
Dr S I Scott	1000	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	3	4	5—69
	1100	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	5—58
	1200	5	2	3	3	3	2	4	5	5	5	0	3	5	4—49—176
Walter Scott	1000	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	3	4—62
	1100	3	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4—63
	1200	5	4	0	2	0	3	5	3	2	2	4	4	3	5—44—171
A A Adee	1000	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—69
	1100	4	3	5	3	0	5	4	2	3	5	5	3	4	5—51
	1200	5	4	2	0	3	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	3—47—167
C H Laird	1000	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	4—65
	1100	3	4	5	3	3	3	3	5	4	5	4	5	3	4—59
	1200	3	5	0	2	4	4	3	3	5	5	3	0	0	0—40—164

On Saturday next, the 12th inst., the Columbias inaugurate a series of matches for a superb gold medal, presented by Prof. Wm. Harkness, at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, in weekly competitions until the end of October, the three highest scores of each competitor to be aggregated and compared, and the leading grand total to win.

P. S.—On Thursday, a calmish day, Partello made 218 and Adee 210 in practice for Fourth of July.

VIRGINIA LADIES AT THE SCORE.—*Rawley Springs, Rockingham Co., Va., June 28.*—I so seldom see in your paper any accounts of rifle shooting done by ladies that I take the liberty of sending you the following scores made to-day in a match for a silver rifle (watch charm). The rifle used was a Ballard .22 cal., the target a ready measurement reduced to 70 feet practice, the distance 75 feet, number of shots, 5:

	Inches.		Inches.
Miss Appoline Alexander	2¼	Mrs Alexander	2¾
Miss Roller	2¾	Mrs Dorrilliers	4¼
Mrs Stokes	3½	Miss Halstead	5

Miss Alexander's score is one of which she may justly feel proud, as it is far above the average of the members of any (male) clubs in the large cities. There will be a prize offered each week during the season, and from the interest manifested to-day you may look for scores which will make some of our celebrated marksmen look to their honors.

HANDICAP.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago, June 28.*—Northwestern Rifle Range, George H. Thomas Post Rifle Club, 200 yards offhand, score:

Tyrrell	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—44
Hobbs	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—43
Austin	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5—43
Drury	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	3—43
Freeman	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
Smith	5	4	4	4	3	5	3	5	5	4—42
Higby	5	5	5	5	4	3	2	5	4	3—41
Chenoweth	4	5	4	4	3	4	2	4	4	4—36
Gurney	3	3	4	4	5	4	2	3	3	4—35

DRURY.

OHIO—*Cincinnati, June 27.*—The first of a series of competitions by the C. S. and F. Club. Distance, 200 yards; position, off-hand:

First Class.											
W Caldwell	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	5—86
L Fender	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—84
G Heuson	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—85
Second Class.											
D T Disney	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—87
A Koehler	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	5—85
J Watson	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4—85
M Gindelin	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—80
W Hall	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	6	4	3	4	5—78

C.

EXPRESS RIFLES IN INDIA.

An officer of the Bengal Staff Corps contributes the following on the matter of Express bullets and methods of stopping large game. It will be read with interest as coming from one familiar with the use of this class of arms, where their employment is a matter of vital consequence on many occasions:

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Sir—In your issue of the 17th of April there is a letter signed "Sunny South." His remarks on large bore spherical ball rifles are somewhat out of date as far as India is concerned. The officer of the British army alluded to by him, the late Captain Forsyth, Bengal Army, effected by his theories a complete revolution in sporting rifles in India, and laid the foundation of what is now known as the Express system.

Before his time the type of sporting rifle was a poly-groove

14 to 20 gauge, with a very sharp spiral, firing a patched spherical and sometimes conical bullet with a very small charge of powder from 1½ to 2 drams, the result of which was very slow velocity, small killing power and high trajectory, and many sportsmen preferred-using their smooth bores with comparatively heavy charges of 3 or 4 drams, the loss of accuracy, which, moreover, was not much felt at the short ranges big game is usually fired at, being counterbalanced, by the hard hitting and bone-smashing qualities of the smooth bore.

Forsyth, however, changed all that. His system only gave sufficient twist to the rifling to spin the ball. Anything in excess of that he held to be prejudicial, as causing useless friction in the barrel and consequent loss of velocity, to say nothing of the liability to strip. He increased the charge of powder nearly threefold and the velocity of the ball was doubled, the point blank range being increased from 70 to 120 yards. Within the last ten years, however, the Express small bore rifle has almost completely ousted the large bore spherical ball rifle in the estimation of Indian sportsmen—its great recommendation is its extreme flatness of trajectory consequent on its enormous initial velocity, which in comparison to those of ordinary military rifles is as 4, or perhaps 5, to 3. This does away with the necessity of judging the distance at all ordinary sporting ranges up to 200 yards. The second great advantage of the Express hollow bullet is the shock given to the system of any thin skinned animal struck by it; it can also smash bones in a wonderful manner considering its lightness. Powerful large bore rifles of 6 or 8 gauge using 10 to 14 drams powder, and balls or explosive shells are used by the few sportsmen who have opportunities of shooting thick skinned game like rhinoceros or bison: an Express bullet would splash on their hides with not much more effect than on an iron target.

Some sportsmen in India consider the 450 Express large enough for all thin-skinned game, including tigers, bears, etc. It has the recommendation of being light and handy to use—from 8 to 9 lbs. as a double barrel—but the usual rifle used for large game is the .500, weighing about 9½ lbs. and firing a 115 to 150 grain charge of powder with a 340 grain bullet, while some even prefer the .577 Express, which is comparatively a monster, firing 6 drams and a 480 grain bullet. This latter, however, is not much in favor except among those who can afford to keep a special weapon for dangerous game. Indian sportsmen prefer a rifle to be as light as possible so long as it can stand the recoil of the heavy express charge of powder, and there is no use in having a strictly sporting rifle, one that has to be used for snap shooting at running game, heavier than necessary, though weight may be an advantage in a target rifle.

The .360 miniature Express, firing 45 to 50 grs. powder and 120 grs. lead, is a good deal used for antelope shooting, though I think the .400 is a better size, being proportionately much more powerful. The double rifle is preferred by nearly all Indian "shikarries" to the single, though the latter is very commonly used on account of its cheapness. The latter are of many systems; the Westley Richards and Martini Henry are the commonest, .450 is the usual size.

I may mention that I know from experience that the Martini Henry Government Rifle, used with 270 grs. hollow bullet and 100 grs. powder, which is all that can be got into the Government shell together with a lubricator, makes a most successful, cheap and accurate Express rifle, the sighting being altered to suit the trajectory, and I fancy any small bore military or target rifle can be made to take the Express charge successfully. The actual form of rifling is not a matter of much import as long as the grooves are not too deep. With respect to the shape of Express bullets, some have cannelures into which lubrication is put, others are plain and covered with a parchment paper wrapper, and the lubrication done by a wad. They seem to be equally accurate, perhaps the latter keeps the barrel cleaner. An Express bullet fired into an earth bank at about 120 yards forms a ring of about 1½ inch in diameter, unless it breaks up into several pieces as sometimes happens; the penetration is very little, from 4 to 6 inches. BENGAL SEPOY.

R. Pindi Punjab, May 24, 1879.

Rational Pastimes.

ARCHERY.

OHIO—*Marietta, July 5.*—The following scores at the American Round were made in practice, July 5, 1879, by some of the members of the Arden Archers:

	40 yds.	50 yds.	60 yds.	Golds.	Total.
Edwin Devol	184	227	108	5	419
Lorenzo Devol	116	64	36	3	219
C G Slack	160	127	94	11	381
Jess Devol	182	73	39	3	244
Elmer Devol	180	77	68	4	345
L L Peddinghaus	204	133	111	10	453
Emery Devol	77	61	22	1	160

ARDEN.

HIGHLAND PARK—*Ill., July 4.*—The following score was made in Chicago, on June 30, in the first of a series of matches between the teams of the Highland Park Archers and the Chicago Archery Association:

HIGHLAND PARK.

	40 yards.		50 yards.		60 yards.		Total.	
	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.
Dr Weston	25	133	20	86	13	57	58	276
Mr Spalding	20	120	21	104	23	109	74	333
Mr Kyle	28	141	22	102	15	65	65	309
Mr Gray	29	165	23	122	22	81	77	368
Total	112	609	92	414	71	312	275	1386

CHICAGO.

Mr Larned	27	135	23	77	15	61	65	273
Mr Spalding	23	115	20	94	19	89	62	298
Mr Shepherd	23	103	23	91	8	20	54	214
Mr Burnham	27	131	23	99	16	70	66	300
Total	100	484	89	360	53	240	249	1085

CRICKET.

FIXTURES.

July 12—West Philadelphia, Belmont (2d) vs Oxford.
July 16—Nicetown, Staten Island (2d) vs Germantown (2d).
July 17—Stenton, Germantown, S. Island (2d) vs Young America (2d).
July 17—Staten Island, Manhattan vs Staten Island.

WANSKUCK CRICKET CLUB, of Providence, R. I., recently elected the following officers for the season af 1879: President, T. Stainsbury; Vice-President, A. Martin; Secretary and Treasurer, R. Stokes; Captain, G. Oldham; Assistant Captain, J. Broadhead; Executive Committee, A. Martin, G. Oldham, W. Smith, J. Hopkins and F. Thackery.

WINNIPEG vs. DUFFERIN PARK.—These clubs, of Winnipeg, Ont., played their first match of the season on the 21st ult.; Winnipeg, 117; Dufferin Park, 61.

EUREKA vs. FREDERICTON.—These two clubs of Fredericton, N. B., played their third game of the season on the 24th ult., the result of which will be seen from the subjoined scores:

Fredericton.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Tweedle, c Bliss, b Allen	0	c Rand, b Allen	5
Rutter, b Allen	10	b Byrne	6
W K Allen, run out	1	run out	6
E H Allen, b Bliss	2	c Biggs, b Byrne	6
Colwell, l b w, b Bliss	20	c Biggs, b Byrne	0
Street, l b w, b Allen	4	b Allen	0
McLaughlin, not out	13	c Rand, b Allen	4
Robinson, c Winslow, b Bliss	1	b Allen	0
MacNutt, c Byrne, b Bliss	1	b Byrne	0
Kingston, c Winslow, b Allen	0	not out	1
Richards, run out	6	c Bliss, b Byrne	3
Byes, 14; leg byes, 2; wides, 15	31	Byes, 3; leg byes, 1; wides, 3	7
Total	89	Total	31

Eureka.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Bliss, run out	8	not out	9
W Jarvis, b Richards	3		
Allen, run out	0		
G Jarvis, b Richards	6		
Bostford, c Street, b McLaughlin	1		
Byrne, b Allen	2		
Bennett, b Allen	0		
Biggs, c Rutter, b Allen	3		
Winslow, c Robinson, b Allen	2		
Rand, not out	16	not out	9
Stratton, run out	3		
Byes, 12; leg byes, 1; wides, 2	15	Byes, 1; wides, 5	6
Total	59	Total	24

The Eureka Club was organized May 28, and played its first game with an eleven from the Fredericton Club on May 31, and one on June 9 with same club. The first it won by 7 wickets, and the second with 6 wickets to spare.

ST. JOHNS VS. LONGUEUIL.—A match took place between the above-named clubs at St. Johns, Que., on the 1st. inst., resulting in a victory for the former by 35 runs:

	1st Inning.	2d Inning.	Total.
Longueuil	60	31	91
St. Johns	62	64	126

DAFT'S TEAM.—Mr. Peck, of the firm of Peck & Snyder, No. 124 Nassau street, New York, will arrive in New York from London on the 9th inst. Mr. Peck will act as agent for the English visiting team, which is expected to reach here early in September. The eleven will be composed of the best professionals in England. The first match will be played at Ottawa, ont., when it is proposed to put a team of 15 American (United States and Canadian) players against them. Two-thirds of the gate money go to the foreigners.

CRICKET AT HALIFAX.—The Garrison Cricket Ground was occupied the afternoon of the 26th ult. by a match between the 97th and 101st regiments. The former won handsomely by 7 wickets.

ST. JOHN VS. HALIFAX.—In the cricket match between these cities the former won by 115 runs: first inning, St. John 59, Halifax 41; second innings, St. John 130, Halifax 33.

UXBRIDGE VS. TORONTO LACROSSE CRICKET CLUB.—A match between these clubs was played at Uxbridge, Ont., on the 1st inst, resulting in favor of the home club by 4 wickets.

TORONTO VS. WHITBY.—The Toronto eleven visited Whitby, Ont., on the 1st inst., and played a drawn game with the club of that place:

	1st Inning.	2d Inning.	Total.
Toronto	157	93	249
Whitby	137	42 (3 w'k'ts)	179

ST. CATHERINES VS. BUFFALO.—On the 1st inst., the Canadian team visited their old antagonists on their grounds at the Front. Unfortunately for the home club, several of their best men were unavoidably absent, which enabled the visitors to win in a canter by one inning and 29 runs. The following is the score:

St Catherine.

E D Boswell, c and b Totten	2
C H Connor, l b w b Totten	33
D B Crombie, c Wilcox, b Totten	4
A Jukes, run out	37
H Taylor, b Cronyn	6
C Humber, b Cronyn	9
W Merritt; b Cronyn	1
J Borridaille, b Scatchard	3
E Bodwell, l b w b Cronyn	6
H Ingersoll, not out	0
C Whepe, c Dudley	1
Byes, 25; wides, 3	28
Total	135

Buffalo.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
B Barlow, run out, b Jukes	0	hit wicket, b Jukes	3
N Totten, b Jukes	9	b Jukes	0
S S McCrea, b Jukes	0	not out	7
R W Ward, b Jukes	8	b Jukes	1
J L Cronyn, c Crombie, b Jukes	4	b Connor	2
E E Dudley, b Connor	8	c Boswell, b Connor	10
Lieut Larke, run out, b Jukes	2	b Connor	19
H Scatcherd, c Crombie, b Connor	2	c Taylor, b Connor	7
W T Cox, b Jukes	0	b Connor	0
M Wilcox, run out	5	b Connor	0
H C Cox, not out	5		
Byes, 5; wides, 1	2	Byes, 10; wides, 1	11
Total	46	Total	60
Totol first inning			46
Grand total			106

Umpires—Messrs. Tibbs and Yale.

MONTREAL VS. CANADA.—The return match between these clubs was played at Ottawa, Ont., on the 1st and 2d insts., and, as the score will show, again resulted in a victory for the Montreal team, this time by 69 runs:

Montreal.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
J Smith, b Brodie	23	b Brophy	3
J C Badgley, b Brodie	0	c G Brunel, b Brophy	34
E H Gough, c Richards, b Brodie	50	b Brodie	14
C McLean, b Brodie	16	b Brophy	55
A Patterson, b Brodie	4	b Brophy	0
J W Gordon, b Brophy	9	b Brophy	7
W F Torrance, b Brodie	4	b Brodie	8
R A Stark, not out	2	b Brodie	3
C [illegible], b Brophy	0	not out	0
F M Dewid, b Brophy	0	b Brophy	2
H Benjamin, b Brophy	0	b Brophy	4
Byes, 8; wides, 1	9	Byes, 2; wides, 2	4
Total	117	Total	131

Ottawa.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
G Brunel, c Moyse, b Badgley	9	c Badgley, b Gough	0
J Smith, b Badgley	3	c Gough	6
S O Richards, b Gough	4	c and b Gough	0
J Brunel, run out	2	b Gough	8
Dr Powell, b Badgley	2	c Gough, b Gordon	7
J Brophy, run out	7	c Benjamin, b Gordon	9
C B Brodie, b Gough	18	c Patterson, b Gough	23
R Gill, b Gough	8	b Gordon	1
W Himsworth, b Gough	7	b Gordon	14
L Jarvis, not out	4	b Gordon	20
H Keefer, b Gough	3	not out	0
Byes, 8; leg-byes, 1	9	Byes, 11; leg-byes, 2	13
Total	81	Total	101

In the second inning Mr. Gordon's slow lobs proved very effective.

CRICKET AT FREDERICTON, N. B.—On the Officers' Square ground a match was played between the Old Fredericton eleven and a picked eleven from the Fredericton and Eureka clubs, which was won by the former in a one-inning game by 35 runs. O'Brien, for the victors, bowled 66 balls, 5 runs, 7 wickets. This match was by odds the best of the season, and was earnestly watched by a large number of spectators:

New Fredericton.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
H C Rutter, b O'Brien	0	not out	2
H G Botsford, run out	2	run out	8
W Allen, b O'Brien	0	c Rosborough, b Smiler	15
D Colwell, b O'Brien	6	c Tobin, b O'Brien	8
G T Bliss, b O'Brien	1	b O'Brien	0
E H Allen, b O'Brien	4	not out	6
M J McLaughlin, c Rosborough, b O'Brien	1	b Smiler	0
C F Byrne, l b w b O'Brien	0		
C H Biggs, not out	5	b O'Brien	3
W Adams, c Tobin, b O'Brien	0		
G Jarvis, c Lipsett, b Smiler	0	run out	3
Byes, 5; leg-byes, 1	6	Byes, 10; leg-byes, 1; wides, 3	14
Total	25	Total	54

Old Fredericton.

First Inning.	
A F Street, b Allen	0
M Hanlon, c Biggs, b Allen	3
A Rosborough, c Jarvis, b Allen	0
D Tobin, c Allen, b McLaughlin	14
W G Smiler, run out	3
A Lipsett, c McLaughlin, b Allen	2
C Biggs, Sr, c McLaughlin, b Allen	1
J Maxwell, not out	20
J C O'Brien, b Allen	3
H Morris, b Allen	0
J Ring, c Colwell, b Allen	3
Byes; 2; wides, 9	11
Total	60

MERION VS. GIRARD.—The largest scoring inning of the season was made by the Merion eleven at Ardmoor on the 5th inst. when they defeated a not over strong eleven of the Girard Club. It seems to be useless to protest against the revolving of such excellent players as Law and Haines. Fortunately for the game, there is, however, but little glory in winning with them against young clubs like the Girard, and the Merion club, of all clubs, is well aware of this. It was only a few years back, when their club was cutting its eyeteeth, that the Merion gentlemen were foremost in denouncing the swapping of good players. Let them remember this and let the young clubs, which we hear are "always to be encouraged," bar revolvers in every eleven they play against, and aid in breaking up the greatest evil in "the noble game."

Merion.

C E Haines, st Hawthorne, b G Blood	21
A L Baily, c Tomlin, b Wilkinson	78
George Thayer, c Tomlin, b G Blood	2
Dr C Morris, Jr, b Webster	11
F L Baily, run out	60
Horace Sayres, run out	49
J B Thayer Jr, b Webster	20
J M Fox, not out	72
S Law, c Hawthorne, b Vernon	5
George Ashbridge, b Wilkinson	2
William Stroud, b Vernon	29
Byes, 15; leg byes, 7; wides, 20	42
Total	391

Girard.

T Webster, c and b Fox	7
E Woodward, b Law	0
Hawthorne, b Fox	5
Vernon, b Law	0
G Blood, l b w, b Fox	4
J Blood, c Haines, b Fox	0
J Adams, c Stroud, b Fox	3
Tomlin, c Fox, b Law	1
Wilkinson, not out	4
Hoffman, run out	3
Gross, b Fox	2
Leg bye	1
Total	30

Runs at the fall of each wicket.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Merion	56	66	91	162	233	268	300	331	337	391
Girard	7	7	7	15	15	16	21	21	25	30

PENINSULARS.—*Detroit, Mich., July 5.*—The Peninsulars of this city commenced their Canadian tour on Monday by playing the Carlton Club of Toronto at that place on a very nice wicket which had been specially prepared for the match. The Carltons took first inning, but made no stand against the splendid bowling of Dale and Armstrong, 25 being the total of the innings. The Peninsulars then took a turn at the bat and in spite of some very good bowling ran up a score of 137,

of which Heighs made 48, Dale 18, Trelvar 16, and Hinchman 11. Carlons, in their 2d inning, made 72, thus losing the match by an inning and 40 runs. Tuesday found the Peninsulars at Hamilton, and at about 10 A. M. play was called, Heighs and Bamford being at the wickets on behalf of Detroit, but when 6 runs had been made, all by Heighs, Bamford was given out, stumped, the batsman being anything but satisfied with the decision, but this was only the forerunner of what was to come from the Hamilton umpire. Suffice it to say, that the total of innings amounted to 78, of which Dale made 23, Trelvar 18, Littlejohn 12, and Heighs 9. The Hamiltonians made 96, of which Symonds made 22, Hyman a flukey 20, Wand 12, and R. Hope 10. The cream of the batting was done by Symonds and Wand. Both are splendid batsmen, Symonds hits the hardest but Wand has the best style and is probably the safest bat, but most of the pleasure of the match was marred by the decisions of the Hamilton umpire, who is either shamefully unfair or miserably incompetent, and the wonder is that the Hamilton players, who are courteous gentlemen, should engage such a spoil sport. Wednesday the busy P.'s turned up at St. Marys, and at 9:30 sent Heighs and Trelvar to the wickets to the bowling of White and Crosthwaite, and before a run was scored Heighs played the ball back to the bowler, but Trelvar and Armstrong thrashed the bowling so unmercifully that the total reached 142, Armstrong making 76, not out, and Trelvar 29. When time was called the St. Maryites had made 63 for the loss of 6 wickets, the match being drawn, but virtually won by the Peninsulars. The P.'s arrived home at 10 P. M. on Wednesday night, took a rest on Thursday, and on Friday played on their own ground 22 of Essex County, Ont., Can. Play began at 10:30, the eleven fielding, and found it a tougher job to dispose of the Canucks than had been anticipated, as they succeeded in running up a total of 114, of which Atkinson made 32, Girdlestone 16, not out, and Lett 15. Heighs and Irvine were deputed to commence the rubbing off the runs. Heighs got busy at once, making 2 off the first ball bowled, and in spite of the 22 in the field runs came a pace all through the innings, the total being 154, or 40 runs ahead, of which Calvert made a well-got 45, Heighs 17, Trelvar 14, Littlejohn 14 and Dale 13. Well done, all of it.

STATEN ISLAND (2d) vs COLUMBIA.—The Columbia Club, from Hoboken, which recently defeated the Staten Island's second, visited Camp Washington on the 5th inst., and played their return match. This time, however, the Island team won a victory by 1 inning and 11 runs. The bowling and fielding was poor on both sides. The full score is annexed:

Staten Island.

Dodge, c Mooney, b Cuddihy	27
Hole, c Haight, b Cuddihy	4
J Eyre, c Minturn, b Cuddihy	8
Roberts, b Sullivan	57
Irving, b Sullivan	12
Tucker, st Haneling, b Sullivan	3
Davidge, run out	31
Moore b Sullivan	19
Bayard, run out	17
Thomas, b Cuddihy	1
F Imer, not out	0
Byes, 11; leg byes, 3; wide balls, 7; no balls, 2	23
Total	202

Columbia.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
R Sullivan, b J Eyre	0	b J Eyre	0
Davies, c Hale, b Bayard	9	c Roberts, b Bayard	2
W Giles, c J Eyre, b Bayard	15	b J Eyre	2
Cuddihy, b J Eyre	7	l b w, b Bayard	2
Peyton, b J Eyre	19	c Davidge, b Hale	12
J Minturn, b J Eyre	4	not out	17
Haneling, c Irving, b Hale	1	b J Eyre	33
C Sullivan, b J Eyre	8	b Irving	2
M Minturn, thrown out, Thomas	7	b Irving	0
Mooney, b J Eyre	2	b J Eyre	2
Gregory, not out	0	b J Eyre	0
Byes, 15; wides, 5; no balls, 2	22	Byes, 5; wides, 12; no balls, 2	19
Total	94	Total	97

GERMANTOWN (2d.) vs. TRENTON.—The latter named club from Trenton, N. J., visited the Germantown's ground at Nicetown on the 4, inst., and played a friendly game with a good second eleven of the home organization. From want of practice the visiting eleven did not make a good showing; but by securing a good ground, and stirring up such old cricketers as Dick Stevens and Waterman, and several old hands at Lambertville; cricket would undoubtedly get a good bold again at the Capital. The score will show that the Jerseyites were defeated in a one innings game by 162 runs:

Germantown.

C Hargreave, c J, b Harlow	4
T G Cupitt, b H Barlow	53
G B Warder, b Pope	8
G G Esler, b Pope	11
H Hargreave, b Pope	11
H Thurman, b Mountford	62
T McKean, c Wood, b H Barlow	1
J Thurman, l b w, b Mountford	1
P M Bissell, run out	11
W C Morgan, 3d, b Mountford	13
E Fisher, not out	21
Extras	12
Total	197

Trenton.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
W Wood, c Fisher, b Thurman	0	b Morgan	1
H Mason, not out	12	b Morgan	0
B Pope, b H Haigreave	5	not out	16
J Pope, b H Hargreave	0	b Cupitt	2
Kutzenbach, b H Hargreave	0	b Cupitt	1
Mountford, b H Thurman	14	not out	14
J Barlow, c Warder, b Thurman	0		
Davenport, b H Thurman	0		
H Barlow, b H Hargreave	0		
J Weston, b H Hargreave	0		
W Cope, b H Hargreave	0		
Extras	4	Extras	4
Total	35	Total	58

MERION CLUB MATCH.—In consequence of the failure of the St. George's to visit Ardmore on the 4th inst., the gentlemen of the Merion Club played a club match on that date. Two teams were selected, one hailing from Radnor and the other from Ardmore, the former winning by 91 runs. For Radnor, Thayer scored 90 and Ewing 51. For Ardmore, Morris, 39; Maule, 27; and Hoffman 18:

	1st In'g.	Total.		1st In'g.	Total.
Radnor	207	207	Ardmore	118	116

MERION (2d) vs. GERMANTOWN (2d).—These second elevens met at the grounds of the former, at Ardmore, on the 28th ult., and played a one-inning game, which resulted in favor of the home club by 23 runs. Annexed are the totals:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g. (79 for 4 wkts)	Total.
Merion	103		103
Germantown	80		80

GIRARD vs. CHESTER.—The Girard boys won a victory over the Chester Club, at Chester, Pa., on the 4th inst., by five wickets. The following is the full score:

Girard.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
W Jarvis, run out	0	l b w, b Harrison	0
E Woodward, b Griffin	15	not out	31
N Tomlin, b Brooks	4	not out	18
H Hawthorne, run out	0	b Woods	9
W Vernon, c Griffin, b Brooks	4	b Woods	0
T Webster, b Wood	10	c and b Woods	2
G Blood, b Wood	0	b Woods	0
J Hoffman, c and b Wood	12		
J Wilkinson, c brooks, b Harrison	0		
J Adams, c Taylor, b Wood	1		
G Gross, not out	2		
Byes, 2; leg byes, 3	5	Byes, 10; leg byes, 2; wides, 2	14
Total	53	Total	74

Chester.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
J Taylor, run out	4	c Tomlin, b Jarvis	0
T Fowler, b Jarvis	7	b Jarvis	8
T Harrison, run out	16	c Jarvis, b Wilkinson	0
J Woods, not out	2	b Wilkinson	11
H Brooks, b Wilkinson	1	run out	0
J Griffith, b Jarvis	1	c Woodward, b Tomlin	18
W W Wood, b Jarvis	0	b Jarvis	5
L Rogers, b Tomlin	2	b Jarvis	1
T Bowers, c Woodward, b Tomlin	2	s Hawthorne	3
R Reed, l b w, b Jarvis	3	not out	3
R Stringer, b Jarvis	0	c Vernon, b Jarvis	0
Byes, 15; leg byes, 6; wides, 2	23	Byes, 1; leg byes, 2	3
Total	61	Total	52

UNITED STATES vs. CANADA.—John P. Green, Esq., Secretary of the Cricketer's Association of the United States, on the 24th ult issued the following circular letter: "The executive committee of the association are about opening a correspondence with the Canada clubs, in reference to a match between the States and Canada, to be played in Canada in the latter part of August. The visiting team are this time to pay their own expenses, and receive no share of the gate money, it being intended that the match shall be an annual one, and played alternately on the above basis in Canada and the United States, and that the gate money received at the matches played in the States shall constitute a special fund, out of which to meet the expenses of future international teams visiting Canada. The secretaries of the clubs connected with the association are therefore requested to send, before July 5, a list of players who desire to take part in this match, from whom the team can be selected; and it is hoped that such a response will be received as will insure the sending of a strong team and add to the record already made."

YOUNG AMERICA vs. BALTIMORE.—The second match of the Baltimore tour was played at Nicetown on the 3d inst. Comparing it with their match with the Germantowns the day before it was like getting out of the frying pan into the fire, but the Young America kindly "let up" and only beat their guests by one inning and 50 runs! The score and analysis of bowling tell the tale:

Baltimore.

W J Perot, b D Newhall	0	b D Newhall	22
W H Merritt, b C Newhall	0	l b w b D Newhall	23
Oldham, c D b C Newhall	0	not out	15
J F Carey, b D Newhall	6	b D Newhall	10
T Smith c Dixon b Clark	10	b C Newhall	17
J Wood, c G b D Newhall	8	c R o D Newhall	5
F K Carey, not out	31	st. Van b D Newhall	1
R Winslow, l b w b Clark	3	not out	2
P R Reese, b D Newhall	1		
H Ridgeley, c D Newhall b Clark	3		
O Ridgeley, c C Newhall b Clark	0		
		Byes, 6; leg byes, 4; no balls, 1	11
Total	62	Total	106

Young America.

D S Newhall, c Perot b Smith	7
H Dixon, b Smith	0
R S Dewhall, b Smith	26
C A Newhall, c Reese b Oldham	14
J Large, c and b Smith	10
R L Baird, b Oldham	0
A Van Rensalaer l b w b Oldham	0
G M Newhall, not out	88
L Brown, b Oldham	2
J Clark, c Reese b Oldham	27
W Noble, c Reese b Oldham	22
Byes, 5; leg byes, 6; wides, 8; no balls, 3	22
Total	218

Runs at the fall of each wicket.

Baltimore.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
First Inning	0	0	0	15	17	34	39	61	62	62
Second Inning	46	47	60	81	85	93				

Young America.

First Innings	10	12	48	60	63	67	67	69	149	218

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Young America—First Inning.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
C A Newhall	12	..	2	2
D S Newhall	78	22	5	4
J Clark	69	40	..	4

Second Inning.

C A Newhall	102	20	8	1
D S Newhall	114	52	2	5
L Brown	12	7	..	..
J Clark	24	16	1	..

Baltimore.

Smith	140	74	3	4
Oldham	133	62	3	6
F K Carey	48	33	1	..
Merritt	18	15	..	..
Winslow	12	11	..	..

Wides—Smith, 3; Oldham, 3; Carey, 3. No balls—Carey, 3; Clark, 1.

CHESTNUT HILL vs. BALTIMORE.—The third game of the roving Baltimores was played at Chestnut Hill on the Fourth of July. Altogether this was the most close and interesting match of the visitors' plucky trip. It is with regret that we have to record that they were defeated by nine wickets, particularly after playing two near first innings. The Baltimorians, however, are not the first explorers in the heart of American cricket and, if it be any consolation, we can assure them that older organized parties have gone there and faired worse. Below is the full score:

Baltimore.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
W T Perot, b T C Patterson	12	c T C Patterson, b Borie	4
W H Merritt, l b w, b Borie	0	l b w, b T C Patterson	1
Oldham, b Borie	0	b T C Patterson	1
J E Carey, b T C Patterson	3	b T C Patterson	3
T Smith, b Borie	5	b T C Patterson	6
F K Carey, c J C Patterson, b Borie	17	b Borie	12
P R Reese, b Borie	0	b Borie	0
B W Thomas, b T C Patterson	6	c Pearson, b Sartori	6
H Thomas, b Borie	5	b Borie	12
H Ridgeley, b Borie	0	c T C Patterson, b Sartori	0
O Ridgeley, not out	1	not out	0
Byes, 8; leg byes, 2; wides, 4	14	Leg byes, 5; wides, 3	8
Total	63	Total	53

Chestnut Hill.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
H C Butcher, b Smith	31	not out	25
W Ralston, b Oldham	8		
N Pearson l b w, b Smith	4	not out	10
H B Borie, c J E Carey, b Smith	1		
C W Patterson, b Oldham	3		
J C Groome, b Smith	0	b Smith	8
T C Patterson, b Oldham	0		
J B Shober, c Reese, b Smith	7		
S Shober, b Smith	6		
F Sartori, b Oldham	1		
C S Patterson, not out	0		
Byes, 7; leg byes, 1; wides, 2; no balls, 1	11	Byes	2
Total	72	Total	45

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

Chestnut Hill—First Inning.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
T C Patterson	66	21	1	3
Borie	66	25	..	7

Second Inning.

T C Patterson	54	19	3	4
Borie	55	23	2	4
Sartori	5	3	..	2

Baltimore—First Inning.

Smith	108	23	8	6
Oldham	87	26	2	4
F K Carey	12	12	..	..

Second Inning.

Smith	44	21	1	1
Oldham	42	22	..	..

Yachting and Boating.

COMING FIXTURES.

July 12—Toledo Y C Annual Regatta.
July 12—Beverley Y C Regatta, Swampscott.
July 12—Chicago Y C Union Regatta.
July 12—Royal Nova Scotia Y S Regatta.
July 12—Dorchester Y C Regatta.
July 13—Quaker City Harbor Cruise.
July 16—Buffalo Y C Annual Regatta.
July 16—Lake George Canoe Regatta.
July 17—Lake George Canoe Regatta.
July 19—Royal Nova Scotia Y S Harbor Cruise.
July 19—East Boston Y C Union Regatta.
July 19—San Francisco Model Y C Regatta.
July 19—Wahasset Y C Regatta and Annual Dinner, Nahant.
July 24—Quincy Y C Second Championship Match.
July 26—Dorchester Y C Regatta.
July 26—Atlantic Y C Cruise.
Aug 2—San Francisco Y C Annual Regatta.
Aug 2—Royal Nova Scotia Y S Harbor Cruise.
Aug 3—Quaker City Y C Harbor Cruise.
Aug 4—Beverley Y C Second Championship Match, Beverley.
Aug 4—Bunker Hill Y C Regatta.
Aug 12—Long Island Y C Cruise.
Aug —New York Y C Cruise.
Aug 16—Wahasset Y C Regatta, Cohasset.
Aug 16-3—Quaker City Y C Annual Cruise.
Aug 23—Beverley Y C Regatta, Swampscott.
Aug —Brooklyn Y C Cruise.
Aug 23—Dorchester Y C Regatta.
Aug 24—Royal Nova Scotia Y S Race.
Aug 23—East Boston Y C Chain Ioship Match.
Aug 2—Jersey City Canoe Club Regatta.
Aug 30—Royal Nova Scotia Y S Harbor Cruise.
Sept. 6—Beverley Y C Regatta, Nahant.
Sept 6—Boston Y C Fall Regatta.
Sept 6—Royal Nova Scotia Y S Race.
Sept 13—Royal Nova Scotia Y S Closing Cruise.
Sept 20—Dorchester Y C Union Regatta.
Sept 22—Quaker City Y C Fall Regatta.
Sept 2—Quaker City Y C Closing Cruise.
Oct 15—Scawanhaka Y C Ocean Match, Center Cup.

—The Editor of these columns acknowledges with pleasure his election as an Honorary Member of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron. All the more is this compliment appreciated, coming as it does from one of the best managed and most spirited yacht clubs in America.

ROYAL NOVA SCOTIA YACHT SQUADRON.

OPENING CRUISE AND SPRING RACE JUNE 14 AND JUNE 21.

THE members of the Squadron and their friends had every reason to be satisfied with the appearance of the weather on Saturday, June 14, which broke with a clear sky, bright sunshine and a fresh breeze from the N. W., shifting by W. to S. W. in the course of the afternoon. The wind was very fresh, and blew in frequent heavy squalls that buried yachts to the rail, and demanded skillful steering to avoid damages or accidents. The yachts of the Squadron flying the burgee at the topmast head and the red ensign at the peak, were assembled inside Georges Island, Halifax harbor. *Seafoam*, flying the broad pennant of Vice-Com. Hussey, sailed past the line from south to north heaving to, when clear, to await the *Daphne*, on board of which Rear-Com. Stairs hoisted his flag, receiving a salute of seven guns as he swept by the yachts and the battery. The Vice-Com. signalled to form line astern,

and the fleet tailed off after him in that order. The Vice-Commodore was followed by *Daphne*, *Petrel*, *Hebe*, *Phantom*, *Psyche*, *Spray*, *Mutu*, *Osprey*, *Volante*, *Lily*, *Edith*, *Fiona*, *Naiad*, *Bertha*, *Vixen*, *Mystery*, *Albatross*, *Kate*, and *Marie* joining subsequently, and by the *Arrow* steamer, with a large party of guests. The fleet stood up the harbor toward the Dartmouth shore, passed under the stern of *H. M. S. Bellerophon*, saluted and then streched down the harbor. Off George's Island a tolerable line abreast was formed by signal from the Vice-Commodore, and the yachts were sent off for a spurt of racing as far as York Redoubt. *Osprey* and *Volante* among the smaller schooners were taking the squalls with noble indifference to their weight, while the little chaps, *Bertha*, *Vixen*, *Marie*, *Lily*, *Edith*, *Mutu*, hung on in plucky style. With no end of a breeze on their quarters the yachts made short work of the return journey. Off the Lumber Yard *Seafoam* hove to, signalled to sail round Commodore and salute, and presently, first *Mystery*, then *Petrel* dipped their ensigns, followed in quick succession by every yacht, and the final signal of thanks and dismissal sent the lot all over the harbor to catch one last howling squall which carried away the *Psyche's* main sheet, tore away *Vixen's* chain plates, broke *Naiad's* mast, sent water on board the yachts by the barrel full, washed decks and whipped the awning off the *Arrow*. There were twenty-one yachts out under the Squadron ensign, a larger number than has as yet been seen on such an occasion in the harbor. The annual dinner took place in the evening at the Halifax Hotel, some forty gentlemen sitting down to the capital spread provided by Messrs. Hesslein.

OPENING RACES.

After this successful opening cruise the racing members of the Squadron had a chance on Saturday, June 21, there being a race for yachts over 10 tons, one for 10 tonners, and one for 5 tonners. The luck of the Squadron in the matter of weather did not fail in this case, and again a beautiful sky and pleasant breeze made things agreeable for all concerned. The seven-ton *Phantom* made her *debut*, sailed a good race and won for her owner his first prize of the season. *Isabel*, another new sloop, showed up, and by her performance at the beginning of the race made people believe she was destined to lower *Psyche's* flag, as she led her class round Navy Island flag-boat, with *Brookfield* hunting her hard. *Volante* was in want of a much heavier breeze, for which her rig, schooner, is better fitted than that of a sloop. *Psyche*, in Mr. Brookfield's hands, has evidently recovered her form and went in grand style, winning easily in her class. In the large class showed up the *Hebe*, really an 8-tonner, but entered at 11 tons to give her a chance of trying her speed by the side of the *Petrel*. It was her day, altogether, but though she won without time allowance, and thus scored another brilliant victory, she had to sail harder for it than she has yet had to do, except, perhaps, when she met *Kestrel* last year. *Seafoam* performed wonderfully well, account being taken of her not having hoist enough to her mainsail, which seriously interfered with her success, and of the disadvantage of a new crew, most of whom were not used to her. But her helmsman made her do mighty pretty sailing for all that. In the 5-ton class *Muta* had it all her own way, sailing a right good race. The first race started was that for 10-tonners, when the following came to the line:

Name.	Rig.	Tons.	Owner.
Phantom	Sloop.	7	W H Troop
Psyche	"	7	W H Brookfield
Daphne	"	6	A E Jones
Kate	"	9	W H McSweeney
Isabel	"	6	Capt. Welch
Volante	Schr	9	F Rudolf

At 12:42 P. M. *Isabel* got off with the lead with *Psyche*, *Daphne*, *Phantom*, *Kate* and *Volante* following. *Volante* successfully blanketed *Phantom* and kept her behind, but the sloop drew out at last and launched out for the front. It was first a free, and then a close, reach up to the Narrows, the course being from the Lumber Yard to a flag boat off Navy Island, then around a boat off Four Mile House, round a third off Bedford, and home. Wind light and puffy, as it always is from the W., and *Isabel* was first to haul round Navy Island mark, with *Psyche* after her; *Kate* next, but some distance behind, then *Phantom*, *Daphne* and *Volante*. Sheets were flattened in to beat across the Basin, and the next mark was rounded by *Psyche* first, with *Phantom* a good second, *Isabel* having been cut out. Up went balloon jib, *Isabel* setting a spinnaker to port and losing time in consequence, for it buried instead of driving her. Her skipper soon saw this and had it off her, and balloon jib up instead, in a twinkling. The breeze improved in strength, and, after turning the last mark off Bedford, the yachts were close hauled for the return trip, finishing:

Name.	Time. H. M.	Name.	Time. H. M.
Psyche	3 15	Kate	3 23
Phantom	3 17	Isabel	3 25
Daphne	3 18	Volante	3 28

Psyche taking first prize and *Phantom* second, having 1m 10s. to the good after allowing *Daphne* her time. A protest has, however, been entered by the owner of *Daphne*, who claims the prize on the ground that the time was wrongly taken, and the prize, presented by Mr. Sumichrast, is withheld till the sailing committee have decided the case.

The first class yachts were started 12:50 P. M., the course being the same as for the second class. The following entered and started:

Name.	Rig.	Tons.	Owner.
Petrel	Sloop	20	A C Edwards.
Seafoam	Schr.	27	Vice-Com Hussey
Albatross	"	17	D Cronan
Hebe	Sloop.	11	J E Butler

Hebe entered at 11 tons, to allow her to compete in the first class

Albatross went off with the lead, *Hebe* next, *Petrel* came third and *Seafoam* much later, having to take her position after the starting gun had fired. Navy Island mark was turned by *Hebe* first, *Petrel*, *Seafoam*, *Albatross*. At Four Mile House flag-boat *Petrel*, just ahead of *Seafoam*, met *Phantom* on starboard tack going for the boat, and had of course to give way, losing time by this and making *Seafoam* lose some too. The schooner went round smartly and took the boat from *Petrel*, but lost her lead of her again on the run to the head of the Basin, the mark there being rounded by *Hebe*, *Petrel*, *Seafoam*, *Albatross*, in order named. *Petrel* raced up alongside of *Hebe* and was dropping her, when the small chap rushed forward with a will, resuming and keeping the lead. The wind headed all and tacks had to be broken off George's Island before the line could be crossed, which was done as follows:

Name.	Time. H. M. S.	Name.	Time. H. M. S.
Hebe	3 09 00	Seafoam	3 12 00
Petrel	3 10 00	Albatross	3 18 00

Hebe taking the prize without time allowance.

The third class sailed the Passow course—from Lumber Yard round Dartmouth Ferry Buoy, Commissioner's Point Buoy, Fort Clarence flag-boat and Leopard Buoy, twice round. They started at 12:59 P. M., the following crossing the line:

Name.	Rig.	Tons.	Owner.
Vixen	Sloop	3	R T O'Donoghue
Lily	"	5	W H Weeks, M D
Edith	"	5	W Atkinson
Mar e	"	3	W F Mitchell
Muta	"	5	Lt Dunlop, R A

Muta had the race in hand from the first, and the other yachts went for the second prize, presented by Mr. Sumichrast, which *Lily* cleverly landed. They finished thus:

Name.	Time. H. M. S.	Name.	Time. H. M. S.
Muta	3 14 00	Marie	3 29 40
Lily	3 25 10	Vixen	3 40 00
Edith	3 29 10		

A special general meeting of the squadron was held on the 30th June, when the Honorary Secretary read a dispatch from the head of the Admiralty, stating that the Blue Ensign of Her Majesty's Fleet was granted to the squadron, as also the title of Royal, so that the full title is now Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron—the recognition thus accorded by the Imperial authorities being highly appreciated. Thanks were voted to His Excellency Admiral Inglefield, His Honor Gov. Archibald, His Excellency Gen. MacDougall and His Worship Mayor Tobin for their support of the squadron's application to the Admiralty. A unanimous vote of thanks to the Honorable Secretary, Mr. Sumichrast, for the perseverance and energy with which he has labored to obtain these privileges for the squadron was passed on motion of Commisary-General Murray, seconded by Capt. Wall, R. A. The squadron now takes rank, as it deserves, among the Royal Yacht Clubs of Great Britain, and a bright future is in store for it. The warrant for the Blue Ensign held by the late Royal Halifax Yacht Club has been cancelled by the Admiralty.

The officers and members of the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club, Belleville, Ont., have presented Mr. Sumichrast, R. N. S. Y. S., with a handsome B. Q. Y. Club flag, in recognition of his services to yachting. Mr. C. P. Kunhardt, Yachting Editor FOREST AND STREAM, has been elected an honorary member of the squadron, on the proposal of the Vice-Commodore and Honorable Secretary. Mr. T. Manning, New York, has been appointed Honorary Agent of the squadron The yawl *Nymphœa*, Mr. C. E. Brown, has gone on a cruise to Bay Chaleurs. The *Mystery*, F. C. Sumichrast, has been sold out of the pleasure navy; her owner is in treaty for a larger vessel. The *Spray* has returned from a cruise to the eastward. Mr. J. W. Stirling has sold his catamaran *Naiad* to Mr. Cogswell, and has contracted with Devan, of Dartmouth, for the building of a 5 ton cutter, iron keel, flush deck, running bowsprit and topmast, etc., and he will have a good and seaworthy craft. The venturesome Goldsmidt and his wife made Halifax on their way around the world, and were liberally fitted out by the squadron and the British men-of-war on the station. They are looked upon as a pair of idiots.

BOSTON CITY REGATTA.

The matches sailed July 4, for prizes offered by the municipality of Boston, called forth a large list of entries, and but for the strong breeze many more yachts would have come to the line; but it is one of the necessities imposed upon American yachting by faulty model that we must shirk a stiff breeze or take our chances of drowning. The wind was blowing fresh from W. S. W., excellent 5 ton weather, but nevertheless, the 91 entries dwindled away to less than half the number at the start. The steamer *Wm. Wooley* went over the course with the City Committee consisting of Alderman Hugh O'Brien and Councilmen Wooley, Brawley, and Cavanaugh, and the judges, Com. M. J. Kiley, Wm. Morris, D. L. Adamson, Frank A. Drew, and Hartford Davenport, also members of the press and guests. Courses:

First class, distance 20 miles—From judges' boat, out Broad Sound, leaving Ram Head Buoy on the starboard, Fawn bar on port, rounding Fog whistle off the Graves, thence to Bell Boat on Hardings, up Lighthouse channel, through the Narrows, leaving Fort Warren, Gallop's Island, Nix's Mate buoys and Spectacle Island on the port, to the judges's boat.

Second class—Distance 14 miles—From judges' boat down West way, leaving Thompson and Rainsford Islands on the starboard, Long and George's Island and Point Alderton buoy No. 3 on port, and back through the Narrows, leaving Fort Warren, Gallop's Island and Nix's Mate buoys, on the port to the judges' boat.

Third class—distance 8 miles—From judges' boat round Cow Pasture buoy No. 6, Dorchester Bay, thence to buoy No. 7 (off Fort Independence), leaving it on the starboard; thence to Sculpin ledge buoy, leaving it on the port; thence to buoy No. 6 on Lower Middle, leaving it on the port to the judges' boat.

Fourth class, distance 4½ miles—From judges' boat to Buoy No. 7, leaving it on the port, Fort Independence on the port, Buoy No. 11, Slate ledge on the port, to judges' boat.

At noon precisely the first class were sent away for the run out with reefs down all around. *Thistle* set topsail when off Long Island and ran into third place, and later she set balloon jib, rounding the bell buoy on the Hardings. No sooner had she luffed and trimmed sft than away went her light duds to leeward, *Adrienne* profiting by her misfortune and dousing topsail in time. *Thistle* met with a serious accident after crossing the line at the finish, by colliding with the committee steamer, the hand at the wheel becoming confused. After clearing the wreck she was towed up to the city. The schooners of the first class had a good thrash to windward against the strong ebb tide and made a fine race in the slashing breeze. In the first class *Rebie* capsized, *Thisbee* split mainsail in jibing and *Lena* was sensible in housing her topmast. In the fourth class, *Fincy* and *Unique* fouled off Buoy 7, protests were lodged and *Nonpareil* was dismasted. *Adrienne* and *Breeze* are to be measured before awarding prizes. Owing to the different courses sailed it was very difficult to obtain more than the annexed summary:

FIRST CLASS.

For sloops and schooners, 35ft. and upward; prizes $50 and $30 to each rig:

SLOOPS.

Name.	Owner.	Length. Ft.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S
Maccap. c b	W C Cabot	43 00	3 19 21	3 42 44
Syren, c o	L H K 10t	38 60	3 29 09	3 47 01
Ricochet, c b	Geo F Hol	37 60	3 30 54	3 0? 30
Thistle, c b	E C Palmer	47 10	3 41 25	3 09 13
Lilie, c b	Dillingham, et al	36 60	3 54 58	3 09 13
Nautilus, K	W L Lockhart	45 10	3 54 50	3 19 44

SCHOONERS.

Fearless, c b	E B Phillips	54 00	3 15 55 2 45 55
Adriane, K	J Pfaff	40 60	3 39 02 3 59 16
Breeze, K	H F Whittier	39 11	3 59 35 3 03 52
Elfin, K	A F Copeland	46 00	4 20 12 3 46 14

SECOND CLASS.

For centreboard sloops, keel sloops and schooners, 25 to 35ft., prizes $40 and $20 in each class:

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Owner.	Length. Ft.	In.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Hermes	Quincy & Robinson	34	70	3 05 37	2 32 20
L. Rerer	W W Kellett	30	20	3 12 05	2 34 21

CENTREBOARD SLOOPS.

Shadow	J Bigelow	33	50	2 50 19	1 56 21
Meteor	M Delorey	25	00	2 42 00	1 57 08
Triton	D H McKay	32	00	3 07 51	2 34 10
Comfort	C S Dennison	27	00	3 19 46	2 37 39
Erin	P Schneider	26	00	3 50 03	3 00 39

KEEL SLOOPS.

Viking	W H Gorman	34	00	2 43 25	2 09 43
Hector	T H Stone	32	30	2 49 56	2 14 23
Gael	W McCormick	27	80	3 08 25	2 25 24
Anule	George Marun	28	00	3 0- 20	2 27 43
Empress	Blaney & Bailey	25	11	3 35 53	2 46 27

THIRD CLASS.

For centreboard and keel yachts, 20 to 25 ft.; prizes $35, $20, and $15 in each class:

CENTREBOARDS.

Name.	Owner.	Length. Ft.	In.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Correct Time. H. M. S.
Fanule	N L Dean	21	50	1 37 32	1 06 24
Thistle	W H Litchfield	20	80	1 41 45	1 11 57
Posy	H J McKee	21	20	1 54 15	1 24 56
Bohemian	L Pierce	24	90	2 00 20	1 34 27

KEELS.

Sunbeam	W S Nickerson	24	60	1 37 26	1 11 19
Fairy	Capt Perkins	23	40	1 39 31	1 12 25
Unknown	B F Wendell	23	20	1 44 02	1 16 46
Lena	F T Layton	24	10	1 55 47	1 19 59
Echo	Keith & Benyon	24	85	1 51 46	1 25 49
Fearless	A Kidd	20	80	2 03 36	1 38 38
White	A A Nickerson	——		3 43 31	3 17 05

FOURTH CLASS.

For centreboards and keel boats less than 20ft.; prizes $20, $15 and $10 in each class:

Name.	Owner.	Length. Ft	In.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Fancy	P Grant, Jr, M	19	10	.. .. ..	0 39 28
Wanderer	J Turner, C I	16	70	0 50 51	0 30 24
Luna	E Pope, H	16	40	0 51 10	0 31 06
Unique	J Stewart, B	19	10	0 54 05	0 32 42
Dream	C Barnard, D	18	50	0 52 25	0 34 04

KEELS.

Crescent	H F Hutchings, S B	16	11	0 46 50	0 27 16
Hard Times	S Elwell, G	18	10	0 56 40	0 38 45
Mary	E F Pigeon, E D	16	00	1 12 04	0 51 42

NEW BEDFORD YACHT CLUB.—The union regatta of this club was sailed June 26 in New Bedford harbor under corinthian rule of fixed ballast. Course 16 miles; wind heavy from S. W. Prize, the cup presented by Ed. R bisson, M. D., of New Bedford, another cup offered by the club and $5 gold piece, offered by Com Haws, N. B. Y. C. The match drew a large list of entries from the near-by clubs, and shows how much more satisfactory "union" or "open matches" are than the huckstering spirit which confines entries to club yachts only, open to yachts over 20ft. A very spirited race was sailed as under, a supper and music at the club house finishing up the day:

Name.	Dimensions. Ft	In.	Start. H.	M.	S.	Return. H.	M.	S.	Cor. Time. H.	M.	S.
M De Lorey	25	9	2	08	31	5	07	06	2	50	18
Wanderer	25	4½	2	09	23	5	19	24	2	50	51
Thorn	25	2	2	11	21	5	12	19	2	51	30
Irene	24	9	2	12	29	5	15	03	2	52	23
Windward	26	10½	2	05	32	5	06	23	2	54	06
Lizzie	23	11	2	14	59	5	25	38	not t'k'n		
Lucile	30	4	2	03	18	5	04	27	2	59	44
Echo	22	7	2	17	54	5	32	42	3	00	21
Sea View	31	7	2	02	11	5	02	53	3	01	42
F B Esty	21	7	2	04	19	5	13	19	3	02	58
Annie	21	2	2	25	13	5	44	48	3	02	31
Echo	23	0	2	15	44	5	32	16	not t'k'n		
Sprite	20	10	2	26	59	5	49	56	3	04	27
Mystery	20	9	2	23	20	5	51	12	3	04	43
Barbara	22	4	2	21	28	5	42	16	3	06	21
Secret	21	6	2	23	27	5	43	18	3	08	19
Mable	24	9	2	16	56	5	37	30	3	06	29
Stella	21	0	2	25	46	5	55	41	3	12	23
Olive L	21	8	2	23	07	5	55	38	3	16	31
Gip-y	22	0	2	20	30	5	54	16	3	19	19

Lizzie and *Echo* were ruled out for infraction of regulations. First prize goes to *De Lorey*, second to the famous *Wanderer* from Providence; *Thorn* takes third prize. The New Bedford Y. C. has been tendered the thanks of the Eastern Y. C. for the manner in which they were entertained while in the harbor.

BEVERLY YACHT CLUB.—The forty-fifth special regatta of this club was sailed July 5, off Cotuit. Course from judges' boat off Codman's wharf, around stake-boat off Perkins Point, to stake-boat one mile S. W. by S and home, sail over three times; distance, 9 miles. Wind fresh from N. E. Won by sloop *Waquoit*, A. T. Perkins, in 1h. 17m. 27s. Corrected time with *Mystery*, Capt. Stocton, second in 1h. 17m. 54s., followed by *Norna*, F. C. Lovell, in 1h. 19m. 41s.

NEW MARKET, N. H., REGATTA.—The Newmarket Y. C. held a regatta open to all, on Great Bay, Newmarket, N. H., July 4, with the following result:

First class—*Neptune*, A. G. Henderson, first prize; *Ida Lewis*, William Simpson, second prize; time, 1h. 26m. Second class—*Dido*, T. B. Robinson, first prize; *Pinafore*, J. C Davis, second prize. Third class race will take place the 15th instant.

The catamaran *Huldah* lost her mast and a man overboard.

NAHASSET YACHT CLUB.—Owing to high winds July 5, the eleventh regatta of this club saw very few craft willing to start. *Holden*, S W. Burgess, was the only starter and her owner brave enough to sail the course was justly awarded the prize in her class.

WEST LYNN YACHT CLUB.—The regatta sailed by this new club, July 5, resulted as follows: First prize, in second class, $15, was taken by the *Inez*, Goodridge Bros., in 1h. 8m. 45s.; second prize, $10, by *Vesper*, Frank Hulen, in 1h. 9m. 9s. The first prize for the third class, $10, was taken by *Cora Etta*, Charles Dow, in 1h. 10m. 47s., and the second prize, $5, by the *Nellie*, Homan Bros., in 1h. 11m. 2s. No first-class boats were entered.

QUINCY YACHT CLUB.—The union regatta of this club was sailed July 4, in a piping breeze off Quincy Great Hill, open to all yachts not over 30ft. long. First class 22 to 30 ft.; second class 18 to 22ft., and third class, less than 18ft. Measurements taken on water line with one third overhang added. Only one starter in second class and therefore no prize. Three prizes to each class. Courses:

First class—distance 8 miles. From Mear's Hotel, passing between Sheep and Grape Islands, to red buoy between Bunkin Island and Downer Landing, leaving it on the port; thence, leaving Bunkin Island on the starboard, to red buoy off Hull, leaving it on the port, thence, leaving Sheep Island on the port, to buoy on Channel rock, leaving it on the starboard; thence, leaving Raccoon Island on the port, to judges' yacht.

Third class. From Mear's Hotel, passing between Sheep and Grape Islands, to red buoy between Bunkin Island and Downer Landing, leaving it on the port; thence, leaving Bunkin Island on the starboard, to red buoy off Hull, leaving it on the port; thence, leaving Sheep Island on the port to judges' yacht.

Flying start. Judges—Messrs. C. H. Porter, Jas. T. Penniman, Sigourney Butler and Jos. Glover. The *Altaire* failed to complete the course, the rest finishing as under.

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Owner.	Length. Ft. In.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Œnone	S P Freeman	27 08	1 42 45	1 19 16
Waif	A J Clark	29 09	1 43 02	1 21 04
Altaire	W L Paxon	28 09	Not taken.	

THIRD CLASS.

Dandelion	J Q Adams	17 05	1 28 00	1 09 27
Undine	A L Neal	17 03	1 29 03	1 03 19
Addie	W H Nicholson	16 08	1 30 09	1 03 38
Dolly Varden	A B Cleveland	16 08	1 33 13	1 06 51
Meteor	G C Tideston	17 04	1 37 30	1 11 52
Elmer	F Chubbuck	17 05	1 42 30	1 17 57
Zip	G W Morton	16 09	Not taken.	

OCEANIC YACHT CLUB.—The Oceanic Y. C., of Jersey City, sailed their twelfth annual regatta in New York Bay, June 16. Wind light but steady from N.W., with the tide running ebb. Course, from stakeboat off Jersey City Y. C. house, around mark off Bedloe's Island, thence to and around a mark inside Black Tom Island, off "Murphy's," and back to start, sail four times over. On the second round the *Lillie* worked out to the front, and maintained her lead, with Com. Geo. Smith doing the handling of the stick. She beat the catamarans, which is not saying much for the latter, but, except in strong beam winds, catamarans have less speed than boats of the ordinary type. Times as subjoined:

Name.	Sailing Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Lillie	2 59 15	2 23 05
A J Martin	3 04 30	2 58 30
Georgie W	3 04 35	3 00 09
Freddie	3 06 45	3 01 02
Katie C	3 12 10	3 04 50
Millie	3 16 34	3 10 54
Spray	3 15 40	3 15 40

CATAMARANS.

Columbia	3 03 15	2 59 15
Daisy	2 59 40	2 59 40

LAKE GEORGE REGATTA.—The entries for the canoe races, Lake George, to be held July 16 and 17, are as follows: Charles E. Chase's (J. C. C.) *Bubble;* E. A. Ranson's (J. C. C.) *Ted;* R. D. Wyncoop's (J. C. C.) *Belle;* Carl Bergman's (J. C. C.) *Mute;* William J. Fitch's (J. C. C.) *Argo;* Robert J. Wilkins' (J. C. C.) *Saskatchewan;* C. B. Naux's (N. Y. C. C.) *Dot;* Charles Knapp's (N. Y. C. C.) *Coquette;* K. N. Putnam's (N. Y. C. C.) *Kahoolah;* W. Whitlock's (N. Y. C. C.) *Clochette;* F. Hussey's (Passaic C. C.) *Elsie;* M. L. Higgenbottom's (J. C. C. C.) *Onondaga.* Canoe camp and transportation will be furnished free. Several members, among them Com. C. E. Chase, leave Jersey City, Thursday, July 10, at 9 A. M., bound for Troy by steamer. There canoes will be launched and Whitehall reached by way of the Champlain Canal; thence down the lake to Ticonderoga; portage across and up Lake George, arriving at Caldwell in time for the canoe races. An island opposite the hotel has been set apart for their use, and a jolly lot of canoeists will make things pleasant in the camp. The return home will be made entirely by water, with one portage only. The club burgee of the Jersey City C. C. is pointed with blue, white and blue horizontal stripes.

DUXBURY YACHT CLUB.—This flourishing club sailed a fine match in the stiff breeze from S. W., blowing, July 4. No first-class yachts came to the start as most larger craft had gone to Boston to take part in the city regattas there, but the smaller classes were well represented. Judges—Messrs. Aug. Winsor, Geo. A. Green, C. Cuttriss, S. W. Gifford and W. A. Drew. We append the summary:

SECOND CLASS.

Name.	Owner.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Patsy	Pollo	1 16 27	0 53 02
Flora	Cook	1 17 47	0 53 10
Pearl	Caine	1 15 12	0 53 23

THIRD CLASS.

Unique	Reed	1 22 13	0 55 51
Clara	Newell	1 22 2	1 05 51
Florence	Sanderson	Not taken.	

FOURTH CLASS.

Little Charlie	Ranson	1 20 40	1 20 40
Sadie C	Williamson	1 26 50	1 23 35
Hornet	Watson	1 23 42	1 23 42
Wanderer	Gamea	1 26 48	1 26 48
Annie M	Winsor	1 22 10	1 23 10
Montana	Richards	Not taken.	

The winners were: Second class, *Pansy;* third class, *Unique;* fourth class, *Little Charlie, Sadie C.*

Rowing regattas, a collation and a hop at the club house followed.

NEWPORT CITY REGATTA.—Following the excellent example of Boston, the city authorities of Newport, R. I., offered prizes for four classes of yachts, to be sailed for July 4. Courses, first and second class from an anchor off Long Wharf to and around Gould Island and return, thence to the westward of Rose Island around the south point of Goat Island back to start, distance 7 miles; for third and fourth classes, start from an anchor, sail twice around Goat Island and return, distance 3 miles. The following is a summary:

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Owner.	Start. H. M. S.	Return. H. M. S.
Hebe	William King	1 00 02	2 22 00
Annie and Kate	George Denniston	1 00 00	2 18 30
Carrie	Thomas Shay	1 00 00	2 23 00

SECOND CLASS.

Dick	Benjamin Crowley	1 30 00	2 39 45
Parole	Isaac Clark	1 30 00	2 36 00
Lizzie	Benjamin Briggs	1 30 00	2 25 00
Quits	A A Low, Jr.	1 30 00	2 24 00

THIRD CLASS.

Reindeer	Richard Joumans	1 04 00	1 40 00
Jerboa	J D Hidler	1 04 00	1 40 02
Parole No 2	N Thompson	1 04 00	Not finished
Leona	Sydney J Colford	1 04 00	1 43 00

FOURTH CLASS.

Martha	A W Aldrich	1 06 00	1 54 00
Wasserfrau	Walter Bliven	1 03 00	1 54 00
Pester	Nicolas Alger	1 06 00	1 56 59

First and second prizes went to *Carrie* and *Hebe;* *Quits* and *Dick;* *Leona* and *Jerboa;* *Martha* and *Wasserfrau.*

EAST BOSTON YACHT CLUB.—In relation to the matches of this club, sailed June 14, and published in FOREST AND STREAM of June 19, we are in receipt of a true summary of the racing, wrong time allowances having been applied in the previous report. The corrections we now add:

FIRST CLASS CENTREBOARDS.

Name.	Owner.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Lillie	C F Loring	2 22 02	1 57 13

FIRST CLASS KEELS.

Hector	T H Stone	2 27 52	1 56 58

SECOND CLASS KEELS.

Clara	F Lincoln	2 34 01	1 56 49
Lottie	T Webster	2 34 38	1 57 26
Sunbeam	W S Nickerson	2 43 56	2 04 47

THIRD CLASS KEELS.

Elsie	F Kimball	55 10	33 55
Frank	J Stewart	54 33	37 36

THIRD CLASS CENTREBOARDS.

Mable		1 06 46	42 49

LYNN YACHT CLUB.—The first regatta of the Lynn Y. C. was sailed in Lynn harbor, June 25. Fresh breeze from S. E. Two prizes in each class. Flying start, club rules in force. Judges, J. W. Haines, Q. A. Towns, F. L. Earle, C. M. Marston. Courses as follows: First and second class, from off club-house around Old Sunk Buoy, leaving Pines Point, Western Lobster Rock and Old Sunk Buoys on the port, and, returning, leaving Western Lobster Rock Buoy on starboard, to starting point. Third class, from off club-house, around Pines Point and Western Lobster Rock Buoys, leaving them on port, to judges' boat. No starters in first class. Summary is appended:

SECOND CLASS (Centreboards).

Name.	Owner.	Length.	Act'l Time. H. M. S.	Cor. Time. H. M. S.
Expert	E G Souther	23 2	1 59 38	1 15 47
Mule	Otis Pecker	21 1	1 53 36	1 32 43
Nellie J	C H Clifford	20 9	2 10 22	1 44 14

THIRD CLASS.

Mabel	G H Cushman	16 9	1 06 59	47 07
Alpha	J B Roney	18 6	1 08 47	50 27
Carrie	J H Aspinwall	15 9	Not taken.	
Gracie	A A Parmenter	17 4	Not taken.	

The first prize in the second class was a silver cake basket, taken by *Expert;* second prize, solid silver sugar spoon, taken by the *Mule.* In the third class the first prize was a silver pickle dish and a pair of napkin rings. First prizes go to *Expert* and *Mabel,* second prizes to *Mule* and *Alpha,* the latter, we believe, a cat-boat of large displacement.

PROVIDENCE YACHT CLUB.—The match for the "Harvey J. Flint" cup was sailed on Narragansett Bay, June 24. The sloop *Peck and Dixon* had won the cup in two races and a third victory would have given her possession. But the *Wanderer* got away with her, and it will take some good sailing to beat that craft. Course, Rocky Point to Quonsett Point Buoy and return, 15 miles. Wind fresh from the S. Three entries and times as under:

Name.	Owner.	Sailing Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Wanderer	B Davis	2 26 13	1 58 07
Peck and Dixon	C Peck	2 21 52	1 49 03
Lizzie	O Cameron	2 42 52	1 51 45

WEST BRIGHTON YACHT CLUB.—This club, with headquarters at Staten Island, sailed its first annual regatta June 28. Course from New Brighton down to the lower bay, to and around the buoy off Sandy Hook and home, distance 25 miles. Starters: *Excelsior,* Commodore J. H. Dilks; *Parole,* C. Van Name; *Bessie G.,* Gallagher; *Patience,* McMurry; *Bull-dozer,* Langton; *Ariel,* Busteed; *Hi-Pi,* Dilks; *Fog,* Parker; *Zephyr,* Croak; *Sallie,* Leslie, and *Sadie,* Wheeler. Won by *Zephyr* in 3h. 27m., with *Parole* second, in 3h. 30m.

PORTLAND YACHT CLUB—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At the regular monthly meeting of the P. Y. C., on July 2, the resignation of J. P. Thomas as Commodore P. Y. C. was received and accepted. The *Princess* having been sold he had ceased to be a yacht owner as required for such office. Vice-Commodore A. K. Paul, sloop yacht *Viva,* was elected Commodore, and William Senter, Jr., sloop yacht *Gracie,* elected Vice-Commodore.

GEO. DOANE RAND,
July 5. Sec. P. Y. C.

YACHTING NEWS.

ALBERTINE VS. LADY EMMA.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* The great two to one match race between the *Albertine* and *Lady Emma* for $3,000 at Mississippi City to-day, resulted in a defeat for the *Albertine.* The start was made at 12:04 for the S. Eastward stake boat with a dead beat, both boats carrying jib, mainsail and gaff topsail, the *Albertine* having the windward position. On rounding the windward stakeboat the *Lady Emma* was leading by 2m. 7s. Going free both boats had out balloon jibs and jib topsails, when the *Lady Emma* broke her balloon jib pole and lost about 1m, making the southward stake only 57s. ahead, and the home stake, first round, 48s. ahead. The second round was made in about the same way as the first, except the *Lady Emma* rounded the windward stake 5m. 4s. ahead, and finished the race under jib and mainsail in 2h. 26m. 37s., beating the *Albertine* 4m. 33s. The wind was fresh and steady, with a 12 to 13 mile breeze, and a good chuck of sea on. The *Lady Emma* was sailed by John Carney, of Mobile, and the *Albertine* by John Clemens, of Biloxi. PELICAN.

MILWAUKEE ITEMS.—Commodore Heyer, of Racine, has launched his yacht *Undine,* and is fitting her out for a summer cruise. The Commodore will hug the shore of Lake Michigan as far north as Sheboygan, probably. The *Undine* has some very fair points, and is an excellent sailer.

The Mitchel Boat Club gave their annual sociable to their friends at the Plankinton House Arcade this year, 200 guests being present. The boys are putting in some good licks in practice, and are already in excellent trim. Their boat-house, which was destroyed by fire a short time since, is being rebuilt on a larger scale. A club-room is to be above the boat-house proper, which will accommodate six boats in addition to the two shells. The locality is on Milwaukee River. A ladies' boating club has been organized here lately. They practice above the dam on the lake, and have shown some very good results of their experience. The ladies are daughters of prominent business men of our city.

Rowing is an excellent exercise, and there is no reason why the ladies of America should not learn to handle the spruces as the fair sex now does in England. The Milwaukee ladies have, therefore, our best wishes for the future, and we are certain none of them will regret the bouyancy and ruddy health they will acquire from "paddling their own canoe."

HOW NORNA SAILS.—In a slashing breeze, during the *Vixen-Regina* race, the schooner *Norna,* Mr. Chas. H. Contoit, got under way with the new pilot boat *Lawrence* No. 4. The latter was going to try it on the yacht, for she actually set balloon jib topsail and gaff topsails, carrying more canvas than the yacht; but *Norna* polished her off very nicely in a turn to windward from the Narrows to the Hook, and for a long time—as long as the wind continued fresh—held her own with the two racing sloops. *Norna* held a better wind, and stood up like a steeple, heeling several degrees less than the *Lawrence.* We are satisfied that in a stiff breeze *Norna,* like *Intrepid,* will turn out a fast sailer. With her short rig, it is manifestly unfair to compare her with such oversparred, fair weather schooners as *Tidal Wave* and others. Give her breeze, and *Norna* is no slouch.

FIRST YAWL IN THE EAST.—At last we have a yawl in Eastern waters, and judging from the favor with which she has been received by many, she will have a host of followers very soon. Mr. Eaton has shown his good sense in sticking to his handy yawl rig in spite of the stupid clamor for the sloop or cat raised by river tars. As Mr. Eaton informs us, he had his yacht cutter rigged, but found it too much work to reduce and reef in a blow, and so he shifted to the handier yawl, which experience teaches him to retain. Mr. Eaton's little craft, whatever objections may be made to the details of her fittings, is an excellent type of the small Corinthian cruiser we are anxious to see displace the sand-bag machines in vogue. Only 20ft. on water line and 25ft. on deck, with scant 7ft. beam, and 4ft. draft aft and 2ft. 6in. forward. She has comfortable stowage below for two or three hands, besides a roomy forecastle for cooking and spare gear. She carries 1½ tons iron ballast, about half of which is on the keel. On deck, her gangways and quarter are clear, the house being kept narrow and low, so as not to interfere with working ship, while her cockpit is roomy enough for four. All this in a yacht which is only the length of a small cat-boat, and which can be built for less than $500! A little ship instead of a worthless sailing machine! A safe, handy, able little cruiser, and not a man-trap of an open sand-bag flinger.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—The owners of *Katie Gray,* 10-ton sloop, Bay of Quinte Y. C., have accepted the challenge of the owner of *Ella,* 20-tons, of Oswego, to sail a 30-mile race at Kingston for $250 a side. Race to be sailed under rules of the Royal Canadian Y. C., July 15.

MATCH ON THE DELAWARE.—There was a drifting match between tuckups *Douglass,* Southwark Y. C., and *Campbell,* of same club, from Philadelphia to Chester Buoy. Result in favor of *Douglass* by four miles, the latter catching a light streak of wind. Prize, $50.

MATCH RACE AT CHARLOTTE, N. Y.—The sloop yachts *Ida* and *Belle* of Rochester, N. Y., sailed a match race June 30, at Charlotte for a purse of $100. The *Ida* won.

A YACHT RACING ASSOCIATION.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I want you to give me space just to say how entirely your article under the above heading in issue of 5th inst. has, in my opinion, hit the nail on the head. As a yachtsman, devoted to every phase of the sport, be it designing, building, fitting out, racing, cruising, or manœuvering in fleet, I have given a good deal of thought to the future of yachting on this continent, and I have come to the conclusion that we can pretty well make or mar that future. We can mar it by going on in the desultory way we have done, founding hosts of new and frequently short-lived clubs, adopting all sorts of measurements and classifications,—playing at yachting, in short, instead of setting ourselves seriously to rival our English friends. I know it will not be generally accepted, but the British are ahead of us, spite of the victories of *America* and *Sappho,* and the defeats of *Cambria* and *Livonia.* Take them all round, up and down, fore and aft, they surpass us as yachtsmen in the small as well as the large classes of yachts. Why? Because they have profited by years of experience, and never failed to turn to account the lessons they learned. They have progressed steadily and rapidly, because they saw the advantage of working together. Look at their small craft—they would drown most of our bigger yachts; the five-ton *Freda* would live in a wind and sea that would vastly annoy our largest sloops. Look at their racing; prizes of value—worth sailing for, very well worth winning, amounting to thousands of pounds annually. Their regattas are sights to see and remember, and the way in which small craft are handled in gales of wind would astonish our people. I am not exaggerating; I can give you names of yachts and dates of events. Now, what have the English come to? A Yacht Racing Association, whose rules nearly every club has adopted and obeys, so that an owner knows exactly that wherever he sails in British waters there is one code of regulations, one classification, one rule of measurement. It is plain that this conduces to the success of yacht racing.

The turf has its supreme tribunal; so has the rifle; so has rowing; so, in England, have cricket, football, foxhunting—nearly every sport in fact. Yacht racing would assuredly be vastly benefited by the establishment in this country of a National Yacht Racing Association. At present a student of yachting records plunges into a labyrinth when he essays to master all the different rules of measurement, classification, prizes, history of contesting yachts, etc. This is needless; worse, it is hurtful to the sport. An association for the regulation of all these matters is the remedy. It will not detract from the glory of the established clubs, nor diminish their influence in the least, but it will do what no club can do—harmonize the laws of racing. Let us hope it will also put an end to the shifting-ballast abomination, which is the canker of yacht racing; that it will give us a uniform and sensible rule of measurement, and above all, one that will foster the building of yachts suitable for cruising in rough as well as racing in smooth waters. Then we shall see our noble sport advancing with giant strides, and taking the place it should, but does not, occupy. There are matters of detail on which I might say a few words, but for the present I must belay and coil away, wishing you and the proposed Association good luck.

ROUGE-CROIX.

FISH AND GAME.

[From an Address Delivered before the Annual Meeting of the Fish and Game League, April 1, 1879, by Col. THEODORE LYMAN, Brookline, Mass.]

Fish and game are known in two relations,—first, as objects of pursuit; secondly, as articles of food.

Hunting and Fishing may first engage our attention. They are interesting alike from their antiquity and their universality.

The studies of our day have followed man far back of all history or tradition, and have found his traces among the remains of animals that no longer live, and that belong to the age once called antediluvian. When the mastodon roamed through the north of Siberia and America; when the broad-headed elephant browsed in the rolling country of France; when huge tigers, bears, and hyenas sought their prey in Central Europe, and horses of species no longer known grazed our modern plains,—even in that remote antiquity, man already existed, and, albeit a low savage, began to assert his superiority. He was, even then, a hunter; one who, by craft and address, destroyed animals immeasurably stronger, and converted them to his uses. Among the earliest stone implements (and all early implements are of stone) we find rude flints, which may have been used as primitive spear-heads, or were, perhaps, held in the hand as a kind of dull ax. Very soon followed objects which were unmistakably arrow-heads; and, deep in the peat-bogs of Denmark, have been found bones of extinct animals in which still stuck bits of such flint arrow-heads, shot at them ages upon ages ago. These primitive wild men lived, like our Indians, by hunting and fishing. In time, they came to make a variety of tools from stones and from the horns and bones of deer. Some of them, in later days, owned herds of horses, on which they feasted, like the present tribes of South-eastern Russia; for we find, in their ancient camps, piles of horse bones, calcined by fire, and split to extract the marrow. All such people, of whatever place or period, were hunters and fishers. Both in Europe and America we dig up, in their villages, abundant bones of deer and of smaller animals, as well as of fishes in great variety,—flounders, bass, salmon, alewives, and even unsavory sculpins and goose-fish. Nor can we deny the certain evidence of cannibalism, showing that many of the earliest inhabitants feasted on their captive enemies, like the Polynesian savages of modern times. Their hunting must certainly have been of a primitive sort. Doubtless they lurked near the watering-places of deer, hoping, by a sudden blow, to bring down a heedless buck; or, relying on numbers and agility, the boldest ventured to surround a bear, and assail him with heavy clubs and sharp stones. With them, perhaps, originated the poacher's art of tickling trout; nor could they fail, at times, to capture abundantly of the migratory fishes that crowded the shallow rivers, or that, in great schools, were driven ashore by their finny enemies.

Nobody can give any good natural reason for progress in man. It can be said that he does progress, and that bare statement must suffice. And so, in course of time,—much time,—the European primitive savages ceased to eat their neighbors; took to raising some grain; had herds, and built rude houses. With all this, they began to work metals, and learned first to melt tin and copper together, and make instruments of hard bronze. The chase was still foremost in their minds, as witness the bronze arrow-heads, and knives and fish-hooks, not to speak of needles for sewing deer-hides, and fishing-nets made of twisted vegetable fibers. They were the unknown people sometimes called Lakers. Along the margins of the Swiss lakes they drove piles, on which were laid platforms, which, in turn, supported cabins. Approached only by a narrow causeway, these lake hamlets furnished a good refuge from enemies who lacked boats to attack them. Their situation gave easy opportunity for fishing; the neighboring alluvial ground was suitable for such scanty crops as they could cultivate; and the vast woods and mountains beyond never failed to furnish red deer, bear, chamois, and mountain goat.

In the age of bronze, mankind remained certainly a long time, before the art of smelting and working iron was discovered, as is shown by the fine workmanship of many of the ornaments and weapons—a workmanship that could have come only from many centuries of practice and improvement. The warriors of Homer probably knew only bronze for their weapons, and critics incline to the belief that no word meaning steel can be found in the Iliad or the Odyssey. In the chronicles of the earlier Jews, we see what a place was held by "brass," or, more properly, bronze, not only for sacred vessels and ornaments, but for weapons. That the working of iron was a stupendous event is indicated by the mythology of the ancients, where we find Vulcan among their deities, distinguished entirely by his skill as a smith. This metal, capable of taking on all shapes and many degrees of hardness and elasticity, has made our present civilization possible. Nevertheless, it is, in some respects, base; or, more properly, it is in ever unstable equilibrium, seeking new combinations with oxygin or acids, so that it begins immediately to change and deteriorate when left in neglect. Thus it happens that the iron age has left us, for the greater part, only rusty stains, to indicate where swords and battle-axes once were buried beside their owners, while bronze objects have come down through thousands of years, fresh as from the hand of the founder.

With iron there come on the stage nations who fall within the historic period—the Egyptians and the Greeks, and, later, the Carthaginians and Romans; and at last, like a specter host dimly seen through the mist, our own ancestors, the northern Germans and Scandinavians and Gauls. We, of the proud English and American race, are, in written history, a people of yesterday. Not a poor Jew who peddles pencils or cravats in our streets, but laughs at our barbaric origin, as he thinks that his people were poets, prophets and philosophers for thousands of years, while our forefathers roamed half-naked in the forests of Europe. It is even so! The familiar opening words of Cæsar's military commentaries, "All Gaul is divided in three parts," are the first words of our written history. He goes on to describe us, just as Stanley to-day describes the negroes of Central Africa, or the Jesuits of the Seventeenth century told of the North American Indians. Cæsar, and with him Tacitus, speak of the great stature and strength of these Northerners, who were astonished that such under-sized men as the Italian legionaries should be able to conquer them. They were all hunters, and many of them were clad in the skins of wild animals brought down in the chase. The great Roman—centre of the most finely-centralized government the world has ever seen—little thought that, within a few generations, these terrible huntsmen would pour in resistless torrents through the Alpine passes, and carry by storm the very walls of the Eternal City. So it happened, and happened with reason; because the primitive, untutored hunter is a warrior by nature. Other men are warriors only by discipline and force of circumstances. This truth obtains in all grades—among Scotch Highlanders and mountain Swiss as among the North American Indians. There is no question that the excellence of the rebel infantry in our own day was in some measure due to the considerable number of men in the South whose chief pleasure or occupation was shooting. In this trait a great difference is to be observed among nations. The old Hebrews were conspicuously lacking in love of hunting, albeit we are told that Nimrod was a mighty hunter. They were a pastoral people, living with their herds, in tents, and in a country not well stocked with fish or game. So David, when he slew a bear, won credit for saving his flock, and Samson, when he overcame a lion, was extolled for courage and strength; but neither was praised as a hunter. The Jews were, by choice, neither hunters nor warriors. Albeit they showed an obstinate courage when driven to the wall, they were in constant dread of the surrounding tribes, and fell an easy prey to Egypt and Babylon. Indeed, we may say in general of the oriental people, that they had small interest in field sports. It is true that we find the greyhound represented on the Egyptian monuments, and some hunting scenes, where game is carried home by servants; but the great er part of these stone histories relate to religion, diplomacy, or conquest. Fallen though they be from their great estate, the Arabs and Egyptians of to-day have the general mode of life of their remote ancestry. The former glory in their flocks and herds, their fine horses and camels; the latter are content to follow the retreating Nile inundation with seed-corn, and to catch the tasteless fishes of the river, which the children of Israel longed for.

To find the fathers of true sportsmen, we must come back again to our barbarous Northmen. Just as Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was the first discoverer of Myrtle street, so the Roman generals, a little before the Christian era, were the first discoverer of the Transalpine hordes! Both had existed long before, but nobody knew about them. The political and domestic life of the Germanic races, grew of course, from their own special nature; and we are not surprised, after the overthrow of the Roman power, and the crumbling of an empire which only the genius of a Charlemagne could keep together, to find the land divided among petty military chiefs, each holding by weapon-right, and getting what he could out of his neighbors and subjects. Here was a hot-bed in which to grow hunters; and they grew and throve, and have continued unto our own time! These feudal princes and barons drank in the love of the chase with their mothers' milk. European forests and mountains abounded then in large game, and the proprietors, excluded by caste-rules from trade or agriculture, had no employment save religion, or fighting or hunting. No wonder that this last became not only an art, but a passion, which exhalted its object to highest importance. Game became a thing to be tenderly protected; to be slain only by rule and by measure. Thus are explained the game laws of England,—which exhibit the anomaly of a cruel code among a people eminently merciful. It might once have been said there, that one might nearly as well kill a man as a salmon. Indeed, from before the days of Robin Hood to the present time, these severe enactments kept in being a set of outlaws and poachers, who slew the king's deer and snared the squire's partridges.

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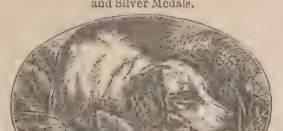

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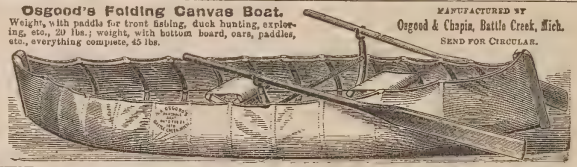

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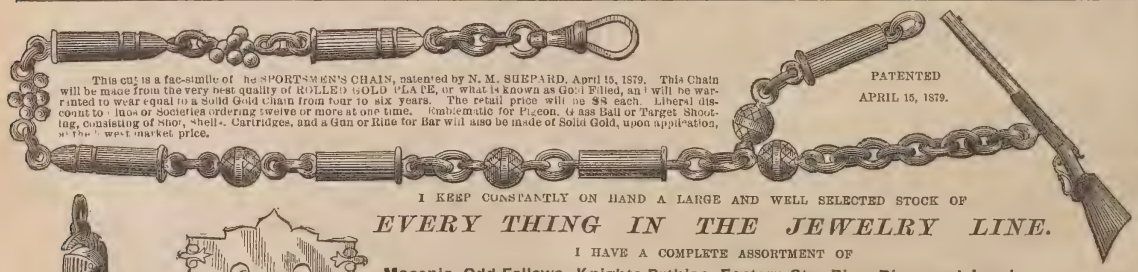

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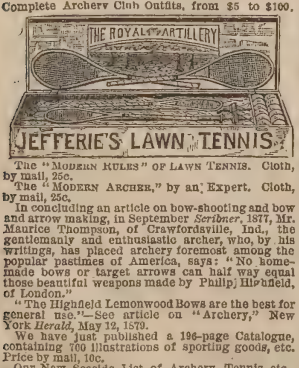

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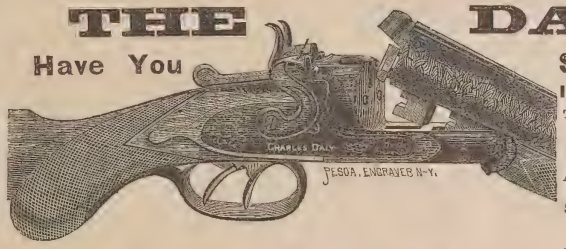

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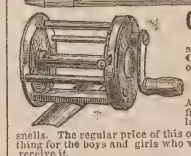

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Having made special terms with the manufacturers, I am able to offer to the patrons of this paper the following **Complete Fishing Outfits** at the lowest prices ever offered.

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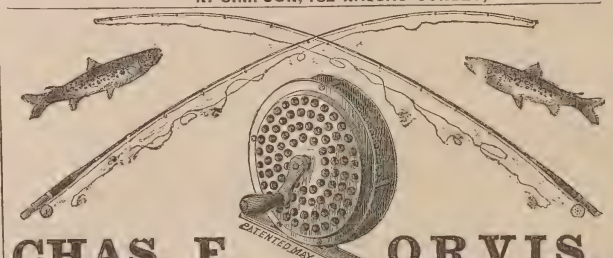

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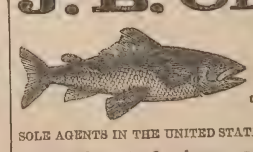

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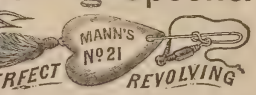

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Wholesale Agents—Bradford & Anthony, 374 Washington street, Boston, and William Mills & Son, 7 Warren street, New York, and to be obtained through most of the other wholesale fishing tackle dealers; or write direct to the manufacturers for catalogue and price list.

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Mackinaw, Grand Rapids & Cincinnati Short Line)

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AND THE

Famous Summer Resorts and Lakes

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The waters of the

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BROOK TROUT abound in the streams, and the famous AMERICAN GRAYLING is found only in those waters.

The TROUT Season begins May 1 and ends Sept. 1.

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BLACK BASS, PIKE, PICKEREL and MUSCALONGE also abound in large numbers in the many lakes and lakelets of this territory.

The sportsman can readily send trophies of his skill to his friends or "club" at home, as ice for packing fish can be had at many points.

TAKE YOUR FAMILY WITH YOU. The scenery of the North Woods and Lakes is very beautiful; the air is pure, dry and bracing. The Climate is peculiarly beneficial to those suffering with

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The hotel accommodations are good, far surpassing the average in countries new enough to afford the finest of fishing.

During the season Round Trip Excursion Tickets will be sold at low rates, and attractive train facilities offered to Tourists and Sportsmen.

Dogs, Guns and Fishing Tackle Carried Free at owner's risk.

It is our aim to make sportsmen feel "at home" on this route. For Tourist's Guide (an attractive illustrated book of 80 pages), containing full information and accurate maps of the Fishing Grounds and Time Cards, address A. B. LEET,
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NEW HAVEN, MERIDEN, HARTFORD, Springfield, White Mountains, Montreal and intermediate points. The new palace steamer *C. H. Northam* leaves Pier 25, East River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. A passenger train will be in waiting on the wharf at New Haven, and leave for Springfield and way stations on arrival of boat.

NIGHT LINE—The *Continental* leaves New York at 11 P. M., connecting with passenger train in waiting on wharf at New Haven, leaving at 5 A. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New York, and 4 Court street, Brooklyn. Excursion to New Haven and return, $1.50. Apply at General Office, on the pier, or to RICHARD PECK, General Agent.

Long Island RAILROAD

June 15, 1879.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point, Bushwick and Flatbush aves., cor. Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn:

A. M.
8 30 Greenpoint and Sag Harbor Mail.
8 00 Patchogue, Babylon and Rockaway Mail.
10 00 Port Jefferson and way.
11 00 Babylon, Merrick, Rockaway and way.
P. M.
3 30 Garden City, Northport, Glen Cove, etc.
4 00 Greenport, Sag Harbor Express (Garden City)
4 30 Babylon Express—Wall St. to Babylon, 1 hour and 20 minutes. Patchogue.
4 30 Port Jefferson and way.
5 00 Babylon and way.
5 30 Locust Valley, Glen Cove and way.
6 00 Patchogue Accommodation.
30 Northport, Glen Cove.
7 00 Merrick Accommodation.

SUNDAYS.

M.
6 00 Greenport, Sag Harbor, Port Jefferson.
9 00 Garden City, Hempstead, Port Jefferson and way.
P. M.
1 30 Garden City and Hempstead.
7 00 Garden City, Hempstead Northport and way.

A theatre train will be run from Hunter's Point and Flatbush ave. every Saturday night at 12:15 A.M.

$72 a week. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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QUICKEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, between Burlington, Albert Lea and Minneapolis, crossing and connecting with all East and West Lines in Iowa, running through some of the finest hunting grounds in the Northwest for Geese, Ducks, Pinnated and Ruffed Grouse and Quail. Sportsmen and their dogs taken good care of. Reduced rates on parties of ten or more upon application to General Ticket Office, Cedar Rapids. C. J. IVES,
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The Route of the Sportsman and Angler to the Best Hunting and Fishing Grounds of Virginia and West Virginia,

Comprising those of Central and Piedmont Virginia Blue Ridge Mountains, Valley of Virginia, Alleghany Mountains, Greenbrier and New Rivers, and Kanawha Valley, and including in their varieties of game and fish, deer, bear, wild turkeys, wild duck, grouse, quail, snipe, woodcock, mountain trout, bass, pike, pickerel, etc., etc.

Guns, fishing tackle, and one dog for each sportsman carried free.

The Route of the Tourist

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The Only Route via White Sulphur Springs.

Railroad connections at Cincinnati, with the West, Northwest and Southwest; at Gordonsville, with the North and Northeast; and at Richmond and Charlottesville with the South. All modern improvements in equipment.

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The steamers of this Line reach some of the finest waterfowl and upland shooting sections in the country. Connections direct for Chincoteague, Cobb's Island, and points on the Peninsula. City Point, James' River, Currituck, Florida, and the mountainous country of Virginia, Tennessee, etc. Norfolk steamers sail Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P. M. Full information given at office, 197 Greenwich St., New York. sep28 1y

NOTICE

To Sportsmen and Tourists:

The "Lake Superior Transit Co.'s Excursion Rate Book" for 1879 is now ready. Copies of this book and information as to the best hunting and fishing grounds can be obtained of

T. P. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
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The Pullman Car Co. is prepared to charter to hunting and fishing parties the two new cars "Davy Crockett" and "Izaak Walton," which are fitted up with dining room and kitchen, sleeping apartments, lavatories, etc., also provided with racks and closets for guns and fishing tackle, and kennels for dogs.

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English Sporting Gunpowder.

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No. 1 to 7, strongest and Cleanest made, in sealed 1 lb. canisters. Higher numbers specially are recommended for breech-loading guns.

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The best for rifles and all ordinary purposes. Sizes, FG, FFG and FFFG, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs. and 6¼ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb.

All of the above give high velocities and less residuum than any other brands made, and are recommended and used by Capt. A. H. BOGARDUS, the "Champion Wing Shot of the World."

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FFFG, FFG, and "Sea Shooting" FG, in kegs of 25, 12½, and 6¼ lbs., and cans of 5 lbs. FFFG is also packed in 1 and ½ lb. canisters. Burns strong and *moist*. The FFFG and FFG are favorite brands for ordinary sporting, and the "Sea Shooting" FG is the standard *Rifle* powder of the country.

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The above can be had of dealers, or of the Company's Agents in every prominent city, or wholesale at our office,

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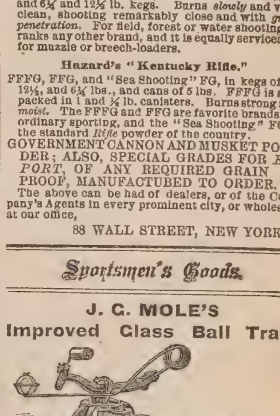
Sportsmen's Goods.

J. C. MOLE'S

Improved Class Ball Trap.



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Price, 16s.—Highly Finished, 20s.

Photo's, 5 Stamps—5 Pence English.

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Acknowledged the Cheapest and Best made. None Genuine without name plate.

Jones' £6 Gun is the Cheapest, Double Barrel, Breech-Loading, Central Fire, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choked Bore.

Over 600 sold this season is a proof of its cheapness, etc.

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For sale by all dealers in sporting goods, or at the manufacturers.

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Last Patent Target Thrower.

WITH IMPROVED SPRING & NEW RUBBER STOP

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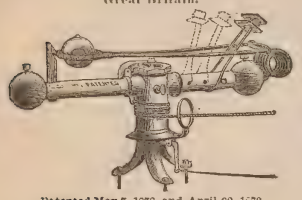

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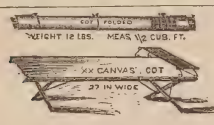

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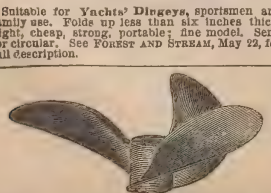

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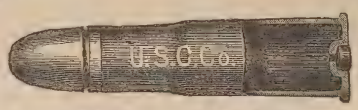

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EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

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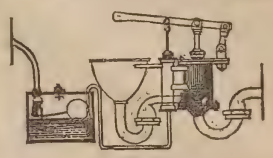

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 17 1879

Volume 12—No. 24. No. 111 Fulton St., N. Y.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

A Trip to Bear Lake.

SITTING here in the U. S. Court-room at Jackson, Miss., awaiting the infliction of being placed upon the jury, it occurred to me that it might not be amiss to detail the experience of a party from Vicksburgh who went over into Louisiana in search of game and fish.

Bear Lake had been often mentioned as a body of water abounding in fish, where they could be hauled out by the cart-load; and as to game, the woods literally swarmed with squirrels, with such an abundance of wild turkeys and deer as to make hunting sport indeed. So it was not difficult to get together a party of ten, including the gentleman of color who was to preside over the culinary fixings, to make a trip and explore the country.

The time was February, and the weather was unusually mild. The winter had been a warm one, and the plum, peach and cherry trees were in bloom. At the date of departure there had been no rain for a length of time, and one had almost forgotten that rain could fall in the South. And for this reason, perhaps, the preparations of the party for encountering inclement weather were quite meagre. But they have learned from experience since to provide for the worst, and now that all of these gentlemen are attached to a prominent club they are not caught out half "fixed up." The party crossed the river by ferry early in the forenoon and took the cars to a crossing called Lake One, a distance of twenty-one miles into the interior, where we found a large yawl which the railroad, in time of high water, used for transferring passengers over that part of the road that was submerged, and which the superintendent had directed to be turned over to us. Into this monster we loaded our entire outfit, including a fine lot of minnows one of the party had captured ten miles back of Vicksburgh. Bell, Boswell and myself, being the chief fishermen of the party, were ordered into the yawl and started up the lake. The rest of the party started out afoot with their guns, promising to have a supply of meat for our supper when we should arrive at Bear Lake. It was two o'clock, and the distance was eight miles by water, and about five miles by land. The yawl was down nearly to her guards and moved as lubberly as a water-soaked log. None of us were experienced oarsmen, and all rather light weights except Bell, who is as strong as an ox and as tough as a pine knot. Our progress was slow and very tiresome. We passed out of Lake One through a narrow channel, now and then obstructed by trees and brush, into another lake, longer and broader, and upon which it seemed our progress was slower than that of a snail. After leaving this lake we came into Round-a-way bayou, a horse-shoe-shaped stream which drains this part of the country, and after a painful amount of twisting and winding, ultimately finds an outlet into the Tensas River near the western part of the State. Our course was down stream. In many places we found the channel very narrow and the current quite swift. The drift-wood and brush proved an intolerable nuisance. Often these offered an almost insuperable barrier to our progress. The axe was constantly brought into requisition. Now and then, when we saw a pile of this material ahead of us which we supposed would yield to a shock, we would give it a shock by putting on all the steam we could muster and driving our heavy yawl into it. Often we forced our way through; then again we didn't, but on the contrary, were brought up standing against some solid obstruction with a jar that would have smashed an ordinary vessel the size of ours. At other times the momentum we gave her would be just sufficient to run us fairly and squarely upon a substantial brush pile and leave us there to dig and scratch and pry out as best we could. At one time we ran upon what Bell has always persisted in calling a "staub," say a snag, just far enough under the water not to be visible, and near enough the surface to assume a very firm position as near the centre of our boat as well could be. The water was over ten feet deep and we could not reach bottom with our oars, so we just staid there about half an hour, heaving this way and that, nearly upsetting now and then, and thinking many things even if we never said them, till at last Boswell got out his rod, put it together, and attaching a strong twine to it, succeeded in hooking it over a strong limb near shore; and with this hawser we pulled off.

When the sun was nearly down and we had journeyed but little over half the way, we came to the "boss" obstruction in the shape of a giant cypress tree that had fallen entirely across the bayou. Near the shore, and from the roots ten feet out, the tree was submerged but not deep enough to allow our laden boat to pass over. The banks were steep, and a "carry" was a serious matter. All of us were very tired, and many of our "traps" were heavy, especially one immense box containing our "grub" and cooking utensils. So we tried to get over by moving our load towards the stern of the boat, running her as far up as we could and then transferring to the bow, thus getting the vessel across by sections. It wouldn't work, and at the present writing I cannot but wonder that we did not break her literally in two. If our plan of placing the cargo in this way had succeeded, I guess that when we had transferred enough in the bow to elevate the stern and given her a push to send her over, she would have instantaneously sought the bottom head foremost.

A hasty consultation resulted in a determination to stop and go into camp, then and there. Bell, in our efforts to lift over, had got out on the body of the tree, and was standing there when this conclusion was reached. He was on the side of the boat toward the centre of the stream, and the stern of the boat had drifted in toward shore, the bow resting lightly on the log. We determined to fire a gun to indicate our location to the other party. There was a gun in the yawl. Bell called for it. Upon handing it out we warned him of the danger of being kicked off into the water. He pooh-poohed the idea, and insisted on firing the signal. We let him do it, and he did it. As he pulled the trigger he leaned up to the gun to counteract the shock, but it did no good. The gun was a deuce of a kicker, anyway, and in this instance had an extra charge. At the report Bell, hopelessly out of perpendicular, cast a hurried look toward the yawl, threw the gun to the writer, and fell with a splash upon his back into the chilly bayou, fifteen feet deep. When he took the unlucky shot his back was toward the boat, and of course he fell in that direction, and so near it that Boswell and I grappled him and hauled him in After going ashore we built up two large fires, put our soaked companion between them, gave him a good smoking, and dried him out.

Later, two of the hunters came up the bayou to see what was the trouble. They had been to Bear Lake, and left their comrades there. None of those were woodsmen, and our comrades had to return for them and conduct them to camp, which they only reached about ten o'clock that night. Of course we had no supper. The cook was exhausted, and the hunters had killed no game.

The next morning we cut a passage for our boat through the tree-top, and resumed our journey as before. We had not rested well during the night. The fire had broken out among the leaves two or three times, and came near consuming our tent and commissary. We reached Bear Lake, after an awful time of it, a little before noon. All the hunters, save one, had returned from the woods "down in the mouth," having seen nothing to shoot. Bear Lake looked inviting, and anxiety was manifested to see what the fish would do. Bell and I tried it first from shore. We soon got several bites, and as soon learned that we were among the gars. Well, to end it, we hauled our lumbersome boat out of Round-a-way into the lake, fished it up one side and down the other, tried every manner and kind of bait, natural and artificial, the result being not a solitary fish or a single nibble, save those from a pack of infamous gars. Of course we determined to pull up and leave. While the preparations for this were going on, the writer tried the bayou, and succeeded in catching a species of white perch, called in this country "gasper goo." This one weighed about four pounds, and though not regarded as a very edible fish, we determined to devour him for supper. Meat was growing to be a serious question.

We put up a written notice, telling our absent hunters we would return and camp at the camp-ground of the night previous.

Boswell deserted the boat's crew and gave us the colored cook as a substitute. We reached our old camp-ground so much earlier than we anticipated, that we concluded to push on further up before going into camp. Not long after leaving this place we ran the boat upon an obstruction, so as to put her nearly upon a balance. Bell had been standing upon the bow with a long pole, steering and pushing drift aside, and when we hung here and stuck he told the writer to go astern with an oar and give her a heave. The order was obeyed. Bell was at the time enjoying the luxury of a smoke. It so turned out that both of us gave a terrible push at the same time in opposite directions, and the boat described a circle like a flying horse, while Bell pitched out like a flying squirrel, head-foremost, going under just as though he was purposely making an experimental dive. Of course we had to dry him out again that afternoon. He hung on to his pipe with his teeth, and declares he took one whiff under water.

We went into camp early, and were soon joined by our absent hunter, who, though one of the best woodsmen and indefatigable walkers in the country, was pretty badly blown. He had had no success, and if a few poor rabbits had not been sacrificed for our benefit our meat diet would have been light. Rain began to fall early, but stopped by dark, when mosquitoes put in an active appearance. We had only one small tent, and were put to for room. It is not remembered who was honored by the companionship of the cook. Later, rain fell in abundance, and in the morning we found everything soaked. Our journey was resumed in the same order, with an understanding that the hunters must shoot pee-wees if they could find no larger game. We had barely gotten under way before a drenching rain-storm came up and wet every one to the skin. The writer had a brimless cap, and he shivers now at the recollection of the stream of water that found its way down his back bone. The party that reached the railroad station were the sorriest-looking fellows I have ever seen. They staid there shivering over a little fire for nearly two hours before the train came along and took them home.

The expenses of the trip, not including individual outlay for tackle and ammunition, were $44, and it is a standing joke in Vicksburg that our party captured a fish that cost $11 per pound. And the worst feature of it was that when we left Bear Lake we forgot our fish, and left it haltered out in the water there, thus being deprived of eating this most high-priced member of the finny tribe. Thus ended a barren excursion to Bear Lake.

BURR H. POLK.

Fish Culture.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun

CONCERNING EELS.

THIS is a subject proverbially slippery, and having escaped from the grasp of so many writers, I feel sensible of the difficulty of handling it successfully myself. Although many very interesting facts have been clearly established in regard to the natural history of the common eel (*Anguilla tenuirostris*), it is to be regretted that there is yet a want of precise data on some important points. For more than two thousand years the reproductive process of the species seems to have been involved in doubt and obscurity. I find on turning to my copy of "Oppian's Halieutica," written during the early part of the Third Century of the Christian era, that among many other errors and absurdities contained in his poem—sanctioned by the Roman Emperor Caracalla—was that false notion, so prevalent in subsequent ages, that the eel was hermaphrodite and impregnated itself, as it set forth in the following lines:

> "Not thus conchs, eel and polypi embrace,
> Nor purple lampreys rear their embryo race.
> In selfish coils hermaphrodite they sit,
> And their own power the vital spume emit;
> Which gradual dropp'd on sands or slimy mud,
> A silver offering renders to the flood."

Whether Oppian was indebted to Aristotle—who lived some five hundred years before—for this notion, or whether it came from his own brain as a poetic fancy and was palmed upon the world under a poet's license, no one can tell; but it is certain men who claim to be close observers of nature, in Europe and in our own country, strange as it may seem, entertain the same opinion.

While I am not disposed to undervalue the labors or discoveries of any of the recent writers upon this subject, but rather to give them the full meed of honor due, I confess that I have been a little surprised that certain facts discovered and clearly established by other workers in the same field years ago were entirely ignored, or, at least, not duly recognized and credited. The migration of the eels in the spring and fall, as a regular habit, was noticed and mentioned by some of the English writers on fish a long time ago.

In the interesting paper read by Robt. B. Roosevelt before the "Fish Cultural Society" at its last meeting in your city, he refers to an article on the generative habits of eels, read by him the year previous, Feb. 27, 1878, and says: "Then, for the first time, was made public an authoritative announcement of the discovery of their eggs, Prof. Spencer F. Baird stating that he had received some six weeks previous several eels in which the eggs were not only visible but so far advanced as to be nearly ripe for emission."

As long ago as 1833, the following public announcement was made in England: "One of the most interesting investigations on fish is that of Mr. Yarrel on the generation of the eel. This *vexata quæstio*, which has occupied the attention of naturalists from Aristotle downward, has been at last set at rest by Mr. Yarrel, who has proved by actual examinations and dissections, carried on through eighteen months in succession upon specimens of eels procured from different parts of the country, that it is oviparous, having melt and roe like other fishes. He has traced them down to the brackish water, whither they go generally, though not universally, to deposit their spawn; and he has followed the young in their extraordinary spring journeys up the great rivers and into the brooks and rivulets, in which they seek out for themselves appropriate haunts."

Now, the above appears, to me at least, to be a public and authoritative announcement, and contains all that was claimed in the announcement made by Mr. Roosevelt, February 27,

1878. In verification of an old proverb—"You cannot hide an eel in a sack"—it will be found by referring to "J. G. Wood's Natural History," vol III., page 369, that he repeated the substance of the above announcement sixteen years ago in the following language:

"The reproduction of the eel has long been a subject of discussion, some persons thinking that the young are produced in a living state and others holding that they are hatched from eggs. This question has, however, been set at rest by that universal revealer, the achromatic microscope, which has shown that the masses of oily-looking substance, generally called fat, are really the aggregated clusters of eggs; and that these objects, minute as they may be—not so large as the dot over the letter 'i'—are quite perfect, and under the microscope are seen to be genuine eggs."

The microscope has been recently employed with success and satisfaction by certain persons to examine and identify the ova of eels. It may not be generally known that about 200 years ago Leuwenhoeck, a Dutch naturalist and physiologist, used the microscope—as improved by himself—to examine the ova and spermatozoa of various species of fishes, and to him belongs the credit, no doubt, of demonstrating their wonderful fecundity by actually counting the ova, aided by the microscope. He found that a middling-sized cod contained 9 384,000 eggs—about the same number as Mr. Fred Mather found in Mr. Blackford's six pound eel.

In conclusion, permit me to add that I have not been eating carp of late, nor do I wish to rob any one of their well-earned plumes; yet I think from the facts herein stated, in truth and candor it must be admitted that very few, if any, important facts have been discovered concerning the eel that were not known years ago. Finally, the eel is not hermaphrodite, but bi-sexual; it is not viviparous, but oviparous, the ova and milt having been repeatedly discovered and recognized by competent experimenters and eminent physiologists of former years. There is yet one interesting and important point in regard to the reproductive process of the eel to be determined—viz., *modus operandi* of fertilizing its eggs. I fully believe that this is within the range of possibilities, and that the time is near at hand when this profound and long-sought secret in the generation of eels will be brought to light through the experiments of fish culture and the researches of modern science. The man who solves this difficult problem will add a valuable item to our knowledge of the natural history of fishes, and will richly deserve a gold medal.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1879. C. A. K.

THROUGH NEW HAMPSHIRE WILDS WITH SALMON FRY.—The New Hampshire fish commissioners planted 100,000 land-locked salmon fry in the Upper Connecticut Lake last week, and Com. Sam Webber sends to the Manchester *Mirror and Farmer* an interesting account of the journey. It is no easy matter to transport a lot of fry through the wilderness. Following is the account of the trip after their arrival at Colebrook:

Mr. E. G. Bailey, the proprietor of the Parsons House, took good care of us and the young fish which were placed under the stream of the aqueduct in his barn, and furnished us with a team and driver in the morning to take us to First Connecticut Lake, twenty-five miles further, which place we reached at noon, after an intensely hot ride. Our ice was all gone, but Landlord Tibbets, of the Lake House, took our fish cans right into his spring house, where in a large tub he had about a dozen two or three pound lake trout swimming about leisurely, and one of which he soon caught and cooked for our dinner. After dinner Mr. T. furnished us with a buckboard, on which the fish cans were lashed with ropes, and a guide to drive and pilot us through to Second Lake, and the "tug of war" began.

The team we brought from Colebrook took my companion and myself to the end of the road, where we reached the unbroken forest, which stretches for miles away to the north, far into Canada, and here we dismounted and took to our own propellers. Lashing our valise and basket on to the buckboard with the fish cans we started in through a blazed road to the lake, and such a road few four-wheeled vehicles ever got over in safety.

Now the off fore-wheel would be in black mud to the hub, while the nigh hind one was high in the air on a stump or stone, and in a minute the position would be reversed. Nothing but a buckboard would ever live through it. The water jetted in fountains through the strainers in the tops of our cans at every jolt, and if the fish were possessed of any powers of imagination they might have thought themselves newly drafted into some first-class circus and being initiated in grand and lofty tumbling!

I would have given a handsome premium long before we got "out of the woods" to have insured the safe arrival of half of our cargo. However, we found a brook or spring about every half-mile and refilled our cans and ourselves with cold water, for the heat in the spruce woods was intense, and the perspiration was dripping from every pore. At 5 P. M. we saw daylight again, and soon emerged on the shore of the lake at Mr. Chester's comfortable camp, where we found two cold clear springs, running into the lake over a stony bottom, which afforded a capital place to empty our cans and a first rate opportunity for the young fish to hide among the stones, which they did so effectually, that in less than two minutes hardly a live one was to be seen out of the whole lot. The dead ones remained on the bottom, and gave us an opportunity to estimate our losses, which he concluded to have been somewhere between one-fourth and one-sixth of the whole.

THE COBBOSSEECONTEE FETE.—The Kennebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game held their annual Piscatorial Fete on one of the beautiful Cobbosseecontee Lake islands, near Augusta, Me., July 4. The lake, which is nine miles long and two miles wide, was stocked nine years ago with black bass, and within the last three years some 30,000 land-locked salmon have been placed in its waters. The form of celebration adopted by the Kennebec people was sensible. Such occasions as these tend to popularize game associations and to enlist public interest in their work. The morning was devoted to bass fishing by quite a number, who arrived on the ground early. They had good luck and fine sport. The bass were of unusually large size, several weighing three and four pounds each. Nearly all the fish were caught with flies and by trawling with from fifty to one hundred feet of line, from boats, and in shallow water. Old trout fishermen declared they never had better sport on Rangeley or Moosehead Lakes. Daniel Whitehouse was champion, catching 35 bass, some of them weighing four pounds. Major Nye and Captain Black caught a fine string of fish, weighing 35 or 40 pounds, and many others caught fine lots. Dinner was served at 1:30, to which Hon. E. M. Stillwell had contributed a 12-pound salmon. At 2:30 the band stopped playing, and G. W. Martin, President of the Association, said:

Gentlemen—In calling this Association to order, I take the occasion of expressing my pleasure at meeting so many members, and in observing the growing interest in our annual Piscatorial Fete. I feel it is well to thus meet on this beautiful lake, in the groves of this green island, for "the groves were God's first temples." Like the aboriginees, who once lived on the banks of our rivers, we come here to hold our ceremonies at the opening of the fishing season. It is an Indian custom where salmon are plenty to gather at the falls and watch for the first run of fish, and then give thanks by dancing and singing; holding it as a sacrilege, an offence to the Great Spirit, to kill the first fishes that pass, because they believe they are bolder and stronger, and will find better spawning grounds in higher streams, and furnish abundance of fish for the next year. So we, in a more rational way, protect our spawning fish, and have gathered here today to have our little "war dance," and celebrate the grand work we have accomplished.

The Association transacted its usual routine business, and added several members. The Secretary's annual report was read, showing the Association in a prosperous condition. The Cushnoc Heights Gun Club had a spirited glass ball shoot, H. A. Thorndike winning the club badge. There were 13 entries in the rifle match. The piscatorial prize, a large bass, was won by E. W. Moore. The rifle shooting was very fine; Rus. Clement, Steve Russell, Thorndike, Fish and others made good scores.

Natural History.

Migration of Some Warblers Through Summit, N. J., During the Last Spring.

1. *Mniotilta varia*, Black and White Creeper.—First seen on the 23d of April. These birds breed here.

2. *Parula americana*, Blue Yellow-backed Warbler.—First seen on the 6th of May, and afterward becoming very common. Left about the 12th of May.

3. *Helminthophaga pinus*, Blue-winged Yellow Warbler.—Obtained a single specimen on the 30th of May. Breeds here.

4. *Helminthophaga ruficapilla*, Nashville Warbler.—First seen about the 10th of May. Saw none after the 11th.

5. *Dendræca æstiva*, Yellow Warbler.—First seen about the 10th of May. Breeds here.

6. *Dendræca virens*, Black-throated Green Warbler.—First seen May 3, and were common until about the 9th of May, after which time I saw none, though these birds are said to breed here.

7. *Dendræca cærulescens*, Black-throated Blue Warbler.—First seen May 2d. This bird is not very plentiful in this part of the country. Left about the 9th of May.

8. *Dendræca coronata*, Yellow-rump Warbler.—First seen on the 23d of April, afterward becoming very common. The day before they left they were so numerous that one tree contained about fifty. The next day, May 12, there was not one to be seen.

9. *Dendræca blackburniæ*, Blackburnian Warbler.—Saw a single specimen on the 8th of May.

10. *Dendræca striata*, Black-poll Warbler.—First seen May 12. At the date of writing (June 4) it is still here.

11. *Dendræca castanea*, Bay-breasted Warbler.—Saw a single bird on 4th of May.

12. *Dendræca maculosa*, Black and Yellow Warbler.—Saw a single bird on the 13th of May.

13. *Dendræca palmarum*, Yellow Red-poll Warbler.—First seen on the 15th of April, and after that became quite common. They left about the 28th of the same month.

14. *Dendræca pinus*, Pine Warbler.—Saw a single bird on the 4th of May.

15. *Geothlypis trichas*, Maryland Yellow-throat.—First seen on the 6th of May. Breeds here. I found a nest containing five eggs on the 17th of May.

16. *Dendræca pennsylvanica*, Chestnut-sided Warbler.—First seen on the 6th of May. Left about the 12th. I have seen none since, though they are said to breed here.

17. *Icteria virens*, Yellow-breasted Chat.—First seen about the 7th of May. Breeds here.

18. *Setophaga ruticilla*, Redstart.—First seen May 7. Breeds here.

GEO. LAWRENCE NICHOLS.

HOW SEA TURTLES DEPOSITE THEIR EGGS.—*Titusville, Brevard Co., Fla., July* 3.—Just returned from a surveying trip to Crane Creek, 45 miles south of Titusville. Went over to the beach and saw plenty of deer tracks. Three deer killed by the hunters while I was there; two in one day. Their tracks are very numerous on the beach side of Indian River. The sea-turtle, principally logger-heads and green turtle (*Thalassochelys caouna* and *Chelonia mydas*), are now laying their eggs on the beach in great numbers. Found ten nests in walking a quarter of a mile on the beach, just above high water. Nearly all the nests had been robbed by the bears (*Ursus americanus*), who patrol the beach nightly for this purpose. The tracks of these fellows are very numerous in the sand. The numerous deep holes, about the size of half a barrel, and the many hundreds of empty shells scattered about attest to the thoroughness of their work and their unfailing instinct in finding the nests. The turtles leave a plain path in the sand where they crawl up from the water and return, but the exact point where the nest is made often puzzles the experienced hunter, as they paw up the sand for five or six feet about the nest, and often make false demonstrations as if for the purpose of misleading the hunter.

When they have decided upon a place for their nest they excavate with their flippers a hole in the sand a foot to eighteen inches in diameter, and two feet to two and a half feet deep, in which they deposit their eggs, closely packed one over the other. The eggs, from 90 to 160 in number, fill the hole to within a foot or a foot and a half of the surface. They then cover them over with sand, packing it hard with their flippers, and smooth off the surface so nicely that the novice is at a complete loss to determine where the nest is located. The best way for the novice to find a nest is to take a ramrod and thrust it into the sand, all about the area of their operations until the eggs are felt. I found but one nest on this trip with eggs, but this one contained 160 eggs, the largest number I have ever found or heard of in one nest. The eggs are soft-shelled, perfectly round, white and about the size of a pullet's egg. They are considered quite a luxury. A peculiarity in their cooking is that they cannot be boiled hard. They are not as hearty as hens' eggs, and a man can easily eat a dozen at one meal. Now is the time for the bear hunter. One hunter killed three bears in one night on the beach by lying in wait for them on the top of one of the numerous Coast Survey tripods that are standing along the beach. These tripods are excellent places for this purpose, as they are so high that a good view of the beach each way is obtained and the bears cannot scent the hunter; and last, but not least he is out of the reach of bruin's claws, and free from the annoyance of mosquitoes and sand flies. AL. I. GATOR.

A STRANGE NESTING PLACE.—A curious instance of the persistency of a pair of blue birds in building in an unnatural place has recently occurred under my notice. On the campus of the State University at Minneapolis stand two cannons which are used every morning in artillery drill, and from which blank charges are frequently fired. A few days since a pair of blue birds selected one of these guns as a nesting site. The nest was accordingly built, but, of course, had to be removed next morning. This was repeated for several days, the nest built one day being destroyed the following morning. At length one morning, the person whose duty it was to charge the gun did not look to see whether the nest was there or not, but rammed down the cartridge with a will. On trying to fire the gun it would not go off, so the load was drawn and an examination made, which disclosed a nest and the parent bird jammed into a scarcely recognizable mass against the breech. Perseverance is a commendable trait, but in this case, at least, it resulted disastrously to the poor bird. OBSERVER.

SKUNK BITE.

FORT JOHNSON, N. C., April 19, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

I have just noticed in a recent number of the FOREST AND STREAM a short notice on the subject of "Skunk Bite." When a boy, in Ohio, I had, among other dogs, a Scotch and a bull terrier, and both, for some reason best known to themselves, seemed to have an inveterate hatred for the skunk, and so constantly hunted and killed them, that, especially during wet weather, they became almost as offensive as the delectable skunk himself. I have known both, and especially the bull, to have frequently been severely bitten, but always without serious results, and never then knew nor heard that the bite was dangerous. I have since heard on the Plains and in the far West that the bite of a skunk was dangerous, but never saw a person who could say so from his own personal knowledge, and thus far have classed such stories with those of your moon-spoiled fish. I do not, however, doubt that this animal may become rabid any more than I do that fish may spoil, moon or no moon. But I imagine that the cases of rabid skunks are extremely rare, at least east of the Mississippi River. On the desert and alkaline plains of the far West, where water and sustenance are sometimes scant, such cases may be much more frequent. S.

The Kennel.

ROCHESTER DOG SHOW.

OWING to the short time for organizing this show, the entries were very small—113 in all—and most of them for exhibition only, which, we suppose, means free entries. The time for holding the show undoubtedly kept many from sending their dogs, but the building it was held in was admirably adapted for the purpose; indeed, we have never seen one better suited. The dogs were all placed in large, roomy coops covered with wire, which could be easily opened. The Judge, Mr. A. B. Lamberton, assisted by Mr. Williams, of Dansville, conscientiously discharged his duties, and, take it all through, very satisfactorily.

The English setter classes were a fair good class. In the dog class Mr. Macdona easily won with Ranger Rival; his Dash III. (Decimal) did not arrive in time to be judged. Mr. Francis' Boy, a very handsome black, white and tan dog, got second, and deservedly so. Rip, owned by Isaac H. Andrews, of Spenceport, was V. H. C., and right well he merited it. In the class for bitches were some good ones. Mr. A. S. Francis took first with his Whirlwind (Rob Roy–Juno), a handsome bitch, but a little under size. Mr. Asa L. Sherwood's Grace took second. We fancied his fine setter bitch Moll for this place, but she was out of coat and condition. Mr. Weighell's Fan, V. H. C., has the making of a good one in her.

The puppy class was very good. Mr. Francis' Tony should most certainly have had first instead of Net. In red or red and white setters, Mr. Whitney's Sport, Syracuse first prize winner, took first, but had Mr. Macdona's Rover II. arrived in time the tables would have been turned. Mr. Weighell's second prize dog, Jerr, shows his age too much to commend him. In the Irish setter bitches Mr. Weighell took first and second with Breeze and Bird, two very good ones. In the puppy class Mr. Weighell again took first.

The Gordon dog class was only very moderate; not at all up to the high standard that we have seen at New York, Boston and Philadelphia. In the Gordon bitch class only one entry, but a rare good one, exhibited by Asa L. Sherwood. Puppy class very fair. First should certainly have gone to Don, owned by Mr. Van Velyer, of Oneida, but we fancy the judges thought he was over twelve months, and he certainly looked to be so. Pointer dogs extra good, including Mr. Macdona's Croxteth, a second prize winner at Hanover; Prince, a first prize winner at Albion; Don, another Syracuse first prize winner, owned by G. W. Dakin; Bob, who took first at the last N. Y. Show, owned by Isaac Weighell—all four good, besides other good ones, particularly the young dog Sensation II. The judges were a long time in deciding, but finally agreed to split the prizes, equal first going to Croxteth and Don, and equal second to Bob and Wink. The lat-

ter dog was never exhibited before; he is a particularly good headed dog and fashionably colored.

Pointer bitches only fair. Water spaniels only two entries, but both good, particularly Mr. Young's Duck, who took first. Cocker spaniels only one entry, but an exceptionally good one, owned by Miss Starbuck, of Rochester. The foxhounds were an especial feature of the show, Mr. L. M. Wooden exhibiting a grand lot—probably the first lot of hounds owned by a private gentleman in America. He easily got first and second. His magnificent puppies were very attractive. Beagles good; indeed Mr. Dodge's Rattler and Roxey are a hard pair to beat. The bitch this time captured first.

Fox terriers were extra good. Mr. J. G. Fox's Young Spot easily took first. A finer bodied dog we never saw. His ears are not perfect; with that exception he is a grand dog. Greyhounds two, and both good ones. Collies poor, except the winner Southside. She is a really grand dog. St. Bernards, with Mr. Macdona's two magnificent specimens there, could not help but be attractive; Mateo, the dog, is the best we ever saw.

The other non-sporting classes, with the exception of pugs and Yorkshire terriers, were not good. The miscellaneous class were, as usual, what it means.

PRIZE LIST.

English Setters—Dogs—1st, Rev J C Macdona's Ranger Rival; 2d, A S Frances, Rochester, Boy; V h c, Isaac H Andrews, Spencerport, Rip; H c, Isaac Weighell, Rochester, Dan; C, B Moeller, Rochester, Ned. Bitches—1st, A S Frances, Rochester, Whirlwind; 2d, Asa L Sherwood, Skaneateles, Grace; V h c, Isaac Weighell, Rochester, Fan; H c, A S Frances, Rochester, Daze; C, Asa L Sherwood, Skaneateles, Moll. Puppies—1st, Isaac Weighell, Rochester, Ned; V h c, A S Frances, Rochester, Tony; H c, A L Sherwood, Skaneateles, Rome.

Red and White Setters—Dogs—1st, J W Whitney, Rochester, Sport; 2d, I Weighell, Rochester, Jerr. Bitches—1st, I Weighell, Rochester, Breeze; 2d, I Weighell, Rochester, Bird. Puppies—1st, I Weighell, Rochester, Weber.

Gordon Setters—Dogs—1st, I Weighell, Rochester, Sport; 2d, W H Atkinson, Lima, Fred; V h c, Eng. Setter, J A Rice, Spencerport, Grouse; H c, F W Little, Rochester, Mack. Bitches—1st, A L Skaneatlas, Maggie. Puppies—1st, I Weighell, Rochester, Joe.

Pointers—Dogs—1st, J C Macdona, England, Croxteth; ½ 1st, G W Dakin, Syracuse, Don; 2d, I Weighell, Rochester, Bob; ½ 2d, M M Hollister, Rochester, Wink; V h c, W S Newman, Avon, Shot; H c, M J Newhouse, Oneida, Sensation. Bitches—1st, I Weighell, Rochester, Dot; 2d, C L Betts, Rochester, Lola; C, W L Sheldon, Rochester, Flora. Puppies—1st, G W Dakin, Syracuse, Lady; V h c, F A Sinclair, Mottville, Snapshot.

Water Spaniels—Dogs or Bitches—1st, D D Young, Detroit, Duck; 2d, I Weighell, Rochester, Flora.

Cocker Spaniels—Dogs or Bitches—1st, Miss M A Starbuck, Rochester, Sailor Boy.

Fox Hounds—Dogs or Bitches—1st, L M Wooden, Rochester, Drive; 2d, L M Wooden, Rochester, Fly, V h c, I Weighell, Rochester, Joe; H c, I Weighell, Rochester, Lewis; G H Osgoodby, Pittsford, Rant.

Beagles—Dogs or Bitches—1st, J N Dodge, Detroit, Rattler; 2d, J N Dodge, Detroit, Roxey.

Fox Terriers—Dogs or Bitches—1st, O J Fox, Delaware, Young Spot; 2d, W B Duffy, Rochester, Charley; V h c, F L Dolanty, Rochester, Buffer.

Greyhounds—Dogs or Bitches—1st, E A Van Velzer, Oneida, Spur; 2d, Geo Morgan, Oswego, Major.

Collies—Dogs or Bitches—1st, J A Nottingham, Syracuse, Southesk; 2d, withheld.

St Bernard—Dogs or Bitches—1st, J C Macdona, England, Braurfels; 2d, J C Macdona, England, Marco; Hon 1st, E S Ellwanger, Rochester, Martie.

Bull Terriers—Dogs or Bitches—1st, Martin Young, Rochester, Nigger; 2d, A Britton, Billy.

Black and Tan Terriers—Dogs or Bitches—1st, W S Sheldon, Rochester, Jim; 2d, W W Chapin, Rochester, Tiny II.

Yorkshire Terriers—Dogs or Bitches—1st, Mrs Kistermann, New York, blue and tan dog; 2d, Mrs Kistermann, New York, blue and tan dog.

Rough Haired Terriers—1st, Frederick Feek, Rochester, Nip; 2d, S Holoman, Rochester, Pepper; V h c, M Young, Rochester, Billy; V h c, J Harris, Syracuse, ——.

Pugs—Dogs or Bitches—1st, D Davis, Toronto, Charley; 2d, J M Backus, Rochester, Poney.

Any Breed of Dogs not assigned a class—Medal, Alert Hose Company, Rochester, Nero; medal, F C Yehle, Syracuse, Pudy; medal, H M Greeley, Rochester, Jacko; medal, E A Cowley, Rochester, Magon; medal, W Bartholomay, Rochester, Bruin; medal, Edw H Rowett, Rochester, Flora; V h c, M J Blackall, Spenceport, Fritz.

ALEXANDRA PALACE DOG SHOW.—This great English dog show, given by the Kennel Club, was held at the Alexandra Palace, near London, on July 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7. It was probably the largest ever held in the world, there being 1,200 entries, divided as follows: Bloodhounds, 65; mastiffs, 54; St. Bernards, 73; Newfoundlands, 25; keepers' night dogs, 2; great Danes, 8; deerhounds, 8; greyhounds, 14; foreign dogs, 11; pointers, 63; English setters, 43; black and tan setters, 16; Irish setters, 31; retrievers, 59; spaniels (sporting), 59; fox terriers, 174; dachshunde, 44; sheep dogs, 94; Dalmatians, 3; Pomeranians, 8; poodles, 16; bull dogs, 33; bull terriers, 23; Bedlington and Irish terriers, 33; smooth-haired terriers, 8; black and tan terriers, 24; Skye terriers, 18; hard-haired Scotch terriers, 15; Dandie Dinmont terriers, 41; Yorkshire terriers, 1; pugs, 30; Maltese, 4; Blenheim spaniels, 14; King Charles, 11; Italian greyhounds, 2; toy terriers, 11; sporting puppies, 7; fox terrier puppies, 13; non-sporting puppies, except mastiffs or collies, 22; collie puppies, 9; mastiff puppies, 10. The winners in the pointer and setter classes were as follows:

Pointers (large)—Champion's. Dogs—R J L Price, Wagg. Bitches—R J L Price, Maud. Open classes—Dogs—1st, Barclay Field, Dick; 2d, T Slatter, Beau; 3d, R J L Price, Eos Cymryw. Bitches—1st, G J Moore, Moss; 2d, J Kennedy, Reine; 3d, S Price, Juno. Small size champions—Dogs—1st, J Kennedy, Cedric. Bitches—1st, R J L Price, Bow Bells. Open classes—1st, R J L Price, Bastow; 2d, A P Haywood-Londsdale, Bow; 3d, W Arkwright, Don Jose. Bitches—1st, R J L Price, Peal-o'-Belle; 2d, W Arkwright, Thistle; 3d, R J L Price, Merry Belle. Puppies—1st, T Slatter, Bean, Jr.; 2d, T Slatter, Bonny.

English Setters, champions—Dogs—1st, G J Mitchell, Rock II. No bitches entered. Open classes—Dogs—1st, T B Bowers, Bandit; 2d, G Cartmel, Prince of Orange; 3d, A P Heywood-Lousdale, Fred V. Bitches—1st, Major Ireland, Ruth; 2d, T B Bowers, Bine Bell II; 3d, H P Garde, Wild Daisy. Puppies—1st, withheld; 2d, T Webber, Moll III.

Black and Tan Setters—1st, E L Parsons, Bob; 2d, J H Salter, Rex II; 3d, T Jacobs, Marquis. Bitches—1st, C B Hodgson, Regalia; 2d, J T Richardson, Moss; 3d, E L Parsons, Jessie.

Red Irish Setters—Dogs—1st, T M Hilliard, Count; 2d, J Waddington, Shot; 3d, T Richardson, Pam. Bitches—1st, C T Abbott, Kate; 2d, do, Kitty; 3d, J H Salter, Ireland. Puppies—1st, G W Gordon-McHoffie, Rosy Red.

—The red Irish setter bitch Tyke, by Rory O'Moore, owned by Mr. E. J. Robbins, of Weathersfield, Conn., whelped on July 1 eleven puppies, sired by owner's Dick Hatterick (Elcho-Nell).

—Mr. David G. Hartt's (Northport, L. I.) liver and white pointer bitch Flash by Sensation, whelped, June 23, six dogs and two bitch puppies, one liver and white, sired by Champion Snapshot.

—The same owner's red Irish setter bitch Lu Lu whelped, on July 8, seven dogs and two bitch puppies.

—Mr. Jas. R. Tilley (Locust Valley, Long Island) reports the following litters of Gordon setters as having been whelped at his kennels. June 2, Grace, 7 puppies—3 dogs and 4 bitches—sired by imported Grouse. June 11, Di, 6 puppies—5 dogs and 1 bitch—sired by Jerome's Shot, Jr. June 13, Dot, 4 puppies—3 dogs and 1 bitch—sired by Shot, Jr. A portion of each of the above litters will be offered for sale.

—Mr. L. F. Whitman's champion blue belton bitch Mell, has whelped 10 puppies—4 dogs and 6 bitches—sired by same owner's Rattler.

—The beagle bitch, Fanny V., owned by G. Pounall, of Christiana, Pa., whelped 9 puppies—3 dogs and 6 bitches—sired by Victor (Ratter-Blue Bell), both imported and bred by Sir A. Ashburnham, Broombaven Park, Hastings, Sussex, England.

—Mr. E. J. Robbins' Irish setter bitch Bridget Plunket (Plunket-Stella) has been bred to Bob (Rory O'Moore-Mirah).

—Mr. D. G. Hartt's beagle bitch Topsy, has been bred to "Montclare's" Rambler, and his Gordon bitch Bell to Warwick, a son of Champion Rupert.

—The Imperial Kennel's (of Toms River) black pointer bitch Gwendolin has been bred to Mr. F. Schushardt's Jim, on July 2. Also their Daisy to T. Forman Taylor's One-Eyed Sancho, on July 12.

—Capt. C. D. Veile, U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Davis, Texas, claims the name of Scout for his lemon and white pointer dog, purchased from the Westminster Kennel Club, by Sensation out of Daisy II.

—Mr. J. Bardwell, of Boston, claims the following names for his black and tan Gordon pups by imported Grouse out of Mollie Bawn: Dogs—Trump, Tyrone, Imp, Otto, Grouse III. Gyps—Midget, Phantom II. and Vision. Mr. Bardwell's bitch (black and tan Gordon) Mollie Bawn threw 15 puppies—10 bitches and 5 dogs—sired by Hanlan's imported Grouse. Seven are alive, and very large and healthy.

—Mr. Geo. Pounall, of Christiana, Pa., claims the following names for beagle pups by Bess and Dan, whelped May 11, 1879: Forman, Fleet, Fairy, Fanny VI., Flora. All are white, black and tan.

—Mr. James Ratcliffe claims the name of Royal Prince for his lemon and white dog puppy out of Orphina by Rattler. Whelped May 12.

—Mr. W. Tallman, of Providence, claims the following names for his Bonibel-Dan pups: Bonibel II. for black and white ticked bitch; Blanche for white bitch with lemon ears, and King Philip for white dog with lemon ears.

—The following of Mr. Macdona's dogs, just imported, are for sale: St. Bernard dog Marco, a prize-winner at Hanover dog show, and bitch Bramfels, bred by Prince Solms, dam of Princess Louisa's Bertha and Princess of Wales' Bruno. Price, £300 for the pair. Pointer dog Croxteth, by Bang out of Jane, 18 mos. old, winner of fourth prize in Field Trial Derby, and second at Hanover Dog Show. The coming dog of the day. Price, £150. English setter dog Decimal-Dash III., by Llewellin's Dash II. out of Duchess, by Pilkington's Dash out of Lloyd Price's field trial winner Queenie, 18 mos. old. Price, £100. Irish setter Rover II., by Rover out of Nina, the grandest young Irish setter in the world. Price, £150. For further particulars apply to kennel editor of FOREST AND STREAM.—*Adv.*

—Mr. Chas. J. Keeser, of Washington, D. C., has bought from E. V. Kercheval, of Clarke County, Va., the black and white pointer dog Plato, a grandson of Judge Pendleton's celebrated pointer dog.

The same gentleman has sold his red and white Irish setter dog Larry to Geo. A. Kimball, of Chelsea, Mass., and his white setter bitch Mollie to C. J. Miley, of Lancaster, Pa.

—Mr. Thos. Meyer, of Jersey City, has purchased from Mr. Frank C. Hollands the cocker spaniel bitch Feather.

Yachting and Boating.

DETROIT YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA, JULY 4.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

Our club held its second annual regatta on Lake St. Clair, July 4. The course sailed by the first and second class yachts was a triangular one of eighteen miles; for the third class six miles to the outer stakeboat and return, making the course twelve miles; the start and finish being about a quarter of a mile off Ironmonger's Hotel. The entries were as follows: First class—*Amy, Ives, Myrtle, Mabel* and *Ida*. Second class—*Lillie S., Adelade, Wayward* and *Sheila*. Third class—*Daisy* and *Marian*. Judges, Capt. John Craig and H. C. Penny. Time Keeper, Morse Stewart, Jr.

Through the kindness of W. K. Muir, the club had the use of his fine steam yacht *Scotia* to start the race, while the *Glances* pulled out to set the stakeboats. At 12:35 the warning gun boomed forth, and at 12:45 the starting gun was fired, and away went the white-winged fleet, the *Amy* being the first to cross the line at 12:50, closely followed by the others. The scene was a most beautiful one, as the fleet of graceful yachts flew before the strong northwest breeze, carrying every stitch of canvas they dared, most of them heeled over to the rail, and throwing the white spray far above their bows. The *Amy* kept the lead she had gained at the start, although closely pressed by the *Myrtle* and *Mabel*; the second class yachts, the *Wayward, Lillie* and *Sheila*, and the third class yacht *Daisy*, being all close together, skimming along over the heavy swells like a flock of sea gulls, while the *Ives, Marian* and *Adelade* were quite a distance in the rear of the fleet. But the *Ives*, with her immense spread of canvas, went booming along, and rapidly decreased the distance between her and the leading yachts. Before the first stakeboat was reached she was the second boat in the line, the *Amy* being the only one to turn the stakeboat ahead of her. From the first to the second stake the sailing was close hauled, and the breeze had freshened up so that it almost blew a gale, while the sea rolled up in huge waves, washing over the smaller yachts as though determined to swamp them. Soon after passing the first stakeboat, the *Myrtle* shipped a heavy sea, nearly filling her with water, and she withdrew. The *Ida* caught a heavy puff after rounding the first stake, and capsized, leaving the race in her class to the *Amy, Ives* and *Mabel*. The *Ives* kept close up with the *Amy*, and when within about a mile of the second stakeboat, got out to windward of her, and rounded first. Then, squaring away for home, she set an immense balloon jib. *Amy* was the second boat to turn, with *Mabel* right in her wake.

In the second class the *Adelade* shipped a big sea, which ruined all chances of her getting a prize. The *Wayward* took the lead in her class with all the others right after her. There was some very pretty sailing done, and this race was the most exciting one of the lot. In the third class we had but two yachts, the *Daisy* and *Marian*, the other yachts in this class belonging to the club not daring to venture out into the lake with the sea running so high. They both did some fine work and made good time. Appended is the list of yachts taking part in the regatta together with their dimensions and the time made in the regatta:

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Rig.	Gross Meas'nt. FT.	IN.	Sailing Time. H.	M.	S.	Cor. Time. H.	M.	S.
Amy	Sloop	46	6	3	22	20	3	10	14
Ives	Schooner	66	8	3	01	30	3	01	30
Myrtle	"	44	3	out			out		
Mable	"	43	5	3	31	40	3	17	41
Ida	"	45	9	out			out		

SECOND CLASS.

Lillie S.	Sloop	38	1	3	50	57	3	50	57
Adelade	"	——	——	out			out		
Wayward	"	33	4	3	43	30	3	40	55
Sheila	"	33	8	4	09	20	4	06	57

THIRD CLASS.

Daisy	Sloop	27	1	1	29	55	1	26	55
Marian	"	26	7	1	42	20	1	42	20

The *Mable* carried away about 15 feet of her foretopmast before the race, but rigged up a jurymast and started with the rest. Had it not been for this accident she would probably have made a better showing. The *Myrtle*, as before mentioned, shipped too much water balast, and was obliged to withdraw, while the *Ida* capsized. The *Adelade* lost a man overboard early in the day, but he was rescued all right. As she also took in more water than was good for her she withdrew.

Altogether, the regatta was one of the most successful and exciting held in these waters, and the club may feel proud of it. Below is the list of prizes and the names of the winning yachts:

First Class.—First prize, a challenge flag, valued at $25, and $25 in gold, taken by the *Ives*. Second prize, an elegant pair of marine glasses, presented to the club by Messrs. M. S. Smith & Co., and $10 in gold, taken by the *Amy*. Third prize, $10 in gold, taken by the *Mabel*.

Second Class.—First prize, $25 in gold, taken by the *Wayward*. Second prize, a pair of marine glasses, valued at $15, taken by the *Lillie S.* Third prize, a beautiful silver water jug, presented to the club by Mr. W. K. Muir, taken by the *Sheila*.

Third Class.—First prize 15 in gold, taken by the *Daisy*. Second prize, a pair of silver cups, valued at $10, taken by the *Marian*.

At the meeting held on Monday evening, July 7, the prizes were distributed, and the club decided to have another regatta early in September, the exact date to be decided upon at our August meeting. We are getting in a large number of new members, and the future looks bright. We are steadily working upward and onward, and in time hope to have a club that will build up and keep up the manly and noble sport of yachting in this vicinity,

ED. H. WILLIAMS, Sec'y D. Y. C.

SALEM (MASS.) REGATTA.—The annual city regatta was sailed, July 4, in a stiff S.E. wind, with the following result:

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Owner.	Actual Time. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Excelsior	Powers	1	51	06	1	23	53
Crest	Parker	2	16	10	1	51	46

SECOND CLASS.

Cyda	Bridge	1	11	14	48	32	
Nettle	Weston	1	16	02	49	50	
Fanchon	Burgess	1	15	15	49	51	
Mignon	Dodge	1	24	55	1	01	25

THIRD CLASS.

Carrie	Bray	1	38	45	1	14	38		
Vesta	Gardner	1	26	05	1	14	58		
Holden	Burgess	1	08	40	46	37			
Expert	Souther	1	07	41	47	10			
Coquette	Brown	1	15	50	52	16			
Delphine	Brady	1	15	53	55	15			
Dash	Huntington	1	21	15	57	24			
Iota	Cedia	1	30	55	1	06	21		
Ella	Osgood	1	42	05	1	20	43		

FOURTH CLASS.

J B Topham	Coates	1	11	20	48	42			
Effie	Miller	1	13	05	51	24			
Zephyr	Chase	1	33	20	1	11	58		
Mirage	Sears	57	15		33	55			
Tuna	Servey	1	00	55	38	22			
Pocy	Rock	1	04	15	41	47			

In the first class *Excelsior* takes the prize. In the second *Cyda* takes the prize as keel schooner, and *Fanchon* as centreboard sloop. In the third class *Carrie*, keel sloop, and *Holden* and *Expert*, centreboards, take the prizes. In the fourth class the *J. B. Topham*, keel, and *Mirage*, centreboard, take the prizes. Judges, Edward Kemble, E. H. Dodge, F. T. Dalrymple, E. H. Rice, C. S. Benjamin and C. W. Richardson.

OSWEGO REGATTA.—The open regatta sailed at Oswego, N. Y., July 4, brought quite a number of yachts to the line. At 11:20 the following were sent away over a course twelve miles long: *Ella, Rhoda, Idler, Magic, Mystery, Isabelle, Lottie Blair, Adelaide, Rival, Blackbird, Balaklava* and *Ida*. Prizes were distributed by the bushel, and so *Ella, Magic, Adelaide, Rhoda, Blair* and *Isabelle* all got a slice in the order named, from $30 down to $5. No times were taken, and the whole thing was of the primitive country fair type, where every

pumpkin is the biggest, and all help themselves to leather medals. *Ella* gained four miles lead over the ruck, which is the one saving incident that makes the match worth recording.

BEVERLEY YACHT CLUB.—Forty-fifth regatta. Open race, Cotuit, July 4. Course from judge's yacht off Coodman's Wharf, rounding a stakeboat off Perkins' Wharf and stakeboat one mile S.W. by S. off Perkins' Point, to judges' yacht—nine miles. Wind very strong, S.W. by W. Most of the boats were double or triple reefed. Following is the summary:

Name and Port.	Owner.	Length. FT	IN.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Fanny B Esty, Osterville.	O Hickerson	26	4	1 14 51	1 08 05
Ethel, Osterville	H C Crosby	21	9	1 17 33	1 09 41
Edro, Osterville	D Crosby	22	2	1 17 26	1 10 09
Carlew, Centreville	Bear-c	24	3	1 17 42	1 12 35
Mystery, B Y C	H Stockton	19	1	1 26 28	1 14 59
Carp, Osterville	J Adams	21	4	1 23 23	1 15 22
Norna, B Y C	F C Lowell	19	1	1 29 26	1 18 00
Waquoit, B Y C	A T Perkins	21	6	1 26 22	1 18 12
Essie, Centreville	G H Fuller	26	4	1 23 37	1 19 27
No Name, Cotuit	A Coolidge	16	4	1 59 30	1 43 44
Alert, Cotuit	B Small	16	4	Not taken.	
Garibaldi, B Y C	R S Codman	15	3	Disabled.	
Edith Rose, —	W Fish			Disabled.	
Peep, B Y C	E J Lowell	12	9	Disabled.	
Louyse, B Y C	T Coolidge, Jr.	12	7	Disabled.	

First prize goes to *Fanny B. Esty*, second to *Ethel*, third to *Edro*. Judges' yacht, *Nina*. Judges—Geo. P. Gardner, W. D. Hodges, J. Templeman Coolidge.

Forty-sixth regatta; special race for first class, Cotuit, July 5. Course as in forty-fifth regatta; wind strong N.E.:

Name.	Owner.	Rig.	Length. FT. IN.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Waquoit	A T Perkins	sloop	21 6	1 25 37	1 17 27
Mystery	H Stockton	cat	19 1	1 29 20	1 17 54
Norna	F C Lowell	cat	19 1	1 31 07	1 19 41

Waquoit takes first prize and *Mystery* second prize. Judges' boat, *Nina*, B. Y. C. Judges—J. Templeman Coolidge, George P. Gardner.

Forty-seventh regatta; special race for second class, Cotuit, July 7. Course as in forty-fifth regatta:

Name.	Owner.	Rig.	Length. FT. IN.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Nina	F C Lowell	cat	15 1	1 46 43	1 27 57
Louyse	T Coolidge, Jr.	cat	12 7	1 57 16	1 33 42
Garibaldi	R S Codman	cat	15 3	1 55 14	1 37 33

Nina takes first prize and *Louyse* second prize. Judges' yacht, *Norna*, B. Y. C. Judges—J. Templeman Coolidge, Wm. D. Hodges. Former reports of the 45th regatta of this club are incorrect. REEF POINT.

SEAWANHAKA YACHT CLUB.—In obedience to the circular issued by order of the Vice-Commodore, the yachts of this fleet proposing to join the annual cruise collected in Glen Cove harbor, July 8, Vice-Com. O. E. Cromwell in charge. The fleet was not a large one, but many vessels will join at the various ports along the Sound. The fleet sailed for Oyster Bay, thence to Black Rock, and possibly Thimble Island, New London, Shelter Island, Stonington, Newport and New Bedford will be taken in on the way. Corinthian rules are enforced, sails being restricted to working sails and spinnaker, and owners must steer their own yachts as far as possible.

SOUTHWARK YACHT CLUB.—The June regatta of this club was sailed on the 23d ult., but for want of wind was not very interesting. According to the rules of the club, the champion flags won by the three classes of boats at the annual regatta must be won twice again during the season to entitle the winners to permanent possession. In addition to the flags a sum of money was subscribed by each boat, which was to go along with the flags to the successful boats. The following boats were entered and tried to sail over the course—from Dickerson street wharf to Chester Buoy: First class double-enders—*Maid, Mitchell, Young* and *Emma Brugam*. Second class double-enders—*Morgan, Emma, Cutter, Hagan* and *George*. Tuckups—*Boyle, Douglass, Ohris. Kleinz, Sparks, Wade, Gradwell, Lenoir* and *Campbell*. It was a drift all the way down, with *Boyle* leading near the turn, followed by *Douglass, Mitchell, Campbell* and *Maid*, while *Cutter* led in the second class. Finally, the race was abandoned, as there was no prospect of reaching the lower mark, four miles below Lodge's Point, with the flood tide turned against them. A number of yachts under command of Com. Harper, of the South Camden Y. C., visited Trenton, N. J., July 4, a very enjoyable cruise being the result.

SOUTHERN YACHT CLUB.—The matches, July 4, off Bilox, under the auspices of the S. Y. C., were sailed successfully in a stiff breeze from S.W. Course, a triangular one, sail twice over, distance, 9 miles. At 1:25 P. M. a start from an anchor was effected, and all went away with a free sheet along the shore side of the course, and then beat up the second side and came back to the start with a leading wind. First round finished as follows: First class, *Cydmus*, 2h. 34m.; *Pluck and Luck*, 2h. 34m. 59s. Second class, *Xiphias*, 2h. 38m.; *Phantom*, 2h. 28m. 43s.; *Puck*, 2h. 44m. 35s. Third class, *Maggie*, 2h. 41m. 5s.; *Gypsey*, 2h. 41m. 23s.; *Juanita*, 2h. 43m. 26s.; *Cromwell*, 2h. 44m. 44s.; *Mury A.*, 2h. 46m. 35s. Fourth class, *Olivia*, 2h. 45m. 5s.; *Claire F.*, 2h. 45m. 40s. The latter two fouled in rounding, but no protest was lodged. During the second round *Pluck and Luck* hauled up on *Cydmus* a little, and *Cromwell* gave up, her shrouds carrying away. After some sharp manœuvering on the part of *Cydmus* at the last mark the finish was made as under:

FIRST CLASS.

Name.	Time. H. M. S.	Name.	Time. H. M. S.
Cydmus	3 23 28	Pluck and Luck	3 24 38

SECOND CLASS.

Xiphias	3 31 00	Phantom	3 32 01
Puck	3 41 25		

THIRD CLASS.

Maggie	3 36 00	Juanita	3 38 03
Gypsey	3 36 23	Mary A	3 45 00

FOURTH CLASS.

Olivia	3 42 35	Claire F	3 42 25

Gypsey claimed a foul from *Maggie*, which has not yet been decided. *Cydmus* was sailed by Carlos, *Pluck and Luck* by Robert Dolbear. *Xiphias* by John Clemens, *Maggie* by Martin Green, and *Olivia* by Sam Gantier. *Pluck and Luck* wins on time allowance in first class, *Xiphias* is second; third class in doubt until claim of foul is decided, and *Olivia* wins in fourth class.

BUFFALO YACHT CLUB.—*Buffalo, July 7.—Editor Forest and Stream:* Some time ago a committee waited on the Fourth of July Committee of Buffalo City and asked for a sum of money to defray any expense that our club might go to, such as buying prizes, etc., but they kept putting us off until finally they dropped us out of the day altogether, when, had they made an appropriation of even a small amount, we would have treated Buffalonians to the grandest sight they ever saw, as our yachts were all ready but two, and the wind from the north was just fresh enough for an exciting regatta, but we were not going to display ourselves after the appropriation was *non est*, and we all agreed to go where we wished. The night of the 2d of July the new schooner yacht *Petrel* was completely stripped of all her sails and rigging by river thieves or pirates, loss $125, but we have offered a reward for the arrest and conviction of the thieves, and think that we will overhaul them. This yacht was going to Bay View, on Lake Erie, on the Fourth, but the loss of her sails prevented her. The yachts *Telephone, Mystic* and *Arrow* went up the lake on a short cruise, and the schooner *Corsair* took a party down the river to Sheerwater, a beautiful spot some 8 miles this side of the Falls. The schooner *Fleetwing* left Buffalo at 7 P. M., July 3, for Point Abino, Canada, distance 12 miles. We arrived there at 11 P. M., turned in, and at 4 A. M. cast off and started for Erie, Pa., distance 75 miles from the Point, and we made the run in 10¾ hours. We went across the lake wing and wing, and it was a most charming sail. Met with quite an ovation at Erie, and from the looks of the docks we judged that the whole town had turned out to receive us. The leading boat clubs gave us a dinner, and we passed the time very pleasantly. Left there at 8 P. M. Saturday, and arrived home last night at 11 P. M., a long trip down, but we had head winds to contend with, and besides, we were becalmed for 3 hours about 5 miles from Buffalo. The new sloop yacht *Cygnet* was launched last week, and they are now hard at work finishing her up, and when she is ready for sea I think she will take the rag off of everything around here. The sloop *Kittie* has been raised, but looks worn out, although with a thorough overhauling she will yet make a good boat. PENNANT.

MARBLEHEAD REGATTA.—The open matches under the auspices of the Marblehead Yacht Club, forming the sixth annual regatta at that place, were sailed June 17, Bunker Hill Day. Wind fresh from N. W. and at times puffy. Five classes with courses as follows;

For the first, second and third classes—Distance, 8 miles; from stakeboat off Skinner's head, leaving Half-way Rock on starboard, thence to a stakeboat, thence to Marblehead Rock, back to starting point. For fourth and special classes—Distance, 5 miles; from stakeboat off Skinner's Head, leaving Gray's Rock on port, Coney Island on port, stakeboat off Beckford's on port, Gray's Rock on starboard, back to starting point.

After a false start, the large fleet of 72 yachts got away. There had been entries to the number of nearly 150! Topsails had to come down outside and coamings were brought awash. *Breeze* and *Adrienne* had a fine match together, resulting finally in favor of the former by a very small margin. The *Unique*, of the *Julianar* type, attracted considerable attention and stood up to her canvas much better than the rest in spite of her narrow beam. Being under-sparred and not having enough breeze for her kind, she failed to take the prize, but showed fine sailing alongside the craft of the flat-iron model. *Cyda*, a new boat by Keating of Marblehead, did good work in beating *Loiterer* and landing first money. We annex the result of the sailing, the list including only those yachts whose times were taken, other entries having failed to start or not finishing, the official record being sadly deficient in full particulars. *Starlight* and *Dash* started but did not finish:

SAILING TIME AND PRIZES.

FIRST CLASS.

Schooners.

Name.	Owner.	Length. FT.	IN.	Cor. Time. H.	M.	S.
Breeze, k	H Whittier	40	1	1	22	10.6
Adrienne, k	J Pfaff	40	6	1	23	50.8
Vif, k	E Harding	39	9	1	24	27
Unique, k	J C Foster	49	5	1	38	18

SECOND CLASS.

Schooners.

Cyda, k	R C Bridge	23	0	1	26	26.4
Loiterer, k	W W Reglett	30	2	1	33	23
Annie, k	C A Cheate	27	0	1	46	43
Mystic, c b	Bond Bros	34	2	1	46	59

C. B. Sloops.

Lillie	D B & L	36	6	1	23	26.2
Madie	E C Neal	30	2	1	31	09
Hector	T M Stone	54	11	1	33	55.5

Keel sloops.

Gael	W McCormick	27	8	1	35	53
Lottie	F H Webster	26	1	1	36	09
Hector	T M Stone	54	11	1	37	21

THIRD CLASS.

Posy, k	H J McKee	21	1	1	32	45.4
Eugenia, k	C West	24	2	1	34	14
Sea Bird, k	J O Lovell	22	0	1	34	21.8
Adele, c b	Davis & Haskell	20	S	1	35	40.2
Judith, k	H Pigeon	21	8	1	37	01
Ripp'e, c b	C D Macomber	22	1	1	37	27.4
Expert, k	R G Souther	23	2	1	38	02.2
Ruth, k	W Basset	24	6	1	40	37.2

Keels.

Hard Times	S Etwe'l Jr	18	10	1	35	48.4
Sunbeam	W S Nickerson	24	6	1	35	55.6
Fairy	C Perkins	13	4	1	37	14.8
Empress	Blaney & Bailey	25	11	1	37	21
Unknown	Van Fond	23	2	1	38	47.2
Lena	T F Clayton	24	10	1	59	45

FOURTH CLASS.

Holden, c b	S W Burgess	19	10	0	52	02.8
Fancy, c b	P Grant Jr	19	1	0	53	27.8
Peri	Geo Lee	18	6	0	54	21.7
Zip, k	W McKenzie	18	2	0	52	37.5
Coquette, c b	F O Blown	19	8	0	55	20.5
Frolic, c b	H Gibbs	16	8	0	55	52.5
Mona, c b	H B Richardson	18	2	0	57	20
Wachusett, c b	F W Weston	18	2	0	57	56.5
Twilight, k	A K Hall	17	1	0	58	13
Cora, c b	H D Patten	16	2	0	58	35
Curlew, k	Mellon & Norcross	19	6	1	01	37.5

SPECIAL CLASS.

Name.	Owner.	Cor. Time. H.	M.	S.
Inez	Joseph W Bowden	59	95	
Grace	D O Doherty	1	02	15.5
Lurline	B F Russell	1	06	40
Saroni	J F Bowden	Not taken.		
Transcendence	J Fabens	1	03	24
Sadie	A L Dean	1	10	28
Fly	C H Berry	1	11	30
Nellie	John Blaney	1	12	50

First prizes go to *Breeze, Cyda, Lillie, Gael, Posy, Hard Times, Holden* and *Inez*. Second prizes to *Loiterer, Magic, Lottie, Eugenia, Sunbeam, Fancy* and *Grace*. The dories *Transcendent* and *Sadie* also take first and second prizes in their class among the open boats. During the match *Echo* and *Quimper* fouled, throwing the latter out, though *Echo* under reefed canvas, owing to her having been run into previously by *Vif*, made the whole course in fair time. *Lillie, Mabel, Eugenia* and *Posy*, in true American style, carried away topmasts, because they could not do anything else with them. *Lurline* took a bad knock-down, *Musette* twisted off her rudder, *Wild Flower* ran down a boat, *Addie Elmer's* crew were in "kingdom come," and what with a long list of other casualties one may well conclude that the day was not over-favorable to our pasteboard craft. The big *Tarolinta* and Mr. Little's handsome schooner *Brenda* were in harbor during the racing.

The forty-eighth regatta, and fifth of the season, was sailed July 12. The match was one of a series for the champion pennants of the club, to be sailed for in classes, but without time allowance. Wind from E.—puffy. First class for yachts 21 to 30ft. Course from judges' boat, leaving Spindle Rock on port hand, a stakeboat or buoy anchored off the southwest Breaker Buoy off Pig Rocks, on starboard hand; Fog Buoy, off the Graves, on starboard hand; Egg Rock on starboard, and returning to judges' boat—distance, thirteen miles. Two starters—*Fanchon*, Arthur Burgess, length 25ft. 6in., and *Waif*, L. W. Clark, length 28ft. 7in. The latter got some of her topsail gear adrift, and *Fanchon* won in 2h. 36m. 48s actual, and 2h. 31m. 13s. corrected time, beating *Waif* by 8m. 44s. Only one prize, which goes to Mr. Burgess' sloop. Second class, for yachts 17ft. to 21ft. Course, from judges' boat, leaving a stakeboat or buoy one and a half miles east by south of Egg Rock on starboard hand; leaving a stakeboat or buoy off Little Nahant on starboard hand, and returning to judges' boat—distance, six miles. The starters included some of the best sailers in the club, and *Hoiden* for the nonce turned tables and won handsomely from Com. Grant's *Fancy*. The following is a summary:

Name.	Owner.	Length. FT. IN.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Holden	S W Burgess	19 09	1 11 34	1 04 38
Fancy	P Grant, Jr	19 01	1 15 00	1 07 23
Josie	C H Minot, Jr	17 09	1 15 15	1 06 23
Nereid	J F Brown	18 02	1 20 35	1 12 13
Mona	H B Richardson	18 09	1 26 33	1 17 56

Prizes go to *Hoiden* and *Josie*. Third class for yachts 14ft. to 17ft. Course, same as for second class boats. Summary:

Name.	Owner.	Length. FT. IN.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Psyche	R D Sears	17 0	1 06 31	56 51
Frolic	N H Gibbs	16 8	1 09 59	59 54
Mirage	H F Sears	17 0	1 11 35	1 02 06
Blue Bell	Com Jeffries	16 6	1 12 13	1 01 57
Avis	E M Haskell	16 7	1 12 23	1 02 10
Rose	F E Cabot	15 6	1 25 22	1 15 57

Prizes go to *Psyche* and *Frolic*. Judges—Messrs. F. W. Lawrence, Arthur B. Danny and Wm. A. Jeffries, aboard the schooner *Fearless*, E. Y. C.

ROYAL CANADIAN YACHT CLUB.—The officers elected for the year are as follows: Commodore, A. R. Boswell; Vice-Commodore, John Leys; Captain, J. H. Haggerty; Hon. Secretary, H. J. Grasett; Committee, R. P. Stephens, W. J. Bains, W. Hope, J. H. Ferguson, Geo. Harman, A. G. Sprague, J. C. Robertson, H. A. Briscoe. The fleet comprises the following yachts: Schooners—*Oriole*, 95, W. C. Campbell; *Geraldine*, 28, Com. A. R. Boswell; *Ripple*, 35, C. Ball & B. Jones; and *Countess of Dufferin*, 200, Major C. Gifford. Sloops—*Coral*, 17, W F. McMaster; *Gorilla*, 35, Major Chas. Gifford: *Lady Stanley*, 35, A. Hugel; *Brunette*, 24, C. Heath; *Irene*, 35, S. Smith; *Coquette*, 17, J. Stuart. Cutter—*Rivet*, 17, R. Elmsley. Yawls—*Alarm*, 38, H. J. Grasett; *Imogene*, 6, Hon. W. P. Howland, C. B.; *Madeleine*, 6, G. E. Gillespie; *Pixie*, 3, Capt. Stupart, R. N., and several smaller craft. The match for the Prince of Wales Cup will be sailed some time in September, when the Marquis of Lorne will be present.

THE IDLER.—Since the advent of the schooner *Idler* upon the Lakes, great interest has been excited to see the famous New York schooner sail alongside the lake craft. Of course in the minds of the natives she has already been beaten time and again, but we might as well caution the skippers of lumbering grain and iron ore schooners not to back their opinions with cash, or their purses will be sadly depleted. The *Idler* can sail around anything yet turned out from Western yards in spite of the following news we have received from her. Says a dispatch from Milwaukee—it is considered sufficiently important to telegraph such news out there: "The captains of the schooners *Wells Burt* and *American* claim to have beaten the yacht *Idler* at the lower end of Lake Michigan, working against a strong head wind." Now, with all due deference to these worthy fresh-water tars we beg to disbelieve any such thing. Then comes along another, this time couched in the more evasive term "it is reported" that the *Helvetia* had a brush with the *Idler* on the way up Lake Michigan and outsailed her. We venture the assertion that *Idler* can sail two knots to every one of even such a noble specimen of architecture as the redoubtable *Helvetia* may be. Then again some heroes of the lakes are said to be willing to wager ducats upon the sloop yacht *Greyhound* against the *Idler*. Now these worthies should either learn the difference between a small sloop and a 200-ton schooner, and that a match between the two under any circumstances would be a farce, or they should clap a stopper on their jaw tackle. Our correspondent, however, sets matters right again when he discounts all this exuberance on the part of the dug-out skippers, and says that Chicago yachtsmen who know something about a boat are delighted with *Idler's* appearance and speed.

SAN FRANCISCO YACHT CLUB.—Tickets of admission to the club house at New Saucelito have been issued by the club, and through the courtesy of the secretary we are enabled to offer the privileges of the club house to friends bound for the Golden Gate and desirous of inspecting one of the neatest and most commodious club houses in America. The tickets bear upon their face a well executed cut of the club house by Capt. Moody, of San Francisco, and show in the offing a yawl, catamaran and schooner with Bermuda mainsail, typical of the yachts of the club.

GLOUCESTER REGATTA.—In the open races, sailed July 4, the following yachts started: *Ida Bell*, J. Bearse; *Bonny*, S. James; *S. X.*, A. Hobbs; *Sassacus*, B. Griffin; *Idle Hour*, E. Tucker; *Eva*, H. Wheeler; *Mary*, J. B. Lloyd; *Hattie G.*, F. Gaffney; *Moses Rust*, E. Kennedy; *Zephyr*, P. Stanwood; *Dash*, D. Stanwood; *Alice*, A. Wheeler; *Advance*, H. Smith. Won by *Ida Bell* in 2h. 18m. 41s., with *Bonny* second in 2h. 21m 40s., and *S. X.* third in 2h. 23m. 18s. These three yachts take prizes.

THE IDA.—This is the name of a tiny little craft hailing from Baltimore, and in charge of Capt. Chas. Baifcke. She arrived at Gowanus on the 1st inst., after a prolonged cruise in the South of one year's duration. The captain informs us that he never wants to go to sea in a finer, abler boat than this little specimen. She is a sample of what depth and draft will do toward making even the smallest yacht a seaworthy and reliable cruiser. The *Ida* is only 18ft. long, about the size of a small cat-boat, has 6½ft. beam and 4½ft. depth, with a draft

of 3ft. 6in. All the gear leads aft and is within the reach of a single hand. In this little yacht Capt. Haffcke set sail from Baltimore June 1, one year ago, and taking boldly to sea made Florida and the Mexican coast by the outside route. On his return to the North advantage was taken of the inland channels and sounds along Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia, for the purpose of observing the country as closely as possible. Here is a sample of what sport can be got out of a diminutive yacht, if she is only built upon right principles, and not spread out like a pancake. Imagine an 18ft. boat of the customary man-trap model attempting to cruise to the West Indies and back, what a helpless figure she would cut as soon as outside of the rivers, and still we meet with those who think small boats cannot be built as safe and seaworthy as large ones, and that the sloop of to-day is the acme of the yacht-builder's art.

PROVIDENCE YACHT CLUB.—The "Anderson Challenge Cup," given to the club by Mr. E. J. Anderson, will be sailed for in September of each year, until won three successive years by the same yacht, when it will become her property. Four entries or no race. One class only with time allowance. Fixed ballast, but no restriction as to sail. Entries to be made to Mr. E. F. Dustin, Secretary P. Y. C., Providence, R. I. As fixed ballast is one of the conditions of the match, we hope all advocates of legitimate racing belonging to this club will not fail to bring their flyers to the start. Such racing should be encouraged quite as much as the sand-bag nuisance should be frowned down.

OGDENSBURG REGATTA.—The open matches sailed at Ogdensburg, N. Y., July 4, brought out a fleet of eight yachts, most of them from the Canadian shore. Course, ten miles; wind fresh, most craft having down a close reef. Entries: *Surprise* of Trenton, *Puzzler* of Brockville, *Faith* of Ogdensburg, *Amelia* of Brockville, *Wide Awake* of Belleville, *Emma* and *Mystery* of Kingston, and *Peerless* of Brockville. *Puzzler* gave up on the first round, and her example was followed by *Wide Awake*, *Amelia* and *Mystery*. *Surprise* carried away throat halliards and ran for harbor. *Faith*, after having gained a good lead, capsized in loyal fashion, and only two out of the lot were still on their legs, *Emma* and *Peerless* having things to themselves. *Emma* finally got in safely, and was awarded the prize, and thus the honors go to Canada, and well they may, for the yacht clubs on the north shore of the Lakes have exhibited a great deal of earnestness and spirit in development of the sport. The *Emma* was built and sailed by Cuthbert, of Toronto. The following are her dimensions: She is of slightly greater draught than the *Surprise*, and is a little longer over all. The hull is of pine, with oak keel, stem, stern post and frames, sheer and garboard strakes and covering board, pine deck and cabin grained in oak and cherry. The dimensions of the hull are: Length of keel, 27ft. 9in.; extreme breadth of beam, 10ft. 5in.; depth at bow and stern, 4ft. 6in.; galvanized Swedish iron nails for fastening. The dimensions of canvas are as follows: Mainsail, 26ft. hoist, 34ft. on boom, 20ft. gaff and 40 on leech; balloon gaff topsail, luff 26ft., leech 15ft., foot 22ft.; jib, luff 40 ft., leech 28ft., foot 24ft; jib topsail, luff 44ft., leech 26ft., foot 20ft., together with a large balloon jib; bowsprit outboard 18ft. 6in.

DORCHESTER YACHT CLUB.—The first club championship match was sailed July 12, for a silk pennant, offered by Mr. G. H. L. Sharpe, Secretary of the club. Regular triangular club course, distance seven miles. Wind variable from E. *Rocket* took the lead and won, with plenty to spare. Summary:

Name.	Owner.	Length. Ft. In.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Rocket	B F Bass	36 03	2 19 27	1 48 08
Dream	C Barnard	30 03	2 21 50	1 54 09
Aaule	W H Nicholson	16 07	2 21 12	2 02 41
Curlew	G H L Sharpe	19 02	Withdrew.	
Spray	W C Taft	17 10	Withdrew.	

PROTESTS DECIDED.—In the regatta of the Beverly Y. C. off Nahant, June 14, the first prize has been awarded to *Fancy*, in the second class, after re-measuring the *Holden*. The latter takes second prize. The judges of the Boston City Regatta, July 4, have also decided the protest entered by *Adrienne* against *Breeze* in favor of the latter, after testimony to the effect that *Breeze* dragged her anchor, but only crossed the line after the gun to start. This decision Mr. Pfaff, of the *Adrienne*, fully concurred in, and *Breeze* takes first prize among the first class schooners by 23s.

RIVERTON (N. J.) YACHT CLUB.—The annual regatta of this club was sailed July 4, over a course from Riverton pier to lower buoy off Eight-mile Flats, thence to buoy off Torresdale, sail over three times. Wind fresh from S.W. A large fleet of small craft were entered, and after a spirited race, in which, as a matter of course, half the fleet capsized, fouled buoys and lost spars, the little *Thistle* and *Charlie* carried off first and second prizes in the first class. In the second *Ethel* won easily, *Moonlight* second, both taking prizes.

HAVERHILL YACHT CLUB.—Since the organization of the Haverhill Y. C. it has been a custom of the yacht owners to take a cruise Fourth of July week, and this year the mooring ground in front of the club house looked lonesome Friday, the 4th. The yachts *Vision*, *Lucy*, *Collins* and *Abbie M.*, Fleet Capt. Harris, started Saturday and cruised to Marblehead and Lynn. They were unfortunate enough to get caught off Plaine Island in the severe squall Sunday June 29. The *Abbie M.* ran into Ipswich, and the *Vision* managed to reach Essex River safely. Both parties describe their position as being very perilous; it was a piece of good luck to cross the bars of those harbors all right in such a blow. Wednesday after, the *Emma L.*, Capt. Tuxbury, sailed for Portland and other points in Maine. Also went down river the same day *Magic*, Capt. Foist, *Linnie May* and *Josie*, J. Jutras, and in company with them, the *Lizzie Warner*, these boats taking a trip around the Cape to the South. Thursday evening the yachts *Pinafore*, *Twilight* and *Willa K.* sailed for Cape Ann, the *Willa K.* making around the Cape, returning the same day, went into Annisquam, spending Saturday there, sailing for home Sunday morning, arriving in Haverhill at 4 o'clock P. M., as did nearly all of the fleet. Last year the fleet cruised in company, while this year they were very much scattered, hardly two yachts getting together during the time. All reported a good time, very good weather being experienced. WEATHER HELM.

KEEL SHARPIES.—Concerning the new keel sharpie recently built by Mr. Thos. Clapham, of Roslyn, L. I., we learn that she is a decided success, and is a very steady boat on her helm, and very fast with sheets lifted, and is ready to race anything that chooses to try her on.

DOUBLE CANOEING.—Com. Chase, of the J. C. C. C., has taken along a companion in his canoe in the shape of a Florida alligator of the rising generation. This peculiar pet and *compagnon de voyage* measures about 9in. long, and is as tame as a kitten. It will be allowed full run of the canoe, and can paddle about in the bilge or sun itself on deck *ad. lib.*, and should its memory of Florida's verdant hammocks still be bright, the sight of the green grass and a whiff of fragrant country air may serve to still the little fellow's pangs for "home, sweet home" in the sunny South. He is fed once or twice a week by having his jaws pried open and soft meat and fish stuffed down his throat, and for a snooze delights in crawling up the Commodore's sleeve, where he will clog and refuse to be shaken out.

THE CANOEING INTERESTS.—Mr. N. H. Bishop, from whose pen we have published many interesting sketches of his voyage South in a canoe, and who is well known in literary fields through his "Voyage of the Paper Canoe," and other works of a similar character, has been elected honorary member of the Jersey City Canoe Club. Mr. Bishop's works have been translated into several languages, and are published in Europe as well as America. The charts and mass of special information being highly valued. His "Second Voyage to the Gulf of Mexico" is now in press, and we will soon be able to review this book for our readers' benefit.

LONGUEUIL RACING.—The first races of the Longueuil Boating Club for the season took place Saturday, 5th inst. The judges were Mr. T. Boyd, President of the club, and Mr. T. P. Butler. The Secretary, J. Thos. Ostell, acted as starter. The first race was a sailing race for "Ladies' flag," won last year by the *Iona*. The following yachts passed the line in the order named: *Dauntless*, *Waterwitch*, *Iona*, *Neva*. They were becalmed at Longue Point, and not going around the course in the time agreed, the race was declared off. The next race was single scull, two miles. R. Lusher and Gus Pell started, Lusher taking first water lead the best part of the way, coming in winner by three lengths. The pair-oared for junior members, for a prize presented by the President, brought the following crews out: No. 1, N. Lusher, B. Cotte, P. Cotte, coxswain; No. 2, J. Lovelace, J. Moffatt, E. Lovelace, coxswain; No. 3, F. McClure, F. Pell, G. McClure, coxswain. The three boats got a capital start, and No. 3 soon took the lead, keeping it up for the whole mile, and coming in winner by three lengths. The pair-oared race, two miles, for two cups presented by Messrs. Lovelace and Ostell, was a well-contested one. Three boats started: No. 1, Harry Pell, R. Lusher; No. 2, T. P. Butler, K. M. Ireland; No. 3, Frank Foster, Gus Pell. No. 1 and 3 made a good race, although No. 3, having a heavier boat, could not keep up with their opponents, who came in four lengths ahead. The last race was a challenge between the married men crew and the four-oared crew from St. Marie, one mile and a half. Both boats started in capital style, but it soon became evident that the St. Marie had more training, and they came in winners by about four lengths. The first moonlight excursion of this favorite club took place Wednesday, the 9th inst. The steamer *Montarville* left Island Ferry Wharf at 7:45 P. M., calling going and returning at Longueuil. A very enjoyable time, with music and dancing, was had, every one returning home delighted with the club's efforts to entertain its guests.

THE ENTERPRISE WINS.—In the recent race from New London to Greenport between yachts of the Atlantic and Eastern Yacht Clubs, the following are the correct times made by the sloops, all previous reports being in error. *Regina* had to allow *Enterprise* 3m. 51s., and *Winsome* 5m. 15s:

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Enterprise, E Y C	10 47 30	3 42 00	4 54 30	4 50 39
Regina, A Y C	10 40 45	3 32 00	4 51 15	4 51 15
Winsome, A Y C	10 56 30	3 41 00	5 04 30	4 59 15
Schemer, A Y C	10 43 00	Disabled.		
Nimbus, A Y C	10 43 30	Did not finish.		

Enterprise, the only keel yacht among the lot, and a cutter at that, therefore wins the prize with 36 seconds to spare. This should go far to remove the silly prejudice existing in New York waters against keels and handy rigs.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—Full report from our special correspondent appears next week.

MODEL SAILING RULES.

For the benefit of the rapidly-increasing number of yachtsmen on the Lakes, we add the "sailing regulations" of the Detroit Yacht Club, which are among the best, simplest and most perfect we have seen. That it should be left to a comparatively young organization of the West to teach the older clubs of the seaboard how to measure yachts for match sailing, speaks proportionately as much for the vigor, commonsense and intelligence of the Lake yachtsmen as it does for the incapacity and lack of logic among leading minds of the Eastern clubs, all of whom seem incapable of grasping more than one figure at a time, and consider it too much "theory" to stretch a tape-line three times instead of once. Exception in this respect must be made of the N. Y. Y. C. and the R. N. S. Y. S., the only two clubs along the Atlantic coast which do not subscribe through sheer slovenliness and laziness to the stupid heresy of sailing on length measurement alone. The following are the rules of the D. Y. C. referred to:

1st. The first class shall consist of all yachts measuring over thirty feet on the water line. The second class shall consist of all yachts measuring over twenty-two and under thirty feet on the water line. The third class shall consist of all yachts measuring less than twenty-two feet on the water line.

2d. Measurement shall be made as follows: Length on the water line; greatest breadth of beam and depth of hold from under side of deck to top side of planking, at or as near the mast as possible.

3d. Yachts may carry not to exceed one man for each five feet of gross measurement.

4th. After the start, the shifting of dead ballast, throwing out, taking in or booming out of ballast shall not be allowed. Each yacht or boat must bring back the same persons with which it started.

5th. All ceilings, seats and fixtures must be kept on board and in their places during the regatta.

6th. Anchoring will be allowed during the race, but no means must be used to propel the boat but sails.

7th. The regatta committee reserve the right to place a scratcher in each yacht or boat sailing in the regatta.

8th. The course to be sailed will be as follows: For first and second class yachts, east by south six miles, thence north-northwest six miles, thence southwest six miles, passing between the home stakeboats. The course for the third class yachts will be east by south six miles around stakeboat, thence home, passing between the stakeboats.

9th. The start will be a flying start, all three classes getting under way at the same time.

10th. The warning gun will be fired at 10 o'clock A. M.; the starting gun at 10:10 A. M., and ten minutes will be allowed for the yachts to get across the line after firing the starting gun. The race must be made within six hours from the start.

11th. A time allowance of two seconds per foot of gross measurement per mile shall be made for first and second class yachts, and one second for third class yachts.

12th. There shall be no restrictions as regards the number or kind of sails to be carried.

13th. The ordinary hand lead and line only shall be used in sounding.

14th. A competent person shall be placed in each stakeboat to make observations, and in the event of any information being required, he may be examined by the judges for that purpose.

15th. Yachts on the port tack must invariably give way to those on the starboard tack; and in all cases where the doubt of a possibility of a yacht on the port tack weathering the one on the starboard tack shall exist, the yacht on the port tack shall give way. If the other yacht keeps her course and runs into her, the yacht on the port tack shall be liable for all damages.

16th. Any yacht or boat touching any stakeboat or buoy used to mark out the course (except as specified hereafter) shall forfeit all claim to a prize.

17th. Any yacht or boat bearing away, or altering her course to leeward, and thereby compelling another yacht or boat to bear away to avoid collision, shall forfeit all claim to a prize, except when two yachts or boats are approaching a windward shore, buoy or stakeboat, with a free wind, and so close to each other that the weathermost cannot bear away clear of the leewardmost, and by standing on further would be in danger of running a-hore or touching said buoy or stakeboat. Such leewardmost yacht or boat, on being requested to bear away, is immediately to comply. The weathermost yacht or boat must, however, in this case, bear away at the same time as the one she hails, if she can do so without coming in contact.

18th. When two yachts or boats by the wind are approaching the shore, a buoy or stakeboat together, and so close that the leewardmost cannot tack clear of the windwardmost, and by standing on further would be in danger of running ashore or touching such buoy or stakeboat, such weathermost yacht or boat, on being requested to put about, is immediately to comply. The leewardmost yacht or boat must in this case, however, tack at the same moment as the one she hails, if she can do so without coming in contact.

19th. When rounding a buoy or stakeboat, the yacht or boat nearest thereto shall be considered the headmost boat, and should any other yacht or boat that is in the regatta compel a yacht or boat nearer any buoy or stakeboat to touch the said buoy or stakeboat, the yacht or boat so doing shall be liable for all damages and forfeit all claims to a prize. Yachts or boats so compelled to touch a buoy or stakeboat shall not suffer any penalty therefor.

20th. Yachts or boats going free must invariably give way to those by the wind on either tack.

21st. Yachts rounding a buoy or stakeboat shall leave it on the port side.

22d. Yachts or boats, in finishing the regatta, shall pass between two boats anchored in line at the starting point.

23d. Yachts or boats entering in the regatta shall be governed by the rules and regulations thereof in all particulars, and any yacht or boat breaking any of the rules and regulations of the regatta shall forfeit all claim to a prize and be liable for all damages that may occur.

The decision of the judges shall be final in all cases.

Take notice especially of Rules 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 14, and go and do likewise.

Cricket.

—A number of reports have been deferred until our next issue.

DAFT'S TEAM OF ENGLISH CRICKETERS.—Daft's team of splendid cricket players will sail from Liverpool to Quebec on August 28, where they will play their first match on or about Sept. 10, and with Ottawa on Sept. 15. Three other games will probably be arranged for in Canada. The team will then proceed to Detroit, where the first game in the United States will take place. As far as known, the cricketers will then visit Western New York, New York City and Philadelphia. It is necessary that all fixtures should be made and the route mapped out before Daft leaves England. That no time may be lost, and that this grand international cricketing tour shall in every way be a success, Mr. Andrew Peck, of the firm of Peck & Snyder, 124 Nassau street, New York, has been empowered by Daft to arrange for all matches and attend to the business connected with them in the United States. Secretaries of American clubs would therefore do well to communicate with Mr. Peck at once, as but a limited number of games can be played. The list of players and other information is expected by the next English mail. Full particulars will be found in our cricket columns.

STATEN ISLAND VS. LONGWOOD.—A capital match was commenced on Friday afternoon, the 11th inst., on the Island grounds between the above named clubs. This was the second game of Boston visitors, and a goodly number of cricket enthusiasts, among whom were many ladies, turned out to bid the Longwood gentlemen a hearty welcome. It is well worth recording, that the Boston eleven was to a man the same that played the Islanders just one year ago at Longwood, and we trust that many years will see no changes in its ranks. At 4 o'clock the game commenced with the Longwoods at the bat. The feature of the innings being Farley's 45, contributed without a chance. Hubbard and Caton both batted carefully and well, the latter being run out by a lucky shy by Stevens. At 6, the home club sent Harvey and Moore to the wickets, the latter gentleman, however, was unfortunately injured and obliged to retire. Mylie took his place, and when time was called at 7, the telegraph showed 40 runs up. The light was very bad, indeed, during the last two hours of the play, and the Islanders deserve credit for their stand. On Saturday, at 10:30, the match was resumed, and before the home club was got rid of, 129 runs were on the book. It was now the Longwoods turn, and they went in for their second innings, with 38 runs behind. Jones, however, got hold of the bowling, and played an inning of 43 in rare good form, his hitting being both hard and clean. Bixby added 21, and Hubbard a good (not out) 20. The venture closing for 116, which might just as well have been over 140. And here we will say, that in both this and the St. Georges match, the Boston gentlemen lost a vast number of runs from want of starting sharp on the first. The Islanders although pushed for time, succeeded in making the necessary number of runs for the loss of 4 wickets, Ronaldson helping with a (not out) 40. It is but proper to congratulate the Staten Islanders on their victory, which was achieved against the best bowling they faced this season, Farley's being particularly good. The full score is annexed:

Longwood.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Mixer, c Jones, b Stevens	0	b Jones	2
Jones, c sub., b Stevens	2	b Lee	43
Farley, l b w b Sprague	45	c Bance, b Ronaldson	0
Bixby, c and b Jones	0	c and b Bance	21
Hubbard, c Ronaldson, b Jones	13	not out	20
Tyler, c Sprague, b Lee	0	c and b Jones	2
Caton, run out	10	b Sprague	7
Fay, b Sprague	0	b Sprague	6
Dutton, not out	9	run out	5
Pickering, b Sprague	0	b Sprague	2
Peabody, b Sprague	5	b Sprague	4
Byes, 6; wide, 1	7	Byes, 2; wides, 2	4
Total	91	Total	116

Fall of Wickets.

First Inning	4	6	6	26	27	60	62	81	81	91—91
Second Inning	13	27	32	36	62	62	92	102	108	116—116
Total										207

Staten Island.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Harvey, b Bixby	26	b Farley	5
Moore, b Hubbard	13	c Caton, b Farley	4
Mylie, b Farley	20	b Farley	11
Ronaldson, b Farley	0	not out	10
Bance, c Pickering, b Dutton	4	not out	4
Stevens, l b w b Farley	3		
Jones, c Peabody, b Hubbard	9		
Dodge, b Farley	4		
Lee, b Farley	10		
M. Eyre, not out	11	run out	2
Sprague, b Mixer	15		
Byes, 5; leg byes, 5; wides, 4	14	byes, 10; leg bye, 1; wide, 1	12
Total	159	Total	81

Fall of Wickets.

First Inning	40	40	53	56	67	72	84	97	101	129—129
Second Inning	6	12	55	73						— 81
Total										210

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

Staten Island.

First Inning.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Stevens	60	19	1	2	0
Jones	54	19	0	2	1
Sprague	58	24	1	4	0
Lee	24	14	0	1	0
Harvey	12	8	0	0	0

Second Inning.

Sprague	81	36	2	4	0
Jones	78	22	4	2	1
Stevens	42	16	2	0	0
Ronaldson	18	14	0	1	1
M C Eyre	18	6	1	0	1
Bance	12	9	0	1	0
Lee	30	9	1	1	0

Longwood.

First Inning.

Farley	138	43	3	5	2
Hubbard	93	33	2	2	1
Dutton	102	18	2	1	0
Mixer	32	13	0	1	0
Bixby	24	8	1	1	0

Second Inning.

Farley	79	18	8	3	0
Bixby	18	10	0	0	0
Dutton	18	9	0	0	0
Hubbard	30	12	3	0	0
Mixer	15	10	0	0	0
Tyler	12	10	0	0	0

ST. GEORGE VS. LONGWOOD.—The first of the two matches played between the Longwood, of Boston, and New York club was opened on Thursday morning, the 10th inst., on the grounds of the St. Georges Club, at Hoboken, N. J. For several years past these clubs have met annually, alternately between Boston and New York, and their matches are always considered as special events of the season. The morning dawned with a pleasant breeze sweeping the ground, but toward afternoon it died out, leaving the day sultry and very trying to the players. The wicket was hard and dry, but thanks to Giles, the club's excellent ground man, it was as level as a billiard table, and played quite true from start to finish. At 11:15 the field was taken by the home club, with the Bostonians at the wickets. With comparative ease did the gentlemanly visitors bat the fast round bowling of Soutter and Moeran; but after 19 runs had been scored off, the former substituted Bance, with what a Canadian paper calls "slow lobs," at his end. This judicious change at once began to work wonders, the batsmen being all abroad in their play at the slows, and by them six wickets were clean bowled for 19 runs. We remember once (in 1864) seeing old Kendall help to scuffle out the Philadelphia club for 10 runs in the same way. Every now and then there are "slow lob" revivals, which catch the sinners unawares; but it is, however, the fact of being caught napping that generally does the damage, rather than the excellence of the bowling itself. The inning of the Longwoods closed for 71, of which Bixby's 21, Hubbard's 18 and Fay's (not out) 12 were the features. Conover, as usual, fielding superbly, a fine low catch at point marking his play. The St. Georges' venture yielded 150, Bance's 57 being top score, in which was a slice or two of luck early in the innings. Holland batted in fine form, as did the other double figure men. Peabody was kept busy at long leg, which position he filled very creditably. Late in the afternoon the Bostonians commenced their second inning, and when time was called the tins showed 90 runs for 6 wickets. Attention is called to the summary of fall of wickets and analysis of bowling. St. Georges won by 79 runs on first inning. Score:

LONGWOOD.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Mixer, c Conover, b Moeran	2	b Bance	33
Jones, b Moeran	7	c Harrison, b Moeran	15
Farley, b Moeran	1	c and b Soutter	21
Bixby, b Bance	21	not out	7
Hubbard, b Bance	18	not at bat	0
Tyler, b Bance	1	b Bance	5
Caton, b Bance	0	not at bat	0
Fay, not out	12	not at bat	0
Dutton, c Eagan, b Moeran	1	not at bat	0
Pickering, b Bance	2	b Bance	0
Peabody, b Bance	2	b Bance	0
Bye, 1; leg-byes, 2	4	Byes, 4; leg-byes, 3; wides, 2	9
Total	71	Total	90

Fall of Wickets.

First Inning	11	14	15	45	49	49	58	65	67	71
Second Inning	39	72	80	90	90	90				

ST. GEORGES.

Moore, c Farley, b Hubbard	0
Bance, b Farley	57
Giles, c Peabody	4
Conover, b Mixer	11
Moeran, c Jones, b Bixby	16
Soutter, b Farley	8
Eagan, b Farley	0
Garnett, B Hubbard	1
Holland, not out	13
Lyon, l b w, b Bixby	14
Harrison, b Hubbard	14
Byes, 4; leg byes, 3; wides, 4; no ball, 1	12
Total	150

Fall of Wickets.

First Inning	1	7	30	71	100	102	103	109	131	150

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

Longwood—First Inning.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Soutter	42	19	2	0	0
Moeran	84	32	2	4	0
Bance	36	19	0	6	0

Second Inning.

Moeran	78	20	5	1	0
Bance	64	39	0	4	0
Soutter	48	9	1	1	0
Giles	24	13	0	0	0

St. Georges—First Inning.

Farley	144	43	7	3	2
Hubbard	79	35	0	4	2
Dutton	30	19	0	0	0
Mixer	42	22	1	1	0
Bixby	36	19	1	2	1

OSWEGO FALLS VS. ONONDAGAS.—The return match between these two clubs was played at the Falls on the 5th inst., which resulted in favor of the home club by 8 wickets. For Syracuse, Bex obtained a fine 21 and Millward 11. For the Oswegos, Shoesmith (not out) 23 and H. Backus a fine (not out) for same number of runs. The batting of the visitors was particularly weak, their last five in the first inning going out without a run. The following are the totals:

	1st Inn'g.	2d Inn'g.	Total.
Oswego Falls	53	37 (2 wkts)	90
Onondagas	42	47	89

NORWICH VS. SIMCOE.—A match was played at Norwich, Ont., on the 4th inst. between these clubs, which resulted in a victory for the former by 9 wickets.

CRICKET AT BARRIE.—The Law Students Club was defeated by the Union Club on the 4th inst. by a score of 64 to 61.

YORKVILLE VS. TORONTO.—A match was played on the University grounds, on the 4th inst., between the above named clubs, resulting in favor of the former by 61 runs. The following are the scores: Yorkville, 108; Toronto, 47. For the visitors, Redmond 23, Baines 28, and Donaldson (not out) 10. For Toronto, Sproule and Brough obtained 21 and 12 respectively.

OSWEGO FALLS VS. ONONDAGA.—On July 4 the match between these clubs was largely attended at Danforth Park, Syracuse, N. Y. The home club scored 58, which was easily beaten by the Falls Club with 8 wickets to spare.

STATEN ISLAND VS. BELMONT.—Three first-class matches were played on the 4th inst., in the vicinity of New York; the most prominent one, however, was between the above-named sides. The Belmont, of Philadelphia, is a young organization, but one composed of good stuff, and the Island gentlemen were well pleased to receive a visit from its eleven. The Staten Island Club, like the famous St. Georges, are patrons of the "noble game," believing in the advancement of cricket, and leaving no stone unturned to make their matches popular and interesting. Besides having a goodly list of playing members, they also control a number of cricketers belonging to other clubs. This practical method of having, as it were, two strings to one bow, enables them, when necessity requires, to draw on a tolerably strong reserve corps. Remembering that the Belmont had recently beaten the Philadelphia and Chestnut Hill Club of Philadelphia, the Staten Island had the good sense, on this occasion, to play an amalgamated team against their guests and thereby win from them a ball. We cannot speak too highly of the courteous and delicate way with which the Staten Island thus deadened the sting of the Belmont's defeat. Would that all clubs were as thoughtful and considerate. It must be extremely gratifying to second eleven Staten Island men, who have the welfare of their club at heart, to watch with what readiness Mr. Ridgeway Moore (Secretary of the St. Georges) and Mr. Bance (who always plays with St. Georges against Staten Island), are always willing to lend a helping hand. The score is annexed, St. Georges' members, in italics:

Belmont.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Knipe, b Lane	8	b Jones	5
Collins, b Jones	5	not out	0
Finley, b Jones	5	b Lane	5
North l b w, b Lane	9	c Sprague, b Lane	13
Yarnall, b Lane	0	bt wt b Lane	0
Woolman, c Ronaldson, b Sprague	6	b Jones	9
Sharwood, c Lane, b Lane	16	b Jones	0
Townsend, c Sprague, b Lane	6	c Moore, b Jones	4
Porter, b Sprague	2	run out	2
Greeu, b Lane	1	b Lane	0
Scott, not out	0	b Sprague	7
Byes, 6; leg byes, 2	8	Bye, 1; leg byes, 6	7
Total	66	Total	52

Staten Island.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Moore, b Yarnall	1	b Yarnall	2
Bance, b Yarnall	7	not out	7
Harvey, c Townsend, b Sharwood	39		
Lane, run out	10		
Ronaldson, b Woolman	0		
Stevens, b Yarnall	18		
Jones, c North, b Sharwood	12		
M C Eyre, b Yarnall	0		
Donald, c North, b Yarnall	0		
J Eyre, not out	9	not out	1
Sprague, run out	0		
Byes, 11; leg bye, 1; wide, 1	13		
Total	199	Total	10

Runs at the fall of each wicket.

Belmont	12	16	29	29	30	50	54	57	65	66
Staten Island	21	11	39	39	77	85	93	96	103	109

ST. GEORGES VS. ALBANY. The return match between these clubs was played at Hoboken, N. J., on the 4th inst., and as the score will show resulted in a tie. The following is the score:

St. George.		Albany.	
Ropes, c Story, b Ross	14	Stevens, b Lyon	4
Moeran, c Wright, b Ross	44	McNaughton, not out	61
Holland, c and b Hague	16	Mcdonald, b Lyon	8
Conover, b Cogswell, b Wright	17	Wright, b Moeran	24
Talbot, c Stevens, b Macd'ld	10	Ross, c Morrell, b Moeran	10
Cashman, c Stevens, b Macd.	4	Hague, run out	0
Lyon, b Hague	0	J Stevens, c Grant, b Holland	0
Sadher, b Hague	2	Audinwood, c Morrell, b Ropes	6
Grant, not out	16	Cogswell, b Moeran	25
Gilbert, c and b Macdonald	12	Johnson, run out	2
Morrell, b Macdonald	0	Story, b Moeran	0
Byes, 6; leg byes, 4; wides, 4	14	Byes, 4; leg byes, 3; wides, 2	9
Total	149	Total	149

Runs at the fall of each wicket.

St George	67	68	91	105	112	114	119	126	147	149
Albany	9	19	63	86	88	88	107	142	147	149

Ties are remarkably rare in cricket. The St. Georges, however, played a tie match with the Young America, at Germantown, July 12, 1865—score 99 to 99. Another tie game was played at Ardmore, Aug 5, 1876, Rev. T. D. Phillipp's Canadian team vs. Merion—score 140 to 140.

BELLEVILLE VS. ST. CATHERINES.—At Belleville, Ont., these clubs played an interesting match on the 8th inst., when the visitors were defeated by 5 wickets.

OWEN SOUND VS. SAUGEEN PENINSULARS.—On the 7th inst. the Owen Sound Club defeated the picked eleven from the Saugeen Peninsulars by one inning and 59 runs. The match was played at Owen Sound.

LOCAL MATCH AT BARRIE.—The return match between the Law Students Club and Unions resulted in a victory for the students by one inning and 25 runs.

MANHATTAN VS. PATERSON.—The Jersey Club visited the Manhattan's at Prospect Park, on the 4th inst., and played their return match as will be seen by the score, the visitors were defeated by 35 runs. Score:

Manhattan.		Paterson.	
Greig, b Graham	20	Kirk, c Hosford, b Greig	7
Hosford, c Hinchliffe, b Finnegan	5	Finnegan, b Brewster	2
Edwards, b Finnegan	0	Graham, b Greig	0
Brewster, c and b Graham	2	Savage, b Greig	0
G Scott, run out	13	Hinchliffe, not out	23
Lane, b Finnegan	1	Laughlin, run out	1
Hooper, c Murphy, b Finneg'n	0	Gilley, c and b Brewster	1
Mackenzie, l b w, b Laughlin	0	Murphy, run out	1
Jackson, c Gilley, b Laughlin	0	Ames, c G Scott, b Brewster	1
Middleton, b Graham	9	Castle, c Hosford, b Brewster	1
Dellar, not out	0	Wright, b Greig	0
Byes, 6; wides, 4	10	Byes	3
Total	75	Total	40

WEST END, OTTAWA, VS. MONTREAL JUNIORS.—On Dominion Day (July 1) these clubs played at Ottawa, Ont., when the former proved successful. The score shows for itself:

West End.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Rev T D Phillips, c Walker, b Whitton	14	b Whitton	4
S A Macfarlane, b Fowler	0	c and b Morris	21
G S Macfarlane, b Fowler	13	b Fletcher	11
J Y May, l b w, b Fowler	0	c Maile, b Whitton	4
A Agnew, b Whitton	6	run out	2
W Pain, b Whitton	1	b Fowler	1
J B Monk, c Maile, b Whitton	2	c Drummond, b Whitton	10
H B Lewis, b Fowler	0	c Fletcher, b Whitton	10
W Kavanagh, c Ramsay, b Whitton	0	b Fletcher	0
H C Monk, b Fletcher	3	not out	7
A B Wilson, not out	1	c McLea b Whitton	0
Byes, 4; wides, 3; no ball, 1	8	Bye, 1; wides, 2; no ball, 1	4
Total	52	Total	75
Grand total			127

Montreal Juniors.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
McLea, b S A Macfarlane	1	st Pain, b S A Macfarlane	1
Maile, b S A Macfarlane	1	c Agnew, b May	0
Hamilton, b S A Macfarlane	8	b S A Macfarlane	3
Whitton, b S A Macfarlane	0	b S A Macfarlane	0
Drummond, b S A Macfarlane	1	run out	14
Fletcher, b S A Macfarlane	0	c and b J Monk	1
Ramsay, c S A Macfarlane	4	b S A Macfarlane	2
Walker, c H Monk, b J Monk	2	l b w S A Macfarlane	5
Fowler, not out	12	b May	6
Spence, c Agnew, b J Monk	2	b May	0
Morris, b S A Macfarlane	3	not out	0
Bye, 1; leg bye, 1	2	Bye, 1; leg byes, 3; wides, 2	6
Total	37	Total	38
Grand total			75

HAMILTON VS. TRINITY COLLGE.—This match was played on the 27th ult., on the grounds of Trinity College, Toronto, and resulted in an easy victory for the visitors by one inning and 38 runs. The Trinity team was composed of old and present collegians. The batting of H. C. Semonds 68 (not out), for Hamilton, was a fine display of all-round cricket. This gentleman is undoubtedly one of the best bats in Canada; in 1877 he scored 150 for Port Hope in addition to many other large contributions. We are indebted to Alex Hawlay, Jr., Esq., Secretary of the Hamilton Club, for the following score and bowling analysis:

Trinity College.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
P Irving, b Kennedy	5	c Hope, b Ferrie	0
H J Campbell, c Simonds, b Ferrie	7	c Gillespie, b Ferrie	12
D Howard, b Kennedy	11	b Ferrie	0
J S Howard, b Ferrie	0	b Kennedy	0
Coldwell, c Kennedy, b Ferrie	0	run out	7
Sprague, b Kennedy	4	b Ferrie	16
Reade, b Gillespie	1	b Ferrie	1
Allen, c Harvey, b Gillespie	1	not out	3
Logan, b Gillespie	0	b Ferrie	1
Crittenden, not out	0	b Gillespie	1
Garrett, b Gillespie	0	b Ferrie	0
Bye, 1; leg bye, 1	2	Byes, 2; leg bye, 1	3
Total	31	Total	44

Hamilton.

A Gillespie, c Garrat, b D Howard	3
A H Hope, b Logan	3
C Hyman, b Howard	7
H C Simonds, not out	68
A Harvey, c Irving, b Logan	7
R K Hope, c Coldwell, b Campbell	5
R Kennedy, b Logon	3
J H Park, b Reade	3
J Taylor, b Logan	5
R Ferrie, b Logan	1
H Robertson, b Logan	10
Byes, 2; leg bye, 1; wide, 1; no ball, 1	5
Total	119

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Trinity—First Inning.

	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Kennedy	13	17	3	3
Ferrie	9	13	2	3
Gillespie	5	2	1	4

Second Inning.

Kennedy	8	22	2	1
Ferrie	13	9	6	8
Gillespie	4	9	0	1
Simonds	1	2	0	0

Hamilton.

Logan	20	56	1	6
D Howard	7	30	0	1
Reade	4	7	1	1
Campbell	6	16	1	1
J S Howard	3	6	0	0

Campbell bowled 1 wide.

OTTAWA VS PERTH.—A team representing the City of Ottawa played an interesting match with the Perth Club at Perth, Ont., on the 28th ult., resulting in favor of the visitors by 12 runs on the first inning. The Ottawa team was met at the depot by the Perth brass band, and accorded quite a reception; the rain being the only drawback to a very enjoyable and pleasant trip. The score is as follows:

Ottawa.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
J V May, b Burt	4	c McElligott, b Brophy	0
C Pope, b Burt	0	b Burt	11
J B Brophy, b Burt	15	c Morris, b Sherett	16
J P Whiting, b Scales	2	b Scales	4
G W Baker, b Scales	3	b Scales	1
A Fraser, b Scales	1	c Scales, b Sherett	0
J Hopkirk, b Burt	3	b McKinley	0
G Stanton, b Burt	1	run out	2
A G Addes, b Burt	3	not out	0
H Grant, not out	0	c Campbell, b Sherett	8
Byes, 4; wides, 4	8	Byes, 12; wides, 3	15
Total	40	Total	57

Perth.

E L Curry, b Brophy	0
J A Allan, b May	0
A W Burt, b Brophy	1
P McKinley, b May	2
O Sherett, b Brophy	0
E Scales, c Pope, b Brophy	2
E Campbell, b Brophy	4
Geo McElligott, b Brophy	3
Geo F Bairns, b Brophy	0
John R Mair, b Brophy	0
A Morris, not out	9
Byes	7
Total	28

UNITED OF PORTSMOUTH, VS. BOSTON.—A very close game inaugurated the first match between the above named clubs. The Boston team journeyed to Portsmouth, N. H., on the 3d, and played on the 4th inst. Considering the condition of the ground the scores of each side were fair, and the match throughout interesting. The appended score shows the individual play, and that the United won by four runs:

United.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Moran, b T Pettitt	0	c Cleveland, b W Pettitt	1
Madden, b W Pettitt	5	b T Pettitt	0
Lenigan, b W Pettitt	4	b T Pettitt	0
J Thorpe, b W Pettitt	7	l b w, b W Pettitt	4
Emery, run out	1	b W Pettitt	0
Wallace, c Pettitt, b W Pettitt	21	l b w, b T Pettitt	6
Leicester, run out	5	run out	0
Farnham, stpd Roffe, b W Pettitt	0	c Crane, b W Pettitt	5
Haley, b W Pettitt	0	not out	3
Thompson, b W Pettitt	0	stpd Roffe, b W Pettitt	5
White, not out	0	run out	3
Byes, 6; leg byes, 2	8	Byes, 2; leg bye, 1	3
Total	51	Total	30

Boston.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Cleveland, c Farnham, b Thorpe	7	b Thorpe	6
Roffe, b Thorpe	4	b Thorpe	3
T Pettitt, b Farnham	5	b Farnham	0
W Pettitt, c Thorpe, b Farnham	1	b Farnham	7
Bate, b Thorpe	2	b Thorpe	1
Green, b Farnham	0	not out	13
Doherty, b Farnham	3	c Wallace, b Farnham	0
Benedict, b Farnham	1	run out	0
Jessup, run out	1	b Farnham	1
Crane, b Thorpe	2	b Thorpe	0
Roe, not out	0	b Farnham	1
Byes, 4; leg byes, 3	7	Byes, 9; leg bye, 1; wides, 2	12
Total	33	Total	44

GRAND MATCH AT HAMILTON, ONT.—*Hamilton vs. Peninsular.*—This match, which has been looked forward to by all true lovers of cricket, took place on the 1st inst., on the Hamilton Grounds. The weather was all that could be desired, and the ground was never in better order or looked prettier. Great care had been bestowed on the wicket, and it played well throughout. There is one credit which must be given to cricket lovers in Hamilton, viz., that the same generous applause is given to an exhibition of good cricket by foes as it is to friends, and this is a feather in their cap, for it is not the same as a rule elsewhere. At 10:30, the hour for commencing, there was a fair audience, and in the afternoon the attendance was remarkably large, the ladies especially gracing the scene by their presence. Both clubs played their strongest teams, Detroit as usual having their professionals, while Hamilton for the first time had the services of Mr. B. Waud, who some years ago kept wickets both for his university and the gentlemen of England, and on this occasion well sustained his reputation. The Hamilton Captain having won the toss, elected to take the field. The subjoined score shows the individual play, but the features of this inning was the steady batting of Trooper, Dale, Treloar, and Littlejohn; the magnificent stumping of Bamford by Waud, and the catching of Armstrong by the same fine player; the innings closing for 78. After lunch, Hamilton went in for their innings, and during the stand made by Semonds, Waud, Hyman and Harvy, better batting, bowling and fielding has seldom been seen on the Hamilton ground, Dale handling the ball with great success—at one time sending down seven maiden overs in succession. The Hamilton's venture closed for 96. The Peninsular commenced their second inning, and when time was called had lost five wickets for 23 runs. Score:

Peninsular.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Heigho, l b w, b Ferrie	9		
Bamford, stpd Waud, b Kennedy	0		
Dale, c Harvey, b Woolverton	23	c Harvey, b Kennedy	4
Treloar, b Ferrie	18		
Irvine, c R K Hope, b Woolverton	1	Irvine, b Ferrie	3
White, b Kennedy	6		
Calvert, c Waud, b Kennedy	0	b Ferrie	0
Hinchman, b Kennedy	0	run out	11
Armstrong, c Waud, b Woolverton	6		
Littlejohn, b Ferrie	12	not out	2
Giddey, not out	0	stpd Waud, b Simonds	3
Bye, 1; leg byes, 2	3		
Total	78	Total	23

Hamilton.

A H Hope, b Littlejohn	0
A Gillespie, c Irvine, b Dale	8
A Woolverton, b Dale	1
H C Simonds, c Hinchman, b Armstrong	22
B Waud, run out	12
C Hyman, c Heigho, b Littlejohn	20
A Harvey, b Dale	8
R K Hope, b Dale	10
R Kennedy, b Dale	6
J H Park, not out	0
R Ferrie, b Dale	0
Leg byes	9
Total	96

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Peninsular—First Inning.

	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Kennedy	13	18	4	4
Ferrie	25	33	9	3
Woolverton	12	24	0	3

Second Inning.

Ferrie	10	10	5	2
Kennedy	7	11	3	1
Simonds	1	2	0	1
Gillespie	1 and 2 balls	0	1	0

Hamilton.

Dale	27	35	13	6
Littlejohn	14	33	1	2
White	3	9	0	0
Armstrong	4	0	0	1
Irvine	4	10	0	0

[The foregoing is the record of this match, originally prepared and intended for publication by the Cricket Editor.]

PENINSULAR (2d) VS. WINDSOR.—A large number of the lovers of the game assembled on the cricket grounds at Windsor, Ont., on the 1st inst., Dominion Day, to witness the match between these teams. The score will show that the match was sufficiently close, to be interesting, and the lookers-on were repaid by seeing some good cricket. The home club won by three wickets:

Peninsular.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
T Davies, b Lang	4	b Lang	0
Lane, c Towsey, b Morton	5	b Morton	19
Hampshire, c White, b Lang	2	c Wells, b Morton	8
Uridge, c and b Lang	1	c and b Morton	24
Farnsworth, l b w Morton	2	handled ball	0
Wright, b Lang	1	not out	0
H Parker, b Morton	5	run out	0
Beck, c Morton, b Lang	0	c and b McKee	3
Cooney, b Lang	2	b Morton	0
Anderson, b Lang	7	b Morton	0
Seeley, not out	1	h w b Lang	8
Leg bye, 1; wide, 1	2	Bye, 1; leg byes, 5; wides, 5	11
Total	32	Total	73
Grand total			105

Windsor.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Emery, l b w, b Davies	3	b Farnsworth	1
Bradley, c Anderson, b Davies	9	b Davies	9
Wells, b Davies	1	not out	6
Scott, b Davies	3	b Farnsworth	23
Edgar, c White, b Davies	5	b Farnsworth	1
Lang, b Hampshire	1	b Farnsworth	3
Gowrie, b Anderson	13	b Farnsworth	2
Morton, c Farnsworth, b Hampshire	2		
McKee, b Davies	4		
Sutton, not out	0	not out	1
White, b Davies	0	run out	0
Byes, 4, leg bye, 1; wide, 1	6	Byes, 11; leg bye, 1; wide, 1	13
Total	47	Total	59
Grand Total			106

PENINSULAR VS. ST. MARY'S.—On the 2d inst., the Detroit club played a draw game at St. Mary's, Ont. Armstrong's 76 (not out) for the visitors being the feature of the play. The score will show that the Peninsulars had decidedly the best of it:

Peninsular.		St. Mary's.	
Heigho, c White, b White	0	Mosely, b Dale	14
Treloar, c Adams, b White	22	Adams, b Dale	8
Dale, run out	4	Morphy, b Dale	0
Armstrong, not out	76	Harstine, b Dale	19
Hinchman, l b w, b Crosthwaite	7	McIntyre, l b w, b Armstrong	4
White, run out	4	Hodson, not out	7
Calvert, c Harstine, b Morphy	3	White, did not bat	
Bamford, b White	0	Dixon, did not bat	
Giddey, c Morphy, b White	0	Alexander, did not bat	
Littlejohn, c McIntyre, b White	0	Day, did not bat	
Bowman, b White	2	Byes, 7; leg byes, 4	11
Byes, 6; leg byes, 6, wides, 5	17		
Total	142	Total	63

PENINSULAR VS. CARLTON.—The roving Peninsulars of Detroit played the Carletons of Toronto, on the 30th ult., and defeated them, as the score will show, by one inning and forty runs:

Peninsular.

Heigho, st Laing, b Baillie	48
Irvine, c Laing, b Logan	4
Bamford, l b w, b Logan	5
Dale, b Logan	18
Armstrong, run out	1
White, b Logan	8
Calvert, c Logan, b Ogden	1
Hinchman, c Littlejohn, b Baillie	11
Treloar, run out	16
Littlejohn, l b w, b Logan	0
Giddey, not out	2
Extras	23
Total	157

Carleton.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Powell, b Dale	5	b Armstrong	1
Pearson, b Armstrong	0	b Dale	0
Campbell, b Dale	5	run out	0
Howard, b Dale	0	b Littlejohn	5
Ogden, b Armstrong	2	c White, b Dale	30
Stark, c Irwin, b Armstrong	0	c Dale, b Armstrong	0
Baillie, b Armstrong	0	c and b Littlejohn	13
Lowrey, b Dale	0	c Dale, b Littlejohn	3
Logan, b Armstrong	5	c White, b Littlejohn	4
Laing, not out	3	b Dale, b Littlejohn	3
Kittlejohn, b Armstrong	0	not out	1
Byes	5	Byes	12
Total	25	Total	72

TOUR OF THE BALTIMORE CLUB.—The Baltimore Club left their home on the 1st inst., and played the Germantown Club, minus the Hargreaves, on the 2d at Nicktown. The score below shows that they were beaten by 86 runs. Attention is called to the runs at the fall of each wicket:

Baltimore—First Inning.

W T Perot, c Hoffman b Caldwell	16
W H Merritt, b Brewster	16
Oldham, b Caldwell	9
J E Carey, b Caldwell	9
T Smith, b Thurman	9
J Wood, not out	25
F K Carey, c Comfort b Caldwell	11
R Winslow, b Thurman	1
F K Reese, c Brown b Caldwell	5
H Rogeley, c Thurman b Brewster	7
O Rogeley, c and b Thurman	1
Byes, 5; leg byes, 5	10
Total	118

Germantown—First Inning.

W C Morgan, l b w b Oldham	1
J Hoffman, b Oldham	1
C Caldwell, c Perot, b Smith	7
F E Brewster, c Oldham b Smith	16
R N Caldwell, b Smith	48
H W Brown, b F K Carey	38
J Comfort, b Merritt	56
S Welsh, b F K Carey	0
H Thurman, c sub, b F K Carey	2
G Warder, l b w b Smith	16
W Morgan, Jr., not out	0
Byes, 5; leg byes, 3; wides, 8	16
Total	204

Runs at the fall of each wicket.

Baltimore.

First Inning	30	34	53	58	63	84	89	100	116	118

Germantown.

First Inning	11	16	36	42	116	133	133	144	204	204

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

Germantown—First Inning.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Caldwell	139	52	8	5	..
Brewster	66	30	3	2	..
Thurman	84	26	4	3	..

Baltimore.

Smith	152	67	3	4	5
Oldham	114	62	3	2	1
Winslow	30	16	1	..	..
Merritt	24	19	..	1	..
F K Carey	24	16	..	3	2
Wood	12	8	..	..	..

PENINSULAR VS. TWENTY-TWO ESSEX CO., ONT.—Although the Peninsulars had only returned from a three match tour in Canada they went to work again on the 4th inst. and defeated a good twenty-two from Essex Co., on the Detroit grounds, by 40 runs as the score will show:

Peninsulars—First Inning.

Heigho, c Cousins, b Laing	17
F Irvine, c Keightley, b Laing	5
F Bamford, c Roff, b Wigle	11
C B Calvert, c Morton, b Keightley	45
A S Treloar, c Laing, b Falls	14
F Littlejohn, b Laing	14
T Dale, c Scott, b Laing	13
U Armstrong, b Keightley	8
P Uridge, c and b Keightley	5
Wm White, not out	8
F Giddey, b Falls	0
Extras	13
Total	154

The Twenty-twos—First Inning.

Sutherland, b Irvine	0
Falls, b Dale	11
Govoir, b Dale	0
Atkinson, c Irvine, b Treloar	32
Scott, b Dale	1
Lett, b Littlejohn	15
J Laing, b Dale	0
A Wigle, b Dale	9
F Laing, b Littlejohn	0
Kolfage, st Treloar, b Littlejohn	6
Keightley, st Treloar, b Littlejohn	0
Meeks, l b w Littlejohn	1
Cousins, c Littlejohn, b Dale	4
Morton, l b w b Armstrong	3
Horseman, c Bamford, b Heigho	0
R ll, b Armstrong	0
Jones, b Armstrong	5
Morton, b Heigho	5
McAvoy, st Treloar, b Armstrong	12
Girdlestone, st Treloar, b Armstrong	6
Templeton, not out	0
Emery, b Dle	0
Extras	0
Total	114

—The New York and Sea Beach railway opens to day, the 17th instant. Boats will connect with the road at Bay Ridge to West Brighton Beach, and the trip from the Battery to the beach is expected to be made in thirty-five minutes.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. No anonymous communications will be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of the mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

Trade supplied by American News Company.

GODBOUT.—Owing to some detention while *en route*, the fourth letter of Mr. Hallock's Godbout series, did not reach us in time for this week's issue. It will appear in our next.

—That great pleasure may be derived from *Pain* is shown by the satisfaction with which the public witnessed the display of fire works at Manhattan Beach last week. The exhibition's name was Pain, you know.

—We were compelled last week, as again to-day, to give more than usual space to reports of out-of-doors meetings, pigeon and glass ball tournaments, yachting, cricket, etc. Those of our readers whose tastes incline to other things must be content to wait their turn. Patience is a cardinal virtue this weather.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—The season at the White Mountains is now at its climax, and an increased number of visitors are availing themselves of the facilities which new railroad lines afford to reach the attractive resorts which they now penetrate. One can reach the Profile, the Crawford and the Fabyan by rail, and it is only a day's ride from New York by the New York and New Haven Railroad, with parlor cars and sleepers running through without change. As the three hotels named are under one management, a party stopping at either one can leave baggage behind and make the grand tour unincumbered and at trifling expense, making his choice of railroad, private conveyance, or "Shank's mare."

OFF FOR CAPE VINCENT.—A party of fishermen with their rods, reels, fly books, bait boxes, wives and children have gone from New York and vicinity to Cape Vincent, N. Y., for a long vacation. Among those who bought their through tickets the other day were Messrs. Geo. N. Wild, of Red Bank, N. J.; C. E. Tyler and I. C. Pierson, of Plainfield, N. J.; Geo. W. Shiebler, of Newark, N. J.; D. F. Harris, of New York, and Mr. Henry C. Squires, who appears to have been the prime mover of the expedition. Host Rathbun, of Cape Vincent, dispatched to the latter gentleman last Wednesday a 25 pound muscalonge, which was on exhibition in Cortlandt st. Mr. Squires had the monster laid out in state inside, with a placard in the window inviting the curious to enter and do homage to the fallen Cæsar. The curious came, dozens of them. He will never place a big fish on free exhibition again. Eight Newark families breakfasted on as many portions of the muscalonge, and there were a few fragments left over too.

THE SPORTSMAN'S AGE OF GLASS.

NO remarkable prophetic vision is necessary to foresee the coming Age of Glass. The glass ball is growing in favor, or, as the reporter would clothe the thought in more fitting terms, the fragile crystal sphere is in the ascendant upon the smoke-beclouded horizon of the shooting universe. Not only do the long established clubs keep up the fire along the line with old time ardor; but peaceful, slumbering communities all over the country are being infected, and hillsides which have been silent since the bombardments of the Revolution now echo to the shots of Saturday afternoon glass ball match. Even the staid and aristocratic rifle associations, hitherto confining themselves to short and long range bull's-eyes, with a bit of contempt for the more democratic ball business, now plant the traps on their ranges and invite the world into competitive demolishing of whole hogsheads of the brittle targets. Walnut Hill, Bellevue, the Columbia Association's and other ranges have yielded to the demand for this sport, and other ranges must fall into line.

Glass ball shooting is cheaper than rifle shooting, or than bird shooting; so cheap in fact that any one who can afford to have a gun at all can well stand the trifling expense of the broken balls. Besides being less expensive, the glass balls possess several other very decided advantages over pigeons. Birds are becoming every year more difficult to procure. Managers of shooting tournaments are sadly thwarted in their calculations by the perversity of the birds which refuse to fall into the snare of the fowler. But the glass ball is always on hand. No anxious club secretary need write to the FOREST AND STREAM to know in what part of the country the balls are nesting. All that is necessary is to fix the date of the tournament and then telegraph a money order for Bogardus' rough or Paine's feather filled. There is no necessity of feeding the balls in the coops, nor danger that they will die before the trap is sprung. The shooter is not obliged to retrieve the smashed balls as he must the killed birds, nor do the wounded balls fall dead just out of bounds. Another important consideration is that no vigilant tender-hearted S. F. P. C. A. ever hampers the sport. We have not as yet heard of any State legislature prohibiting glass ball shooting on the ground of cruelty to the balls. Sportsmen and S's F. P. C. A. may very properly hold different views as to whether or not the wild pigeon was introduced into the scheme of creation expressly for trap shooting; but as to the proper mission of the glass ball there can be no such dispute.

We fail to find any reason why we should not expect a continued and increasing prosperity of glass ball manufacturers and shooters. The sport is year by year gaining dignity as perfection in it is rendered more difficult. Mechanical ingenuity has been applied with such good effect to the construction of the trap that it has come to be a most intricate contrivance. Good glass ball scores under these circumstances are nothing to be ashamed of. When the last solitary *Ectopistes migratorius* (plain English, wild pigeon, but harder to hit with its Latin name) shall have been sprung from the trap, and its feathers scattered to the thirty-two points of the compass by the rain of lead from a thousand guns, and the race shall have taken its inevitable place in the category of the *Dodo* the *Moa* and the *Archæopternyx*, the glass ball will be in its full glory and the Sportsman's Age of Glass a present reality.

HO! FOR CONEY ISLAND.—New Yorkers of the past generation used to go a great way for their surf, sand, and sea breezes. At first it was Fire Island; then came Long Branch and Rockaway, much nearer, but still far away. Meanwhile Coney Island laid neglected at their very doors. Three years ago it was unthought of, or despised. Contemplate the change to-day. Why, the united voices of all the journals of the land, in daily and weekly acclamation, cannot exhaust the theme of praise and wonder, and thankful gratitude to those who have made it what it is. Periodically, in times past, it has been customary for a storm to rise, and blow and wash the island out of recognition in a single night. Sand hills would shift, inlets open and close, and vessels strand upon the sites where buildings had stood the day before. Even so, by an agency almost as potent, a transformation has just now been effected within a space of time too brief to realize as commensurate with the prodigies therein performed. The shifting sands and desert wastes have passed away and given place to a combination of attractions and delights almost incomparable on the globe. At night the spectacle is one of unsurpassed magnificence, especially on those gala Saturday nights when the whole beach is ablaze with the glory of pyrotechnic display given by the Manhattan Beach proprietors. Those persons who have seen all the old world creations, look on with amazement here. No one realizes until they have seen. Every day 100,000 people visit Coney Island and depart with fullest satisfaction of what they have enjoyed. Those grand establishments the Manhattan and Brighton Hotels are crowded with guests who have hitherto summered elsewhere. In all the little hamlets around about summer boarders congregate; for they have learned that here they can enjoy all the delights of the beach by day, and take their nightly rest close by at weekly charges quite within the means of purses which are not long. New York and all its environs now appreciate most heartily the privileges which they enjoy, and wonder that they had not been Heaven-sent before.

NEW TYPE.—Next week we shall appear in a new dress, and we hope with increased attractions.

GAME PROTECTION.

THE NEW YORK GAME LAWS.—Sportsmen are already complaining of the new game laws relating to deer hunting. They say August is too early to kill doe when fawns are not wholly independent of the mother before the first of September. Moreover, it is cruel and unsportsmanlike to run deer with dogs in the hottest month of the year, as this new statute permits, and it is asserted that another game law will be presented to the Legislature for adoption next winter.—*Troy Times.*

We pointed out the defects in the game law as it was proposed previous to its passage, and prepared a compromise table of close seasons which we printed. We were glad to see the bill modified in regard to some of these suggestions of ours, though the deer clause was not one of them. We urged the first of September.

NEW YORK QUAIL SEASON.—The inadvertent omission of the word "except" in the following paragraph, published in our issue of July 3, led to a mistake which was at once apparent:

Quail.—Sec. 8. Cannot be killed, exposed for sale, nor had in possession after killed, except between Nov. 1 and January 1. Cannot be killed in Counties of Montgomery, Schenectady, Saratoga, or Albany, within three years from passage of this act. Misdemeanor; penalty, $25.

The Rifle.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTCH EIGHTS.

The selection of the eights of England and Scotland to compete for the Elcho Shield on the 24th inst., has brought out some fine marksmanship in some wretched weather. The first prize meeting was held at Sandwell Park, near Birmingham, by permission of the Earl of Dartmouth, on the 11th, 12th and 13th of June. The English Eight Club has been formed with the express intention of creating a wider constituency from which to select the English Eight, and the club already numbers ninety members, among whom are most of the distinguished small-bore shots of English nationality. The captain of the Eight, Sir Henry Wilmot, M. P., and the Adjutant, Major Waller, are respectively president and honorary secretary of the new club, and the competition was carried out under arrangements made by them. On the 12th inst., the serious business of the meeting began. The captain of the Eight had determined to select six men and two reserve men on the result of the two days' shooting, retaining two nominations to the team in his own hands. The two gentlemen to complete the Eight will be selected shortly before the day of the match for the Elcho Shield. Fifteen shots each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards on each day. The gold, silver and bronze jewels of the club go to the three highest scorers in the two days' aggregate. The scores by totals at the several ranges stood:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Sergt Gilder	68	69	90	227
Mr Evans	70	70	83	223
Capt Phillipps	65	60	88	213
Lieut Toller	64	63	85	212
Mr Humphry	63	67	77	212
Mr Taylor Baker	68	64	74	206
Lieut J Deeley	70	59	77	206
Mr Backhouse	69	60	77	206
Mr Metford	64	60	81	205
Major Scriven	63	63	79	205
Capt Pixley	67	57	77	201
Lieut-Col Bland	62	64	72	198
Sir H Halford	72	64	61	197
Lieut Baker	59	66	69	194
Lieut Moser	62	64	68	194
Martin Smith	67	42	79	188
Mr Hawley	60	62	53	175
Mr Block	48	65	65	168

On the 13th there was a marked improvement in the weather, but dark clouds were wafted to and fro, and the conditions were not to be boasted of. The scores ran:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
Gilder	73	67	91	231
Turner	74	66	91	231
Humphrey	74	64	92	230
Evans	72	61	92	225
Toller	66	63	88	217
Bland	68	63	87	217
Deeley	61	63	85	209
Halford	72	70	67	209
Moser	69	68	81	207
Backhouse	65	61	79	205
Baker	63	58	79	205
Metford	68	62	79	205
Phillipp	68	59	76	203
Hawley	67	68	75	200
Pixley	62	63	71	196
Scriven	57	55	74	186
Block	57	52	71	180
Smith	61	49	57	167

The following gives the totals of the last five shots at 1,000 yards on each day. By subtracting them the regular 15-shot total may be reached:

Gilder	24	Block	14
Humphrey	21	Phillipp	22
Metford	17	Deeley	19
Halford	13	Pixley	21
Hawley	17	Moser	17
Evans	21	Toller	23
Turner	20	Backhouse	24
Scriven	18	Bland	20
Baker	20	Smith	19

Gilder	24
Humphrey	21
Metford	17
Halford	13
Hawley	17
Evans	21
Turner	20
Scriven	18
Baker	20
Block	14
Phillipp	22
Deeley	19
Pixley	21
Moser	17
Toller	23
Backhouse	24
Bland	20
Smith	19

The following rifles were used by the competitors: Gilder, Sharpe, B. L.; Evans, Metford, B. L., by Gibbs; Humphry, Remington, B. L.; Turner, Field-Turner, B. L.; Toller, Metford, M. L., by Gibbs; Phillipps, Metford, M. L., by Gibbs; Bland, Metford, M. L.; Deeley, Metford, B. L., by Westley Richards; Backhouse, Metford, M. L., by Gibbs; Metford, Metford, B. L., by Westley Richards; Moser, Ingram, M. L.; A. Baker, Metford, B. L., by Westley Richards; Pixley, Metford, M. L.; Scriven, Metford, B. L., by Gibbs; Hawley, Metford, M. L., by Gibbs; Martin Smith, Metford, B. L., by Westley Richards; Block, Metford, B. L., by Gibbs; Halford, Metford, B. L., by Westley Richards.

According to the plan of selection, Messrs. Gilder, Evans, Humphry, Turner, Toller and Phillipps take places on the team with two places to be filled by appointment.

The selection of the Scotch eight was concluded at the Cowglen range, near Glasgow, on the 16th ult. The wind was gusty and tantalizing, and though all the men except Sergt. Fletcher use the back position the scores were not over good. Under the new rules the first competition only settled the places of four men, and these, with the next six in order of merit and two gentlemen nominated by Lieutenant-Colonel

Malcolm, the Captain of the Eight, are obliged to have a second competition for the final selection of the team. The method of selection is simple and yet popular. The first four men who have shot themselves into place meet along with the Captain and make the selection for fifth place. That man is then called in, and the sixth man is then choosen, and so on till the team is completed and the re-erve men fixed on. After that is done the Eight divide themselves into two teams of four each, and thus arranged these four, with their special reserve man, are expected to meet on some convenient day and shoot over the ranges, so as to get acquainted with the rifles and be able to assist each other in the matter of windage and elevation. At the conclusion of the shooting, a meeting of the four successful men, along with Captain R. Menzies, was held on the ground, when the remaining members of the team were selected according to the rules. First of all Captain Thorburn was called in—a sure sign that his name was added to the list; and in a few minutes later Corporal W. Caldwell was also called, making six out of the eight. The selection of the remaining two men was not proceeded with so quickly, and there was a little delay till R. M'Vittie was asked to come and take part in the deliberations, and help them to make the final selection. Ultimately M. Caldwell was chosen and his name added to the Team, while Captain Johnston, who was expected to have been called earlier, was added to the reserve list, along with H. R. W. Dunlop, of the London Scottish. The adherence of Captain Johnson to the prone position had something to do with the selection. With the exception of Sergeant Fletcher, who shot himself into place during the first competition, all the members of the Team have adopted the back position, and there is a strong feeling that a man who shoots lying on his face is more apt to be shaky than a man who lies on his back. The team thus selected is made up as follows:

M. Boyd, Irvine; Sergeant Fletcher, 2nd Stirling; Lieutenant M. Kerrell, London Scottish; J. G. S. M'Kenzie, Edinburgh; Captain Thorburn, Peebles; Corporal W. Caldwell, 1st Renfrew; R. M'Vittie, 7th Dumfries; M. Caldwell, 1st Renfrew.

Reserve Men.—Captain Johnston, 105th Lanark; R. H. W. Dunlop, London Scottish.

A FATAL RANGE ACCIDENT.—A most unfortunate occurrence at the Bellevue Range, Medford, Mass., brought the shooting to a sudden close on Saturday afternoon, the 5th inst. Mr. Geo. Richardson, the victim, was marking, while at the firing point his nephew, H. K. Richardson, was doing good scoring. The accident took place after two hours' practice at the 500-yard range. Mr. Henry Withington fired the last shot previous to the accident, and was engaged in cleaning his rifle. His sole companion at the firing station was Mr. Horace K. Richardson, who was taking aim, the danger signal having been lowered. Mr. George Richardson was serving as marker, and it is supposed that he suddenly formed the intention of improving the appearance of the bull's-eye which was considerably defaced. Quickly raising his danger signal, he darted in front of the target with a brush in his hand, just in season to receive a mortal wound. The ill-fated shot entered at the back, passed through the chest, cut off the thumb of the right hand holding the brush, and entered the target. Mr. Richardson instantly fell, and before his companions could render assistance he was dead. The deceased was nearly 64 years of age. He leaves a wife and five children. The mishap has occasioned considerable comment in rifle and other circles, and a needless amount of apprehension is experienced in some quarters as to the likelihood of a similar tragedy occurring at any time. The fact is, however, that a repetition of the occurrence is one of the least likely things to happen where ordinary care and intelligence are exercised; indeed, with these provisos, it may be said to be impossible. The marker, in all rifle pits, is so sheltered from the flight of bullets that only the grossest ignorance or carelessness would expose him to the chance of being hit by one of them on its way to the target. On all well-conducted ranges the "pits" are provided with appliances which have reduced to a minimum the danger attending the marking of shots. The danger has always been in the "splashing" of bullets—that is, the shattering of them into minute fragments by contact with the iron targets. For a while, because of the imperfect safeguards employed, this was a source of a good many accidents, and the loss of an eye, disfiguration of other features, a badly cut hand, arm or breast, were frequently chronicled as resulting from "splashes." But even this danger was at last in a great measure provided against, and, by the adoption of the plate-glass look-out the "trap," and a proper system of signalling at all first-class ranges, the marker's duty has been rendered much less perilous than is, perhaps, generally supposed. That, in the case at present under consideration, the victim, though presumably versed in the duties of the position he had assumed, was very careless, is, it would seem, self-evident to those who are acquainted with the manner of conducting rifle competitions. Otherwise it would, in the nature of things, have been impossible for him to have been shot as he was. Surely no blame can attach to the young man who fired the shot, nor should the sport of rifle shooting necessarily be condemned as dangerous because a life was lost in consequence of neglect in taking precautions which should have suggested themselves to a thoughtful person. Let it rather be urged in order to ensure absolute safety in future to those persons participating in any capacity in rifle competitions that no precaution, however slight, be neglected, both at the firing points and at the butts, which the rules and common sense dictate.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Attleboro.*—The Attleboro Amateur Rifle Club held a two days' shoot at Menanhant on the 9th and 10th. The first match was at 200 yards, ten shots, five prizes: J. H. Crowell, 45; F. J. Rabbeth, 43; C. E. W. Sherman, 43; D. H. Robinson, 40; E. L. Freeman, 40. The second match was a combination, ten shots each at 200 and 600 yards, for four prizes. Following are the winners in order of rank. J. H. Crowell, 42 49—91; F. J. Rabbeth, 42 49—91; E. L. Freeman, 39 49—88; B. J. Angell, 42 46—88. The third match was a carton match, for five prizes, at 600 yards; ten shots; possible 60. Winners: J. H. Crowell, 56; F. J. Rabbeth, 54; C. F. Crawford, 54; E. L. Freeman, 51; F. D. Freeman, 50.

Collinsville, July 9.—Canton Rod and Gun Club, Riverside Range. Practice meeting at 200 yds., off-hand, 3lbs. pull, 10 shots:

	Mags.	Creed.
Moore	11 8 10 12 11 11 12 10 9 7—101	45
Hull	10 11 9 10 10 9 9 10 9 10—97	41
Lewis	10 8 8 9 10 6 10 12 9 10—92	40
Andrews	11 11 11 10 6 8 9 9 10 7—91	42
Bidwell	7 11 6 11 9 10 7 9 9 9—89	41
Laubenstein	12 9 9 9 12 8 8 6 9 6—87	40

CREEDMOOR.—The New York Rifle Club met for weekly 200 yards practice, July 9, and shot for the C. E. Blydenburgh Badge; at the word of command. The following were the best practice scores made:

F J Donaldson	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4—42
W H Dunlap	3	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	5—41
N O'Donnell	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—39
J W Mangam	4	2	5	4	3	4	3	5	4	3—39

They next shot for the H. D. Blydenburgh Badge for off-hand shooting at 500 yards. Seven of the leading scores are appended:

N O'Donnell	4	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	3—39
J W Mangam	2	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	4—39
A J Bowlett	3	4	5	4	4	3	3	4	5	5—38
Fred Alder	2	2	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	4—36
E B Barker	5	4	2	2	4	4	3	5	3	4—36
W H Dunlap	2	4	3	4	5	3	4	2	3	0—30
F J Donaldson	2	0	2	3	4	3	3	5	3	3—28

A subscription match followed, at 200 yards, in which Mr. Fred Alder led with the following score, claimed as the best ever made in a subscription match at Creedmoor. He made eight bull's-eyes in succession. Score: 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 —49.

SEPPENFELDT VS. SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The teams of these two off-hand clubs met for another test of ability on the 11th inst., at Koch's Schutzen Park, and at the ring target made scores as follows:

Seppenfeldt team.

John W Adams	21	18	20	24	20	24	22	23	24	20—213
Wm Seppenfeldt	17	24	20	23	24	19	20	24	21	21—213
A Keller	18	19	20	20	25	23	19	22	22	24—212
E Holzmann	18	19	22	21	19	19	18	23	24	24—207
John Rein	23	14	23	23	20	25	18	21	23	18—213
Isaac Garrison	12	19	17	20	15	20	22	15	17	16—173
Total										1221

South Brooklyn team.

Chas Johr	21	18	22	22	21	18	24	21	24	18—209
Dr Bolton	20	23	18	23	22	23	22	23	23	24—249
John Naughton	18	23	23	21	21	20	19	19	21	22—207
Chas Zeigler	21	18	17	21	23	23	15	22	19	19—198
J H Roche	20	14	22	19	21	24	21	16	17	22—195
John Hazleton	23	21	21	10	16	18	13	17	24	15—177
Total										1195

MATCHES AT WEST END RANGE.—A glass ball tournament will be held on the grounds of the Columbia Rifle Association, at West End, N. J., on Thursday, July 17, 1879, and every Thursday thereafter. Shooting will begin at 10:30 A. M., on arrival of train on Erie R. R. at 10 A. M. from foot of Chambers street, N. Y. Six items make up the programme, as follows:

First event, twenty-five single balls—First prize, association gold badge and 10 per cent. of gate money. The badge to be held by the winner for one month; and to become the personal property of the competitor winning it three times.

Second event, sweepstakes at twenty-five single balls. Entrance fee, $2.

Third event, sweepstakes at ten pairs of double balls. Entrance fee, $3.

Fourth event, classified sweepstakes at ten pairs double balls. Entrance fee, $2.

Fifth event, classified sweepstakes at twenty-five single balls. Entrance fee, $2.

Sixth, team match—Open to teams of four from any club or association. Entrance, $10 for each team.

The matches are open to all comers, and a year's subscription to the FOREST AND STREAM will be given to the best aggregate in first five.

MARYLAND—*Baltimore.*—At the annual meeting of the Maryland Rifle Club, July 3, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. G. Alford; Vice-President, J. B. Armstrong; Secretary and Treasurer, H. B. Coulson; Executive Committee—L. Deitrich, B. B. Lynch, Ed. Melchior, A. V. Canfield, Jr., Capt. Zollinger. The Patapso Rifle Range opened for the season of 1879 on Saturday, July 12. Rules of National Rifle Association governing, with shooting every Wednesday and Saturday.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Wheeling, July* 4.—Independence Day was enjoyed by the Maynard Rifle Club here with a series of matches at Tingle Range. The weapons used were of various sort, including many muzzle-loaders, and short-range was accordingly shot over in the several contests. Prof. Dwight, who will be remembered as one of the last American Team, led the field, gaining three matches out of five. The day was unfavorable for good shooting, as there was a strong wind blowing across the range all day. The distance was 100 yards; position, off hand. The target was the Massachusetts, with a four-inch bull's-eye, with an inner circle two inches in diameter, which counted 12, the remainder of the bull's-eye counting 11. Rings one inch apart from the bull's-eye, decreasing the count one point every inch. In the first match the scores ran:

Applegate	8	11	10	10	10	9	10—49	Babcock	6	8	11	10	7—42
McIntyre	12	7	10	7	9	9	5—45	McClellan	8	8	10	7	8—41
Dr Shriver	9	9	10	7	9	9	4—44	Virgin	8	5	6	11	10	9—39
Dwight	10	18	7	8	6	9	4—42	Jones	9	11	10	2	10	9—40
Stanton	9	6	9	8	10	9	4—42	Applegate	5	8	7	7	w	

Second match, three shots each:

Dwight	10	11	8—29	Dr Blatt	6	5	8—19
McIntyre	10	10	8—24	Lewis	8	5	6—19
Applegate	11	8	9—23	Carroll	6	7	6—19
Shriver	9	9	9—27	Warthen	5	9	4—18
McClellan	7	9	8—24				

Third match, three shots each:

Dwight	10	12	10—32	Applegate	10	10	4—24
McIntyre	9	10	12—31	Shriver	7	5	11—23
Dr Bratt	9	7	9—25	Frost	10	9	2—21

Sharps rifle match, for a fine Sharps short-range rifle and appendages, value $50; seven shots each:

Dwight	12	11	11	10	12	8	10—74
Virgin	9	10	11	11	12	11	9—73
Dr Bratt	9	12	11	12	7	9	8—68
Shriver	9	10	7	10	9	9	10—64
McClellan	9	8	8	11	12	8	8—64
Applegate	9	9	9	6	8	10	10—62
Applegate (re-entry)	9	4	10	7	9	9	10—58
Roberts	9	3	10	6	9	6	11—54
Stipes	7	11	6	3	9	9	7—52
McIntyre	2	10	9	5	w		

Fifth match, three shots each:

Dr Bratt	12	11	10—33	Dwight	10	9	7—26
Applegate	10	10	11—31	Roberts	7	5	10—22
McIntyre	9	11	11—31	Davis	9	2	8—19
Virgin	11	9	11—31	Leighton	8	3	6—17

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans, July* 4.—Frogmoor was drawn upon heavily for amusement to-day, and the unusual event of two regular matches being contested attracted a crowd of riflemen into the field. The fifth competition for the Lillenthal cup and the fourth for the Mobile or Inter-State Trophy took place. The shooting generally was not above a fair average and the contests were in consequence little exciting. In the Lilienthal, Major Arms won for the second time and put up the highest score yet made in any of these matches. In the Mobile contest the Washingtons had the good fortune to break the run of the Louisiana Field, and the match now takes on another and better look. The individual scores are given herewith:

Summary—New Lilienthal cup, fifth competition, between individuals under military rules; distances, 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each distance and two sighting shots. Three winnings entitle the winner to possession of prize. First contest won by Bercegeay, score 41; second by Weiss, score 39; third by Arms, score 41, and fourth by Gowland, score 40.

	200 yards.					500 yards.					
Arms	5	5	4	4	4—22	5	5	4	3	3—20—42	
Gerteis	4	4	3	5	4—18	5	5	4	5	2—21—39	
Bradford	4	4	4	4	4—20	4	4	5	4	2—19—39	
Charlton	4	4	4	4	4—20	2	4	3	4	5—18—38	
Bercegeay	4	4	4	3	4—19	5	3	3	5	4—18—37	
Renaud	4	3	4	5	5—20	4	3	4	2	4—17—37	
Weiss	4	3	4	3	3—17	3	3	2	5	5—18—35	
Selph	3	3	3	4	3—16	0	5	4	3	4—16—32	
Kiernan	4	2	3	3	4—16	4	2	2	2	3—13—29	
Watson	4	4	4	3	4—19	3	4	0	3	3—10—29	
Linderoach	3	4	4	3	4—18	3	2	3	0	2—10—28	
Costa	4	3	4	2	3—16	2	5	3	0	2—12—18	
Gowland	3	4	4	0	4—15	3	4	2	0	0—10—25	
Sport	4	3	5	4	4—20	2	2	4	2	3—13—33	
Pigot	0	3	2	2	2— 9	0	0	2	2	2— 6—15	
Fortier	4	3	0	3	2—12	withdrawn					—12

Summary—Inter-State or Mobile trophy, fourth competition under new rules, which require five winnings to entitle to possession; distances, 200 and 500 yards; teams of eight; seven shots at each range, with military rifles. The prize was won the first, second and third times by the Louisiana Field Arillery.

The Washington Artillery.

	200 yards.					500 yards.					
Arms	5	5	4	4	4	3	4—29	5	5	4	5	3	4	5—29—58
Bradford	4	4	4	4	4	5	3—28	4	4	5	4	2	3	5—27—55
Michel	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—29	4	3	2	2	5	4	4	4—24—53
Charlton	4	4	4	4	4	3	4—26	2	3	4	4	5	5	3—26—52
Sporl	4	3	5	4	4	4	4—28	2	2	4	2	3	4	3—20—48
Selph	3	3	3	4	3	4	2—22	0	5	4	3	4	2	2—20—42
Maunion	2	3	4	3	3	3	3—21	0	2	5	2	0	0	3—12—33
Dupre	3	0	0	with w		—	3	withdrew							— 3
Total															345

The Louisiana Field Artillery.

Bercegeay	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—27	5	3	3	3	4	4	5—27—54
Weiss	4	4	3	4	3	3	4—25	3	3	2	5	5	5	4—27—52
Selleau	4	4	4	5	4	0	5—26	3	3	3	0	5	4	5—23—49
Mayronne	3	4	4	4	3	3	3—23	3	4	3	2	4	3	4—23—46
Gschwind	4	4	4	3	3	4	4—26	3	2	0	0	3	3	4—15—40
Guerin	4	2	4	4	4	3	4—25	3	0	0	5	3	2	2—15—40
Fortier	2	3	4	2	3	3	4—21	0	0	2	3	0	3	2— 9—30
Durel	3	4	3	2	2	0	0—14	2	4	3	0	0	0	0— 9—23
Total															335

The Continental Guards.

Renaud	4	3	4	5	4	4	4—28	4	3	4	2	4	4	4—25—53
Gillen	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—28	4	3	2	4	3	5	3—24—52
Rosenberg	2	5	3	4	3	4	3—24	3	3	4	2	2	2	3—19—43
Watson	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—25	3	4	0	0	3	3	3—16—41
Thiel	3	4	3	0	5	4	3—22	2	2	4	2	2	4	3—19—41
Pierce	4	3	2	3	3	3	0—18	0	2	5	2	4	5	3—21—39
Maltby	3	2	4	4	3	4	3—23	2	4	2	0	4	2	2—16—39
Cathalogne	4	3	4	3	2	3	3—24	0	2	0	0	0	0	0— 2—26

A PROPER PROTEST—*Salem, Mass., July* 11.—In looking at the scores made at Walnut Hill, July 9 (and the same can be said of previous dates), I notice that the number of scores published does not correspond with the number of entries. There are several "crack shots" who regularly attend the shooting at Walnut Hill, who, if they make a poor score, or are beaten by members of the second or third class, invariably refuse to allow their scores to be published, or, if published, they use an *alias*—of which they have several—and thus, to the uninitiated, keep up their reputation by always having a large score under their names. This, I consider, is unfair; because, while giving the public an exalted opinion of the "crack shots," it also gives an erroneous impression in regard to the shooting of the other members. Cannot this be remedied so that all may be on an even footing in regard to having their scores published? AMATEUR.

RIFLES IN WAR AND PEACE.

BRAILA, Roumania, June 10, 1879.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:

SIR—Your impression of May 2 to hand. As regards your correspondent's ("G. M.") remarks, I do not find them at all to the point. We ought to be pretty well up in the various points of the "Peabody," considering it is our adopted national arm. There is no more similarity between the Peabody and the Martini than there is between the needle gun (*Zundnadel-geweha*) of "Dreyse" and the host of other bolt-actions which afterward came out. The Martini-Henry is simply a rifle with a Martini action, combined with a Henry barrel and bullet. Now, this so-called Peabody-Martini has undoubtedly a Henry barrel and bullet, but where the Peabody part is I cannot discover. I do not hesitate in saying that this Peabody-Martini must have been made from a genuine Martini-Henry as a model, as it even has the indentation for placing the thumb in the act of pressing the trigger, and this last is roughed exactly the same as the English rifles. There is not the least doubt about the Peabody being the earlier of the two, nor is there any doubt but that Martini's invention was worked out as an improvement on the Peabody, taking this as the earliest practical form of hinged falling block. I believe, however, that there is a very ancient breech-loading gun of this form still in existence. But, after all, most breech-loaders are more or less worked out from others. Probably Henry's patent rights have not been recognized, and therefore the rifle is dubbed Peabody-Martini instead of Martini-Henry. We take it that they need not be at all "funky" about these Martini-Henry's in England, considering that it is the same rifle as that from which the "deadly lead hail" was fired from Plevna, with the exception that the English cartridge contains more and stronger powder. We here are not so far from Plevna as not to be pretty well up in what took place. It is quite correct that each soldier was supplied with a large box of ammunition, and, what is more, they did not waste time in closing the action. They simply pressed down the lever to open the breech and eject the empty case; then put in a fresh cartridge and pulled the trigger, which closed the action and exploded the cartridge at the same time. Seeing this, any one at all acquainted with the rifle may form a pretty lucid idea as to "lead hail" kept up. S. R.

P. S.—*June* 10.—I regret to find that the above has not been sent off. I have since read your article "Carver en Grande Tenue." You are mistaken when you suppose that the Winchester is not known. It is known well enough, but very little used, as up to 1876 it carried no charge, and was very unsuitable for sporting purposes, as the trajectory was painfully high. Of course, it is in its element when used on glass balls at a range of a few paces; and then the balls can't turn on the sportsman and bite, as is the case with a

tiger. With the English sportsmen who use the rifle, the "Express" is, at the present day, the *sine qua non*. If the Winchester were hand made, so as to allow of different types, and it were strong enough to stand the heavy charges of the "Express," then it would be a wonderful weapon against dangerous game. These "Express" cartridges are from 3½ to 4 inches long, which, I suppose, would be rather awkward for the Winchester form of action. S. R.

—A number of rifle scores are deferred to next issue.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

FRESH WATER.	SALT WATER.
Trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis.*	Sea Bass, *Centropristis atrarius.*
Salmon, *Salmo Salar.*	Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*	
Land locked Salmon, *Salmo glover.*	Striped Bass, *Roccus lineatus.*
Muskalonge, *Esox nobilior.*	White perch, *Morone americana.*
Pike or Pickerel, *Esox lucius.*	Weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis.*
Yellow Perch, *Perca flavescens.*	Bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*
	Spanish Mackerel, *Cybium maculatum.*
	Cero, *Cybium regale.*
	Bonito, *Sarda pelamys.*
	Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*

TROUT FLIES IN SEASON FOR JULY.

Little Egg, No. 12.—Body and feet of orange and yellow, mohair and hare's ear mixed; wings, bright hyaline, slightly mottled; setæ, same as wings.

Lightning Bug, No. 10.—Body of equal parts of dark brown and black mixed, tipped with yellow; feet, of feathers from the English grouse; wings, double, the inner wing black, the outer wing a yellow brown.

General Hooker, No. 9.—Body made of light yellow and green, ringed alternately; feet, red hackle; wings, of the tail feathers of the ruffed grouse.

Little Claret, No. 11.—Body and feet, dark claret mohair, slightly tinged with blue; wings, of the bittern or brown hen; setæ, dark brown.

Claret Fly, No. 9.—Body, dark claret; feet, black; wings, of the brown hen.

Fetid Green, No. 10.—Body, feet and wings, a pale green.

—A party of Lehigh Valley railroad officials go to Alexandria Bay for a fishing campaign.

THE WHALE THRESHER.—Last week we found displayed at the stand of C. A. Lewis, 310 Washington Fish Market, this city, a huge fish which is familiar enough to blubber-hunters, but quite a curiosity to land lubbers. It was a species of shark (*Alopias vulpes*), or fox shark, commonly known as the "whale thresher." The specimen on view was 14 feet long, and attracted a great deal of attention. It was caught in a pound net at Woods' Hole, Mass., and killed by a lance in the side. The creature is at once recognized by many most striking peculiarities, chief of which is the wonderfully long upper lobe of the tail, which is equal to the length of the body from the tip of the snout to the base of the tail. It is flat, and in texture seems like a compound of whalebone and gristle. The thresher uses it like a flail, and the hearty slaps which he and his busy coterie give to the tormented and half-crazed whale while in pursuit thereof sound like the reports of muskets fired at a distance. These fish most always hunt in company with swordfish, and while they leap high in air and whack the whale's back to the right, left, and all over, the swordfish punch and prod him from beneath, so that he is kept constantly on the surface and there worried until he finally succumbs and dies in an ensanguined pool of blood and brine which covers the ocean for leagues. This strange combat, and stranger alliance of two different fish against a marine mammal has its counterpart on the great plains where the coyotes and big timber wolves join in worrying and destroying the huge bison which chances to be detached from the main herd. The food of the thresher consists mostly of small fish like herrings. Its teeth are very small; so that it is evident that the object of his attack must be blood, and not flesh, incited perhaps by a natural animosity. In color it is a dark slate or blue black.

EXCELLENT SALMON SCORES.—A New York city correspondent sends the following excellent scores of three days' fishing (really two) last month:

Mr. Editor: The following is my score angling in Canada. If surpassed by any other person I will venture to say he was a fatigued man and required no rocking that night, and a spruce bough bed a luxury.

June 22.—Anchored canoe on fishing ground 1:45 P. M., returned to camp 7:30 P. M. with ten beauties, fresh run fish, weighing thus: 40, 32, 23, 22, 25, 23, 22, 21, 20, 23—251 lbs. or a salmon averaging 25 lbs. landed every 35 minutes, not a leader or hook lost, and every fish hooked came to the gaff, and one fly killed 7 salmon. The fly was thus composed: Medium sized Limerick hook, body black mohair wound with gold tinsel and dark hackle; tail, topknot feather of golden pheasant with a turn of red at root; wings, a small portion of orange topped pheasant head feather, surmounted with barred tail feather of same and small Guinea fowl hackle wound round the head. I have always found this a killing fly in high clear water.

June 25—Continued with fair sport, 12, 24, 15, 25, 22, 20—118 lbs.

June 24—Wind N. E.; cold; ther. 50. Salmon will not rize to the fly under these circumstances. Broke camp and returned home. W.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Second Connecticut Lake.*—Fish Commissioner Sam'l Webber, who has been up to Second Lake planting landlocked salmon fry, reports excellent trouting in First and Second Lakes, and later in the season there will be grand sport with both rifle and rod. Mr. Chester's camp is comfortable and clean; four bed-rooms with good beds. It is an excellent place for a summer jaunt. The route is via Calebrook, over a rough road. See our Fish Culture columns.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Crawford House, White Mountains, July* 7.—Since last communication I have had great sport in a small pond just below the hotel. I succeeded in landing 43 brook trout on the 7th inst., several being of fine proportions and taxing my utmost skill to secure. While enjoying the fresh morning air—4 A. M. on the 7th—I hooked what must have proved a two-pound fish (nothing but trout in said pond), but being too eager to land the same, had the mortification to see my hook tear out. I verily saw two trout that must have weighed three pounds each. On the 9th inst. L. W. Fairchild, whose exploits with the fly in the Adirondacks are so familiar to all, and myself, fished the Saco below the Willy House, and brought to creel 161 trout. Total catch thus far, about 500. A. J. JOHNSON.

FROM CAMP BARRY—*Camp Barry, near Mouth Missiquoi River, Highgate, Vt., July* 7.—On the 2d inst. myself and better half, Mrs. ——, left "Wash Sargent's," Highgate Springs, Vt., in one of his light, but seaworthy, boats for a week's cruise among the bays and creeks in the vicinity where the Missisquoi River enters Lake Champlain. So far we have had good sport, though at times the weather has been a little rough. On the 4th we were caught near Macquam Bay in a terrific blow, but our staunch little craft was equal to the occasion, and we escaped with only a severe drenching; more fortunate than a friend of ours, Dr. Sheerer, of St. Albans, who, with a couple of friends, Messrs. Fonda and Wilson, were caught in the same gale, which capsized their boat. Messrs. Fonda and Wilson were lost, and the Doctor was only picked up after a battle of four and a half hours with the waves. Our catch thus far has been pickerel, dore, and the small-mouth black bass. The latter were taken with a phantom minnow by my "gude wife," who uses my light salmon rod to catch with. These fish are very gamey and die hard; average weight, from two to three pounds. Saturday morning Mrs. —— hooked a maskinonge, who soon ended the fight by biting off the casting-line. We leave *en route* for Sargent's this afternoon, and expect a rough time, as it is, for this usually quiet Puritan lake, blowing great guns outside.

July 8.—We have arrived safely at Sargent's, though very wet. Those who are fond of good bass fishing I would recommend them to visit this place. Sargent's boats are good, and he is a good fellow, and knows all of the best fishing and shooting grounds in this vicinity. I saw numerous broods of wild ducks in the grass along the shores of the bays, which bespeak good sport there after September 1—that is if the pot-hunters will not kill them off with their dogs in August. I am informed that Nat Sheets and Herbert Donalson, of Hog Island, go into this nefarious business wholesale. Will the Vermont State game overseers please make a note of this? And if once caught and punished it would have good effect, and make the game laws more observed in future. STANSTEAD.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—The leading incident of the fishery movements the past week has been the large number of arrivals from Bank codfishing trips, 9 arrivals having been reported with moderate fares, aggregating 400,000lbs. The number of Grand Bank arrivals has been 8, and the receipts 270,000lbs. fresh halibut. The Georges fleet continue to meet with fair success. Thirty-five arrivals have been reported since our last issue, bringing 650,000lbs. codfish and 56,000lbs. halibut. The number of inshore arrivals has been 9; receipts, 125,000lbs. codfish. The mackerel fishermen continue hopeful, but have small success to report as yet. The number of arrivals the past week has been 13, but only 2 brought fares, amounting to 300bbls. Total number of fishing arrivals for the week, 74—*Cape Ann Advertiser, July* 12.

BUNKER FISHING.—The amount of bunkers brought in to the Peconic Works, Shelter Island, from June 30 to July 3, was 164,500. The steamer *Peconic* caught 153,000 in Long Island Sound. The steamer *Amagansett* caught 550,000 in two days of the preceding week off the south shore of Long Island. We hear that the Eastern fishermen are all coming this way again. The law in Maine does not allow bunkers to be caught within three miles of the shore, and therefore business in the Eastern waters is dull. McL.

MICHIGAN—*East Saginaw, July* 7.—Went up the Saginaw River about six miles yesterday. The fishing party consisted of three; two fished and one rowed the boat. Our catch was 29 bass and 11 pickerel; weight of all, 102 pounds; largest bass, 5 pounds; largest pickerel, 8 pounds; time of fishing, about four hours. G. W. S.

Archery.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

HOW TO AIM.

MR. HORACE A. FORD, than whom no better archer ever lived, has attempted in his book, now very rare, called "Archery; Its Theory and Practice," to lay down a rule for "sighting in" or aiming an arrow. But he does not make himself well understood. That he intends to advise sighting over the point of the arrow, is plain, and it is equally plain that he recommends keeping the direct vision on the point of aim. It is very hard, however, to determine just what his theory is with regard to when the aim is to be taken. Whether "on the draw," over the point of the arrow at full draw, or over the point of the arrow at three-fourths of the draw. After studying his directions all together, and each separately, I have concluded that he intends to lay down the following rules, viz.:

1. Raise the bow with the left hand, the arrow properly knocked, meantime drawing the string with the right hand and extending the left arm nearly straight.

2. When the arrow is drawn about three-fourths up, or, when the right wrist is about even with the chin, pause an instant to take aim over the arrow-point.

3. In taking aim have the full length of the arrow directly under the right eye. Keep both eyes open, the direct vision fixed on the point of aim, the indirect vision on the arrow.

4. As soon as the aim is accomplished, finish the draw steadily, and loose instantly and smoothly by a continuous backward motion of the right hand.

I have adopted this method of shooting, and think it the best possible in target practice, for the following reasons: Because the aim is then taken while the muscles are not at the greatest strain, and because it does not endanger the bow like pausing to take aim at the full draw.

Some very fine archers take aim while at full draw. A notable example is Mr. John A. Bové, of the Wabash Merry Bowmen, who also drops his right cheek upon his drawing hand just before loosing. The flight of his arrows is beautifully smooth, but very high for the strength of his bow. He shoots a perfect line, and is rapidly improving in keeping length.

Before adopting the theory embraced in the four rules printed above, the archer must consider his nerve; for if he is inclined to shake he would better adopt the continuous draw, fixing his aim quickly while in the act of loosing. This practice—which may be called Ford's—of aiming on a partial draw, leads to one great defect, if care is not used, which may be explained thus: Say you draw your arrow up three-fourths of its length, and fix your point of aim over the pile of the shaft. Now you finish your draw and loose; but if that part of the draw made after taking aim is not in exact lineal continuation of the former part, your arrow will obviously miss. This is the difficult point to attain—viz, to pause a moment in the draw to take aim and then resume the draw and finish it in the same line. Nothing but regular, systematic, intelligent practice will serve your turn in accomplishing this nice feat.

Do not attempt to use a heavy bow. The greatest archers have come to grief by it. You will never make a first class archer if you use a bow of much over fifty pounds, no matter how powerful a man you may be. To train for target-shooting requires the discharging of many arrows in succession, as often as one has time to practice. The effect on nerves and tendons is ruinous to perfect work if you have a heavy bow. Mr. H. A. Ford, whose score of 1,440 at the double York round has never been equaled, ruined his power of loosing nicely by using a 56 or 57-pound bow, and so, finally, after holding the championship of England for near twenty years, fell in the prime of life below mediocrity and retired from public shooting. It was lately stated that Major Fisher, who succeeded Ford, has also injured his left arm by the occasional use of overpowerful bows. Mr. H. H. Palairet, present champion of England, shoots a 46 or 49-pound bow. Peter Muir, the old master bowman of Scotland, in his palmiest days, delighted in a 46-pound yew of his own make. I would emphasize the lesson of these examples by stating that I myself am suffering from what I hope is only a temporary breakdown in my "aiming and loosing" from having done three weeks of hard shooting with a 57-pound bow. Will H. Thompson suffered in the same way during a part of last May by using the same weight of weapon. He is now scoring remarkably well with a forty-nine pound bow.

Let me ask the archers of America if it is not a common occurrence with each of them that, after making some fine scores one day, the next day the shooter is "all rattled and off, and can do no satisfactory hitting? This will not happen if a bow easily handled by the archer be used. He is a remarkably constituted man who can do good, even shooting, day after day with a bow heavier than 50 pounds, and I think I am safe in advising every American archer to choose a clear, smooth-pulling bow at least five pounds lighter than he is inclined to shoot, and in no case, however athletic the individual, to use a heavier than 55 pounds. Test your strength thus: Draw an arrow—twenty-eight inches long, of course—to the head on your bow, and see if you can hold it there a second with perfect ease. Then shoot six dozen arrows in succession, each one fully drawn up, and if there be the slightest uneasiness in the joints of your right hand fingers, or in your left shoulder or arm, be sure your bow is not safe for you. It is too heavy. Of course, a proper bow will tire you; but there is an easily distinguished difference between tiring the joints, tendons, etc., and straining them. The former is natural, the latter is dangerous.

The reason for making observations like some of the above in a paper on aiming may not at first plainly appear; but the merest tyro in archery will soon discover that (so nicely must his physical and mental condition be adjusted in aiming and loosing) his hitting depends upon about "four and twenty things," each one of which, as Ford well says, must be remembered and performed just the same each time he shoots. This cannot be done if the shooter is overbowed. He must be able to command his weapon with almost careless ease, or his aim and loose will have in them some obscure defect, almost undiscoverable, which will cut his scores down discouragingly low. With a snakewood bow, backed with hickory or lance, with a drawing weight of 46 pounds, a good archer will easily command all the ranges of the York Round.

MAURICE THOMPSON.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE TOURNAMENT.

FOR the past two years much interest in archery has been manifested in California, and during the season of 1878 several interesting matches at short ranges were shot between the San Francisco and Oakland Clubs. So greatly has the love for the pastime grown this year that a grand tournament was held at San Francisco on the 20th and 21st of June, open to all archers of the Pacific Slope. There were many archers and a large number of spectators in attendance, and altogether the meeting was a success. The shooting was done at thirty, forty, fifty, sixty and eighty yards, and the scoring was exceptionally fine for archers, the most expert of whom are only beginning their second season. We subjoin the scores as they were furnished us, but we are sure there is one error in the sixty yards championship shoot. Either the score of Mr. Frank C. Havens of 202 with 30 arrows at 60 yards is wrong, by a mistake in the amount of his score, or 60 arrows instead of 30 must have been shot. There is probably no archer now shooting who has ever scored 200 points with 30 arrows at 60 yards, Mr. Will H. Thompson's score of 193 heading the achievement at that range with that number of arrows, though two or three of the best English archers have within the last twenty years shot a score as good, proportionately, with 24 arrows. Judging from Mr. Haven's scores at 50 yards, we conclude that the mistake has been made in the number of arrows shot, 60 instead of 50 being shot at 60 yards.

Club match for a cup; 30 arrows each at 30, 40 and 50 yards:

Bow Club.	30 yds.	40 yds.	50 yds.	Tot'l.
Frank C Havens	206	173	109	488
R J Bush	165	123	111	399
H B Havens	185	114	60	359
C D Havens	167	85	55	307
A W Havens	153	53	34	245
Grand total				1,798

Pacific Archery Club

A J Wells	163	110	78	351
C W Keuney	112	101	116	329
F M Ward	124	91	97	312
W A Maxwell	136	91	82	309
H Darneal	134	72	61	267
Grand total				1,568

Merry Foresters.

Daniel O'Connell	141	150	99	390
W E Eyre	150	122	52	324
J J Peatfield	118	105	41	264
W Ireland	145	89	28	262
B Ashton	145	53	43	241
Grand total				1,481

Shoot for a fine bow; second prize, case of wine; 30 arrows at 80 yards:

C M Button	36	Geo W Kenney	22
W A Maxwell	26	W L Eyre	20

Prize, set of targets and easels; 30 arrows at 40 yards:

Frank C Havens	100	W A Maxwell	87
C M Button	151	A Darneal	86
A J Wells	142	J J Peatfield	85
D O'Connell	115	W L Eyre	83
B Ashley	96	F M Ward	81
A J Bush	90	W Ireland	72

Prize, set of targets and easels; 30 arrows at 50 yards:

C M Button	106	J J Peatfield	61
H E Button	80	D O'Connell	59
W L Eyre	67	W Ireland	53

Shoot for the Championship of the Pacific Slope. Badge, gold arrow; 30 arrows at 60 yards:

Frank C Havens	202	H E Button	99
C M Button	132	G W Kinney	86
D O'Connell	116		

Prizes, lemonwood bow and set of fine arrows; 30 arrows at 30 yards:

H E Button	214	H Darneal	143
R J Bush	186	W E Eyre	135
A J Wells	176	F M Ward	129
D O'Connel	172	W A Maxwell	118
C M Button	172	Byron Ashley	111
C C Kinsey	158	J H W Riley	97

Ladies' Contest for championship. Gold arrow; 30 arrows at 30 yards:

Miss Bessie Craig	140	Miss Jennie Pettigrew	117
Mrs H Darneal	135	Mrs A J Wells	107
Mrs A W Havens	124	Mrs D O'Connell	97

BROOKLYN ARCHERY CLUB—*Brooklyn, N. Y., July* 12.—Match at the Prospect Park Archery Grounds:

Forty Yards.

Arrows.	Pts.		Arrows.	Pts.
Captain Hoyt	30	91	Major Constable	30	63
Mr Johnson	30	61	Mr French	30	55
			Mr Miller	30	59

Fifty Yards.

Captain Hoyt	30	35	Major Constable	30	31
Mr Johnson	30	31	Mr French	30	58
			Mr Miller	30	50

Sixty Yards.

Captain Hoyt	35	43	Major Constable	30	19
Mr Johnson	35	52	Mr French	30	31
			Mr Miller	30	13
Total	313		Total	379	

Among the guests of the afternoon was Mr. Edward L. Brewster, of Chicago, one of the Executive Committee of the National Archery Association. The Brooklyn Club has joined the National Association and will be represented at the coming convention.

ROBIN HOOD ARCHERY CLUB.—The Robin Hood Archery Club celebrated the Fourth with a prize meeting in the afternoon and a display of fireworks in the evening. The shooting commenced at 5 P. M., but as the weather looked threatening the lady members were rather adverse to proceeding with the sport. The Robin Hood called the gentlemen archers together at the "white flag," or fifty yard range, and opened the match. From the first flight of arrows there were very responding thugs on the face of the targets. In fact the records of the 25 arrows shot by each archer only rolled up a score of 17 as the highest to any one of them, which was to be accounted for from the fact that the shots were made too rapidly, in their efforts to finish before the approaching storm should burst upon them, and on account of a very strong wind blowing directly across their range. After the gentlemen had completed the shooting at 50 yards the ladies put a claim as to their right to shoot, and the Robin Hood assembled the archers at the "gold flag," or ladies' range (30 yds.). The ladies started with a telling flight of arrows, but the storm cloud burst and the rain came down in torrents, the wind blowing a young gale. There was a general stampede for the house of the Lady Paramount, which adjoins the grounds of the club. As there seemed to be no possibility of a cessation of hostilities on the part of the storm king the prize meeting was adjourned to the next day, Saturday, at 5 P. M. sharp. The members and their invited guests made themselves comfortable, forming groups of congenial spirits to await the abating of the shower and the display of fire works. At 7:30 refreshments were served, and some of the gentlemen members succeeded in making a good record, especially on the ice cream, at short-range, off-hand. At about 8:30 the rain ceased falling and the fireworks were put in motion. The display was opened with a flight of a large rocket, and in rapid succession followed batteries, mines, blue, red and green lights, bengolas, wheels, candles and garden pieces in almost endless variety. The affair proved a great success in spite of the rain, and "was almost fairy time" when the last archer bade his hostess good night. On Saturday at the adjourned meeting the shooting began at 5 o'clock P. M. The weather was delightfully cool and could not have been better if it had been ordered in advance. The shooting was over the 30 and 40-yard ranges at four thirty-six inch targets. The scores made were fair. The prizes being two arrows of gold in the shape of a pin, given as a badge of honor as best shot. In addition there was for the ladies a beautifully finished quiver, and for the gentlemen an arrow. The score of the winners stood as follows:

	Hits.	Value.
The Lady	10	34
The Gentleman	26	68

Nyack, N. Y. July 7. RAMBLER.

CHICAGO VS. HIGHLAND PARK.—*Highland Park, Ill., July* 7.—The second archery match between the Chicago and Highland Park; American Round; each team short a man:

HIGHLAND PARK.

	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.
Dr Weston	23	169	24	88	13	45	63	286
Mr Kyle	21	149	23	95	11	76	61	271
Mr Gray	23	148	22	96	23	95	73	339
Total	83	449	69	279	60	174	202	902

CHICAGO.

Mr Larned	27	117	19	77	19	65	76	259
Mr Burnham	29	129	22	108	15	55	66	292
Mr Fairfield	24	118	27	111	12	50	63	279
Total	80	364	68	295	46	170	194	830

WABASH MERRY BOWMEN—*Crawfordsville, Ind., July* 1.—York round; 24 arrows at 60 yards, 48 arrows at 80 yards, 72 arrows at 100 yards:

	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Total Score.
W H Thompson	22	126	34	148	43	165	99	439
W Brewer	16	74	27	113	19	71	62	258
H H Talbot	20	92	24	100	13	43	57	235
J A Bove	21	103	21	61	20	70	62	234
C McMechan	13	53	23	102	16	63	57	218
M Kuhn	17	73	11	47	12	52	40	172

July 4.—30 arrows at 40 yards:

	Hits.	Score.
W H Thompson	30	199
H H Talbot	30	188
W Brewer	29	177
J A Bove	27	169

July 5.—The Columbia round; 24 arrows at 30 yards, 24 at 40 yards, 24 at 50 yards:

	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Total Score.
Mrs Lee	24	126	22	102	16	72	62	300
Mrs Klein	24	122	18	94	6	18	46	234
Mrs Thompson	23	131	20	80	13	59	56	270
Mrs Ramsay	20	102	14	62	3	11	37	175
Mrs Brush	21	99	15	60	4	14	40	173

June 18.—316 arrows at 100 yards; 1st 72, 2d 72, 3d 72:

	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Total Score.
H H Talbot	24	122	18	94	4	18	46	234
W W Thompson	33	143	25	157	18	154	116	454

WISCONSIN—*Oconomowoc, June* 7.—We send you a few of the best scores of two of the members of the Chicago Archery Association, who for the past week have made the woods of this lovely summer resort resound for the first time to the twang of the English bowstring:

The Double York Round.

	Hits.	Score.
W B S	99	452
S E E	92	421

The best single 30 arrows at 60 yards was made by S. E. E., 24 hits, 126; by W. B. S., three successive golds at 60 yards, and two successive golds at at 100 yards at two different times. BOWSTRING.

AMERICAN BOWS VS. ENGLISH BOWS.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* One great drawback to archery is the high price of the best English bows. This, however, is being rapidly overcome by American makers. Several of these—and notably Mr. Horsman*—are turning out most excellent weapons, both bows and arrows. No doubt a good self-yew is the best possible bow; but a snakewood, backed with lance or hickory, or a lance backed with the same, may be relied upon for excellent results. I have in my collection of fine bows a yew, made by Mr. Aldred, of London, a self-snake by Highfield, and two snake backed with lance, and one bullet-wood backed with lance, by Horsman, of New York. I rank the yew above all of them for steady, fine work; but no hard wood bow of any maker is better than those by Mr. Horsman, and, of course, yew bows cannot be owned by many archers. I have prevailed upon this gentleman to attempt to make a yew bow, and have ordered some two or three, with confidence that they will be as good as any English bow. I can see no reason why we should not make our own bows, and after awhile, when some of our cool-headed and steady-handed athletes have trained in the York Round, beat the English in an international shoot. MAURICE THOMPSON.

Crawfordsville, Ind., July 4.

* Also Conroy, Bissett & Malleson.—ED.

Game Bag and Gun.

July is a close month for game, except as to woodcock, in certain states.

☞ NEW YORK LAW.—The open season for woodcock in New York State begins August 1, throughout the State.

NEW JERSEY WOODCOCK SHOOTING.—The alteration of the New York woodcock open season has had the effect of drawing great hordes of gunners into New Jersey. That State needs a non-resident law.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Warner, July* 8.—Woodcock appear to be quite plenty, but we are sadly in want of good dogs. M. C. H.

LONG ISLAND—*Good Ground, July* 12.—Bay birds have commenced to fly, and it looks as though we were going to have a good season. We have had a good flight to-day; George, my son, got a good bag and was home at the house by 9 o'clock. I think if you will come down any time now you will stand a good chance to get some first-class shooting. Our Inlet continues open and the bay is in first-class condition for sailing and shooting. WM. N. IANE.

OHIO—*Youngstown, July* 8.—H. Wick and B. Miller succeded in bagging 22 woodcock on July 4; D. Jones and J. Rudge bagged 18 the same day. P. Gaither, of Flint Hill, killed 14 out of 16 shot at, on July 5. Gaither is one of the best wing shots in this vicinity. Several other parties were out shooting woodcock on the 4th, but with what success I am unable to learn, owing to the fact that they always wait until they have heard of the largest bag made and then go it one better. BUCKEYE BOY.

OHIO—*Hudson, July* 7.—The Fourth has come and gone, and with it came the open season for woodcock shooting, and that is the signal call for all the hunters in the land to go forth to the slaughter. The birds are plentiful and strong of wing for summer. The days are hot and dry, so the birds have left the open for the thick and tangled swamps, which are almost impassable for man or dog; but a number of good bags are reported. A party of three report 29, another of two report 27 woodcock and 3 or 4 pigeons, a party of two report 18, another 13, and single persons report from 4 to 10. There will be woodcock shooting for three or four weeks, when they retire to moult, and rest until fall, when they appear in the tall corn of the bottom lands, large, fat and handsome birds and strong of wing. BUCKEYE.

ILLINOIS.—Excellent prairie chicken (pinnated grouse) shooting may be found at Rankin, Ill. Sportsmen who may apply to Mr. Rankin there will be shown first-rate sport, provided they go as gentlemen who are seeking pleasure.

INDIANA QUAIL AND WOODCOCK.—Few spots in this country afford better quail and woodcock shooting than the country about Fort Wayne, Ind., if one knows just where to go for the birds. There is a market hunter named Frost living there, formerly an English poacher, who knows every foot of the country, and can show the stranger rare fun. Roanoke, Ind., and the region about, offer unusually good opportunities to bring down the swift flyers. October is the time to go.

THE NEW FIREWORKS.—Capt. A. H. Bogardus gives an exhibition of his new patent fireworks on the *Columbia* this evening. The steamer leaves Pier 2, E. R., at 8 o'clock, going down to Coney Island, whence a fine spectacle will be witnessed.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION.

The New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game convened at Rochester, New York, under the auspices of the Monroe County Sportsmen's Club, July 7, Pres. A. B. Lamberton in the chair. The following delegates responded to the roll call:

Audubon Club—James Brackett, C C Morse, Homer Jacobs, H H Morse, William L Markell.

Seneca Gun Club—Milton Hoag, James F Lawrence, J P Murry.

Mount Morris Sportsmen's Association—Henry H Scoville, George W Burt, Orson C Matteson.

Queen City Club, Buffalo—Charles Gaber, G W Smith, George Stanala, Louis Nechter, Joe August.

Adirondack Club, Adams—A D Ripley, M B Lockwood, G B R Whipple, M A Hackley, Henry Flower.

Livingston Sportsmen's Association—A McArthur, O F Sherwood, Henry N Arnold, Elijah, Youngs, George Goode.

Central City Sportsmen's Association—James Geddes, James Manning, H Soule, O G Jones, G H Baxter.

Phœnix Sportsmen's Club—Z T Case, Stopen Compson, H H Jones.

Wayne County Sportsmen's Club—John Vandenburgh, J B Pardee, William B Harper, A Humphrey, C E Stevens, M J McIntyre.

Rochester Sportsmen's Club—J M Aikenhead, J R Felt, A R Hunt, Thomas Relyea, Eugene Whalen.

Lewis County Sportsmen's Association—R J Richardson, L C Davenport, C P Kerley, S S Raines, F M Read.

Onondago County Sportsmen's Club—D W Peck, J E Hudson, Fred Frazer, Thomas Kimber, Jr., F P Denison.

Dean Richmond Sportsmen's Club—M H Peck, Thomas Cook, Christopher Warner, W H Parsons, F B Lusk.

Leatherstocking Club of Oswego County—Albert F Betts, Wm N Cornell, W Z Maltby, N A Wright, G W Lyman.

Lelioy Sportsmen's Club—R A Augur, T P Heddon, H S Hannum, William L Bradley, P P Staunton.

Albion Sportsmen's Club—George S Huchinson, F W Dunham, E B Rogers, F S Hassett, N B Baker.

Forester Club, of Yates County—James Coryell, Charles Wagener, Calvin Russell, H D Pratt, George T Wyckoff.

The Forest and Stream Sportsmen's Club, of Akron, N Y—Edwin Tyler, Guy Welles, R S Tabor, N B Wickware, H Patrick.

Jefferson Sportsmen's Club, Watertown—E L Sargent, R P Flower, Geo W Flower, E A Andrews, A M Kenyon.

East Buffalo Shooting Club—John Grabe, Chas Klinck, Robert Linck, George Turner, Charles Cammon.

Scottsburgh Sportsmen's Association—H S Purchase, John Gilman, John Flory, Doct Crisfield, Myron Walkley.

Corning Sportsmen's Club—W H Clark, G P Millar, J C Moore, A Alexander, C L Fuller.

Steuben Sportsmen's Association, Wayland—Nicholas Malter, Peter Gessner, Henry Schley, H C Moora, George Folts.

Waterloo Sportsmen's Club—A S Hollenbeck, Henry Fox, E M Ten Eyck, Francis Bacon, E V Barton.

Conesus Sportsmen's Club—J E Cogan, John Toles, J J Gilder, H Mills, H A Whetman.

Farmers Village Sportsmen's Club—John L Ryno, A P Sayre, V L Cuse, William Parrish, J G Stacy.

Avon Sportsmen's Club—Winfield Newman, Orange Sackett, Frank Brayton, Frank Bowen, Archie Alexander.

Steuben Sportsmen's Association, Pulteney—A Baker, M H Hall, E A Prentis, C W Wagstaff, H A Hess.

Spencer Club, of Lyons—Peter J Powell, R E Pomeroy, J W Robeson, Isaac Ray, N B Briggs.

Seth Green Rod and Gun Club, Dansville—A P Burkhart, H A Townsend, John Faulkner, J T Bryant, C J Bissell.

Buffalo Gun Club, Buffalo—Captain B Hammond, George Gibbons, R Edge, C G Strong, Ray P Tipton.

Forester Club, of Buffalo—John Sidway, H R Jones, George Smith, George J Marsh, Robert Newell.

Ontario County Sportsmen's Club—G M Compton, R L Goodwin, Frank S Lapham, J E Duffy, John M Fish.

Niagara Falls Shooting Club—Jacob W Witmer, Henry C Howard, Alva Cluck, Hiram E Griffith, Wm Pool.

Dansville Sportsmen's Association—J Faulkner, Jr, J Hyland, M A Stearns, J F Williams, L B Faulkner.

Central Gun Club—A Paul, Walter Campbell, Murry Campbell.

Genessee Sportsmen's Club—Willet K White, Dr. Peer, James Brown, H B Hooker, G W Crouch.

Audubon Club—Thomas Collins, Peter Heniz, George Meister, George R Vine, Charles F Tabor.

Fountain Gun Club—Abel Crook, Frank C Chamberlain, Charles W Wingert, Alex Hunter, Wm Cleaver.

Long Island Shooting Club—A Eddy, G F Gildersleeve, L B Radin, Wm Hughes, F P Pike.

Brooklyn Gun Club—A Elmendorf, Hon H A Gildersleeve, G C Chappell, E H Mattison.

Monroe County Sportsmen's Club—Wm J Babcock, E G Billings, Seth Green, M M Hollister, James Ratcliffe.

Of these forty-two clubs ten were newly added as members of the Association, viz.:

Waterloo Sportsmen's Club, Avon Sportsmen's Club of Livingston county, Steuben Sportsmen Association of Wayland, Spencer Club of Lyons, Ontario County Sportsmen's Club of Clifton Springs, Seth Green Club of Dansville, Conesus Sportsmen's Club, Fountain Gun Club of Brooklyn, Central Gun Club of Cohoes, and the Steuben Sportsmen's Association of Pultney.

The delegates were welcomed with an address by the President, in which a vigorous prosecution of the serious work for which the Association had been established was ably urged;

the enforcement of the game statutes, protection of game in other ways, and the importation of new or extinct game and fish being parts of this work.

The balloting for the place at which to hold the next convention was unusually spirited, the claims of Dansville, Seneca Falls, Brooklyn and Niagara Falls each being presented by their delegates. The contest simmered down to a run between Dansville and Seneca Falls, the latter finally coming out ahead—93 to 79. The Seneca Gun Club and the Phœnix Sportsmen's Club of that place to decide which should do the honors in 1880.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
President—Horace Silsby, Seneca Falls.
First Vice President—Z. V. Case, Seneca Falls.
Second " " —Anthony Elmendorf, Brooklyn.
Corresponding Secretary—C. H. Williams, Seneca Falls.
Treasurer—W. J. Babcock, Rochester.
Recording Secretary—John B. Sage, Buffalo.

TRAP SHOOTING.

Contest No. 1—Match at single traps; 10 single birds; class shooting; first prize, Vanity Fair prize; second, India scarf; third hunting coat; fourth, Bogardus trap and balls. Birds very strong flyers; strong breeze:

First Squad.

F W Dunham	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—6
G T Gildersleeve	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Geo A Chappell	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0—6
R P Flower	1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0—5
A Eddy	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 w
James Fiero	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—6
Colvin Russell	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—6
L A Dayton	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—7
D W Peck	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3
W Hughes	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—6

Second Squad.

James Brayer	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
P T Peer	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
C W Wingate	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
C W Campbell	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1—6
F P Pike	0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—6
Ed Hudson	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
A Paul	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
Murray Campbell	0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—6
L B Radin	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9
F A Dennison	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—6
E H Madison	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—8
I B ———	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9

Third Squad.

W A Lyon	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—7
H B Hooker	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
W H Parsons	1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—4
R J Richardson	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—6
Clarence Ten Eyck	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0—6
Charles Gruber	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—7
G W Smith	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—7
H Walzer	0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0—5
B Hammond	0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1—5
M Dowling	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—3
J E Pierce	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—7
J M Whitmore	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9

Fourth Squad.

C Howard	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—9
A Tucker	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—8
Ned Frazer	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—6
John Hyland	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
Marion Wakeley	1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1—5
A Townsend	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—7
J Robbins	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1—5
J Bryant	1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1—6
Fleischman	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0—7
Chamberlain	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—8
Robinson	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1—6
Thomas Kimber, Jr.	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9

Fifth Squad.

Smith	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
H Sheridan	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Lawrence	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—7
Stacy	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—6
Jones	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Arrowsmith	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0—6
Morse	1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—5
Williams	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9
Sargent	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Cook	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—7
Warner	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—7
Sheldon	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—7

Sixth Squad.

James Manning	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—6
M J McIntyre	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0—3
Ed Cogan	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—6
S Baker	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
M H Hall	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1—6
W J Babcock	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
C J Train	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—6
S N Cowdin	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—7
Greene Smith	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0—6
M Hoag	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
J F Lawrence	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—6
J P Fisher	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—8

Seventh Squad.

Jacob Beier, Jr	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8
Peter Heinz	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0—6
George Meister	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Thomas Walker, Jr	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—8
J R Beckwith	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
C G Elliott	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—5
A S Hale	0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—6
Benj Catchpole	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—7
C Lobb	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Charles Heinold	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—4
Henry Kipp	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—7
A Elmendorf	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9

Eighth Squad.

James Rafferty	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—5
Thomas Collins	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—7
Charles Oehmig	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—6
Phil Volz	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
J A Nichols	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
Robert Seldon	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
Geo C Luther	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Robert Newell	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1—6
Arthur Coombs	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—7
E M Ten Eyck	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—7
J Holloway	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
G W Crouch, Jr	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—9

Ninth Squad.

Horace Silsby	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Wm Miller	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—8
Burt Hotchkiss	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—6
Jacob Steez	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
J H Jewett	0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—3
H Redmond	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9

Ties on ten.

H B Hooker 1 1 0 1 0—3 Horace Silsby 0 1 1 0 0—2
George Meister 1 1 1 1 0—4

Ties on nine—26 yards.

Wingert 1 1 1 1 1—5 Beckwith 1 1 1 1 1—5
Burroughs 1 1 1 1 0—4 Luther 1 1 1 1 1—5
Sheridan 1 1 1 1 0—4 Redmond 1 1 1 1 1—5
Radin 1 1 1 1 1—5

Sargent, 3; Williams, 2; Gildersleeve, Witmer, Howard, Elmendorf and Crouch, one each and withdrew; rest withdrew after missing first; Wingert won at 31 yards, with four out of five.

Ties of eight, 26 yards—Holloway won with five straight, Bryar missing his fifth, others withdrawing.

Ties on seven, 26 yards, won by Geo. Smith, 5 straight; Townsend 3, and others withdrawing.

Contest No. 2.—Amateur shoot; 10 single birds; class shooting; open to members not having won prize at previous conventions. First prize, gun; second, sporting boat; third, $10; fourth, case ducking powder:

M Dowling	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—3
J E Christfield	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—3
J Hyland	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
P S Bassett	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
W K White	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—7
C Goetzman	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
G M Compson	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
J Fish	0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0—5
G T Wyckoff	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
G W Smith	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
F Arrowsmith	0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—6
C C Morse	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
J H Coryell	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—6
H Schley	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—6
J H Jeffries	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—5
H D Pratt	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
W B Sheldon	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
C Russell	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
J F Williams	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1—7
C J Heinold	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
B Hammond	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9
C Warner	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—7
T Cook	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
Geo Voltz	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
E L Sargent	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—6
C G Elliott	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—6
G W Flower	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0—6
W A Lyon	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
John Grube	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
Robert Selden	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—6
A N Cowdin	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—8
C J Train	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
S A Tucker	0 1 0 1 0 0 w
J N Faulkner	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—6
T J Peer	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0—6
Henry Fox	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—3
A B Lamberton	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—6
J M Aikenhead	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—6
Philip Voltz	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9
George Stauber	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1—6
Wm Steward	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—7
Elwin Tyler	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—6
A J Whiteman	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—7
Arthur Coombs	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—6
H A Townsend	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—6
Myron Warkley	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1—5
John A Ludwig	1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—5
E T Curtis	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1—7
F Meister	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2
J T Bryant	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0—5
E R Richardson	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—7
A R Warner	0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0—5
P P Staunton	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
James Sherry	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—8
Charles Oehmig	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
H N Howland	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
R N Robbins	0 0 0 0 w
J Baier, Jr	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9
A B Saeger	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—7
Wm Parish	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—8
J Faulkner	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
J H Bronson	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
E A Andrews	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—7
— Mattison	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—8
— Young	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—7
— Jewett	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
E Redmond	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8
Capt Collins	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
G Meister	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
J Rafferty	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
F H Andrews	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
G T Stillson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—8
B B Tolsma	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8
D Lockwood	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Ed Cogan	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
James Fiero	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—7
H Puntz	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—6
E H Madison	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
N Paul	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—7
C W Campbell	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
M Campbell	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
G Flieschman	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8
M M Hollister	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9
J K Beckwith	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—9
W Wintz	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8
D W Peck	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—8
L B Radin	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
A Eddy	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
C Whingert	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
"J B"	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
R J Richardson	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—7
J T Cole	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1—5
S A Sinclair	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—6
C E Bond	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
M C D	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—7
F P Denison	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0—6
G F Gildersleeve	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
G A Chappell	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
F P Pike	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Dr Adams	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
S Van Ostrand	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
W Miller	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—8
M A Hackley	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0—5
W Hughes	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
O Robinson	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
C Chamberlain	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—9
A Baker	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
M Hall	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Chas Wagner	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Greene Smith	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
F J Walker, Jr	0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—6
G D Stacy	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—8
A Elmendorf	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—8
J Sidway	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—8
W W Sloan	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1—7
George Luther	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
L Netcher	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
J B	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
O M Helmer	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1—5
C F Tabor	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—7
A S Hale	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0—6
J G Skinner	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—4
Will Henry	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—8
H H Morse	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
C L Betts	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
H G Griffith	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
C W Barrick	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
B Catchpole	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
M J McIntyre	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8

Ties on ten—26 yards.

G W Smith 1 1 1 1 1—5 I Burrows 1 1 1 1 1—5
C J Train 1 1 1 0 w F P Pike 1 1 1 1 0—4
C Oehmig 1 1 1 0 w J B 1 1 1 1 1—5
E H Madison 1 1 1 1 1—5 B Catchpole 1 1 1 0 w
M Campbell 1 1 1 1 1—5

Others withdrew.

Second tie—31 yards.

G W Smith 1 1 0 1 1—4 I Burrows 1 1 0 1 1—4
E H Madison 0 1 1 1 1—4 J B 0 1 1 1 0—3
M Campbell 0 1 1 1 1—4

Third tie—31 yards.

G W Smith 1 1 1 1 1—5 M Campbell 1 1 0 w
E H Madison 0 w I Burrows 1 1 1 1 0—4

Ties on nine—26 yards.

J K Beckwith 1 1 1 1 1—5 I H Andrews 1 1 1 1 1—5
Philip Voltz 1 1 1 1 1—5 R A Adams 1 1 1 1 1—5

Others withdrew.

Second tie—31 yards.

J K Beckwith 1 0 1 0 w I H Andrews 1 1 1 0 1—4
John Hyland 1 1 0 1 1—4 R A Adams 0 1 1 0 w
Philip Voltz 1 1 1 0 1—4

Third tie.

John Hyland 1 1 1 0 1—4 I H Andrews 1 1 0 1 0—3
Philip Voltz 1 1 1 0 0—3

Ties on eight—26 yards.

Ed Cogan 1 1 1 1 1—5 B Tolsma 1 1 1 1 1—5
I Wurtz 1 1 1 1 0—4 J Sidway 1 1 1 1 1—5
W Miller 1 1 1 1 1—5 Will Henry 1 1 1 1 0—4
W A Lyon 1 1 1 1 1—5 C W Wingert 1 1 1 1 1—5
C E Bond 1 1 1 1 1—5 A Elmendorf 1 1 1 1 1—5
H H Morse 1 1 1 1 1—5 G T Stillson 1 1 1 1 1—5

The others withdrew.

Second tie—31 yards.

W A Lyon 1 1 1 1 1—5 C W Wingert 1 1 1 1 1—5

Third tie.

W A Lyon 1 1 1 1 1—5 C W Wingert 1 1 0 w

In ties of 7, at 26 yards, E. E Curtis, W. Steward, E. Andrews and W. W. Sloan tied on five each, Robinson killing four, and others withdrawing. Second tie at 31 yards—Stewart 5, others withdrawn.

Contest No. 3—Ten double rises; class shooting. Prizes: First, Parker gun; second, easy chair; third, silk dress pattern; fourth, Mole trap, Good's moccasins, and 200 time-cartridges.

H B Hooker	11 01 11 11 11 11 00 11 00 11—15
W K White	11 11 11 01 11 11 01 11 10 10—17
H C Silsby	11 00 11 11 10 00 10 11 10 11—13
J Holloway	11 11 00 01 11 10 10 11 11 01—14
Ed Hudson	11 11 10 11 10 10 01 10 11 11—15
J D Burrows	11 11 11 10 11 10 11 11 11 11—17
F Kimber, Jr.	11 10 10 01 10 10 10 10 11 11—13
B Shultz	11 11 11 01 11 11 11 11 11 11—19
A H Sheridan	11 11 00 10 10 10 11 11 11 11—14
C Chamberlain	10 10 11 10 11 11 11 10 10 11—15
Capt Collins	10 10 11 10 11 11 11 01 10 11—15
C Gerber, Jr	11 00 10 11 10 10 11 11 01 11—14
F P Dennison	11 10 11 11 00 10 10 11 10 11—14
J A Nichols	10 00 11 11 01 11 11 11 11 10—15
S A Tucker	10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 10—15
R P Flower	11 11 01 11 00 11 10 11 11 11—16
W A Lyon	10 01 10 10 00 w
F W Dunham	00 11 10 10 10 11 00 10 01 11—10
G F Gildersleeve	01 11 11 11 10 01 10 11 10 10—14
J Brayer	11 11 00 00 00 11 11 10 w
G W Flower	00 10 11 10 10 10 10 00 10 00—8
J Hyland	00 11 10 11 11 00 01 10 10 10—11
J Stacy	10 00 11 11 00 10 01 w
J Manning	11 10 11 10 11 11 00 11 10 11—15
G W Crouch, Jr.	10 11 11 11 10 11 11 1* 10 11—16
H A Townsend	11 11 11 00 01 10 01 11 11 11—15
E L Sargent	11 *1 01 11 0* 11 00 11 01 00—12
M Warkley	10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 10 01—17
H R Jones	11 10 11 11 00 11 11 11 11 10—18
W J Babcock	01 10 11 11 01 01 00 w
C W Wingert	11 11 1* 11 11 11 10 11 10 11—17
Geo Meister	01 11 01 11 00 10 w
P Heinz	11 01 10 10 11 10 1* 01 10 01—12
U L Forsyth	10 11 01 10 10 11 11 10 10 11—14
J M Witmer	11 11 10 11 10 10 11 10 01 11—15
Geo Smith	11 11 0* 11 00 11 10 11 10 11—14
Fred Fraser	01 10 10 11 11 00 10 10 10 11—12
R Newell	00 11 01 11 11 11 11 11 10 11—16
Geo Luther	10 10 11 11 10 01 10 10 10 10—12
R Selden	11 11 00 10 11 00 10 w
H Walzer	11 01 01 11 11 11 01 11 11 11—17
T Cook	11 00 11 00 11 10 00 10 10 11—11
J K Beckwith	11 11 11 11 10 11 00 10 11 11—16
J R Fisher	11 11 11 01 11 00 11 10 11 00—14
C Heinold	11 11 11 00 01 11 11 11 11 10—16
I Brayer, Jr	00 10 00
R J Richardson	10 10 10 10 10 11 10 11 01 11—13
Greene Smith	10 11 00 11 10 11 11 10 00 11—13
H Ponce	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
Seth Green	0 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
William Miller	1 1 1 1 1 0 2 2 2 2—16
C Van Ostrand	2 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 1—13
W Schliebert	1 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 0—16
Burt Hotchkiss	1 1 1 1 2 0 1 2 1 2—12
J S Fiero	2 1 1 1 2 2 1 2 1 1—14

First prize, Byron Shultz, Audubon Club, Buffalo; second prize, S. A. Tucker, Madison County Club, New York. Third was won by M. Warkley, Dansville Club, by the following score:

Ties on eighteen—21 yards.

J D Burrows 2 1 2 0 1—6 C W Wingert 2 1 1 1 1—6
M Warkley 2 2 1 1 1—7 H Walzer 1 1 1 1 2—6

Fourth prize, Henry R. Jones, Forester Club, Buffalo, by the following score:

Ties on sixteen.

R P Flower 1 2 1 w J K Beckwith 2 1 2 0 w
G W Crouch 1 2 2 2 0—7 C Heinold 2 1 1 w
H R Jones 2 2 2 2 1—9 C Van Ostrand 1 2 2 1 w

White, Newell and Schliebert withdrew.

Contest No. 4—Ten single rises; class shooting. Prizes: First, Nichols gun; second, hotel prize of $75; third, Dupont powder and U. M. C. C. shells; fourth, Hazard powder:

J L Lawrence	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
William Schubert	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8
C Chamberlain	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
A H Sheridan	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—8
H B Hooker	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
F W Dunham	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
J H Nichols	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
E Hudson	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Jacob Bier, Jr	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
Thomas Collins	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
W A Lyon	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—8
G W Crouch	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
C Heinold	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
M Hoag	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Arthur Coombs	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
G W Smith	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
T M Ranney	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—6
Charles Weiss	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
T Kimber, Jr	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—7
W J Babcock	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
W S Murray	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
F P Dennison	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
H F Gale	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
J F Fisher	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
George Meister	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
S A Tucker	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
James Manning	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
J Holloway	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—9
C Warner	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
T Cook	1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—4
J K Beckwith	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—9
E L Sargent	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1—6
R J Richardson	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—7
E Redmond	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
R P Flower	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
J Sidway	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—7
Lamberton	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1—6
Townsend	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—9
Hyland	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—7
Stacy	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Silsby	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
White	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Walzer	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Tompkins	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
Le Fevre	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—7
Henry	1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1—5
Heinz	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—9
Selden	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—6
Crittenden	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Fiero	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—9
Ponce	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—5
Stilson	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—7
Hollister	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—7
Ten Eyck	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Gildersleeve	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Elmendorf	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Hughes	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0—7
Wynn	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—8
Madison	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Miller	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—7
Gerber, Jr	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—9
Burroughs	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
Witmer	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0—6
Radin	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Fleischman	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0—6
Warkley	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Hotchkiss	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
Jones	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—9
Luther	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—9
Smith	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Cogan	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8
Pike	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—7
Newell	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8

Ties on ten—26 yards.

Hooker 0 w White 1 1 1 1 0—4
Collins 0 w Walzer 1 1 0 w
Coombs 1 0 w Crittenden w
Denison 1 1 1 1 0—4 Ten Eyck 1 1 0 w
Tucker 1 0 w Gildersleeve 0 w
Manning 1 0 w Elmendorf 1 1 0 w
Stacy 1 0 w Smith 1 1 1 1 1—5

Ties on nine—26 yards.

Lawrence	0 w	Redmond	1 1 1 1 1—5
Chamberlain	0 w	Flower	1 0 w
Dunham	1 1 1 0 w	Townsend	1 0 w
Nichols	0 w	Silsby	1 w
Hudson	1 1 0 w	Heinz	1 1 1 0 w
Hoag	1 1 1 0 w	Fiero	1 1 1 0 w
Smith	0 w	Madison	1 1 1 0 w
Fisher	1 0 w	Gerber, Jr	1 1 1 1 1—5
Meister	1 1 1 1 1—5	Radin	1 1 0 w
Holloway	1 1 1 1 0—4	Hotchkiss	0 w
Warner	0 w	Jones	0 w
Beckwith	1 1 1 1 1—5	Luther	0 w

Second tie—31 yards.

Meister	1 1 0	Tompkins	1 1 1 1 1—5
Beckwith	1 1 1 1 0—4	Gerber, Jr	1 1 1 1 1—5
Redmond	0 w		

Third trial won by Tompkins, 4 out of 5.

Ties on eight—26 yards.

Sheridan	1 1 1 1 0—4	Gale	0 w
Cogan	1 1 1 1 1—5	Wynn	1 0 w
Heinold	1 1 1 1 1—4	Burroughs	0 w
Weis	1 0 w	Warsly	0 w
Murray	0 w	Newell	1 1 1 1 1—5
Lyon	1 1 1 0 w		

Second tie—31 yards.

Cogan	0 0 w	Newell	1 1 0 1 1—4

Ties on seven—26 yards.

Kimber, Jr	1 1 1 1 1—5	Stillson	0 w
Babcock	1 1 1 1 1—5	Hollister	1 1 1 1 0—4
Richardson	1 0 w	Hughes	1 1 1 1 0—4
Sedway	0 w	Miller	1 1 0 w
Hyland	1 1 0 w	Pike	1 1 1 1 1—5

Second tie—31 yards.

Kimber, Jr	0 1 1 0 0—2	Pike	0 1 1 0 1—3
Babcock	0 1 1 0 0—2		

Contest No. 5—Ten single rises; single trap. Prizes: First, Tatham & Bros.' clock; second, hotel prize of $75; third, Singer sewing machine; fourth, Card's rotating trap and explosive target balls:

Vine	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—7
Meister	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Heinold	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—6
Hudson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
Sargent	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0—7
Wingert	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—7
Silsby	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—7
Evershed	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—7
Heintz	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—8
Tucker	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
Heir	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—8
Burroughs	1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—4
Chamberlain	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9
Collins	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—8
Denison	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
Dann	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
White	0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0—4
Dunham	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—7
Eddy	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Flower	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Luther	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—9
Hooker	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8
Babcock	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—7
Witmer	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—5
Pike	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—6
Hayden	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—9
Williams	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
Tompkins	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Hyland	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—7
Jones	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9
Crouch	0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—7
Lyon	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
Warner	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8
Gale	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—7
Fisher	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
Murray	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—7
Wynn	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
Hale	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Parrish	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
Weiss	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—7
G Smith	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—7
LeFevre	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1—7
Coombs	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0—6
Ten Eyck	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
Manning	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Walzer	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Gerber, Jr	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9
Morse	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0—5
Hughes	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Holloway	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Sidway	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1—6
Stillson	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0—7
Lamberton	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Nichols	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
G W Smith	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Redmond	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—7
Crittenden	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Richardson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Hotchkiss	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
Marsh	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
Magee	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—3
Cook	0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0—5
Sheridan	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
Stacey	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
Fiero	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1—6
Lawrence	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
Green	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Madison	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Chappell	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Ponce	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1—4
Andrews	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9
Radin	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—8
Newell	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9

Ties on ten—26 yards.

Geo Meister	1 1 0 w	J A Nichols	0 w
A Eddy	1 1 0 w	G W Smith	1 1 1 1 0—4
A S Hale	0 w	R J Richardson	1 1 1 1 1—5
H Walzer	1 1 0 w	Seth Green	0 w
J Holloway	1 0 w	E H Madison	1 1 1 1 1—5
W H Crittenden	1 1 1 1 1—5	Geo A Chappell	1 0 w

Second tie—31 yards.

W H Crittenden	1 1 1 1 1—5	E H Madison	1 1 1 1 1—5
R J Richardson	1 1 1 1 1—5		

Third tie—31 yards.

W H Crittenden	1 1 1 1 0—4	E H Madison	1 1 0 1 0—3
R J Richardson	1 1 1 0 w		

Ties on nine—26 yards.

E Hudson	1 0 w	E M Ten Eyck	1 1 0 w
S A Tucker	1 1 1 1 1—5	C Gerber, Jr	0 w
Chas Chamberlain	1 0 w	Wm Hughes	1 1 1 1 0—4
R F Flower	1 1 1 0 1—3	M Hoag	1 1 1 1 0—4
G Luther	1 1 1 1 1—5	Robert Hotchkiss	0 w
C A Hayden	1 0 w	Geo Marsh	1 0 w
Peter Tompkins	1 1 0 w	G F Gildersleeve	1 1 1 1 1—5
H R Jones	1 0 w	R Newell	1 1 1 1 1—5
W A Lyon	1 1 1 1 1—5	I H Andrews	0 w
J P Fisher	1 w		

Second tie—31 yards.

Tucker	0 0 w	Gildersleeve	0 1 0 w
Luther	1 1 1 0 1—4	Newell	1 1 0 1 1—4
Lyon	0 1 0 w		

Third tie.

Luther	1 1 1 0 w	Newell	1 1 1 1 1—5

Ties on eight—26 yards.

Heinz	1 0 w	Wynn	1 0 w
Curtis	0 w	Parrish	0 w
Collins	1 1 1 1 0—4	Manning	1 1 1 1 1—5
Dennison	1 1 0 w	Lamberton	1 1 1 0 w
Dann	1 1 1 1 1—5	Sheridan	1 1 1 0 w
Hooker	1 1 1 1 1—5	Stacy	1 0 w
Witmer	1 1 1 1 1—5	Lawrence	1 1 1 1 1—5
Williams	1 0 w	Radin	1 1 1 1 w
Warner	0 w	Iller	0 w

Second tie—31 yards.

Dann	1 1 1 1 0—4	Manning	1 1 0 0 w
Hooker	1 0 0 w	Lawrence	1 1 0 0 w
Witmer	1 1 0 0 w		

Ties on seven—26 yards.

Sargent	1 1 1 1 1—5	Crouch, Jr	0 w
Wingert	1 1 1 1 1—5	Gale	1 1 1 1 1—5

Second tie—31 yards.

E L Sargent	1 1 1 0 1—4	H F Gale	1 1 1 0 0—3
C W Wingert	0 0 w		

Contest No. 6—Single trap shoot, 21 yards rise, for the Dr. R. V Pierce diamond badge; second prize, tin-coated shot:

Hembold	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—10
Collins	0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
Fisher	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Hooker	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Manning	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Smith	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—13
Jones	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—12
Flower	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—11
Witmer	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1—10
Tucker	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—12
Crittenden	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 w
Crouch	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—12
Holloway	0 1 1 1 1 0 w
Nichols	0 1 1 0 w
Gerber, Jr	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Lawrence	1 0 0 1 w
Newell	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—13
Smith	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 w
Burroughs	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Chamberlain	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 w
Barer	0 0 0 0 w
Williams	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—13
Curtis	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0—11
Murray	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 w
Hyland	1 0 0 w
Heintz	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—13
Luther	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
Lyon	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—14
Miller	1 1 1 0 1 0 w
Denison	1 1 1 0 1 w
Meister	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—12
Eddy	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 w
Bryar	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 w
Seth Green	0 0 w
Schultz	1 1 0 1 0 0 w
Hudson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15

Ties of 15, 29 yards, won by G. Luther, Onondaga County Sportsmen's Club, Syracuse. Score:

Luther	1 1 0 1 1—4	Hudson	1 0 1 1 0—3

Ties on fourteen—26 yards.

Fisher	1 1 1 1 1—5	Gerber, Jr	0 w
Hooker	1 1 1 1 1—5	Burroughs	1 1 1 1 1—5
Manning	0 w	Lyon	0 w

Second tie—31 yards.

Fisher	1 1 1 1 1—5	Burroughs	1 1 1 1 1—5
Hooker	1 1 1 1 1—5		

Third tie—31 yards.

Fisher	1 1 1 1 1—5	Burroughs	1 0 w
Hooker	0 w		

The second prize was awarded to J. P. Fisher of the Audubon Club of Buffalo.

Contest No. 7—Shot for by teams of three; 20 single birds; 21 yards rise. For the Dean Richmond trophy; second prize, LeRoy tin-coated shot:

Audubon Club.	
Heinz	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—14
Meister	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—17
Fisher	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—17—48
Queen City Club.	
Smith	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—19
Gerber, Jr	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
Weiss	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—17—52
Munroe County Club.	
Hooker	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—17
Beckwith	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
Adams	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—13—46
Forester Club.	
Jones	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—18
Marsh	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
Newell	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 6 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—16—50
Fountain Gun Club.	
Wingert	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—19
Madison	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—17
Chappell	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—16—52
Long Island Club.	
Eddy	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—14
Gildersleeve	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—17
Radin	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—17—48
Brooklyn Gun Club.	
Elmendorf	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—17
Winn	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—17
Briat	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—16—50
Phœnix Gun Club.	
Burroughs	1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
Murray	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—15
Sheridan	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—16—47
Seneca Gun Club.	
Silsby	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—19
Lawrence	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
Hoag	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—13—48
Onondaga Club.	
Hudson	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
Denison	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—17
Luther	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—18—53
Central City Club.	
Nichols	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—15
Holloway	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—17
Manning	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—19—51
Genessee Club.	
Crittenden	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—12
Crouch	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—17
Lyon	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—18—47

Contest No. 8—For the Livingston Sportsmen's Association Cup; second prize, LeRoy's tin-coated shot; 15 double rises:

Forester Club.	
Newell	11 10 11 11 11 11 10 11 10 11 11 11 11 11 11—27
Jones	10 00 10 11 11 10 01 01 11 01 11 11 11 00 11—20—47
Audubon Club.	
Fisher	11 10 11 11 11 11 00 10 11 11 01 11 01 10 10—22
Schultz	01 00 11 11 11 10 11 11 11 01 11 10 11 11 01—23—45
Munroe County.	
Hooker	11 11 11 10 11 11 11 10 11 01 11 11 00 11 11—25
Lyon	11 10 10 10 10 11 10 10 00 10 00 10 11 11 11—18—43

Central City withdrew.

Pistol Shooting—Ten shots; deliberate; any pistol; string measure; 15 yards:

	Inches
J H Andrews, first prize	14 11-16
John B Sage, second prize	16 14-16
J A Rice, third prize	25 6-16

Rifle Shooting—Off-hand; 100 yards; string measure; telescope barred:

	Inches.
G F Stillson, first prize	19 4-16
O G Jones, second prize	26
Dr C E Rogers	28 11-16
S A Servie	51 15-16

Fly Casting—In the trout fly casting there were five entries—H. H. Morse, A. B Lamberton, L. A. Pratt, John J. Neldman and Judge Geo. W. Sill. Each man was allowed five minutes for style and five for distance. Seth Green, of Rochester, and Reuben Wood, of Syracuse, were judges. James Geddes, of Syracuse, was referee. A strong wind blew during the casting. In the single-hand casting, John Meldrum, of Syracuse, took first prize, 66 feet; A. B. Lamberton, of Rochester, the second prize, 60½ feet; L. A. Pratt, of Rochester, third prize, 60 feet. In the salmon casting, John Meldrum, of Syracuse, took first prize, 72 feet; A. B. Lamberton, of Rochester, second prize, 66 feet; and James R. Chamberlain, of Rochester, third prize, 62 feet.

PIGEON MATCHES.

Send in Scores Early.—To insure insertion in current issues all scores should reach us Mondays or Tuesdays. Reports should therefore be mailed upon the same day the matches are shot. Promptness on the part of correspondents will materially enhance the proper record of field contests.

—A large number of reports, among them that of the Gulf City Gun Club, have been unavoidably deferred.

—The cheapest place near New York to shoot glass balls is at the Columbia Rifle Association Grounds, West End, N. J. A series of matches is held every Thursday, beginning at 10:30 A. M. There is an excellent opportunity here to win a year's subscription to Forest and Stream, and all for two cents.

The One-Armed Men.—*Jersey City Heights, July 9.*—The match for the one-armed championship of the United States and a purse of $500 came off as advertised at the West Side Driving Park, N. J., on the 9th inst., between W. S. Canon, of Newark, N. J., and L. A. Boughton, of Cassville, Wis. (30 birds, 30 yards rise, both barrels.) Owing to a serious oversight in properly advertising the match (your paper being the only one, we believe, that mentioned the matter at all, the daily papers being ignored altogether), there was not so many present as was expected, but sufficient of the old sports of the trigger had heard of the novel match by word of mouth to be present in respectable force. The birds, furnished by Mr. Canon, were a very superior lot, and were off at the word go, and stood not upon the order of their going, but went at once, and with a vim and a twist that bothered the shooters very effectually. From the start it was to be seen that Mr. Boughton was outgunned decidedly. Mr. Boughton, in the first place, is not a quick shooter, and has been accustomed to shoot (when he has shot at all at the trap) altogether at 21 yards rise. He also shoots an open-bore gun, making, as we are informed, even at its best pattern, only 225 pellets in a 30-inch circle at 40 yards. This will not do at drivers and "old uns," who will get away 45 or 50, sometimes 60 yards before the shot reaches them. Mr. Canon used a Hollis gun, bored and targeted by the Kay Brothers, of Newark, and, with their celebrated chips, a bird well covered at 60 yards even would wilt like a flower before a furnace blast. Mr. Boughton made some very clever shots, hitting his birds hard, but not sufficiently to bring them down. We think that at 21 yards rise, or with a stronger or closer shooting gun, he would give the champion a close run, and perhaps turn the scale entirely. The following is the score:

At the toss up Canon appeared first, and had an in-commer, which he killed easily. Boughton to the right killed with second barrel; Canon's second to the right killed with second barrel; Boughton's second a hard bird, hit with both barrels, but away, a straight away killed in good style; Boughton's dead out of bounds, to the right a clean kill, an in-comer for Boughton and stopped suddenly; Canon then had a slow riser, which he prevented rising further; Boughton had a driver, which he tingled, but it got away; Canon's sixth was a driver, and went off kiting; B's left a kill; C's a driver, killed with second barrel; B's to the right hit hard, but not hard enough; the 8th for Canon a driver, and cut down in good style; for B. a left-hander, and killed; the 9th hit with both barrels, but off; Boughton, to the right and away; the 10th Canon killed to the right with second barrel; Boughton the same; 11th a good kill; for Boughton a clean miss; 12th a kill to the right, driver and miss; 13th left and miss, driver and miss; 14th straight away, clean kill, driver killed with second barrel; 15th straight away, miss, hard hit but off; 16th driver and a miss, driver and a kill; 17th in-comer and a kill, driver and a kill; 18th in-comer for Canon and a kill; first bird to the left for Boughton and a miss; 19th a swift bird to the right and neatly stopped with second barrel; same style of bird for Boughton and missed; 20th off like a streak o' greased lightning, but grassed handsomely; same for Boughton (the two best shots during the match); 21st to the right killed, to the right killed with second barrel; 22d to the left killed, driver hit with both barrels but failed to come down in time; 23d to the right killed, slow riser killed; 24th driver and too much so, right-hander failed to score; 25th ditto, left-hander and a kill; 26th right-hander and a kill, straight away and a kill; 27th hard hit with both barrels at a twister, but it twisted away; the same with Boughton; 28th, Canon had a left-hander and missed; (Here Mr. Boughton failed to shoot or to call no bird, and it was scored against him.) 29th to the left and a kill, straight away and a kill; 30th a driver and neatly stopped, a driver hit hard but failed to call in.

Recapitulation.

Canon...... 1 1† 1 1 1 0 1† 0 0 1† 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0* 0 0 1 1—20

Boughton... 1† 0 0* 1 0 1 0 1 0 1† 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1† 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0—14

After the match the Jersey City Heights Gun Club held their regular monthly shoot for the silver cup. It was cleverly won by Mr. Canon, killing 6 birds out of 7. It seemed to be Mr. Canon's day, and he was heartily congratulated by his brother members; after which several sweepstakes were engaged in, until the shades of night put an end to the entertainment. Jacobstaff.

† Killed with second barrel. * Dead out of bounds.

A New England Association—*Worcester, Mass., July 8.—Editor Forest and Stream:* An effort is being made by the sportsmen in this vicinity, connected with local sportsman's clubs, to organize a New England Glass Ball Association, and arrange for a tournament at some central point in New England in August. At this tournament it is proposed to have matches between State and local clubs. Sportsmen and sporting clubs from other States will be invited to be present and give exhibitions of skill in the use of the rifle and shot-gun. With this object in view, the Worcester Sportsman's Club, of Worcester, Mass., have kindly consented to receive the names and addresses of all sportsmen and sportsmen's clubs who would like to participate, or are in any way interested in such a tournament. If the project meets with sufficient favor and encouragement, the club will call a convention of delegates from each club at some central point, probably Boston, some day during the last week in July, at which an association can be organized, if it is deemed feasible, committees appointed, and definite plans agreed upon. Should a convention be called, due notice will be given in the Forest and Stream of July 24. It is desirable that responses to this invitation be sent in by July 19 at the latest, and as much earlier as possible. The Worcester Sportsman's Club are taking a lively interest in this matter, and have called a special meeting, to be held next Friday evening, to consider the subject.

Maine State Tournament.—*Lewiston, Me., July 8—Editor Forest and Stream:* The Maine State shoot, which comes off early in September, bids fair to bring together the largest delegation of sportsmen ever assembled at one time and place within the State. Nearly, if not quite, every club within the State will be represented. The Androscoggins Sporting Club, under whose auspices the shoot is to be conducted, reckon that there will be from 80 to 100 delegates to participate, and calculate it will take three or four days to shoot off for the different prizes. The contest this year promises to be the hottest that has ever been held in this State, as the diamond badge (which cost about $300) will become the private property of the Androscoggin Club of Lewiston, or the Forest City Club of Portland, should either of them win it this year, each having held it two years. A strenuous effort will be made to keep it out of the hands of these clubs. It is rumored the Forest City Club are practicing on the sly, with the view of capturing several of the leading prizes this year, they having been skunked last year. Lewiston.

New Hampshire—*Nashua, July 11.*—Score made by amateurs on the Fourth. We have some good shots here, who only need a little practice to become experts. A gun club is now being formed. Eighteen yards rise, Bogardus trap:

J F Burnham	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—7
A Webster	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—10
N Webster	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—9
C Whitmarsh	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4
B Payne	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—16
R Rooy	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 w
R D Barnes	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—6
C H Kemp	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—17
C C Leslie	1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 6 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—11
W Chapman	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—10
S Beverly	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—6
G H Brigham	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—7
E W Reed	0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0—10
Gowing	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0—12
E Blodget	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
J F Maynard	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—5
C H Chase	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1—11

Second match.

Burnham	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1—8
A Webster	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 w
N Webster	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—11
Whitmarsh	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 w
Payne	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—14
Barnes	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—8
Leslie	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—9
Chapman	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—11
Beverly	0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0—9
Brigham	1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—8
Reed	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Gowing	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
Blodget	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—17
Maynard	0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 w
Chase	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—13

Webb.

RAYMOND SPORTSMAN'S CLUB—*Bellevue Range, Mass., July* 12:

Schaeffer	Single	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
	Double	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
	Rotary	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10—30
Harrison	Single	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
	Double	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0— 9
	Rotary	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0— 9—28
Smith	Single	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 8
	Double	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1— 8
	Rotary	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9—25
Kirkwood	Single	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1— 9
	Double	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0— 8
	Rotary	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0— 8—25
Fox	Single	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 8
	Double	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1— 8
	Rotary	1 1 1 1 0 6 1 0 1 0— 9—22

NATICK SPORTSMAN'S CLUB—*Natick, Mass., July* 12.—Glass balls; 18 yards; rotary trap:

Clark	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9	M Bent	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—9
Halt	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9	Curry	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Curry	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—8	Wilson	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
M Bent	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8	Ball	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—8
Gile	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—7	R Bent	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—8
Steven	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—7	Felch	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—7
Hawes	1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1—6	Gile	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1—6
P Bent	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—6	Hawes	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—6
Wright	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1—6	Mahard	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—6
Wilson	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0—5	Stevens	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—5
Felch	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—4	Wright	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—4
Copithorne	1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—4	Copithorne	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—3
Mahard	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0—3		

RIVERSIDE CLUB—*Haverhill, Mass., July* 7.—Pres., George F. Foss; Vice-Pres., W. E. Pillsbury; Sec., W. S. Willey; Treas., S. A. Tobie; Captain, Will. L. Adams. First score at balls thrown straight:

Lowell	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8	Noyes	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—6
Pillsbury	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—8	Abbott	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1—6
Brav	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—8	Adams	1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1—5
Le Beuf	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—7		

Second score, cross-shot from left to right:

Pillsbury	1 1 1 0 1 1 1—6	Abbott	0 1 0 1 1 0 1—4
Willey	1 0 1 1 1 1 0—5	Lowell	1 1 1 0 0 0 0—3

The club will occupy the range of the Mount Washington rifle team at Riverside Park.

Quincy, July 4.—Merry Mount Shooting Club; single and rotary traps, 15 yards rise; double trap, 15 yards:

A Keating	Single	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
	Rotary	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
	Double	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1— 7—27
G H Bent	Single	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1— 8
	Rotary	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
	Double	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1— 6—24
H O Studley	Single	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1— 8
	Rotary	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
	Double	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1— 7—21
E Hardwick	Single	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1— 9
	Rotary	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0— 8
	Double	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1— 7—24
S H Spear	Single	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0— 6
	Rotary	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1— 9
	Double	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1— 7—22
M Clark	Single	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0— 6
	Rotary	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 8
	Double	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 7—21
C Cummings	Single	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0— 8
	Rotary	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1— 6
	Double	1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1— 5—19
C Prescott	Single	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1— 9
	Rotary	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0— 6
	Double	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1— 4—19
W Mitchell	Single	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1— 8
	Rotary	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
	Double	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 1—19
S Morse, 3d	Single	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
	Rotary	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1— 8
	Double	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0— 2—19
J C Morse	Single	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1— 7
	Rotary	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1— 8
	Double	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0— 3—18
E W Souther	Single	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1— 9
	Rotary	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0— 6
	Double	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 2—17
Owen Jones	Single	0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0— 6
	Rotary	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1— 7
	Double	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0— 1—14
L M Stone	Single	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0— 5
	Rotary	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0— 1
	Double	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1— 3— 9

CONNECTICUT—*New Haven.*—The New Haven Gun Club held a monthly shoot on the 9th, sweepstake shooting ran from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M. At that hour the regular contest for the gold medal opened. Messrs. Folsom, Jorey and Hanson led the score. The three then began shooting off the tie. On the first shoot all three broke their five balls. On second Hanson dropped out. Folsom and Jorey continued to shoot until they had broken 43 balls out of 45. At the end of the 45 balls their powder exausted. They will shoot off next week Mr. Folsom used a Fox 10-gauge gun. sent on time from the American Arms Co., of Boston. The score stood:

Folsom	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—20
Jorey	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—20
Hanson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—20
Longdon	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—18
Porter	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—17
Beers	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—17
Cowell	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—17
Leete	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
Bronson	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—16
Ingersoll	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1—15
Fowler	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
Osborn	1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14

LONG BRANCH GUN CLUB.—*Long Branch, July* 9.—Opening day of Long Branch Gun Club; first match, 5-bird classified sweep; 5 ground traps, 5 yards apart; handicap rise, 80 yards boundary; Hurlingham rules:

H Woodcock, 28 yds	1 1 1 1 0—4	Col Butler, 30 yds	1 1 0 0 0—2
B Tarrant, 30 yds	1 1 0 1 1—4	Dr Zellner, 30 yds	1 1 0 0 0—2
Joseph Lee, 28 yds	1 0 1 0 1—3	E Salmon, 27 yds	0 1 0 1 0—2
W Green, 27 yds	1 1 0 1 0—3		

Ten-bird classified sweep:

Walter Green, 26 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—9
H Woodcock, 29 yds	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—8
Dr Zellner, 30 yds	1 1 * 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—7
Col Butler, 30 yds	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1—7
Ad Jamison, 29 yds	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—7
B Tarrant, 31 yds	0 1 * * 1 1 0 1 1 1—6
Deforest Grant, 26 yds	1 * 1 * 1 0 0 1 1 1—6
G H Townsend, 26 yds	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 * 1—6
C Livingston, 30 yds	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1—5
Perry Belmont, 28 yds	1 0 * 0 1 1 * 1 * 1—5
E Salmon, 26 yds	0 * 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—5
James Lee, 28 yds	0 * 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0—4
L Bright, 29 yds	0 0 1 * 1 0 w

Dr. Zellner third money.

Ten bird classified sweep:

B Tarrant, 30 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
M Martin, 28 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Col Butler, 30 yds	1 1 * 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
Dr Zellner, 30 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 * 1— 9
C Livingston, 30 yds	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
D Grant, 26 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0— 9
Ad Jamison, 29 yds	1 1 1 * 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
D Swan, 30 yds	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
E Salmon, 25 yds	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
Jos Lee, 25 yds	1 1 * 0 1 1 1 1 1 1— 8
V S Kirkman, 29 yds	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 8
M Travis, 23 yds	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1— 8
H Woodcock, 29 yds	1 * 1 * 1 1 1 0 1 1— 7
G H Townsend, 26 yds	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0— 6
Perry Belmont, 28 yds	* 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 * 1— 6
Benjamin West, 28 yds	1 1 0 0 0 w

NEW JERSEY—*Deal Beach, July* 15.—*Long Branch Gun Club Grounds.* Fifteen bird match, $25 each, between Carroll Livingston, R. C. Thompson and D. C. Leach; handicap rise; Hurlingham rules:

Carroll Livingston	30 yds	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—14
R C Townsend	27 "	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
D C Leach	25 "	1 1 1 0 1 1 * 1 1 * 1 1 1 1 1—12

ANTICOSTI GUN CLUB—*Washington, D. C., July* 12.—First match: sweepstakes; $2 entrance; 21 yards rise, ground traps, Bogardus rules. 5 birds each:

Hobday, Norfolk, Va	0 1 0 1 1—3	Wagner	1 1 1 1 1—5
Mayhew	1 0 1 1 1—4	Rothwell	0 1 1 0 1—3
Krause, Norfolk, Va	1 0 1 1 1—4		

Second match, same as above:

McNelly, A	1 0 1 0 1—3	Krause	1 0 0 1 1—3
Rothwell	1 1 1 0 0—3	Stumph	1 1 1 0 1—4
Morgan	1 1 1 0 0—3	Shelton	0 0 1 1 1—3
Hobday	0 1 1 1 0—3		

Third match, same as above; Mayhew and Wagner were handicapped to 16 yards;

Rothwell	1 1 0 1 1—2	Mayhew	1 1 0 1 1—4
Morgan	1 1 1 0 1—4	McNelly A	1 1 1 1 0—4
Stumph	1 1 1 1 0—4	Krause	1 0 1 1 0—3
Shelton	0 1 0 1 1—3	Hobday	1 0 1 0 0—2
Wagner	0 1 1 1 1—4		

Ties on four birds, miss and out; all missed their first but Wagner, who got first.

Ties on three for second money.

Shelton	0 0 w	Krause	0 1 1 1 1 0—4
Mayhew	0 1 1 1 1 0—4		

Had no more birds and they divided.

Glass balls, 18 yards rise, rotary trap:

Ball	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—7	Shelton	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0— 5
Morgan	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—6	Wagner	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
McNely, A	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—6	Case	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Stumph	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1—7	Ready	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9

Match at ten balls, $1 entrance; $3 first, $2 second:

Wagner	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Ball	1 0 1 1 1 0 w
Mayhew	0 1 1 0 0 w	Case	1 1 0 1 0 w
Mills	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9		

J. A. T., Sec.

TEXAS—*Willis, July* 5.—Our young club, just organized, had its Fourth of July shoot yesterday as follows; from Card's rotating trap, smooth amber balls, 18 yards rise:

First match.

J R Hill	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1—10
C L Jordan	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1—16
Amos Williams	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1—16

Second match.

Amos Williams	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—17
N A Cravans	1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 w
C L Jordan	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18
J T Thompson	1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—12
Shep Grove	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0—14

Williams and Jordan shoot off tie until one misses:

Williams	1 1 1 1 1 1 0—6	Jordan	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7

Third match.

J R Hill	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—16
Shep Grove	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0—11
J C Hill	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—16
C L Jordan	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—16
Amos Williams	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—15

Fourth match.

Frank Hill	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—16
Shep Grove	0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—14
J R Hill	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—17
C L Jordan	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0—13
Amos Williams	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—18

Fifth match.

Amos Williams	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—16
C L Jordan	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1—11
J R Hill	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 w
Shep Grove	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1—10
Frank Hill	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—17

C. L. J.

OHIO.—A glass ball tournament under the auspices of the Globe Shooting Club will be held at Wapakoneta, O., July 22d and 23d. Prizes amounting to $1,000 are offered; contests open to all. The Secretary is Mr. I. Young, Wapakoneta, O.

OHIO—*Hudson, July* 4.—The Highflyer Shooting Club met before the trap to-day for the first time in three months. Messrs. Bissell and Root are members of the Aurora Club, of Aurora, Ohio; 15 single balls, 18 yards rise, Bogardus traps and rules:

H Bissell	11	E Blackman	12
C Root	11	J Seymour	6
N Lewis	13	I Towmar	5
G Stow	9	I Bishop	8
C Cartwright	6	D Williams	8
R Hanson	4		

BUCKEYE.

MINNESOTA—*Sauk Centre, July* 5.—The Sauk Centre Sportsmen's Club having organized with R. Harrison as president, S. Pendergast vice-president, and S. M. Bruce secretary and treasurer, it was thought best, among other attractions gotten up by the citizens of this place toward the celebration of the glorious Fourth, to initiate the members into the "mysteries of the trap,' only one of said members having previously participated. Owing to the scarcity of the birds this season, only a few could be obtained, hence few were put up at the match. Six single rises, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, wild pigeons; St. Paul Club rules:

Bennett	0 1 0 0 1 0—2	Bishop	1 1 1 1 0 1—5
Sprague	1 1 1 0 0 1—4	Lothrop	1 1 0 1 0 0—3
Harrison	1 1 1 1 0 0—4	Mulliken	1 1 1 1 0 1—5
Sheets	1 0 1 1 0 0—3	Scheifiens	0 1 0 1 1 1—4
Jones	1 1 1 1 0 1—5	Pend rgast	0 0 1 1 1 1—4
Carpenter	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	White	0 1 0 0 1 1—3

Ties on five—26 yards.

Mulliken	1 1 1—3	Bishop	0 0 1—1
Jones	0 1 1—2		

Ties on four—26 yards.

Pendergast	1 1 1—3	Sprague	1 0 0—1
Scheifiens	0 0 0—0	Harrison	1 1 0—2

Ties on three—26 yards.

White	1 0 0—1	Sheets	0 1 1—2
Lothrop	1 1 0—2		

Second tie—31 yards.

Lothrop	0 0—0	Sheets	0 1—1

INDIANA—*Goodland, July* 9.—Fourteen single rises; 21 yards:

Peacock	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
Traugh	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12
Page	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
Dudgeon	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0—10
Hardy	0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1— 9
Healey	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1— 9
Higby	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1— 9

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Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

☞ We cannot attempt to give specific directions where to go for game and fish. Correspondents must keep themselves posted by consulting our news columns.

T. C. G., Cedarville, O.—The ball fell dead on the market. Did not succeed.

G. F. K., Syracuse.—To remove the lice give your dog's coat a good dressing with whale oil.

H. J. T.—For marsh birds try Marshpee, Barnstable Co., Mass. For gunning and ducking skiff see issue of March 2, 1876.

C., Woonsocket, R. I.—The Sebago Lake salmon trout fishing begins in September. You will find trout fishing in the vicinity.

P. G.—For canvas for canoe use No. 8, which you can get from any sail or awning maker. Write to Whitlock, Slover & Co., 57 South st., N. Y.

F. S. E., Beverley Farms, Mass.—For guides, accommodations, etc., in region of the Schoodic Lakes, Me., write to David Dresser, Princeton, Me.

N. S., N. F., Yellow Bird, O.—There are several strains of double-nosed pointers in this country, and it would be impossible to trace a pedigree for your dog from the mere description.

W. S., Boston.—Target for archery practice should be 30in. in diameter; bull's-eye, 6in.; rings, 3in. wide. Colors: Bull's-eye, gold; first ring from bull's-eye, red; then blue, black, and outside white.

F. R., Newport.—We prefer planking with cypress because oak on small craft shrinks so much in time as to cause much leaking and calking. Hackmatack frames are equal to white oak in small craft.

G. H. K.—Colvin's canvas boat is no longer in the market. A correspondent writes us that he has a 10ft. Colvin boat, nearly new, in perfect order, which he will sell upon satisfactory terms. Address this office.

REGISTER, Philadelphia.—If the attack of chorea is so very slight, a change to country air, with liberal diet, may effect a cure. Quinine, say two grains per day, given for several weeks, would be likely to help him.

J. C. W., Indianapolis, Ind.—You will find excellent sport with large and small game on the line of the Northern Pacific R. R. The vicinity of Fargo and Bismark and the country west will give you all the shooting you want.

J. L. L., Portsmouth.—My dog has his mouth and tongue covered with warts, from the smallest pea to the largest bean. Is there anything that will cure them? He has them over two months. Ans. Touch them with caustic.

T. H. A.—See articles on boat building published in FOREST AND STREAM during the winter months of 1877-'78, or send to Van Nostrand publisher, 27 Murray st., for Neilson's "Boat Building," and mention our name. Cannot give instructions here—too long.

C. B. A.—Heavy cotton drilling will serve very well as a cooler for camping traps. Waterproof by the following recipe: Pass slowly through strong boiling solution of yellow soap; then digest for an hour or more in strong bath of alum or lead acetate dissolved in water.

J. A. D., Quebec.—A bets B that B will not make a score of 11 points at rifle shooting at 400 yds. B fires, and makes 19 points. Who wins? Ans. If A and B meant that the score would be 11—no more, no less—A wins; if they meant that it would not be so high as 11, B wins. Without quibbling B has won.

H. F. L., Boston.—For sack racing any large sacks of coarse material may be used. They should be large enough to contain the whole body of the racer, being secured about his neck. You must make your own regulations as to distance. Any mode of progression is allowable—hopping, crawling or rolling.

UNCAS, Norwich, Conn.—It is not unusual for some dogs' noses to remain dry and warm even when they are in comparatively good health. A change of diet, with a little iron and quinine, or a table-spoonful of cod liver oil twice a day might be beneficial. Bake your corn meal instead of boiling it.

G. E. D.—Very useful book on canoeing is "Log of Cruise on Baltic,' by Baden Powell. Can order from England upon receipt of $2.40. Or see "Canoe and Flying Proa" and "Canoeing in Kanuckia," published by Harper Bros., New York. Will publish something about building cheap canoes next week or so. Scattered information in all our back volumes.

HAMILTON.—No publication especially devoted to yachting in America that we know of. You will find the latest news and general information in our columns ahead of all other publications in America. Hunt's "Yachting Magazine" is an English monthly, price 1s. per copy. Send to book dealers, or direct to Hunt & Co., 119 Church st., Edgware Road, London, England.

G. S. C., New York City.—We have no knowledge of any such trap. 2. By watching our trap shooting records you may secure names of most of shooting clubs. No full list exists. 3. The statistics given—height, 5ft. 5in.; weight, 113 lbs.—are very good for a sixteen-year old boy. The large chest measure—32in.—we think you must have mistaken. 4. Pedestrianism is a healthful exercise physically, but of late it has affected the brains of its enthusiasts. If you can walk without being an idiot about it the exercise is excellent.

R. M. W., Hoosac Falls, N. Y.—Bathe the eyes with water in which a few drops of carbolic acid have been dropped. Small doses of iron and quinine, say one grain of each twice a day, will have a good effect on the system. We presume the dog has no cold, but merely an increase of the discharge from the eyes, which is common in the small spaniels, particularly as they become aged. Once a week is often enough to wash large dogs. If they have access to water they will bathe as often as they desire, and should not require washing unless troubled with fleas.

C. W. L., Boston.—Answer sent by mail some time ago, but as your address was not specific it may not have reached you. Do not admire so large a spritsail as a boat 16x4 would require, unless you are satisfied with rather small sail. For speed and handiness prefer lug as follows: Foot, 12ft; luff, 8ft. 6in; head, 7ft. 6in.; leech, 14ft., diagonal from tack to head, 14ft. 6in. Lay this out, bend halliards to the yard 2ft. from luff, and the proper "peak" will result. Step mast about 3ft. 2in. from bow. Ballast must be got by experiment in such a boat. Try old iron or stone—or, best, put iron shoe on keel, or try an iron centreboard.

M. P. R., Washington, Ind.—1. Can you give me some directions for building a boat large enough for two persons to hunt and fish in and not very heavy? 2. We have a small lake here, covering about 10[illegible] acres, from which black bass have been taken weighing from one to seven pounds, but they have all been taken with the live minnow. Do you think they would take the fly or spoon? I don't think they have been tried. It is from two to twenty feet deep. Ans. 1. See our back files, vols. 8 and 9, for various kinds of boats and how to build them. 2. It is always correct to assume that fish will best take as bait that which they have been accustomed to as natural food. You can tell what they will do when you experiment.

—The dogs advertised by W. H. Pierce in the present issue are guaranteed, and will be sent on approval to responsible parties.—[*A d*[illegible]

A NEW CRICKET CLUB.—The old Springfield (Ill.) Club is *non est*, but through the exertions of the Rev. Robert Nourse, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, a new organization, called the "Springfield Congregational Cricket Club," has just been established in connection with his church. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: Pres., Rev. Rob't Nouse; Treas., Frank Godley, Esq; Sec'y, Chas. Wilson, Esq.; Executive Com.—Messrs. Ed. Reece, Ray Hickon and J. W. Berry. Mr. Nourse has set a most commendable example for others of the cloth. Cricket and sermons will go first rate together.

FISH AND GAME.

[From an Address Delivered before the Annual Meeting of the Fish and Game League, April 1, 1879, by Col. TEODORE LYMAN, Brookline, Mass.]

(Concluded.)

Great nobles who were skilled sportsmen were considered important personages. The grand falconer of France attended the king on all state occasions. He received a high salary, and was allowed to keep three hundred hawks—a fortune in itself; for a cast, or pair of hawks, were sometimes sold for a thousand pounds sterling, and a single highly trained bird was esteemed a proper gift to a crowned head. Extravagant love of field sports led to much tyranny on the part of the nobles. John of Salisbury, who wrote seven hundred years ago, says: "In our time, hunting and hawking are esteemed the most honorable employments and most excellent virtues by our nobility; and they think it the height of worldly felicity to spend the whole of their time in these diversions: accordingly they prepare for them with more solicitude, expense and parade than they do for war; and pursue the wild beasts with greater fury than they do the enemies of their country. Husbandmen with their harmless herds and flocks are driven from their well-cultivated fields, their meadows and their pastures, that wild beasts may range in them without interruption." It was the desire to preserve game that led to the system of walled parks, of which that of Woodstock is said to be the first, dating from the early Norman kings. Their grand hunts were what we should call "drives;" that is to say, the sportsmen were placed in stands near where the game was wont to run, and then the foresters, with horns and our dogs, beat the woods and drove the game into the open, where it was shot with the long-bow or the cross-bow.

* * * * * * *

Our rapid review has brought out this anomaly, that the most civilized nations the world has seen, Americans, English, German, Scandinavian and French, are the descendants of men whose tastes were for violence and bloodshed, and who held the gentler virtues in slight esteem. Here is no anomaly, but the general law that the most admirable things come from the growth, the transformation, and the perfecting of gross matter. The fruits and flowers of our garden, good to eat and fair to see, are the changed forms of foul manure heaps and sewage. The pretty bird that sings among the shrubs is built of slugs and noisome insects. In like way it seems that great moral qualities have a rude beginning. What is so divine as the mother's love of her little child? Yet it has its prototype in the ferocity of the tigress, who tears in pieces every creature that approaches her lair, and ravages a district that her cubs may be fed. What is so admirable as the martyr's constancy, which holds him up in presence of torture and the stake! And still it is only the infinitely perfected courage of the bull-dog, whose savage jaws not death itself can loose. This law, rightly seen, is not bad but beneficent. For what is finer, what more full of hope, than this inevitable progress toward something higher, this gradual dropping off of evil members, and the persistence, growth, and triumph of the good body? Let our study be, then, to find out what *is* this good body which is to be cherished.

Plainly, the chase was a necessity of primitive man, as a means to food, just as war was a means to preservation. And the chase still has this proper function, if thereby we mean the pursuit of all wild creatures that may be useful to the human race.

See what a vast matter here is at once. For we thus include not fowling and shooting and trapping, but, what is more important than all of them, the sea-fisheries. All depend on the same taste. What impels the cunning fly-fisher to seek the trout or salmon is the same taste that decides the poor seaman of Gloucester to brave perils as great as those of battle, in the hope of getting a fare of cod and halibut.

The aggregate of the world's fisheries is stupendous; an important item in the nourishment of the human race. Wherever we turn, the abundant water-harvest greets us. Some little alewife streams on Cape Cod produce annually one hundred tons of animal food. The yearly herring cure of Scotland reaches 3,000,000 barrels. From the Norwegian cod-fisheries come 19,000 tons in weight each season; and the amount of fresh fish distributed from the great centre of London reaches over 80,000 tons in the twelvemonth. And all these fishes, we must remember, are wild animals of the water—just as deer, buffalo and hare are wild animals of the land; or partridge, woodcock and duck are wild animals of the air.

Now, at last, we are ready to reply in a reasonable way to the question, "What is a hunter or fisherman good for?" a question often asked in a sneering tone, as if expecting the emphatic answer, "Nothing!" There are not wanting people, and very good people, who consider a sportsman an anachronism—a sort of feeble mediæval imitation, quite out of place among schools, law offices and ingenious carpet-looms. They have a horror of what they call "gunners," and picture to themselves all the Rip Van Winkles they have known—the loafers and tipplers of their native village; tattered heroes of rusty double-barreled guns, with some powder in a brown paper, a pound of shot in an old stocking, and vagrant percussion caps wandering about the lining of their waistcoats. Sorry sportsmen are they indeed; and for the rest, of not much use when you have five tons of hay down and a thunder-shower is coming up! Yet they have their reason for being; they are a sort of living protest against our over-anxious, overworked, over-precise New England life. As they sit by the hour, watching the floating cork in some quiet pond, their round shoulders and falling faces cry out louder than words, "Oh, give us a rest! Our fathers have toiled and fretted and moiled, and have taken neither pleasure nor peace, and we, their offspring, are played out. So do give us a rest! They are a good lesson to us—something like the "shocking example" of the temperance lecturer. Let us see exactly how to profit by it. The chase, as we have seen, has two elements—first, the pursuit; secondly, the capture of wild animals.

From the pursuit many advantages may come—fresh air, a communion with Nature, the exercise of skill, gymnastics of the body, healthy excitement, and the like; and then from the capture, man derives wholesome food. You see cruelty has no part here. The real sportsman kills his game mercifully, and makes use of it, just as the butcher uses the meat from his shambles. Here, then, we have the tests of legitimate sporting: first, the pursuit of useful game; secondly, its use as food for man. In proportion as field-sports fail to satisfy these two conditions, just in that proportion are they illegitimate. We may observe that such illegitimate sports tend to extinction as civilization goes forward. The horrid badger-drawing and bull-baiting of Elizabeth's time have disappeared. Rat-killing and cock-fighting are confined to the lowest part of our population; and even now, a strong stand is taken against trap-shooting. Fox-hunting in England still maintains its fashion, because it really is an almost purely gymnastic exercise, in which the fox's personality is lost in the vast concourse of men, women, dogs and horses. Considered as proper hunting, it deserves the celebrated sarcasm of Andrew Fairservice: "It's just amaist as sily as our auld daft laird here and his gomerils o' sons, wi' his huntsmen and his hounds, and his hunting cattle and horns, riding haill days after a bit beast that winna weigh sax punds when they hae catched it!"

But true hunting and fishing maintain their rightful popularity; and no men are so fit to cope with great affairs as those, who, on fitting occasions, can take dog and gun, and tramp all day through the autumn covers, or wade a brook of a June morning. Such are the English gentry who make laws in parliament; such was Daniel Webster; and such would have been Horace Greeley; if he had not made the fatal mistake of "waiting forty years to go fishing." One cannot do better than end with the hearty words of old Sir Thomas Moore:

Manhood I am; therefore I me delight
To hunt and hawk; to nourish up and feed
The greyhound to the course, the hawk to th' flight,
And to bestride a good and lusty steed.

New Publications.

HUNT'S UNIVERSAL YACHT LIST.—Hunt & Co., 119 Church St., Edgware Road, London, N. W.

Messrs. Hunt & Co. have sent us a copy of the latest issue of their "Universal Yacht List" for the year 1879. It is an excellent and handy little work, and though we have no means of ascertaining its correctness, all our English contemporaries agree in vouching for it in this respect. The book affords an excellent index to the present condition of yachting in England. The burgees and ensigns of all the clubs of Great Britain and many private signals in colors form a series of valuable collections and a registry of private colors which cannot fail to be of benefit in avoiding repetitions. A glance at these charts shows that yellow, green and black bunting is far more prevelant in England than with us, for we have confined ourselves almost entirely to variations of red, white and blue. Acker's and the Commercial Code are also given. A list of over 600 subscribers preceeds the body of the work, and then follow the various yacht clubs of Great Britain with their officers for the year, stations, entrance fees, addresses of secretaries, etc. The main portion of the volume is occupied by a full list of yachts, their tonnage, builders, sailmakers, distinguishing flags, owners, clubs and signal letters, etc. Alphabetical indices, foreign clubs and a variety of useful matter completes a very handy little pocket volume, always desirable to have near by. From it we gather that there are 50 regular and fully recognized yacht clubs in Great Britain besides quite a number of sailing clubs of various grades. The acceptation of the term yacht club is much more strictly defined than with us, for in England only organizations composed of seagoing decked vessels are designated yacht clubs, the open boats and half-decked little ones being more properly consigned to the "sailing clubs." Again the list of yachts belonging to each club and their average tonnage is much greater than in clubs of corresponding rank in America. Hunt has enumerated 3,705 legitimate yachts, and it is quite certain therefore that the number in Great Britain reaches fully 4,000! The British Colonies are all chips of the old block, for wherever the Anglo-Saxon has planted his civilization yacht clubs are to be found. Thus we find in Hunt's list the Royal Canadian of Toronto, the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron of Halifax, Royal Malta of Malta, South Australian, Royal Sydney of Sydney, N. S. W., Victoria Yacht Club of Williamstown, and many others. The leading foreign clubs are also enumerated, in which, as usual, New York fares badly, being represented by only one club, while Boston has several. With few exceptions, our Metropolitan clubs are suffering badly from localism and want of spirit, for they are being surpassed on all tacks by their Eastern brethren. The agent of Hunt & Co. in New York is Mr. John G. Dale, 15 Broadway. The yacht list can be procured either direct for 6s. sterling or through the book stores generally for a somewhat larger price.

THE 22d ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE
New York Schuetzen Corps,
CAPT. D. G. YEUNGLING, JR.,
WILL TAKE PLACE THE
4th, 5th and 6th of August next,
AT THE
SCHUETZEN PARK, UNION HILL, N. J.,
In which all our friends and all the shooters from everywhere are cordially invited to participate. Shooting programmes will be furnished on application to B. H. TIENKEN, Sec., 24 Market St., New York city. About $1,000 worth of prizes will be distributed. jy17 eot

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Awarded Silver Medal, Paris, 1878—Medal from British Goverument, and 21 other Gold and Silver Medals.

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STEADMAN'S FLEA POWDER for DOGS
A Bane to Fleas—A Boon to Dogs.

This Powder is guaranteed to kill fleas on dogs of any other animals, or money returned. It is put up in patent boxes with sliding pepper box top, which greatly facilitates its use. Simple and efficacious.

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A CERTAIN REMEDY

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GORDON, ENGLISH AND FIELD TRIAL SETTERS
Of Purest Strains.
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Breeding Kennel
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M. F. McKOON, Franklin, Del. Co., N. Y.

I keep only cockers of the finest strains. Sell only young stock. I guarantee satisfaction and safe delivery to every customer. These beautiful and intelligent dogs cannot be beaten for ruffed grouse and woodcock shooting and retrieving. Correspondents inclosing stamp will get printed pedigrees, circular, testimonials, etc. jl0 tf

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TWYFORD, BERKS, ENGLAND,
AUTHOR OF THE
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begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen in America that he purchases and sends out dogs of any desired breed, fit for the highest competition.
N. B.—A bad dog never left the Doctor's Kennels dec19 tf

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Young Dogs handled with skill and judgment.
Dogs have daily access to salt water.
N. B.—Setter and pointer puppies, also broken dogs, for sale; full pedigrees.
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FOR SALE BY LINCOLN & HELLYAR, WARREN, MASS.

Eight pointers, whelped May 29, by our Champion imported Snapshot, winner first New York, 1879 and 1877, and twelve other prizes. Out of our Gypsy, a large, strong, healthy bitch (Cal-Psyche). H. C., St. Paul champion class and open class, 1878. Two pointers, whelped March 21, by Rake II., 3d New York 1878, out of our Daisy. Eight red Irish setters whelped May 13, by our imported Dash, 1st New York '78, 2d Boston '78, out of our imported Flora, 1st New York '78, 1st Boston '79. As Dash is now dead this is the last opportunity of securing this stock. The above are full brothers and sisters to Phantom and Biz, both 1st New York '79. Eight red Irish setters, whelped May 10, by our imported Chance II., N. H. C. New York '79, out of our Phantom (Dash-Flora), 1st New York '79. For full pedigrees, prices, etc., address as above. je26 tf

STUD GREYHOUND,
IMPORTED
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(White and red dog, third season, 70lbs.) At $20. By Cock Robin (Kirk Death—Chloe) out of Achievement (Canary 20—Mute), making Thoroughbred grandson to four Waterloo Cup winners, half-brother on the sire's side to Tyrant, Tomuli, Fugitive, Fleetfoot, Lizard, Lance, Lamplighter, Hiawatha, Birdlime, birdcatcher, Peer, and other well-known Greyhounds, and nephew on the dam's side to Crossfell, Cock Robin, by King Death, ran up to Master M'Grath in the Waterloo Cup in 1868. Apply to J. NASH, Hyde Park, Mass.

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TRIMBUSH (pure Clumber), imported direct from the kennels of the Duke of Newcastle For nose the clumbers are unrivalled, and Trimbush is a capital dog to breed cockers or small-sized setter bitches to. Fee $20. Address H. C. GLOVER, Toms River, N. J. jan16 tf

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COOL SPRING, IREDELL, CO., N. C.
Field Trainer of purely bred Setters and Pointers. Prices, $75 and $100.
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GORDON SETTER PUPPIES FOR SALE.
Two dogs and two bitch puppies out of Champion Lou by Young Jock. Young Jock is by imported Jock (he by the celebrated Wakefield's Jock) out of Mab; she by Jerome's (now Copeland's) Shot out of Duchess. These puppies combine the best strains of Gordon setter blood. Address W. M. TILESTON, this office. may29 3t

Points for Judging Dogs.
A pamphlet, compiled from "Stonehenge's" new edition of "Dogs of the British Islands," and containing the "points" by which every breed of dogs is judged in this country and England, together with a description of the same. For sale at this office. Price 50 cents. may22 tf

FOR SALE—Two beautiful blue belton pups of the pure field trial strain, by champion Royal Duke out of Livy II. (champion Prince-Livy). Royal Duke won the championship at Philadelphia, April, 1879. Rebel, a beautiful dog, blue belton, 9 mos. old, by Roybel (champion Roy-Roy-Livy II.). See above. A bargain. Prince, a Gordon dog, one year old, by Rube's Duke out of pure Gordon bitch. This dog is black and tan, and will make a fine field dog. For pedigree and full particulars address F. A. DIFFENDERFFER, 15 Shippen street, Lancaster, Pa. jy17 4t

RATTLER—In the Stud,—Blue belton, Llewellin setter, winner of three bench prizes, by champion Rob Roy, winner of five English field trials, out of the pure Laverack bitch, Pickles. Will serve bitches at $20. Litters warranted. Inquire of L. F. WHITMAN, Detroit, Mich. jan2 tf

FOR SALE, when eight weeks old, 7 puppies out of Pat by my Rattler (Rob Roy-Pickles). Address L. F. WHITMAN, 5 City Hall, Detroit, Mich. jun19 tf

WANTED—A good, pure Newfoundland pup, two to five months old; cheap; apply to P. O. Box 305, Atlanta, Ga. jy10 2t

POINTER PUPS.—Three fine pointer pups for sale at a very low figure. Dam took a prize at N. Y. Dog Show, 1878. Address, P. O. Box 4018, N. Y. City. jy10 4t

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TESTIMONIALS.

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY,
FOURTH AVE., COR. 22d ST., NEW YORK, March 4, 1879.

MESSRS SAMUEL GERRY & CO.:
A lotion ("SAPANULE") manufactured by you has been given me for the purpose of testing its curative effects on mankind and animals. I have not yet had occasion to apply it to the latter, but I have done so to myself, and have received immediate relief. Being an animal myself, I have every reason to believe that brute creatures would experience similar benefit from its use. This Society will so employ it whenever the necessity shall present itself, and, in the meantime, I commend it to the patronage of all having need of relief from suffering.
HENRY BERGH, President.

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Two dogs and two bitches, out of Nell II., by Bess; Nell II., out of Farrar's Nell, by Plunket; Bess out of Lou II., by Thornstine. These puppies are a deep rich red, and combine the best strains of Irish setter blood. Pedigrees furnished. Also one well-broken setter dog three years old. Address H. E. MAYNARD, Northam, Mass. jy17

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The following puppies are offered for sale: Six red Irish setters, six weeks old, Plunket-Saltus' Dash Stock; price $20 each. Nine red Irish setters, Rodman's Dash-Plunket stock; price $20 each when fit to wean. Two red Irish bitch pups, four months old, Plunket-Dash stock. Eight fine liver and white pointer pups out of Flash (by Sensation), winner of second prize at New York show; sired by Snapshot. Price, when six weeks old, $35 each. DAVID G. HARTT, Northport, Suffolk County, N. Y. jy17 it

SPORTSMEN intending to come South the coming winter can have their dogs boarded during the summer, and broken on the early fall shooting by an expert. Terms reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. References given and required. Correspondence solicited. Address A. WINTER, Cairo, Thomas Co., Georgia. may22 tf

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SCOTCH COLLIES—Pair not related, 12 & 14 mos. old, direct from imported parents; dog black and tan, bitch solid tan; dark shadings, long wavy coats, *perfect pictures of the genuine Collie*; capable of winning at any bench show on this continent. $35 each; pair $60.

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SETTER BITCH IN WHELP.

FOR SALE—English setter brood bitch Rose, now in whelp to the fine Gordon dog Joe, of choice blood and fine field qualities. Rose is 3½ years old, dark liver roan in color, of good stock, and good-looking, and her pups are first-class. She will be sent immediately on approval to responsible parties paying expenses. Pedigree of Rose and Joe furnished. Price only $30. Address W. H. PIERCE, Peekskill, N. Y.

Choice Setter Puppy.

I will also sell a very handsome Setter dog pup, 3 mos. old, Dam, my Tip; sire, the well-known field trial and bench show winner St. Elmo; he by Pride of the Border out of Jessie. This pup has the true Laverack build, with fine head (takes his color from Pride). Will be sent at once on approval to responsible parties paying expenses. Price only $15. Pedigree guaranteed. Address as above. jy17 1t

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Wanted.

WANTED—A breech-loading shotgun. Nichols & Lefever preferred. Give particulars, with bottom cash price. "CASH," this office. jy17 1t

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FOR SALE—Finest No. 10-bore hammerless gun; complete trouting and camping outfit; double glass ball trap; all good as new and far below cost. Address "SPORT," P. O. Box 529, Pittsburg, Pa. jy 17 2t

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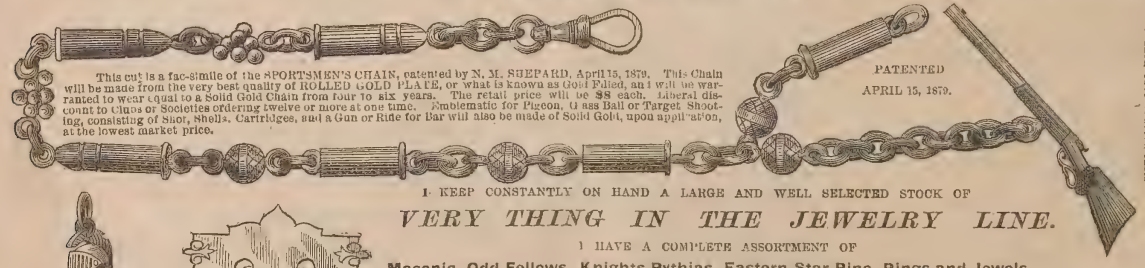

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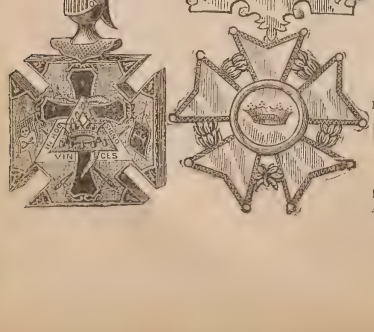

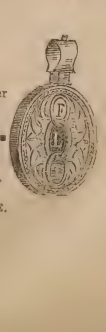

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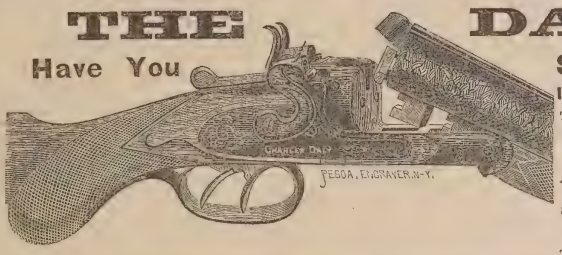

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$35.00	$40.00	$45.00	$12.50	$15.50	$17.00

RIFLES—.22 calibre	24 in.	26 in.	28 in.	.32, .38, .44 calibre	24 in.	26 in.	28 in.
	$20	$22	$24		$20	$21	$22
Extra for globe sights and varnished stock, $3.							
HUNTER'S PET RIFLES—.22, .32, .38 and .44 calibre	18 in.	20 in.	22 in.	24 in.			
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POCKET RIFLES—.22, .32 calibre	10 in.	12 in.	15 in.	18 in.			
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FIRE-ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ALL ARTICLES CONNECTED WITH THE SAME, AND SOLE AGENT FOR

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The Stevens Shooting Gallery Rifle is a Specialty, and challenges the world. There are more of them used in Shooting Galleries than of all other kinds combined. The Austin Bros. and Frayne Combination use them when shooting apples from the heads of each other and of different members of their families, which they have done almost nightly for years; in some cases the marksman points the rifle over his shoulder and takes aim by the reflection in a small looking-glass before him. They give this Rifle decided preference over all others in performing these dangerous feats.

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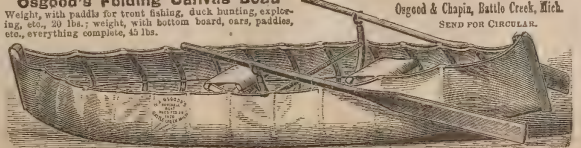

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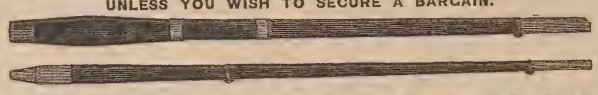

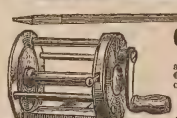

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Having made special terms with the manufacturers, I am able to offer to the patrons of this paper the following **Complete Fishing Outfits** at the lowest prices ever offered.

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OUTFIT NO. 2. A fine three-jointed Rod, dark polished butt, Brass mounted with Reel Bands and guides. An elegant large brass reel with stop, and extra laid linen line with half a dozen hooks on single snell and half a dozen extra tied and finished on **double** snell. An elegant patent Bait-box (as shown in cut) finely painted, and warranted to suit every one, also a good sinker and float, making a complete outfit for any one. At the regular price this outfit would cost **$4 50** and my price is only **$3 00.**

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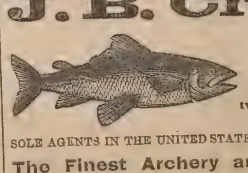

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We manufacture 59 different kinds of Trolling Spoons, adapted to the waters of every State and Territory. Our Perfect Revolving has proved to be the best Trolling Bait ever manufactured. It is covered by two patents—Mann's patent, Nov. 21, 1871, No. 121,182, and Skinner's patent, August 4, 1874, No. 153,854. Beware of imitations. None genuine unless J. H. Mann's name stamped on every spoon.

Wholesale Agents—Bradford & Anthony, 374 Washington street, Boston, and William Mills & Son, 1 Warren street, New York, and to be obtained through most of the other wholesale fishing tackle dealers; or write direct to the manufacturers for catalogue and price list.

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During the season Round Trip Excursion Tickets will be sold at low rates, and attractive train facilities offered to Tourists and Sportsmen.

Dogs, Guns and Fishing Tackle Carried Free at owner's risk.

It is our aim to make sportsmen feel "at home" on this route. For Tourist's Guide (an attractive illustrated book of 80 pages), containing full information and accurate maps of the Fishing Grounds and Time Cards, address A. B. LEET, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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TRAINS WILL leave Hunter's Point, Bushwick and Flatbush aves., cor. Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn:

A.M.
8 30 Greenpoint and Sag Harbor Mail.
8 00 Patchogue, Babylon and Rockaway Mail.
10 00 Port Jefferson and way.
11 00 Babylon, Merrick, Rockaway and way.
P.M.
3 30 Garden City, Northport, Glen Cove, etc.
4 00 Greenport, Sag Harbor Express (Garden City).
4 30 Babylon Express—Wall St. to Babylon, 1 hour and 20 minutes. Patchogue.
4 30 Port Jefferson and way.
5 00 Babylon and way.
5 30 Locust Valley, Glen Cove and way.
6 00 Patchogue Accommodation.
6 30 Northport, Glen Cove.
7 00 Merrick Accommodation.

SUNDAYS:

A. M. 6 00 Greenport, Sag Harbor, Port Jefferson.
9 00 Garden City, Hempstead, Port Jefferson and way.
P.M.
1 30 Garden City and Hempstead.
7 00 Garden City, Hempstead, Northport and way.

A theatre train will be run from Hunter's Point and Flatbush av. every Saturday night at 12:15 A.M.

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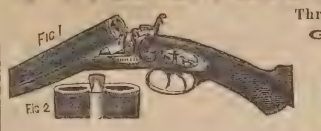

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Two Shot and One Shell.

We make the best double gun in the world for the money—choke-bore, rebounding locks, extension rib. Our $35 gun has the best twist barrels, and the best material throughout. All guns sent on trial and guaranteed.

Price—Twist Barrels, $35. Damascus steel, $50 to $200.

A new feature in the Gun line. It is light, compact; from 8 to 10 lbs. in weight. The rifle is perfectly accurate. It has proved a great success for all kinds of shooting. An owner of this valuable gun cannot make a mistake and take the wrong one when he goes out for game. All guns shipped on trial and guaranteed. Price, $75 to $250.

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"I used a Baker gun I purchased from R. B. Huffham, of San Antonia, Texas, on Macdona Ranch, Baker County, price $85. I was much pleased with its action, precision and range. The charge I used was four drams of Dittmar powder, and one and one-eighth ounces of Spark's No. 7 shot. It killed a large Mexican eagle at 90 yards. The action is simple, convenient, easy, very strong, and quicker than the top-snap action of any of my English guns—of our best makers, Boss and others. J. CUMMING MACDONA, Cheadle Rectory, Cheshire, England.

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AND

ST. PAUL SHORT LINE.

Through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between St. Louis, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

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TWO PASSENGER TRAINS each way daily, between Burlington, Albert Lea and Minneapolis, crossing and connecting with all East and West Lines in Iowa, running through some of the finest hunting grounds in the Northwest for Geese, Ducks, Pinnated and Ruffed Grouse and Quail. Sportsmen and their dogs taken good care of. Reduced rates on parties of ten or more upon application to Gen'l Ticket Office, Cedar Rapids,

C. J. IVES,
E. F. WINSLOW, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
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THE STEAMERS of this Line reach some some of the finest waterfowl and upland shooting sections in the country. Connections direct for Chincoteague, Cobb's Island, and points on the Peninsula. City Point, James' River, Currituck, Florida and the mountainous country of Virginia, Tennessee, etc. Norfolk steamers sail sail Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Lewes, Del., Tuesday and Friday at 2 P.M. Full information given at office, 197 Greenwich Street, New York. sep28 1y

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To Sportsmen and Tourists:

THE "LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSIT Co.'s Excursion Rate Book" for 1879 is now ready. Copies of this book and information as to the best hunting and fishing grounds can be obtained of

T. P. CARPENTER, Gen. Pass. Agt.
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THE PULLMAN CAR CO. is prepared to charter to hunting and fishing parties the two new cars "Davy Crocket" and "Izaak Walton," which are fitted up with dining room and kitchen, sleeping apartments, lavatories, etc., also provided with racks and closets for guns and fishing tackle, and kennels for dogs.

Diagrams, rates and other desired information furnished on application to Gen'l Supt. P. P. C. Co., Chicago. je26 3mos.

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THE WINDSOR HOTEL, MONTREAL,

Has no Equal in Canada.

And few if any in the United States, for Elegance, comfort, reasonable charges and good attendance.

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Pleasant Resort for Summer Boarders.

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BY A PRACTICAL GUNNER and an old baymen. Has always on hand the best of boats, batteries, etc., with the largest rig of trained wild-geese decoys on the coast. The best ground in the vicinity of New York for bay snipe shooting of all varieties. Special attention given by himself to his guests, and satisfaction guaranteed. Address WM. N. LANE, Good Ground, L. I. Nov8 tf

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TATHAM'S IMPROVED Chilled Shot.

American Standard Diameters.

RED LABEL.

GIVES GREATER PENETRATION and BETTER PATTERN than ordinary shot. Equally well adapted to choke-bores, modified chokes and cylinders.

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Our Chilled Shot will be found to be more *free from shrinkage, more spherical, more uniform in size, heavier and of brighter and cleaner finish than any other.*

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American Standard Drop Shot, and COMPRESSED BUCK SHOT, more uniform than ordinary moulded shot.

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No. 1 to 7, strongest and cleanest made, in sealed 1 lb. canisters. Higher numbers specially are recommended for breech-loading guns.

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For water-fowl, strong and clean. No. 1 to 5, in metal kegs, 6½ lbs. each, and canisters of 1 and 5 lbs. each.

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The best for rifles and all ordinary purposes. Sizes, FG, FFG and FFFG, the last being the finest Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12½ lbs and 6½ lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and ½ lb.

All of the above give high velocities and less residuum than any other brands made, and are recommended and used by Capt. BOGARDUS, the "Champion Wing Shot of the World."

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Pamphlets, showing sizes of the grain by wood-cut, sent free on application to the above address.

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RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER.

The Most Popular Powder in Use.

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER MILLS, established in 1801, have maintained their great reputation for seventy-eight years. Manufacture the following celebrated brands of Powder:

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Nos. 1 (coarse) to 4 (fine), unequaled in strength, quickness, and cleanliness; adapted for Glass ball and Pigeon shooting.

DUPONT'S EAGLE DUCKING,

Nos. 1 (coarse) to 3 (fine), burning slowly, strong, and clean; great penetration; adapted for Glass ball, Pigeon, Duck, and other shooting.

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A quick, strong, and clean Powder, of very fine grain for pistol shooting.

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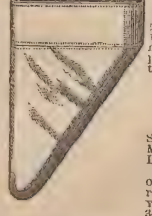

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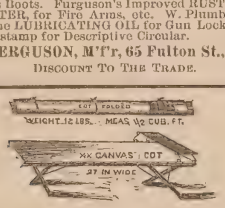

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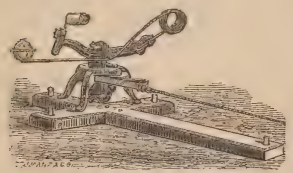

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GLASS BALLS AND TRAPS OF ALL STYLES. PRICES ON APPLICATION.

PURE TIN-COATED AND BURNISHED
DROP AND BUCK SHOT.
American Standard--Eagle Brand.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS ON TIN-COATED SHOT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM: NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

HAVING been asked by many of your readers as to the merits of TIN-COATED SOFT SHOT, I desire to say that I consider it the best shot I have ever used. I have given it a very severe test, having shot my 5,000 ball match Jan. 8 and 9 with it. In that match I used two sets of double barrels, one of 10 and the other 12-bore, and each single barrel was discharged 1,500 times without being once cleaned. The inner surface of the barrels is bright and free from scratches, although in shooting I used them until they became so hot that they would not bear handling. I cannot imagine any case of ordinary use which could so severely test the cleanliness and perfection of the tin-coating and its freedom from injury by any heat which could ever result from continuous discharges of the gun. A. H. BOGARDUS.

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Our Improved Shell Now Possesses the Following Merits:

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THE CHAMPION POWDER OF THE WORLD.
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STRONG AND SAFE.
SUPERIOR IN EVERY RESPECT TO BLACK POWDER.

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CAPTAIN BOGARDUS' great feat of breaking 6,000 glass balls has proved that the powder is all that is claimed for it. The barrels, without being wiped, were as clean at the end of the match as after the first shot. The fact of the firing so many shots in succession, and that the Captain had used about 200 pounds of the same powder during the last year in one gun, shows, without doubt, that the powder is EFFICIENT, UNIFORM, and SAFE.

The rifle powder is also without a rival. The standing challenge to test this powder against any other has never been accepted. Many riflemen throughout the country have been successful with the powder, as, for instance, Mr. E. B. Souther, of the Massachusets Rifle Association, won last year two gold medals, two silver medals, two revolvers, and four other prizes, in using the DITTMAR RIFLE POWDER.

Great facilities and greater demand, have enabled us to reduce the price of the powder considerably, and the fact that the Government Armory at Springfield is making now all kinds of testing machinery for us, will enable us to produce always a uniform, and in every way reliable, article.

TRY OUR NEW WATERPROOF SHOT-GUN AMMUNITION. Cheap, and warranted to give satisfaction in every respect. Ammunition for Gallery Rifle Practice always on hand, and all kinds of rifle ammunition made to order.

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ONE GOOD MAN in each State wanted, to whom exclusive territory will be reserved for five years.

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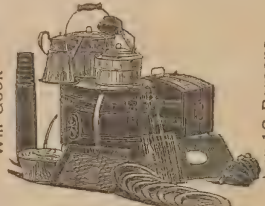

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FOREST AND STREAM
&
ROD AND GUN
THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

[Entered According to Act of Congress, in the year 1879, by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1879.

Volume 12—No. 25. No. 111 Fulton Street, New York.

Selected.

IT MAY NOT BE.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

IT may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field;
Nor ours to hear, on Summer eves,
The reaper's song among the sheaves.

Yet where our duty's task is wrought
In unison with God's great thought,
The near and future blend in one,
And whatsoe'er is willed is done.

And ours the grateful service whence
Comes, day by day, the recompense:
The hope, the trust, the purpose stayed,
The fountain, and the noonday shade.

And were this life the utmost span,
The only end and aim of man,
Better the toil of fields like these
Than waking dreams and slothful ease.

But life, though falling like our grain,
Like that, revives and springs again;
And, early called, how blest are they
Who wait in heaven their harvest day!

The Game and Fish of Alaska.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ON BOARD THE JAMESTOWN.]

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I PROMISED you my first impressions of Alaska. I partially fulfill my promise by now taking advantage of the twilight and jotting down a few. When you will get them is a case of "quien sabe!" We found on arrival here, that although we were three weeks from San Francisco, yet our dates (May 22d) were the latest, and they still stay so, for the monthly mail steamer is now thirteen days over due, although we know that she left San Francisco on time, for she left when we did; and we little thought that as she under steam parted company, heading direct for Sitka, and we, forced by a northwesterly wind almost as directly away from it, that we would arrive here first, and have to send out a relief party to look for her. And if she don't come—if she has come to grief, through some one of the many dangers which those who navigate these seas encounter, when or how we shall send our mail, becomes a problem second in importance only to the mate to it, when and how shall we ever get any?

We live in hopes, though. Our little steamer, with a gallant party, well armed with howitzer, Gatlin, rifles, and revolvers, well provisioned and equipped, has been favored with splendid weather, and will probably find her, if she is between here and Wrangel. Before this letter is finished we shall know.

This has been the longest day in my life, and at the same time one of the shortest; the sun rose at 3:02, and set at 8:58, seventeen hours and fifty-five minutes of uninterrupted sunshine, and the weather has been, except that there was no haze, like an Indian summer day. For the first time, since our arrival on the 14th, we have been able to revel in the entirety of the magnificent scenery. Not a cloud has to-day hidden from our eyes the summits of any of the grand mountains which surround us; they have stood in relief against the blue sky, in strong contrast, one with another; the higher ones of three thousand feet, with peaks bare of trees, but covered with mantles of beautiful white, from which, radiating toward the dense forests are ravines filled with snow, and in the sunlight resembling ribbons of silver; then still nearer to us, the lower mountains and high hills, covered to their tops with dense foliage; and surrounding us, the nearest within a hundred yard radius, are flocks of balsam covered islands. Can you imagine the Thousand Islands, embowered in the Adirondacks, with the Alps for a background?

Sitka has been fearfully maligned; for scenery no harbor in the world is its equal, not excepting Naples and Rio de Janeiro. They have Vesuvius and the Sugar Loaf, we have Vestora, eternally snow clad, and Edgecombe the beautiful.

Sitka's climate has been maligned; we have been here a week and have had but one bad day; one other day it rained considerable, but it was not a hard, pelting, drive-you-into-the-house kind of rain, but a gentle fall of drops, so little that it seemed as though they originated in a vaporizer, and with our rubber clothes and boots, we set it at naught, and hunted and fished as though it rained not. Between rains the climate is dry, and our guns do not suffer, as on our own sea coast.

Sitka's resources have been maligned. In a commercial point of view it *pays*, and could be made to pay better, but all that comes into another branch of my correspondence. I will not bore your readers, nor emasculate other letters by telling you ought of its lumber, its minerals, nor its status politically. I will get at what I know will prove of more interest, and it too, is of great importance, viz.: its fisheries. A branch of the Kuro Suir, or Japan Gulf Stream, sweeps by here and so warms the surrounding seas, that they are filled with life. Algæ, of variety and size that are wonderful, and fish beyond calculation; cod in plenty, and five-pound sea bass, and Norway haddocks, halibut, and strange fish that I know not, are so abundant, that from the Indians who attend us, a "bit" will purchase all that ten men can eat; and the salmon will soon be here in crowds; they are just beginning to run, and the canning factory of the Messrs. Cutting, of San Francisco, has begun operations for the season. "How are the mighty fallen," I reflect, when I see a lordly salmon resting in the bottom of the canoe of some filthy Indian to be traded off for a few crackers, if sold ashore, or for ten cents from one of us, who are "ruining the prices."

There will be good shooting soon; the ducks come next month, and by that time the grouse will have grown large enough, and both are in profusion. Venison is plentiful—and such venison. I had on my table to-day a piece of a saddle, for which (the whole saddle) I paid a dollar, and it had streaks, or rather layers of fat, over half an inch thick; the flavor was excellent. By-the-way, my table is a good one, aside from my groceries, which I would pay dearly enough for had I not secured them in San Francisco. I have grouse, speckled trout, salmon trout, salmon, sea bass, cod, etc., splendid crabs, good clams, fresh eggs, radishes, and onions, and if we stay until fall shall have as good potatoes, beets, and cabbages, as any one could wish. Our only meat is venison, the town possesses one cow only, and she is unprovided with a spouse; goat meat I forgot; that can be had by those who want it. All of these things are very cheap, except the vegetables. (I am promised green peas next month.) So we eat and grow fat, when we thought to have had commons.

I "went a-fishing" to-day; I was tired and with a headache, from a lot of very tiresome "pow-wow." A woman had died the night before, and another had been accused by the "doctor" as a witch, and was to be killed accordingly. In Sitka all failures on the part of the medicine man are by him attributed to witchcraft, and the unfortunate accused has no more chance than, in the days of our disreputable Pilgrim forefathers, did a woman under similar circumstances in Salem. Of course we stopped, and insured that it would stay stopped, the sacrifice of the old lady, and then, as I said, I went a-fishing.

Four miles from the ship, a beautiful little river, fed by the melting snow on the mountains, makes its way to the sea, debouching in a bay a mile in width, formed by precipitous mountains, the ravine of the river, and two or three others snow lined, furnishing the only breaks to the contour. I went for trout, and I got them—got so many, and so easily, and so unscientifically, that the sport palled on me. A hundred rods from the mouth of the river we found the remains of a heavy crib dam and flume, where, in olden times, the Russians had a saw mill, now gone to ruin. In the deep and swirling water under the dam the trout were plentiful and hungry. I was well fitted out with my Orvis bass fly rod and appropriate gear, and I gave my first cast with a "coachman," a "scarlet ibis," and a "hackle," for I could not guess what color nor shape they would prefer. It was all the same; not a rise could I get; and at last I was reluctantly compelled to adopt the bait of the country, with which, yielding to urgent advice, I had provided myself, and that was salmon roe. It is quite tenacious, and a bait will sometimes catch a second fish. With a sinker on my line and a "gob" of roe on my hook, it was but an instant before I had a good fish. And for two hours our catch was uninterrupted, except for the time required to play the large ones. I had no landing net, and standing as I did some fifteen feet above the water, I felt a little nervous at first when I found it necessary to lift the fish with the rod, but the little rod was sound, and landed fish of twice its weight without an accident.

The trout were of two varieties, the most plentiful being what are here termed salmon trout. I should call them silver trout. They are a slimmer fish than the *fontinalis*, one of thirteen inches length weighing just thirteen ounces, while one of our Adirondack trout of same length would weigh over seventeen ounces. The back is of an olive green, dark on top and shading down at the median line, so that the transition from the green to the silver side and white belly is not abrupt. In the green portion there are pale yellow specks. The head is like that of the *fontinalis*, but somewhat longer, the tail is forked, and the second dorsal has the true trout development. From head to junction of tail the body resembles that of a mackerel. Thirty-six of these, ranging from eight to thirteen inches in length, rewarded my two hours' work, and with them four genuine speckled trout, with crimson specks and red fins, and tail squarer than the silver trout, but not, I think, as square as our eastern fish. These were about four to six ounce fish. Neither of the varieties bit savagely, like our trout.

At this season the salmon are daily expected to begin running up this and the other rivers in the vicinity to spawn. It is probable that the instinct of these fish, who undoubtedly depend upon this spawn for their daily rations, has taught them that they need not rush to secure a bit of roe. So they take it easy and mumble at the bait, like kittens would, but when hooked they are quite gamy and afford considerable sport. My two hours work filled my fifteen pound basket, and I've worked many a time from daylight till dark for much less.

We can do no shooting as yet. The grouse are bringing up their young, the geese have been here and gone north until fall, the ducks have not yet arrived, and the elk and bear, with which we are assured the forests are well provided, are a little too far off for us to get at until we shall have exhausted the resources nearer home. It may happen that some of us will have a bear hunt on hand "quite unexpected like." Indian River and Saw Mill Creek, where we go for trout, will soon teem with salmon. I am told that in certain pools, and in shallows, the water each year is black with their heads, each with mouth wide open striving to follow the example of the youth whose motto was "Excelsior." Then Indians scoop them up and prepare their winter's supply of smoked salmon, which to them is nearly the only food; and the bears too—brown bears and black bears, and worst of all, cinnamon bears—come to the the feast and fill up on salmon. Since I saw the big one in Woodward's Garden, San Francisco, my ambition to encounter a wild one has been greatly modified. There are one or two narrow places on the trail along the face of the cliff that leads up to the dam, and should a bear happen to meet one at about such a place, one or the other would have to take water, and I fear that it might not be the bear.

Before I left the East, everybody when they bade me "good-bye," had a little commission, alway sthe same—"bring me some seal skin." I want to answer a dozen or so of my friends at once. There are no fur seal skins to be obtained here. Nearly all of the fur seals are captured on the island of St. Paul (or John), or St. Matthew, a thousand miles to the westward, a delightful abode of storms, and unknown reefs, and mountain currents, and fur seal and sea lions, which I would far prefer to hear my friend Eliot describe and talk about than to visit in person. Here I find beaver, and fox, and otter, mink, mountain sheep, deer, and bear skins, but *no* fur seal.

The *California* came in early this morning, having been detained at Portland, till she is fifteen days overdue, a long time for us to wait for mail and papers. She brings us dates to June 1st, but no FOREST AND STREAM's for me; please remedy that defect. The steamer leaves this afternoon, and I must wind up. PISECO.

Sitka, Alaska, June 21st, 1879.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

GREVE SHOOTING IN FRANCE.

AFTER the gathering of the grape harvest in France, there is found, among the vineyards, a bird called the gréve, which offers to the sportsman as fine an opportunity to display his skill as the most ardent lover of shooting could desire. Little larger than our common robin, difficult to approach, and as rapid on the wing as a blue-rock, it requires more than average quickness and steadiness to bring down this small, but gamy bird. The method most pursued in hunting them is as follows: The sportsman stations himself on the outside of the vines and sends in beaters to flush the birds. When flushed they jump up with a peculiar whistling noise and fly straight toward the nearest woods. Then it is that they offer a chance to the marksman, who must take them as they fly over his head.

One day last October I sallied forth with several friends, prepared for a grand battle, and, having prevailed on some of the little boys of the neighborhood to accompany us as beaters, together with their dogs, (the latter being of as many different breeds and sizes as one could well imagine) we made our way to the nearest vines, amidst which we were pretty sure to find the object of our search. Sending the beaters into the vines we stationed ourselves on the outside and awaited, not long, however, for before we were well fixed in our respective positions the whistling of the gréves was heard and out they darted in every direction. There must have been fifty of them, and yet out of all that number, I was unable to kill one, and, in fact, I was not alone in my misery, since only one of the party killed his bird—while the rest had missed as clearly as myself, and, as for the birds, well! they were far beyond reach—no doubt laughing in their sleeves, (provided they were gifted with such an article) far in the midst of the woods, where it would have been folly to pursue them.

At the next vineyard we flushed, not the expected gréves,

but a "compagnie," or covy, of partridges, and being rather numerous they gave us sport for half an hour, at the end of which time they betook themselves to a vineyard, which had not yet been stripped of its grapes, and on our having the audacity to follow them, we were greeted with such a choice selection of French oaths as made us somewhat ashamed of the paucity of the English language in that respect. Nevertheless, we had already bagged quite a number, and although we left them with much regret, yet what we had of them made up in some small degree for what we left.

Imagine a bird about the size of our ruffed grouse, and closely allied to that noble bird in appearance, with habits like a quail and found like the latter in the stubble, and you will have some idea of the pleasure of hunting this bird. There is no bird to my knowledge, and my experience has not been very limited, more worthy of being preserved. I have often wondered why it has not been imported into the United States. Every day sees more and more of those beastly little Messina quail brought over to ruin our dogs, and yet here is a bird lying well to a dog, which will breed wherever placed, and withal hardy and capable of enduring a winter which would kill off our own quail by the thousand, neglected or overlooked entirely by those who wish to breed new species of game birds in this country. They offer all the advantages of the quail, together with the size of a grouse, and when let loose in good ground with plenty of cover, will be sure to stay, and if allowed, breed in the same place year after year. But I have wandered off from my subject, and it is like wandering off from the road—hard to get back again. One peculiarity about the grève worthy of mention, is that they cannot be shot during the middle of the day. In the early morning, and from 3 until dark in the evening, they are found in quantities undiminished by the constant fusilade, but, from 11 until 3 in the afternoon, they disappear and no one seems to know where they go. They are not in the vines, nor yet in the woods, and they are as completely lost to mortal vision as if swallowed up in the earth. During the little expedition that we made we did not pretend to shoot during the above hours, but resting ourselves after a long morning's tramp we took our luncheon, washed down with a bottle of "vin ordinair" obtained at a farmhouse nearby. I know it is a custom among some Sportsmen to take out hunting with them what their fond wives (supposing them married) are deceived into imagining to be pocket-pistols, but a Frenchman does nothing of the sort. He knows he can obtain a bottle of wine at any farm-house for a mere song, and would look with horror upon anyone who indulged in "eau de vie," when on a shooting expedition.

This grève shooting lasts from two to three weeks, and one would think that the number of hunters with or without their *permis de chasse*, (for it costs somewhat over $5 to own a gun in France, and many own them, yes, and use them without paying the government a sou,) would soon exterminate, but you have only to try shooting them, or perhaps I should say at them, to determine at once the cause of the continuation of the breed. My experience was that one bird out of four was good shooting, and I am not ashamed to confess that my first attempt was not crowned with anything like such a result. In fact, the first bird I saw was flushed, and had got safely out of reach before I had my gun to my shoulder, and the grand total for three guns in one days' shooting was only nineteen birds. I didn't dare to count my empty cartridges. Such is the grève, a bird than which none flies swifter, none is harder to bring to bag, and none gives more satisfaction to a sportsman who shoots for the love of shooting, and delights more in one bird killed which required quickness and skill to bag, than in forty which demanded nothing further than being able to lift a gun to one's shoulder. W. D.

New York, June 12.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

My letter from Sour Lake, in FOREST AND STREAM of May 8th, has caused me to receive numerous letters seeking more light on that place. I hope you will allow me to reply to them all in a lump, since it is to FOREST AND STREAM that I am indebted for this avalanche of inquiring friends. They come mostly from the North, and invariably ask if it would be safe for people from higher latitudes to visit that place in summer. Now I am no doctor, and am somewhat puzzled to answer that question. I can only state such facts as I know, and your readers can judge for themselves. Sour Lake is about thirty-five miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico. It is separated from the gulf by a great prairie traversed here and there by narrow lines of forest. During spring and summer, in fact during pretty much the entire year, there is a robust, glorious breeze from the gulf sweeping over this prairie and hitting Sour Lake and its divisions square in the face. This breeze is of as pure air as moves anywhere over God's globe, if not a little purer. There is no malaria on this great prairie to contaminate it. The myriads of prairie flowers infect it with sweet perfumes which only make it the more delightful. This perpetual breeze tempers the heats, so that usually it is not nearly so hot in summer in this region as it is in the North. Now some of you Northern folks will not believe this, but upon my honor, it is so. I tried the North on thoroughly during the summer of '76 and I found it the hottest country that ever I invaded. It was too much for my hot Southern blood, and I concluded that if a man wants a good summer resort he must go South. Then the nights in this Gulf country are simply grand. I imagine they are like the nights of Heaven. One can sleep like a top, and before morning he will find it comfortable to creep under a good heavy quilt. Such is my experience nearly every night in summer. Now these are facts, and why should it hurt a Northern man to come here in summer, where he finds a better condition than he is accustomed to? I don't believe it will do it, but he must be his own judge in the matter. I first came to Texas in April, from my native heath in North Carolina. The previous winter I had passed in New York city, with its snows and slush and nor'-easters. The country seems to me a paradise of beauty, and to enjoy it fully I bought a horse and rode all over the State for months, taking all sorts of weather. It did not hurt me at all, but made me more robust and hearty. My first spell of sickness in the State occurred nine years afterwards, when Yellow Jack got hold of me in this place. And I would not have had that spell had I not been in love at the time. I then lived in the mountains of West Texas and my lady-love lived in Houston. While Yellow Jack was raging in the last named place, I grew suspicious that some fellow might steal a march on me during my absence, and I hastened into the city. In about ten days thereafter Yellow Jack had me good fashioned, but in the meantime I had won my lady. You see "none but the brave deserve the fair." Now how many fellows will you find who would have done that same for his sweetheart? 'Tis my nature. When I go into love I go in all over; when I go into anything I go in all over. I do detest a half-way man.

But to be candid, I think people from the North would enjoy themselves better at Sour Lake in fall and winter, because the country then offers such grand resources for sport, and much of it is of a kind that stirs the blood to hunt. In spring and summer it would be beastly to shoot the game, and no true man would do it.

While I am writing I wish to "go for" Mr. E. V. Smalley of the New York *Tribune*, who lately visited our State and has written a good deal about us in the *Tribune*. We are grateful to him for his letters, though he is by no means a flatterer. He seemed to seek the truth, and where he criticised us I think the criticism well put. But he makes a bad blunder in what he says of the wheat of West Texas. He says it is a poor, dark stuff, and that in order to make tolerable bread of it the Germans mix it with rye flour. He wrote this from the German town of New Braunfels. It is a terrific blunder. That same rather darkish flour is as rich and nutritious as any in the world—more so than any that can be made from Northern flour. If Mr. Smalley had studied the matter he would have known that Southern wheat is always richer than Northern wheat, and also commands a higher figure. The best wheat in the United States is that grown in California and Texas, where the climatic conditions are about the same. So in Europe the wheat of Spain is better than that of the British Isles and Germany. All the world over, southern wheat affords the most nutrition, bulk to bulk, and that grown by the Germans of Comal is no exception to the rule. It is the custom of the Germans everywhere, I believe, to mix their wheat flour with rye flour. Again, Mr. Smalley abuses our Irish potatoes, saying he found them at New Braunfels so watery as to be unfit to eat. It is likely that in that particular locality the potatoes may not be good, owing probably to the too great abundance of lime in the soil; but in this locality we raise as fine potatoes as I can see anywhere. We ship a great many to the North in April and May, and the Northern people buy and eat them eagerly. If they were not good they would not do so. The only trouble with our Irish potatoes is that they will not keep well through our summers; but to compensate for this, we can grow a crop in the fall as well as spring, and many of us do so.

But now please allow me to abuse the Texans some. I know them as well as any man in the world, for I am one of them, and have been for 21 years. I have sat under this rose and smelled all its fragrance. They allow themselves to be controlled and led by the nose by a class of politicians who are unfit for such leadership. Our State offers the grandest field for the display of statesmanship on the American continent. Nature has made it a grand empire in itself, and this grand empire calls upon us for development. We want artesian wells on the great plains; we want forests planted; we want great systems of drainage and irrigation, and we want geological and meteorological surveys and explorations. These things can only be done, as they ought to be done, by the State. They are objects worthy of statesmanship, and the accomplishment of them would in a few years make Texas the most powerful commonwealth on the continent. But the men who control our State and its legislatures never take such thoughts into their poor craniums. Suggest such things to them and they cannot comprehend them, or they openly make sport of them. This is all owing to ignorance; if they had been educated better they would have more sense. I have almost despaired of Texas ever doing anything worthy of her during my time, on account of the enormous prevalence of these ignoramuses in public places and their influence over the people. We have statesmen here, men of large comprehension and equal to the occasion, but they are overshadowed by these ignoramuses and live in retirement. It is the fault of the people that it is so. They ought to read more and think more, and they will never accomplish anything of much account until they contract habits of reading and thinking. Let them educate themselves to a higher standard, and they will never rest content under a leadership of such low standard. They will throw off their unfit ignoramuses and demagogues and bring forward their truly great men. Their State will blossom like a great garden through the change. Poets, scientists and historians will flourish, instead of being repressed, as they now undoubtedly are, through the unwholesome influences of ignorance and demagoguery. We ought to have a hundred thousand readers of FOREST AND STREAM in the State. As an educator to a higher and happier standard, as a civiliser and beautifier, it has, I think, no equal. If we study Nature we cannot help falling in love with her; and being in love with such a dame will elevate and make men of us in spite of ourselves. And where may one love Nature more ardently than in Texas, where she has put on her most lovely and varied forms? N. A. T.

Houston, June 8th, 1879.

KING WILLIAM AS A SPORTSMAN.—King William III., of Germany, has been a mighty Nimrod in his day. The *Schiessliste* of his exploits since 1819 chronicles the death of more than seven thousand head of game, including a fierce aurochs, bears, wolves, boars, deer, hares, pheasants and partridges. The Emperor also bears an unpleasant evidence of his devotion to sport. In 1819, while hunting, his companion's arm discharged its contents into the Prince's right hand, of which the fore-finger had to be amputated. Guns play the same pranks in the hands of careless royalty as with other people.

THE Travers Hammock, combined with the Folding Frame, is a superior Spring Bed; a common strap passed through the rings is all that is necessary. The cheapest and neatest thing for Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c.

Fish Culture.

CULTURE OF LANDLOCKED SALMON.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

I observe some of our papers attribute the want of success with the landlocked salmon in some of our States to the "absence of the blue-back trout, upon which the landlocked salmon feeds in the lakes of Maine, etc., etc." I do not know of a blue-back trout existing in any of the waters of Maine to which the landlocked salmon is indigenous. Into all the natural haunts of the landlocked salmon in our State the pickerel has found its way, but without detriment to the former, as there is no bait to which they will rise so freely as to a young pickerel. Indeed, I am informed by many close observers, that the pickerel in Grand, Sebec, and Sebago Lake, are diminishing in numbers from year to year. If failures have occurred in attempts to successfully transplant this valuable fish, it has been from a wrong selection of locality. In our report for 1875, we took occasion "to warn gentlemen that this is not a mere pond fish. It must have access for breeding, as well as health, to broken, running water, but above all, an abundant supply of feed, such as smelts, blue-back trout, the whole tribe of Cyprinidæ, chub, red fin, etc. Fine blooded stock cannot be bred by simply purchasing the animals and turning them into pastures. There must be plenty of feed to produce fine stock."

The introduction of the landlocked salmon into Rangely waters has proved a success, and it now begins to afford fine sport. Every year more or less of them are taken on the fly, but in all cases thus far, they are invariably turned back alive into the water. Mr. Atkins planted the first of these fish in Rangeley waters some twelve years since. From all the lakes in the State where we have introduced them we have received good accounts. Our usual custom has been to supply the pond we select for stocking with some thousands of the young fish for three years in succession; the number being governed by facility of access, as much as by size of the pond to be stocked. We this year assigned to Rangeley waters, sixty-three thousand eggs, being nearly one-half of our entire stock. We have this year distributed one hundred and eighty-four thousand of these fish within our own State. Rangeley having a good hatching house, provided by the Oquossoc Club, has much facilitated our operations there, as transporting the live fry long distances is a most wearisome duty for the Commissioners and an expensive one to the State. Mr. Stanley and myself, during the last month, transported to Kineo House, Moosehead Lake, twenty thousand young salmon from Bucksport, with the loss of scarcely more than *twenty* fish. Mr. Dennen, with his well-known liberality, has made full arrangements for a hatching house to be built in season for the taking of trout spawn this autumn. It will be our care to supply it in the future with sea salmon ova for the stocking of the Kennebec River, and landlocked salmon ova for the fall stocking of Moosehead Lake. Mr. Dennen proposes to furnish his hatching troughs with a yearly supply of trout eggs, to compensate for the immense draught of fish yearly taken from the waters of this popular place of summer resort by anglers. The Commissioners of the State have long had in view this only practical method of re-stocking our rivers by establishing hatching houses at their sources, whither the eggs of fishes can be sent when packed for transportation, as readily as boxes of raisins or preserves.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the Oquossoc Club, of Rangeley, and to Mr. Dennen, of Kineo, for the initial force their intelligent aid has afforded us.

E. M. STILWELL.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 16.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

We have completed the distribution of land-locked salmon in the waters of New Hampshire for this season as follows, viz.:

Sunapee Lake	10,000
Squam "	10,000
Connecticut Lake	8,000
Ponds in Cheshire County, in Dublin, Nelson, Harrisville, Marlboro, &c.	10,000
Massabesic Lake, Manchester	5,000
Nutt's Pond	5,000
Echo Lake, Franconia Notch	2,500
Tarleton Ponds, Piermont	5,000
New Found Lake, Bristol	5,000
Mascoma " Enfield	5,000
Star Pond, Springfield	1,500
Rocky " Hollis	2,000
Jones' " Raymond	5,000
Nentchewamock Pond, Wakefield	5,000
Dunkin's " Ossipee	5,000
Merry Meeting " New Durham	5,000
Winnepesaukee Lake	5,000
Bradford Pond	5,000
Sandwich Ponds	5,000
Chester Pond, Northfield	2,500
Total	106,500

Or as nearly that as possible, being the net proceeds of 116,000 eggs received from C. G. Atkins, Assistant United States Fish Commissioner, from Grand Lake Stream in Maine last spring. Of these the first lot sent of 50,000 hatched with very small loss. The second lot of 68,000 did not come out quite as well, some of them dying with "dropsy" as I reported to you in May.

I notice that you have seen my report of the trip to Connecticut Lake with the lot taken there the last week in June, and will add to that, the announcement that I saw your occasional correspondent, Edward Norton, who was waiting at Colebrook for a party from New York and New Haven, whom he was going to take in the woods. Let me also repeat the high commendations of Mr. Chester's clean and comfortable camp, and his skill in cookery, to say nothing of the cold springs which supply his cabin with the purest water, and which are of themselves a luxury to those who prefer this article "as a beverage" in the woods, among whom count the writer, who has learnt by long experience that all stimulants are worse than useless, while undergoing fatiguing exercise.

We had as I here said in the *Mirror*, but half a day to spend in fishing, ourselves, but other parties there brought in a number of the lake trout or "lunge" as they there call them, and which I can now identify as being neither more nor less than the Salmo of Lake Winnepesaukee, by whatever name he be called, whether *Symmetrica, Confinis* or *Namayeush*.

With regard to our experience in New Hampshire with land-locked salmon, I can say but little, for want of longer experience, but what we know may be summed

up as follows: In 1877 we received from Mr. Brackett, Commissioner for Massachusetts, 6,000 young fry, which we distributed in various waters in the State, among others in Sunapee Lake, Squam Lake, and a pond in Sandwich.

Of these, one was taken in Sunapee in 1878 about six inches long; this year we have not heard of any from that lake. Of the lot placed in Squam, one was reported to me three weeks since, as having been taken at Ashland on the Squam River, four miles below the lake, weighing 1½ lbs.

Of those placed in Sandwich pond, one was taken in May, in a pond two miles below the one in which they were placed also weighing 1½ lbs., and one was taken July 5, by Commissioner Powers, while fishing for trout, in the pond in which they were placed, 17½ inches long, and weighing 2¼ lbs. This is all we can yet say with certainty as to their growth, but we have so much faith in their adaptability to our waters, that we have just voted to appropriate $200 for the coming season in aid of the Grand Lake Stream enterprise for procuring *ova*, and also voted $300 toward the Bucksport enterprise for procuring the eggs of the Penobscot salmon for the Merrimac River, Massachusetts contributing a like sum.

We have, through the kindness of Prof. Baird, had a supply of California salmon eggs for the last three years, but the increase in the salmon crop of the Penobscot has been so great this year, from artificial planting, that it has been decided to start the works at Bucksport again.

Besides this we are jubilant in the prospect of taking a lot of eggs ourselves at the hatching-house at Plymouth this fall. Commissioner Powers has already taken twelve large salmon, eight females, and one thirty-eight inches long, and they are going up the river daily. Five large fish, estimated at nearly three feet long each, were seen all day Sunday, under the Amoskeag Bridge, in this city, but on Monday they were gone, and Mr. Powers reports that all he has taken have been trapped in the night, and found in the morning, so that we suppose our visitors started up stream Sunday night.

The bill protecting salmon for three years longer, or till 1882, has passed our Senate and got to its third reading in the House, and we hope by the time that its prohibition expired, to be able to invite your staff to nearer fishing-grounds than the St. Lawrence. SAM. WEBBER.

Natural History.

CROWS IN CAUCUS.—A gentleman tells us of a marvellous sight which he saw on the 2nd day of last March, while he was journeying from Harper's Ferry to Washington. It was about an hour before sunset, and looking down the Potomac river toward the sea, as far as the eye could reach was a continuous flight of crows, moving in a belt about a third of a mile wide, and finally dropping out of sight over a high ridge on the north side of a mountain lying to the eastward. A resident of the neighborhood who was familiar with the movement said the crows were going to their roosting place, and that this phenomena had occurred every night for years. The flight lasted for a full hour in a steady flowing stream which ended in a circling eddy, as the birds settled down to their roosts, resembling a great black funnel, or whirlpool. It was a most amazing sight, and vastly more engaging than flights of pigeons roosting, which are intermittent; whereas this was continuous. The birds had doubtless scattered for forage during the day along the shores of the many estuaries and tributaries of the Chesapeake, and when darkness came winged their dusky flight back to their appointed rendezvous. The last bird home must have arrived late to bed!

ALBINISM.

BOSTON, June 29th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

IN the remarks which you append to the extremely lucid and interesting communication on Albinism, by M., in your last issue, you have, I think, struck the key note of the question, but it seems to me that the subject is sufficently interesting to permit following it a little further. M. objects to the term partial Albinism, on the ground that the individuals who have that peculiarity are simply among the many instances of more or less variations from the perfect type of their species. Even admitting this, the term might still be used with propriety as being a simple way of showing the character of the variation; but I go beyond, and claim that the term is an appropriate one, as the individuals are not mere variations of type, but are instances of an imperfect, and not of a different development. As you say, why should the variation be confined to white? Albinism may be a disease, in the sense of being different from the normal perfection, but it is due to the absence of judgment, and consequently an imperfection, and as such it seems to me a very different thing from the claimed universal tendency to change (generally so to speak, of a progressive nature) on which the evolutionists build their theory. There is nothing to which Albinism can be more appropriately compared, than a soft shelled egg, which is in every respects a perfect egg, except that it lacks the calcareous salts which are needed to form the shell; yet one could hardly say that a soft shelled egg was a variation of type. That this imperfect development (albinism) may be transmitted to progeny, I am not prepared to deny, indeed, the distinct breeds of white rabbits and mice would prove that it is, but I should regard it rather as the perpetuating a morbid tendency, as is the case with tubercular, cancerous and scrofulous disease, and insanity, than as the handing down a variation from the original stock.

The doctrine of the survival of the fittest is a very taking one, but in the case of quail and English sparrows, it seems to me that it would work exactly the opposite to M's statement. Certainly the time of greatest danger to these birds is during the winter, when the ground is covered with snow. They are two of the comparatively rare kinds of birds that winter in our northern latitude, and it is at that time, other food being scarce, that they are in especial danger from snakes, owls, foxes, &c. Now in that season of their greatest danger, those of them that have any decided amount of white in their plumage, will of course, be less likely to catch the eye of their hungry enemies; hence this variation from the type, instead of being killed off, should increase and multiply.

If we consider the presence of white feathers in the plumage of birds as a variation, it is strange that in no other way do we find variations to such an extent. Centuries and centuries are required to roll on before we find any marked change of type, yet here we see the color of the entire plumage radically changed from one individual to its progeny. We see a bird, every feather of which, with the exception say of the primaries of one wing, is the exact counter part of those of its progenitor, in color marking, &c. Those that differ are pure white; is such a variation of type found elsewhere? Inasmuch as we know that this whiteness is due to the absence of pigment, are we not justified in regarding it as an imperfect development, rather than a variation? MIC MAC.

One or two points in "Mic Mac's" communication we desire to notice very briefly, and the others we leave for the consideration of our correspondent M.

Mic Mac says, speaking of the inherent tendency to variation in animals, acknowledged to exist by all biologists, that the changes are "generally, so to speak, of a progressive nature," and by "progressive" we assume that he means favorable. This statement, according to the theory of natural selection, as enunciated by Darwin, is decidely incorrect, though it is very commonly believed to be one of the principles upon which the development theory rests. The truth is, however, that there is no more tendency toward variation favorable to the animal than toward that which is unfavorable. But the animal in which unfavorable variation takes place is not likely to survive, and so transmit its peculiarities to its offspring; so that an unfavorable variation would not be transmitted, and in the specimen in which it first takes place might be so slight as not to be noticeable. The animal in which the variation is favorable, however, as it is likely to live, and have progeny, some of which may inherit the advantage peculiarity, and which again would transmit this variation to their descendants, would be likely to give rise to a race or variety in which the change would be so strongly marked as to be at once recognized. Thus the favorable variation alone would be brought to the attention of observers, while the unfavorable one, never having a chance to become pronounced and well marked, would always be overlooked. Mic Mac's reference to the quail and English sparrow, though plausible at first sight, is evidently not to the point. It is true that during the winter, a white bird would have an advantage over its dark colored brethren, but it must be remembered that the ground is covered with snow only for two or three months during the year, and that, for the remaining nine or ten, the light colored bird would be much more exposed to the attacks of its enemies than if it were normally colored.

Some birds and mammals, as Mic Mac of course knows, which inhabit those regions where the winter lasts for half the year, become white at the approach of winter, and, when the snow melts in spring, resume their dark covering. The ptarmigan and the Arctic hare are cases in point, and there is no doubt that the changes of color which they undergo are protection, and have probably been brought about by the peculiar conditions by which they are surrounded.

Other points in Mic Mac's letter we leave, as we have said, to our friend M. to answer.

CURIOUS IF TRUE.—Mr. F. C. Browne, a well-known naturalist of Framingham, Mass., sends us the following excerpt from a local paper, which he believes from careful inquiry to be authentic, though he is not personally cognizant of the incident narrated:—

The railroad employees of this and other sections are very much interested in the movements of a pigeon during the past few days, the facts of which are as follows: Since Thursday of last week, a beautiful white and slate-colored dove, of what is known as the "Tumbler" variety, has followed Conductor O. Smith's northward bound freight train on the northern division of the Old Colony Railroad, daily, from a point about one mile this side of Walpole Centre station to a certain spot in Medfield, where it alights on a particular barn, when the engine stops to take water, reappearing the next day at the same place in Walpole. During a part of the way the dove flies just back of the cab, under the pillar of smoke, within a few feet of the engineer, and, for a part of the way, beside the engineer's window, within two feet of his hand as he stretches it toward her. Occasionally she falls back to the rear of the train, as if surveying it, but only to resume her wonted place a moment later. The engineer has tried several times to run away from the beautiful bird by putting on extra steam, but to no purpose, as she seems to have the wings of the wind. When the train passes under a bridge, the dove mounts gracefully above it, and tumbling immediately to its place again on the other side. Mr. Warren Cutting, the engineer, seems to be the favorite of the strange visitant, and all of the train men have watched the performances with the most lively interest. Some think that this unexpected experience bodes evil to the train and its men, while others say the bird is a forerunner of good luck.

AS TO DECREASING ENGLISH SPARROWS—*Washington, D. C., June 7.*—Many parts of Washington and Baltimore are so infested with *Passer domesticus* that sleep in the early morning, when we need it most, is *impossible:* and, also, they keep up their damnable strident notes throughout the day, to the infinite disgust of people who have nerves. Their unclean and saucy habits render them decidedly obnoxious. Bread soaked in strychnine solution does not seem to thin them out. If Dr. Coues (or any other naturalist) has at his pen's point a mixture that will "take them off," he would confer a favor by printing it.

R. E. DUCAIGNE.

SINGING MICE.—John L. Schofield, of Blackville, Northumberland Co., New Brunswick, Canada, enjoys occasional visits from a singing mouse which domiciles in his store. He says:

"I think it is a common house mouse, as I could not see any difference between it and other mice I have seen. It appears to enjoy singing very much, keeping up its notes for over an hour at a time, with only slight intermissions (this it does every evening). Its singing, sometimes, somewhat resembles the song of a canary; and, at other times, it sounds like water dropping rapidly from a height. I never heard of any singing mice in America."

Singing mice are not very uncommon; and numerous facts on the subject have been published in the past in FOREST AND STREAM, and in other journals. The cause of the singing has never yet, we believe, been satisfactorily explained.

ALLIGATORS ASHORE.—The following communications refer to a letter published in FOREST AND STREAM last May:—

Norfolk, Va., May 23d.—Your correspondent, S. C. C., writing from Marietta, Ga., speaks of seeing what he terms an "Upland Alligator", and seems surprised that he should have seen him basking in the sunshine, on a public road. His appearance can easily be accounted for.

Alligators when dissatisfied with their places of abode, either on account of scarcity of food, or severe drouths drying up the ponds in which they live, pack up and go without ceremony, sometimes traveling long distances in their search for deep water.

I am a native of Florida, and for several years cultivated cotton on a plantation, on either side of which was a fresh water pond, or lake, one of them being very much deeper and larger than the other, and in very dry seasons, when the small pond would become very shallow, I have encountered alligators making their way across my cotton field to the large lake, and as the darkeys used to say: "dey weeds a mighty big row", that is to say, their trails are very wide. It is best to let them *severely* alone, as they are ugly customers on dry land.

While on the alligator subject, I would like to give the readers of FOREST AND STREAM an account of a little frolic I had with one when a lad of fifteen.

On Lake Jackson in Lear County, Fla., we used to have famous duck shooting. On one occasion I was on the lake and had succeeded in bringing down five or six ducks. My dog after retrieving one or two refused to go into the water, so there was nothing left for me to do, but wade in and bring them out myself; which I proceeded to do, fortunately carrying my gun with me; just as I was in the act of picking up the nearest duck, my attention was riveted upon a pair of the queerest looking eyes I ever saw, and it took only a second to determine to what they belonged. You may talk about "quills on the fretful porcupine" standing on end, it faintly expresses the size of the scare under which I was laboring. I had presence of mind enough to throw the gun into position, and pull the trigger, fortunately with good effect. After the monster had ceased to struggle I dragged him ashore by the tail. He measured just the length of one of our Florida pine fence rails, *ten feet.* This is about the average length of a grown alligator, but they are frequently twelve to fifteen feet long. W. A. B.

Another correspondent writing from Fernandina, Fla., and referring to the same communication as the preceeding, says:—

It is a very frequent occurrence to come upon alligators out in the high dry pine woods of Florida sometimes a mile or two from any body of water. They travel from one creek or cypress pond to another, and occasionally the trail made by their dragging tails can be seen in the sand on the travelled roads. 'Gators ten and twelve feet in length thus occasionally take the overland route.

A. B. C.

The Kennel.

THE DACHSHUND.

AT the late Hanover Dog Show a meeting of German dachshund breeders was held and a series of points by which these dogs should in future be judged was adopted. Whether these points will be adopted at English shows remains to be seen, but there is every reason to believe that they will be. One important point was settled at the meeting, that was that the German dachshund and the French basset belong to the same race, but the report of the meeting goes on to say that the present basset cannot be considered any longer to belong to this class of dogs, but is only a dwarf form of the *chein courant;* therefore it differs strongly from the German dachshund in the present day. In commenting upon this question the representative of the London *Field*, who was present, gives but a qualified assent. He says:

To my mind, the *small-sized* black-and-tan or red bassets of the present day, being perfect copies of the dachshunde of the same markings, I fail to see in such a case why a distinction should be made between the breeds. Indeed, there is no difference, and this was proved by the fact that, at Hanover, some half-dozen bassets were entered in the dachshund classes; and I contend that, barring their color, they would have had a right to be so entered, if entered in dachshund "hound" classes. And this brings me to the whole question, which to my notion lies in a nutshell, viz., that dachshunde, by weight of facts, should be divided, as I stated in my report last week, into two grand divisions—the "hounds" and the "terriers". Indeed, the difference in the two types is so

marked, in good specimens, that no difficulty is experienced by a connoisseur in placing them. But if the matter be not speedily looked to, it is very evident that the two distinct strains will be blended at no distant day into one general breed, and this should be deplored. If a man mates his dachshund "hound" dog with a dachshund "terrier" bitch, he will, in the litter thus produced, get probably some "hound" pups, some "terrier" pups, and some sort of a "half-and-half" pups, which will grow into neither type, and eventually will puzzle people to know how to classify them. There are already many such mongrel dachshunde.

Now, I am a stickler for the "hound" type, because dachshund hounds have exceedingly well defined characteristics, which their "terrier" congeners (with due respect to their breeders) have not. The terrier dachshund's short feather and light bone behind, his apple head and pointed muzzle and grating tongue, displease me from a sportsman's point of view; and I think I am right in wishing to preserve the old "hound" type, viz., longer ears, somewhat houndy heads, as much bone behind as in front, plenty of propelling power, and—comparatively with size—plenty of music.

At the same time, I quite understand that for terrier work the heavier, dachshund hound would not answer and I therefore quite accept the no tion of dachshund terriers being bred for the work they have to do; but what I argue is, that the two breeds should be broadly separated at shows, and in this view I trust I shall not be alone. And, by the way, before going any further, it may be as well to enlighten a certain class of men who criticise disparagingly dachshund terriers on the ground, forsooth, that they are "nowhere" with killing foxes or badgers, as compared with some of our own terriers. This view of the mat ter evinces a degree of ignorance of the way in which the sport is carried on which should be forthwith dispelled. The dachshund terrier is not asked to kill under any circumstances. He may bolt his quarry—and he does so now and then—but his special functions are simply to mark the quarry, and follow it into its stronghold, and by giving tongue incessantly direct the men as to where they are to dig in order to secure their prey. Therefore, an ordinary terrier which would go in and kill his game would give no end of trouble to the diggers, since they would not know in which direction to carry on their operations. As regards that sort of thing being called sport, it is a pure matter of fancy. It is exciting enough, in all conscience; and if the definition of sport, broadly speaking, is one which is to be endowed with sufficient elasticity to embrace everything which tends to give relaxation and fun to the sportsman, then digging foxes and badgers is sport.

As regards the history of dachshunde, the minutes of the meeting stated that:

"The German dachshund—which during the sixteenth century was called by many names, such as Erdhundle, Lochhundlin, then as Schlifferlin and Schlieffer (from creeping,) and later as Tachsschlieffer, Dachskriecher, Dachshund (provincially Teckel) has been considered as an original race by many. In fact, in the days of the Merovingians they are said to have existed under the name of Bibarhunt. Of course there are no reliable records about these dogs, which in those days were used for hunting under the earth, and even in these times ordinary dogs, such as Sanbellers and Otterhunde, are often used in the absence of dachshunde."

This then goes to prove that even in olden times there were dachshunde used as terriers; but, as their points are not given—"there being no reliable records about these dogs"—may it not be readily admitted that these dogs were dachshund hounds of diminutive sizes, which, being small, were unable to pursue their quarry even under ground, after having hunted it through the coverts? I think this ought to be the solution of the question. In short, all the dachshunde now bred must have originally descended from a "hound" fountain head, because one can breed terriers readily enough from hounds by crossing with other breeds and by choosing puny specimens; but no one can breed hounds from anything but hounds—*ergo*, the dachshund "terrier" of the present day is descended from the dachshund "hound" of old, and I argue that the latter type should therefore be preserved in its purity, if possible.

The following are the points agreed upon:

1. General appearance, low and very long structure, deep and well developed chest, legs very short, the forelegs turned inwards at the knees with the feet considerably bent out. The whole appearance is weasel-like; the tail is not much crooked, and is carried either straight up or a little sloping. Hair close, short and smooth; expression intelligent, attentive, and lively. Weight not over 10 killos.

2. Head long and pointed towards the nose; forehead broad and flat; nose narrow; the lips hang over a little, and form a sort of fold in the corner of the mouth.

3. Ears of medium length, tolerably broad and round at the ends, placed high up, and at the back of the head, so that the space between eye and ear appears considerably larger than with other hunting dogs; they are smooth and close, and droop with any shaking of the head.

4. Eyes not too large, round and clear, rather protruding, and very sharp in expression.

5. Neck long, flexible, broad, and strong.

6. Back very long, and broad in the hind parts.

7. Breast broad, ribs deep and very long, and back of body higher than the front.

8. Tail of medium length, strong at the root, and gradually running to a short point, almost straight, occasionally with a small curve.

9. Fore-parts much stronger than the hind; muscular shoulders, which are short, bending outwards, the knee inwards and the feet again outwards.

10. Hind legs—knuckles strong and muscular; pasterns very short, and quite in comparison with the front legs.

11. Fore-feet much stronger than the hind feet, broad, and the toes well closed; the nails strong, uneven, and particularly of a black color, with a strong pad to the feet. The hind feet are smaller and rounder, the toes and nails shorter and straighter.

12. Hair short, close, and glossy, smooth and elastic, very short and fine on the ears; coarser and longer on the lower part of the tail. The hair on the lower part of the body is also coarser.

13. Color black, with tan on the head, neck, breast, legs, and under the tail; besides dark brown, golden-brown, and hare-gray, with darker stripes on the back; as also ash-gray and silver-gray, with darker patches (*Tigerdachs*). The darker colors are mostly mixed with tan and with the lighter colors; the nails ought to be black, and the eyes dark. White is only to be admitted in the shape of a stripe on the chest straight down.

14. Teeth—upper and lower teeth meet exactly; they must be strong in every respect.

Those dogs may be considered as *faulty* which have a *compressed or conical head*, if the nose is too short or too narrow, if the lips are too long, *long* faltering ears, thin neck, and narrow chest, if the front legs are not regularly bent, or if the *crookedness of the legs is so strong as not to carry the weight* of the body. Further: the feet, if they are not regularly formed; if the hind legs are too long, and likewise the tail when too long and heavy and conspicuously crooked. With regard to color, it is to be said that white as ground-color is also to be considered faulty, with the exception of what is mentioned before.

With these points, as regards the classes of dachshunde to which they apply, I quite agree; but in conclusion I can only repeat what I stated in my report, viz., that dachshunde at shows should be divided into "hounds" and "terriers"; the latter not to exceed a certain weight, and to be still subdivided into "dogs" and "bitches." The "hounds", if sufficiently numerous to warrant forming into several divisions, to be classed by weight, and each class to be subdivided into "dog" and "bitch" classes.

The portraits we print are those of Fritz and Diana, two celebrated dogs owned by Mr. Barclay Hanbury, of England, and both of which were imported from Germany. Some few years since, much more interest was taken in the dachshund in this country than appears to exist now, a fact we are sorry to record, as he is a lively, merry little worker, and affords much sport when rabbits are abundant. Dr. Twaddell, of Philadelphia, imported some very fine specimens and has been the most successful exhibitor at our shows.

DEATH TO FLIES.

BUFFALO, July 14, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Two weeks ago a cocker bitch of mine whelped. In a very short time there were two hundred and fifty millions (actual count) of flies gathered to the feast. As soon as practicable, I removed the bedding (sawdust covered with coarse cotton cloth) and added new bedding. Kennel perfectly clean, but still the flies came in swarms. At my grocers I noticed some patent "Fly Plates", used for exterminating flies. I purchased six and tacked them up on the walls of the kennel and watched results. In twenty minutes the flies began to drop, and in less than two hours I swept up nearly a pint of dead flies. I found plenty of dead ones, too, *outside* of the building, and to-day there are very few flies in my kennel. The pups sleep quietly and the dame is not nervous nor restless. These "plates" consist of little tin dishes about an inch deep; the preparation is put in the bottom and covered over by a prepared paper. You tack the dish on the walls, of course out of reach of the dogs, cover the paper with water, and as soon as it becomes thoroughly saturated it is ready for use, and if a fly sticks his bill into the solution (which they like) he is a "dead bird", and will never get "outside of the boundaries" alive. HUMANITY.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A DOG.—*Memphis, New York, July 18, 1879.—Editor Forest and Stream:* My thorough-bred cocker spaniel "Dash" came to an untimely end on Monday last. I give you the particulars as to his symptoms and death, as they came under my personal eye. He was full of his usual vivacity up to within 20 minutes before he died, following me playfully down to my farm, as he also did once around the lot in which I was racking. I went to the well for a drink and as I commenced pumping he made a rush for the trough and for a few moments seemed to enjoy the ablution. He followed me partly around the field after this, and all at once gave a yell and commenced baking, acting as though he was scared and trying to get away from some danger. He would run against me and the horse, jump into my lap, and acted perfectly crazy, for about two minutes. My first impression was that he was being stung and I started up, he following for a few feet and suddenly fell in a spasm and died in less than fifteen minutes. I am at a loss to conjecture as to his ailment. I am quite sure it could not have been poison, and give you the full particulars hoping you can give some information to your patrons through your valuable paper which may have valuable stock liable the same disease.

WARREN SULLIVAN.

[The cause of death was un-doubtedly drinking too much cold water when heated. Ed.]

—The St. Bernard bitch Juno, im-Sune, imported in 1875 from the and the property of Mr. Chas. H. Allen, ofAlbany, whelped on the 7 inst, 10 puppies, 7 dogs and 3 bitches—sired by imported Chamounix.

—Mr. N. Elmore, of Granby, Conn., has purchasedfrom Mr. Geo. Pownall one-half interest in his beagle Victor, by imported Rattler out of imported Blue Bell.

IMPORTATION.—Dr. J. S. Nevin, of Ontario, has recently imported from England the Gordon setter dog Blossom (5080 E. K. C. Stud Book), by Shot out of Mr. Macdona's Bloom. We have not seen Blossom, but he is represented as having a remarkably fine head, good shoulders, back and quarters, and in color is black with golden tan. Hehas won in England first prizes at Agricultural Hall, Bath, Barton-on-Trent, Manchester, Alexandre Palace, Edinburgh, Bristol, Swindon, and other places. He will be used for stud purposes.

—Mr. John H. Rogers of Boston, Mass., claims the name Zang for his red setter dog, whelped May 27th, 1879, by his red setter Fox out of Mr. Arthur Sharp's red and white setter Zoe.

—W. E. Leavitt, of Flushing, has sold his dog "Sir Lancelot", winner of the 3d prize in the last New York show to a gentlemen in New Jersey. We understand that the price paid was $500. Sir Lancelot was bred by Northrup, of Newton, "Moreford strain"; very handsome and beautifully broken.

DOG LOST.—Dr. J. S. Niven of London, Ontario, has had stolen from him his Gordon Setter Don. The dog's fore feet are white. Any nformation concerning him received at this office or by the owner.

—The red Irish setter bitch Gipsie, owned by Mr. G. W. Bassford, of White Plains, whelped on the 23d inst., eight all red puppies, sired by Rory O'Moore.

THE UNSTABLE TURF.—Nothing more surely indicates how precarious is the footing of even the longest established institutions, than the following comments from the New York *Sun*. There are not only great and mighty tides in the affairs of men, but varying and uncertain currents, which make and unmake fortunes, direct events, establish fashions, change men's fancies, and play fast and loose with best laid schemes and fixed establishments:

An unexpected rival to the old established race courses in the East has sprung up at Brighton Beach, in the neighborhood of which more people have gathered during the last two years than at any other summer resort on the continent. Although this course is not yet completed, the few preliminary races have drawn a large attendance, and almost exhausted the supply of steeple-chasers—so nearly so, in fact, that there were not enough of these game racers at Monmouth Park at the meeting which closed on the 12th to carry out the announced programme of steeple and hurdle races. This state of affairs is attracting the attention of horsemen; they are asking how far Brighton Beach will affect Long Branch, Jerome Park and Saratoga hereafter. If the magnates of the turf conclude to take an interest in the new course, the matter will become serious. However, the Saratoga Association, with its usual pluck, means to carry out its programme of one hundred races, no matter what obstacle may arise.

There is no doubt that the Brighton is the most merciful summer track in the country, whatever may be said in favor of other tracks.

NEW JERSEY ATHLETIC CLUB.—The opening games of the New Jersey Athletic Club, will take place on their grounds, Elysian Fields, Hoboken, New Jersey, July 29. If the weather should prove stormy, games will take place the first clear day. Special ferryboat, Midland, will leave Barclay Street Ferry 1:30 P. M. and Christopher Street, at 1:45 P. M. Charles T. Battelle, Secretary, P. O. Box, 250, Hoboken, N. J.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

FRESH WATER.

Trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis.*	Muskalonge, *Esox nobilior.*
Salmon, *Salmo Salar.*	Pike or Pickerel, *Esox lucius.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*	Yellow Perch, *Perca flavescens.*
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo gloveri.*	

SALT WATER.

Sea Bass, *Centropristis atrarius.*	Bluefish, *Pomatomus saltrix.*
Sheepshead, *Archosargus probatocephalus.*	Spanish Mackerel, *Cybium maculatum.*
Striped Bass, *Roccus lineatus.*	Cero, *Cybium regale.*
White Perch, *Morone americana.*	Bonito, *Sarda pelamys.*
Weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis.*	Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*

FISH IN MARKET.—Bass, 25 cents; blue fish, 8 cents; salmon, 25 cents; mackerel, 30 cents; weak fish, 8 cents; Spanish mackerel, 25 cents; green turtle, 12½ cents; halibut, 15 cents; haddock, 6 cents; codfish, 6 cents; black fish, 12 cents; flounders, 8 cents; porgies, 6 cents; sea bass, 15 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 10 cents; sheep's head, 18 cents; soft clams, 30 cents to 75 cents; salmon trout, 18 cents; Canada brook trout, 35 cents; whitebait, 75 cents; smoked salmon, 15 cents; dry cod, 6½ cents; hard crabs, $3:50 per hundred; soft crabs, $1.75 per dozen; frogs, 30 cents.

A WISCONSIN FISHING TOWN.—If we may legitimately draw our inferences from the *Ashland Press*, which is quite as fishy in its way as the *Cape Ann Advertiser*, the principle article of subsistence out there has to have the scales scraped off before it appears upon the table. Ashland big fish are as much of a curiosity in their way, as California's big trees. It is said that Editor Tifield has a fish-vane on the *Press* office pinnacle, which knows no North, no South, no East, no West; the usual designations of the points of the compass being converted into mystic symbols of trout, bass, muskalonge, and nondescript monsters. The vane being independent of the inconstant winds, and whirled about by some occult device of the *Press* staff, points to trout, or to bass, etc., as the weather may be good for each of these respectively. The piscatorial stranger within Ashland's gate looks from his bedroom window in the morning up to Tifield's fish-vane, notes which way its tail points, and selects his tackle accordingly.

The last number of the *Press* constitutes itself a guide-board to the principle whaling grounds about Ashland, and we herewith avail ourselves of a part of its information for the benefit of our readers:

Trout Streams.—Besides the coast rock fishing grounds, which extend from directly opposite Ashland across Chequamegon Bay, and west for a distance of forty miles, there are the following noted trout streams, all of which can be reached from Ashland: Silver Creek, Marengo, Trout Brook, Brunsweiler, Upper White River, Long Lake Branch of White River, West Branch of White River, Brule River, Fish Creek, Whittlesey's Creek, Bono's Creek, Vanderbenter's Creek, Sioux River, Onion River, Pike's Creek, Raspberry River, Sand River, Siskowit River, Bark Point Creek, Iron River, and many other streams.

Bass and Pickerel Lakes.—English Lake, Lake Harriet, Long Lake, Island Lake, Pike Lake, Blooder Lake, and others.

Muskalonge and Pike Lakes.—Butternut Lake, and Dryden's Lake on the line of the Central Railroad.

Houghton Point—directly opposite Ashland, across the bay, is a favorite picnic ground, and is visited annually by many parties. There is good rock fishing in its immediate vicinity.

Fish Creek—one mile west of Ashland, is a beautiful trout stream, deep and clear as crystal. The banks are lined with flowers, and there are many delightful spots where picnic parties can camp out and enjoy good fishing. Boats ascend the stream for a distance of five miles.

Whittlesey's Creek and Farm—two miles from Ashland, at the head of the bay. A fine trout stream and cosey rural retreat.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Nashua, July* 11.—Trout fishing has been excellent this season, and is no doubt the result of the protective laws which have been in force for the last few years.

The trout taken this season have been larger and more in number than for years. We are having some good sport with pickerel, which are fairly abundant in the ponds adjacent. A few black bass have been taken at Cromwell's Falls, in the Merrimac. They are on the increase, thanks to the State Commission.

Some of the *solons* are trying to tinker the best law on trout we ever had, and one that gives general satisfaction. We trust that there are enough common-sense fishermen in the Legislature to defeat it. WEBB.

TROUT AND POTATO BUGS.—Last year there was some discussion as to whether or not potato bugs would poison trout, and a variety of conflicting opinions were expressed with observations to substantiate them. Our correspondent, "Webb," of Nashua, N. H., writes, under date of 11th inst.:

Recently, while stopping at "Spaff's" Camp, on the Upper Megalloway, I picked up a lively potato bug. We were at least thirty miles from any cultivated land, and in the midst of the forest primeval. The pesky critters seem to be heading toward the North Pole; and the chances are that they will reach it before Bennett's Arctic Expedition, which lately sailed from San Francisco. The same week, two gentleman from Portland, while fishing in the Umbagog Lake, took a number of trout, which, when dressed, were found to contain from ten to twenty potato bugs each. Who will tie the *first* potato bug? It will be a success without doubt. I have since learned that during the same week, while a gang of men where driving a raft of logs on Umbagog, that there descended on to it a perfect swarm of these beetles, which, after a night's rest, rose and departed. Probably thousands fell into the water, or were washed off the logs, thus accounting for those found in the trout. WEBB.

THE FISHING OTTER.—A correspondent asks us to describe the angling device known as the otter or painter. This we have already done several times, we believe. However, not to be disobliging, let us say that the otter is a board 36 x 40 inches long, and 8 x 10 inches wide, loaded with a strip of lead so as to stand on edge. Pass cords through holes bored at the four corners, and at a distance of five feet unite the ends and adjust, as with the belly band of a kite. From the united ends lead a long line to a boat or a shore, and at proper intervals along this line adjust short lines, say five feet long, with baited hooks. When the angler takes the end of the long line in his hand, and walks along shore or is propelled in a boat, the board, or "otter," keeps the line taut and keeps pace as he moves. The baited drop lines passing through the water attract fish, and are very killing.

PACIFIC COAST SHAD.—We have received the following interesting communication from Oregon, and, in replying to the questions asked, confess that we are beyond our depth. Quite likely the fish referred to is one of the *Coregoni*, many varieties of which are found on the Northern Pacific coast, and extending far into Alaska:

PORTLAND, OREGON, June 30, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Some days ago one of our Columbia River fishermen, while "Drifting" for salmon, caught a peculiar fish, which he preserved and exhibited to his employers; and one of them, an Eastern man, without any hesitation pronounced it a "*shad*," and, to place the matter beyond a doubt, it was shown to other parties familiar with the fish, and they all agreed with him. Now the only "shad" on the coast were put in the Sacramento River about 600 miles south of where the fish was taken, and although they are becoming numerous there, and in San Francisco Bay, is it not rather strange that this one should come so far north of its native waters? Or is it the nature of the fish to travel around? Perhaps some of your many readers can throw some light upon this subject, and lessen the ignorance of the writer in this respect.

If you will give this place in your valuable paper, you will confer a favor upon a number of interested parties in this city, as well as upon Yours truly,

WILLIAM LANG.

FISHING AT ALBURGH SPRINGS.—Mr. Andrew Clerk writes to FOREST AND STREAM regarding the fishing at Alburgh Springs, Vt.:

Last Wednesday myself and two boys went fishing on Lake Champlain, and brought home 23 fish; on Thursday we captured 30, our four year old youngster of the genus Imbrie taking more than his share. On Friday we landed some 50 fish; four of the bass weighed respectively 2, 2½, 3 and 3½ lbs. One-half of all the fish we take are black bass, the remainder being pickerel, wall-eyed pike and perch. My largest pickerel thus far weighed 7½ lbs. I find my Abbey & Imbrie split bamboo rod does admirable execution. I have been giving the youngsters a chance at trolling, and have done but little fly fishing as yet. I am stopping at the Manison House, where the rates are only from $7 to $10 per week, and the accommodations well worth the money. I am surprised that more New Yorkers do not come here. The nights are always cool, and saying nothing of the splendid fishing, the beneficial effects of the mineral springs ought to induce many more tourists to come than are here. I should advise coming by the Hudson River and Vermont Central Railways, in preference to the Delware and Hudson, on account of the better connections.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—The mackerel fishery is looking up a little, and as the quality of the fish improves more are salted. 11 arrivals have been reported since our last issue, 7 of them with fares aggregating 1,480 bbls. The number of Bank arrivals for the week has been 5 from Western Bank with 415,000 lbs. codfish, and 9 from Grand Bank with 230,000 lbs. halibut. 23 Georges arrivals have been reported, bringing 300,000lbs. cod and 13,000 lbs. halibut. The Inshore codfish fleet are troubled by a scarcity of bait and the depredations of the dogfish. Only 2 arrivals have been reported the past week, bringing 34,000 lbs.codfish. Total number of fishing arrivals for the week, 49.—*Cape Ann Advertiser July* 18.

CONNECTICUT—*New London, July* 14.—The trouting season past has been in all respects the best in many years. The catches have been larger and the fish of greater size. Towards the latter part of the season the brooks were very low, and the fish collected in the pools afforded an opportunity for fly catching. Black bass fishing in Konomoc is attended with small results, but fish are caught, and the largest taken has not been over 2½ pounds. MISAL.

NEW JERSEY—*Forked River, July*, 14.—We are having fine weakfishing. The *Belle*, Capt. Barkalow, with Mr. W. M. Leslie of New York, came in to-day with 52 fish weighing from 1 to 3 pounds, but they will run larger than this later in the season. Large quantities of sheepshead are taken here in nets; 1,300 pounds were brought in one day last week and shipped to New York. I have no doubt they could also be caught with hook and line, and they would afford fine sport, as they will average 10 pounds each, and I hear of some being caught that would weigh 14 pounds. A law has been enforced at Barnegat against fishing on Sunday, and several parties who went out from there to fish on Sunday were arrested and find, besides being put to some inconvenience. This law does not affect us here. A.

NEW YORK—*Lowville, July* 19.—A large number of fishermen and sportsmen have gone into the woods by way of Lowville. They report good success in catching trout, and have seen plenty of deer by daylight, while fishing on Oswegatchie and the Beaver River waters. The Fenton, House, No. 4, is rapidly filling up with the usual guests, and Wardwell and Dunbar at Stillwater, Munsey at Little Rapids, Boyed Edwards at Smith's Lake, and Twist, Grant, and Allen at Oswegatchie, report plenty of guests. H. W. HAY.

Quogue, Long Island July 29.—Occasionally there is a run of blue fish at the inlet, which are caught from the shore at flood tide by throwing a squid.

Fire Island, July 21.—The blue fishing season has opened in full force, and the sport is yielding good returns. D. S. S. S.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Hornellsville N. Y., July* 20.—Three parties have lately returned from Pine Creek, Pa., with about 1,000 brook trout, mostly small ones; average about ¼lb. No very large trout, have been caught there this season yet. They say the water is so cold that the large ones have not come to the spring holes yet.

Yachting and Boating.

NEWPORT YACHT CLUB—*What it might do and become.*—At the annual meeting of this club, July 18, the following officers were elected: Commodore, H. A. Mott, New York; Vice-Commodore, S. C. Powell, New Haven, Conn.; Treasurer, G. F. Pratt, Boston; Secretary, W. V. Olyphant, Brooklyn; Measurer, Richard Youmans, Newport.

If this club desires to make itself felt in the annals of yacht racing, no better port nor more promising opportunities could offer. Let the club vote liberal prizes open to all recognized yachts, and a fleet will annually come to the line which will show more cracks with racing flags aloft than any other match in American waters, and we would at last have something like the great meetings at Cowes, Isle of Wight, in August. To land "the" cup of Newport would become the highest ambition, and the worthiest laurels an American yachtsman could wish. To pocket the club prizes in club races with no entries worthy the name is driveling sport. Let us have something new, something with life and competition in it; get out of the dreary old rut in which we have been sailing so long. A grand match every year under liberal and enlightened sailing rules; no cheap plated ware, but a solid substantial emblem or a purse worth the racing; a course for the large ones from the Reef Lightship around the Vineyard and home, and for the twenty-tonners and under to Block Island and back; a regatta committee who knows their business, and can grasp something more than length measurement and balloon jibs; a day in our "fixtures" that will not conflict with other events, and a slashing breeze from the South-east that will curl up the breakers on the shoals and fling the spray mast high along the cliffs—ah! what grand sport there would be to see the flyers from New York, the heavy fellows from the East, and the stray sprinkling from Philadelphia and the Sound ports turn up with fighting flags at the start, all eager for the gun. What a grand sight to see them off—off for the sea, with a lanyard gale laying their combings in, crews crouched to windward, light spars bucking, and gear hull straining to the best. Now they dip, now they rise, and as they master each angry sea toss the spray from their dripping bows with a dash of scorn; aye, as things of life they drive furiously on, on to the goal the skipper has set, and—but then most of the fleet would have been a wreck long ere this, and we may as well save ourselves the rest of the picture.

Still there are great opportunities for the Newport Yacht Club if it but choose to make the most of the material at hand, weak-kneed though it be in a seaway. Let them select courses in waters our crafts can venture in, put up the prizes, and we warrant the Newport Yacht Club will grow to the level of the largest club in the country. The open races will bring to its roll members by the hundred and clippers by the score. Will the new board of officers let the world know they live?

HONORS TO THE JEANNETTE.—The San Francisco Yacht Club fleet turned out in force to act as an escort to the Arctic yacht Jeannette as she passed through the Golden Gate into the waters of the Pacific on her voyage to the North Pole. The club resolved to perform the little act of courtesy out of compliment to James Gordon Bennet, the promoter, and Capt. De Long, the commander of the expedition, both being members of the New York Yacht Club. Thousands of people crowded the hills of the city and watched the little Jeannette as she steamed slowly to windward with a fleet of thirty-five yachts, and a lot of steam launches, tugs, plungers, etc., flitting about her, making a very imposing marine spectacle in the breeze prevailing. Capt. De Long was very much impressed with the interest manifested and sent back by Mr. Bradford in the pilot boat a letter which was published, expressing his gratification at the courtesy extended to himself and officers. Mrs. De Long left the Jeannette just outside the Heads, returning to the city in the S. F. Y. C. Commodore's yacht, Frolic, aboard of which was a number of her husband's friends. The following formed the club fleet and acted as escorts: Frolic, Consuelo, Clara, Magic, Startled Fawn, Lively, Cornelius O'Connor, Twilight, Fawn, Ida, Enid, Tommie, Jennie Griffin, Mollie, Mayflower, Laura, Queen of the Bay, Ariel, Virgin, Sappho, Azaline, Sarah Gibson, Emerald, Fleta, Robert Gibson, Geo. Peabody, Rocket, Millen Griffith, Rabloni, Giremer Irwin, Isabel, Lizzie Allen, and lots of smaller fry. *Dodger* finally won and takes the prize, consisting of side and anchor lights. Another race for September is set

down in the club fixtures. Judges, Messrs. Philip W. Parks and R. D. Evans. Summary:

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Dodger	10 46 00	12 46 15	2 00 15	1 59 00
Coquette	10 43 00	12 47 00	2 4 00	2 01 00
Startle	10 43 30	12 46 00	2 2 30	2 03 00
Breeze	10 47 30	12 58 00	2 10 30	2 08 15

CHICAGO YACHT CLUB.—The Union regatta of the Chicago Yacht Club was sailed in a light wind July 11, a large fleet coming to the line. Course, from stake-boat off foot of Jackson street, around a stake-boat two miles off Thirty-ninth street, thence around the crib, thence around the south end of the Government pier to the point of starting. The prizes were as follows; First class—prize pennant of the Chicago Yacht Club. Second class—prize $25 in cash. Third class—first prize, $20; second prize, $10; third prize, Vanderwecken's work on yachts. Fourth class—first prize, $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. Judges: C. E. Kremer, Captain Root and John A. Farrow, with Captain George E. Weir and Dr. Wilkins for alternates. The wind was too light and fickle to attach much importance to the result, the Signal Service reports not averaging over a three mile wind. The following is the summary:

FIRST CLASS:

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Actual Time. H. M. S.
Cora	2 30 00	5 31 00	3 01 00

SECOND CLASS:

Ina	2 27 50	5 15 20	2 48 30
Qui Vive	2 30 00	5 31 25	3 01 25
Mamie	2 29 07		
Anon			

THIRD CLASS:

Nameless	2 28 19	5 20 00	3 06 19
Zephyr	2 28 19	5 41 30	3 15 11
Goodenough	2 28 04	5 46 08	3 18 04
Peri	2 24 40	5 54 08	3 29 32
Little Buttercup	2 26 01	6 14 20	3 48 19

FOURTH CLASS:

Fleetwing	2 27 51	6 45 00	4 26 09
Annie	2 25 59	7 15 20	4 44 40
Lincoln	2 28 45	7 30 20	5 02 40
Wonder	2 28 00		
Mischief	2 28 19		

The *Idler* and *Frolic* of the C. Y. C. have been on an extensive cruise to Lake Superior, and it is reported that the *Countess of Dufferin* may be bought for Chicago parties at the coming auction at Coburg, Ont., August 14. The club seems to be prospering and the taste for yachting spreading.

TOLEDO YACHT CLUB. — The first regular annual regatta of this new club was sailed in Maumee Bay, Ohio, July 12. Wind light from N.; course from the Columbu, dock to the black can buoy, thence around Turtle Island and return, distance 22 miles. The following yachts came to the start: *Stella*, Commodore Arthur L. Smith; *Idler*, Perue; *Red Ribbon*, Jung; *Ada*, Hepburn. Time allowance, apparently based upon size and sail area as follows: *Stella* allows *Red Ribbon* 8 m., *Ada* 12 m. and *Idler* 1 m. The fleet got away at the first gun at 12 h, 8 m.; the *Ribbon* getting off with the lead. Turtle Island was rounded by *Ribbon*, *Stella*, *Ada* and *Idler* in the order named, whence all eased sheets for the run home and set kites below and aloft. The finish was fetched by *Stella* at 5h. 55m.; *Red Ribbon* at 6h., *Ada* 6h. 15m. 30s. and *Idler* 6h. 38m. *Red Ribbon* therefore takes first prize on time and *Stella* second.

COHILL-NORCROSS MATCH.—The *Chas. Cohill* and *Josie Norcross* of the Coopers Point Yacht Club, sailed a match July 14, on the Delaware for a purse of $25. Course from Coopers Point to the Horseshoe buoy and return. Both made a close turn of the lower mark, and then lightened ballast as the wind fell on the home stretch. The yachts finally crossed the line so even that Capt. R. G. Wilkins, the judge, declared the race a dead heat, and decided to sail the match over again in August.

NEENAH (Wis.) YACHT CLUB.—The annual regatta of this club was sailed over a 12 mile course, July 5. *Carrie Morgan*, of Oshkosh, took first prize in 2 h. 27 m. 6 s.; *Albatross*, of Neenah, second prize in 2 h. 41 m. 20 s.; *Niobe*, of Oshkosh, turned turtle.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

OSWEGO, N. Y., JULY 16.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

The International Yacht race between the *Katie Gray* of Belleville, Ont., eleven tons, and the *Ella* of Oswego, N. Y., twenty-one tons, took place yesterday, July 15, in Kingston Harbor, Ont. On account of classification the *Ella* was obliged to allow the *Katie* about ten minutes time. The start was made at 11 o'clock with the wind light N. N. W. The course was a rectangular one of 11½ miles, to be sailed three times. At the start betting was about even, but at 1:30 P. M., the *Ella* having rounded the course once, and having four minutes and five seconds a lead of the *Katie*, odds were in offered in favor of the former of $100 to $75. At 2:52 the *Ella* rounded the course a second time twelve minutes and thirty seconds ahead. Bets were now offered of $8 to $1 and even $10 to $1 on the *Ella*, but no takers. At 4:10 both boats being upon the third round, and the *Ella* within seven miles of home, a heavy squall from the N. E. drove the *Ella* far to windward of her course, and then shifted so that she was obliged to tack several times to regain it, the *Katie* meantime being in such position that the gale benefitted her, and in consequence thereof she reached the home buoy three minutes and time allowance ahead of the *Ella*. The result was totally unexpected, and could have only arisen from the combination of wind and weather which so favored the one and delayed the other. The *Katie* declines to repeat the race although the *Ella* is only desirous of so during. All yachtsmen present admit the superiority of the *Ella*, notwithstanding the result. Time of the race seven hours. Purse $500.

YACHTSMAN.

THE CUTTER'S BEAUTY.—Even the New York *Herald* is compelled to acknowledge the beauty of the cutter, and this is the way it pays tribute to the most graceful and thoroughbred there is among all types of yachts: The cutter rig with all its light sails is certainly very picturesque, and the *Muriel* would strike even an uncorinthian eye as a most beautiful sight when under way.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA, MARBLEHEAD, JULY 9.

Editor Forest and Stream:

The day for this race, the principle event of the year in Boston's waters, opened pleasant with a stormy puffy wind from the N. W. The start was ordered from an anchorage, and the regatta committe on the *Bradley* were early on hand and arranged the line for the start. Marblehead Rock formed one end of the first line, and Sch. *D.* anchored to the S. W. of the Rock, the other end; the second line was formed between two stakeboats anchored to the westward of the first line. The steamer *Gov. Andrew* with members and ladies aboard came down about 11 A. M. from Boston, and took aboard the members from Beverly and vicinity, at Marblehead, the steamer afterwards followed the first class yachts over the entire course.

The first class schooners and sloops and the second class schooners formed on the first line, and the third class schooners and second class sloops on second line.

The entries were as follows, the lengths are official:—

SCHOONERS, FIRST CLASS:

Name.	Owner.	Length. FT.
Halcyon	Chas. J. Paine	89
Phantom	Rear, Com. Hovey	82
Foam	Com. Boardman	84

SCHOONERS, SECOND CLASS:

Name	Owner.	Length. FT.
Fearless	E. B. Phillips	58
Sylph	A. C. Wheelwright...entered as 50 really	47
Latona	D. L. Pickman	64½
Brenda	James L. Little	64

SCHOONERS, THIRD CLASS:

Name.	Owner.	Length. FT.
Dream	Greely S. Curtis	44½
Hermes	Messrs. Quincy & Robbins	36
Loiterer	W. W. Kellett	35

SLOOPS, FIRST CLASS:

Name.	Owner.	Length. FT.
Enterprise	F. E. Peabody	48
Madcap	Water C. Cabot	45

SLOOPS, SECOND CLASS:

Name.	Owner.	Length. FT.
Effie	H. W. Crowninshield	37
Ariadne	W. G. Saltonstall	36
Violet	J. W. Wheelwright	31

Of these *Enterprise* and *Violet* are cutters with fixed bowsprits.

Course for boats on first line: leaving Halfway Rock, Davis' Ledge Buoy, and Egg Rock on starboard; Pig Rock Stakes on port to judge's steamer, 34½ miles. Course for small boats: leaving Halfway Rock, Whistling Buoy off the graves, and Egg Rock on starboard hand, Pig Rock on port hand to judge's yacht, 22 miles.

The whistle for the large boats to start was sounded at at 11:35, and jibs were quickly set for the run to the Rock, 2¾ miles; wind fresh on port quarter, no balloon jibs or large topsails allowed in the two first schooner classes.

Halcyon and *Fearless* seemed to get the best of the start, with *Latona* well up and *Phantom* in rear of *Halcyon*. The Rock was rounded as follows:

Yachts.	Time. H. M. S.	Yachts.	Time. H. M. S.
Halcyon	11 48 18	Phantom	11 48 46
Foam	11 50 35	Latona	11 50 16
Fearless	11 50 48	Brenda	11 51 16
Madcap	11 52 30	Sylph	11 52 53
Enterprise	11 53 41		

Sylph being a third class schooner entered in the second class by assuming greater length.

After jibing round the Rock they had the wind astern on the starboad tack, as far as Minot's Light, 13¾ miles; but the breeze became lighter and more streaky as they left the shore, and about a couple of miles from the Rock *Halcyon* got into a flat calm; while *Phantom*, holding a slight breeze went to the front followed by *Latona* and the two sloops, while *Brenda* ranged up on *Foam*, and all closed on *Halcyon*; *Latona* soon after passed *Phantom* and held the lead for several miles, until *Halcyon* caught a breeze and ran to the front, the same puff starting up *Phantom*, sending her ahead of *Latona*. The run over was uneventful and slow, wind being light and streaky and the yachts starting up by jerks the only steady gain was made by *Foam*, who passed *Latona* and the sloop *Sylph* had for some time been lost to sight, and it was though she had given up; but as the club steamer ran up to Davis' Ledge Buoy to see the turn she was seen coming down the south shore on the port tack, almost dead before the wind and some distance ahead of *Halcyon*; she had run round the shore in an arc, covering much more water than the others but holding a good breeze all the way. The buoy was rounded as follows:

Yachts.	Time. H. M. S.	Yachts.	Time. H. M. S.
Sylph	2 42 30	Phantom	2 49 30
Halcyon	2 50 03	Foam	2 50 25
Enterprise	2 50 47	Madcap	2 51 45
Latona	3 00 03	Brenda	3 00 46
Fearless	3 01 40		

Sylph took a long stretch in shore on the starboard, tack and then beat up the shore for some distance, holding a land breeze, the others making a short stretch in but tacking before reaching Minots' Light. *Halcyon* forereached and weathered *Phantom* from the instant her sheets were flattened in, passing her to windward. *Foam* broke tacks with the others and stood in toward the shore, where she seemed to get it lighter than the others; *Fearless* took a long tack to the North-east, and at once began to show her customary wonderful power to windward.

From Davis' Ledge to Egg Rock is 12¾ miles, and was almost dead to windward: *Halcyon* gained gradually and took a good lead, but as they approached the North shore, *Phantom* was seen to be to windward, and when they went round on the starboard tack and headed for Egg Rock, she was a length or two ahead. In a minute or two a fresher breeze came off the land, and *Halcyon* ran through her opponent's lee, only to see the latter get a puff shortly after, and run into the lead again. This time the Rear Commodore kept what he got, and although *Halcyon* gained in turning Egg Rock, and a little on the run to the Pig, *Phantom* went over the home line first at 6:24.40, only four minutes within the time limit. *Halcyon*, however, was close behind and crossed at 6:26.7, but eighty-seven seconds behind, and as her opponent had to allow her four minutes, the prize goes to the usual resting place in *Halcyon's* plate locker, *Phantom* taking second.

The third boat in was that really wonderful little wind jammer, *Fearless*, who beat the whole fleet with allowance, though 19 minutes behind *Sylph* at Davis Ledge. Some way astern came *Foam* and *Enterprise* neck and neck; then *Sylph*, *Madcap* and *Latona*, *Brenda* giving up after rounding Egg Rock, and going to her moorings. *Enterprise* sailed beautifully and astonished the lookers on who expected to see *Madcap* win in the light wind. *Enterprise* and *Fearless* take first and *Sylph* second prize in their classes.

The small boats started at 11:40, and held a good strong breeze over the entire course, being frequently rail under. Their course lay along shore, which explains this. *Dream* and *Effie* ran away from the others, and landed first prizes; the others after a close race came in with *Hermes* leading, *Lorterer* and *Ariadne*, leading *Violet*. *Hermes* gets a second prize; but as *Violet* is only hired from Mr. Whiting of the Berverly Yacht Club, she does not come within the rules of the club, and so she could not take a prize; does not count as an entry, leaving two regular entries only, and no second prize awarded.

The official times are a follows:

FIRST CLASS SCHOONERS:

Name.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Halcyon	6 51 07	6 47 07
Phantom	6 49 40	6 49 40
Foam	7 21 32	7 17 32

SECOND CLASS SCHOONERS:

Fearless	7 05 15	6 59 56
Sylph	7 33 17	7 19 54
Latona	7 34 05	7 34 05
Brenda	drew out	

THIRD CLASS SCHOONERS:

Dream	3 42 46	3 42 46
Hermes	4 07 18	3 58 05
Loiterer	4 13 18	4 03 57

FIRST CLASS SLOOPS:

Enterprise	7 22 57	7 22 57
Madcap	7 25 34	7 24 39

SECOND CLASS SLOOPS:

Effie	3 31 35	3 31 35
Ariadne	3 47 15	3 46 09

Time of *Violet* is not announced as she is not owned by a member of the club. She was not in her class. A large number of yachts accompanied the racing boats over the course, or were present as spectators, including *Dauntless* and *Clochette*, of the N. Y. Y. C.; *Romance*, *Alice*, *Anna Carrie*, *Rebecca*, *Idler* and *Tarolinta* of the E. Y. C.; *Wayward* of the B. Y. C.; and *Ethel Adrienne* and *America* of the Boston Y. C., as well as many others.

REEF POINT.

BEVERLY YACHT CLUB.—Through an oversight the forty-eight regatta of this club published in our last issue was placed under the heading of Marblehead Regatta. The times of the 3d class yachts were erroneously reported and should have been greater by 10m. all around. The result is not affected thereby.

BUFFALO YACHT CLUB.

SECOND ANNUAL REGATTA, JULY 15.

The Second Annual Regatta of the Buffalo Yacht Club was sailed July 15, off the new Goverment pier. Wind fresh from S. W., with a lively sea on, which moderated later in the day. Course about ten miles long. The match excited a good deal of interest and brought out many spectators aboard the steamers *Pearl* and *R. G. Stewart*. The following were the entries:—

Name.	Owner.	Rig.	Length Water Line. FT.	IN.	Builder.
Hattie	A. H. Chillcott	Schooner	36	8	Chillcott.
Corsair	P. C. Cook	Schooner	30	2	Beck.
Curlew	J. F. Ellsworth	Sloop	28	6	Hingston.
Telephone	G. H. Mills	Sloop	19	2	Smith.
Petrel	H. B. Doyle	Schooner	31	0	Mason.
Fleetwing	M. A. Robinson	Schooner	27	6	Emmons.
Arrow	John Bowen	Sloop	25	2	Emmons.

Start flying, time being taken as the yachts passed the breakwater. *Corsair* got off first, followed by *Curlew*, *Telephone*, *Petrel*, *Fleetwing*, *Arrow* and *Hattie*, the latter making a late start. *Corsair* led around the first mark closely followed by *Curlew*, who snatched the lead from her on the way to the second, with *Petrel* third and *Fleetwing* fourth. *Hattie* did not do well, and was soon virtually out of the race. The first stakeboat was again rounded with the *Arrow* in the lead, *Fleetwing* having worked up into a good second, *Petrel* next, then *Corsair*, *Curlew*, and *Haltie* and *Telephone* astern, and down to leeward. Though *Curlew* was timed as the fifth to round, she was well to windward of the rest and in a favorable position. *Arrow* held to a close wind and had some difficulty in finding the mark. *Fleetwing* ran up on *Curlew* but could not catch her; she was followed by *Arrow* and *Corsair*. *Fleetwing* then set flying jib, holding a good second with *Arrow*, expressly built to beat her, some three miles in her wake, *Corsair* out of the fun. The last mark was jibed around, and the run from there to the finish was devoid of further incident. Summary as under:—

Name.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Actual Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Corsair	3 20 15	5 35 00	2 14 45	2 12 15
Curlew	3 20 27	5 23 17	2 01 50	1 55 50
Telephone	3 20 35	not taken.		
Petrel	3 20 45	not taken.		
Fleetwing	3 20 55	5 24 15	2 03 20	1 57 20
Arrow	3 21 40	5 29 20	2 07 40	1 58 40
Hattie	3 24 15	not taken.		

First prize, marine glasses, goes to *Curlew*; second prize, a box compass, goes to *Fleetwing*. Regatta Committee: Messrs. E. E. Benedict, W. A. Riggs and J. C. White. Judges: Messrs. J. O'Brien, E. D. Berry and C. L. Bryant; Referee, Mr. Thos. Kean. The winning yacht is a sloop, 29 ft. on deck, 28 ft. water line, 10 ft. 8 in. beam, and 26 in. hold, and was built by Hingston of Buffalo. A full list of the club's fleet will appear in our next issue.

ALBANY YACHT CLUB.—The annual regatta of this club was sailed July 17 for the unawarded second prize of the previous year, when all but one yacht capsized. Course from Albany to Pard Hook Light and return, distance 14 miles. Wind fresh and puffy from W. Starters: *Coquette*, Jones; *Startle*, Gradinier; *Artful Dodger*, Carman; and *Breeze*, Clark. The start was a flying one. It was a single reach down to the mark with the *Dodger* in the lead. *Coquette* shook out reefs, and went into second place, followed by *Startle* and *Breeze*. In this order the lower mark was rounded. On the run home *Dodger* had a bad knock down and *Coquette* ran hard and fast, the rest then going about for the western shore.

ROWING EVENTS.

LAKE GEORGE CANOE REGATTA.—The canoe races which the authorities of the Lake George Regatta had instituted in connection with the boat races, brought together quite a number of canoeists from various parts of the country, who established a camp on one of the islands in the lake. The sailing race was started July 17, after the race for double sculls had been decided. Six canoes started: *Clochette*, W. Whitlock; *Kaloolah*, K. N. Putnam; *Fitania*, Judge Smith; *Star*, L. F. D'Oremieulx; all of New York C. C., and *Bellerophon*, J. C. Platt: *Snark*, R. G. Platt. Course triangular, about three miles. Same rules in force which governed the New York Canoe Regatta held in June. *Clochette* reached the first stake ahead with *Kaloolah* second. The latter capsized after rounding. None of the canoes could do much on the wind and in working to windward, so they dropped out one by one until Judge Smith in his *Fitania* had it all his own way and won easily. The paddling race was one mile straight-away, and was won by the Rev. Chas. A. Cressy, clergyman of the village, in a canoe of queer appearance built by himself.

VIRGINIA AMATEUR OARSMEN REGATTA.—The first annual regatta of the Virginia Amatuer Oarsmen took place on the 15th inst., at Fredericksburgh, Va., on the Rappahannock River.

For some days this old town with its quaint old time characteristics of narrow streets, and two story houses has been in an unwonted state of excitement over the event of this regatta. Although the racing was not to come off until after 5 o'clock, all the morning people were flocking in from the adjacent country, and the railroads brought trains loaded with visitors. A grand stand had been erected at the finish of the races. The races were witnessed by 3,000 or 4,000 persons, and altogether were a grand success for this old town.

It is to be hoped that this event is the precursor of many to follow that may stir up the young bloods of Virginia to prowess, and an energy that will revivify this grand old State.

The first race was called at 5 o'clock, and was for single sculls, one mile and return, for a handsome silver cup, nine inches high, presented by the citizens. For this there were two entries, Mr. W. F. Roberts, of the Potomac club, of Georgetown, D. C.; and Mr. Horace Hardy, of the Chesapeake club, of Norfolk, Va. Roberts took the lead and was never headed, winning with the greatest ease; time, 17 minutes. The second race was for working boats—one mile straight-away—three entries as follows; Appomattox, Petersburg—J. W. Pegram, coxswain; W. H. Cuthbert, No. 1; J. H. Cabannis, No. 2; Fortesque Whittle, No. 3; Carter R. Bishop, No. 4; colors, navy blue and white. Rappahannocks, Fredericksburgh—F. Hazard, coxswain; J. L. Marye, Jr., stroke; E. M. Young, No. 2; A. C. Doggett, No. 3; W. S. White, No. 4; colors, light blue and white. Kanawhas, Richmond—W. D. Lee, coxswain; Thos. Christian, stroke; A. S. Peticolas, No. 3; David Walker, No. 2; D. P. Morton, No. 4; colors, blue and white. The prize was four silver goblets. This was merely a procession, the Kanawhas taking the lead at the start and winning by over a half a mile, the Appomattox second, and the Rappahannocks beaten out of sight; time 14 minutes. The third race was between two four-oared shells of the Potomac club, the "Heavy Weights" and Light Weights, as follows: Shell Potomac—Cropley, stroke; Doyle, 3; Zappone, 2, and Dodge, bow; Shell Pinafore—Zeigler, stroke; A. Snyder, 3; W. Snyder, 2, and Roberts, bow. Both crews rowed side by side for over a half mile, Both crews commenced to turn at the same time. The "Heavies" were quickest around. They raced to the bridge, when the "Light Weights" spurted and drew up even with their opponents. From here out it was one continual spurt, the "Heavies" finally taking the lead by a length and a-half. When within fifty yards of the finish both crews struck a sand bar and had to cease rowing. The "Light Weights" got off first and won the race; time, eleven minutes. The fourth race was a four-oared gig race, one and a-half miles straight-away, for the challenge cup, between the Rives club, of the University of Virginia, and the Rappahannocks, of Fredericksburg. Crews—Rives club: John R. Redwood, coxswain; Chas. Lee Andrews, stroke; De Courcey Thom, No. 2; B. D. Gibson, No. 3; F. H. Carter, bow; colors, cardinal and grey. Rappahannocks: T. C. Daniel, coxswain; James Carswell, stroke; Wm. F. Grafton, No. 3; S. Brooke Daniel, No. 2; Josiah Hazard, Jr., bow; colors, light blue and white. The University crew were the favorites by long odds and rowing in magnificent form, won the race with ease, beating the Fredericksburg crews by over twenty lengths. The prizes, four silver goblets, and an elegant challenge cup made by Tiffany & Co., were presented by the citizens of Fredericksburg. The association is now an assured success. It meets in 1880 again at Fredericksburg. It is composed, at present, of four clubs; one from the University of Virginia, one from Petersburg, one from Richmond, and one from Fredericksburg. It is expected that at least five other clubs will enter the association by the next regatta.

—A four oar race between the Mystics of Mystic, Conn., and the Thames Rowing Association of New London, is talked of, but it is doubtful if it comes off. If the Mystics send the proper challenge and put their own men into their boats, and do not endeavor to run in members of the Argunauta Boat Club who may be summering there, the Thames can and will send a crew, but as it now stands will not risk a race with any crew a member of which has been debarred and not reinstated. MISAL.

YACHT LAUNCHED.—Mr. David Kirby has launched a new sloop yacht July 17, from his yard at Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y. She is for Frank P. Dudgeon, of Peacock's Point, L. I. Waterline 36 feet 8 inches; on deck 40 feet 6 inches; beam 13 feet 3 inches and 4 feet 4 inches deep. She will receive a moderate rig and is intended for cruising only. We have also among our yachting collection a handsome model by Mr. Kirby for a sloop of some 40 feet length. She embodies certain peculiarities for which the Rye yachts have become famous, and resembles the *Arrow* somewhat in her comparatively steep deadrise, long bow horizontally considered, and long easy section lines aft, with short full waterlines and broad stern. From the same source we have a very interesting review of the question of yacht design which we hope to publish at an early opportunity, as our readers will be glad to study the opinions and conclusions of one who has had a life-long experience at his profession and who combines felicitious expression with depth of reasoning.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

☞ *We cannot attempt to give specific directions where to go for game or fish. Correspondents must keep themselves posted by consulting our notes columns.*

T. B. R., Oquawka, Ill.—For pigeons, write to H. T. Phillips & Co., 50 Michigan Grand Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

W. T. G., Elm City, N. C.—H and T traps cost about $25 per set. Send to Parker Bros., Meriden, Conn., for catalogue.

JIM, Newport, R. I.—Where can I get a fishing-reel, nickle plated (holds about 100 yards); also, how much it will be? Ans. At any of the principal tackle shops. Cost, $10.

RACING YACHTSMAN.—You must be a member of the club to sail for the cup.

F. I. M., South Norwalk, Conn.—Samuel's Ornithology and Oology of New England costs $6.

J. M. S., Bridgeport.—Give your bitch a good purge, and follow it with a little iron and quinine, say 5 grains a day. She has no symptoms of distemper.

M. B. S., Port Washington.—We do not know the present address of B. H. Crane, the bird embalmer, who formerly lived in Grand Rapids.

E. J. M., Milwaukee.—My setter pup, six months old, has small scabs coming on different parts of his body (head, neck, legs.) Be kind enough to inform me what the trouble is, and a remedy. Ans. Rub him with crude petroleum on the parts affected.

J. H. S.—The arrows known to archers and dealers as "Gents best footed, with parallel points, painted and gilt, and painted between the feathers," are the only good arrows. They cost from $9 to $10.50 per dozen.

F. L., Chelsea.—The "mizzen" of a yawl is brailed up and furled up and down the mast sometimes, though more generally, if of the lug pattern, the halliards and gear are unbent and the sail sent below.

J. T. N., St. Louis.—My setter's eyes have matter in them every morning; nothing else wrong with him except constipation, caused I suppose by being tied up most of the time? Ans. Bathe the dog's eyes with tepid water; give him a good purge and more exercise.

C. C. W., St. George, N. B.—Do you know of a well broken dog and bitch, cockers, at a moderate price? Ans. It is a difficult thing to buy broken Spaniels. Better buy a brace of puppies from one of the advertisers in our columns, and have them broken, or break them yourself.

P. F. H., Corry, Pa.—Give your dog Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, commencing with five drops twice a day and increasing to ten; continue for two or three weeks, unless his eyes look very red, when gradually stop. Rub the bare spots on his body with crude petroleum.

R. H.—You are quite mistaken. As a matter of fact, the cutter has more square feet of available deck room, more cubic feet of available cabin room, and more ventilation below than the sloop of same size, all contrary notions and imaginations, notwithstanding. We have the figures before us, and will take up the subject in due time.

D. H. H., Gallatin, Tenn.—Can you inform me the nearest point where I can procure a pair of thoroughbred Newfoundlands, and at what cost? Ans. We know of no one who gives attention to breeding Newfoundlands in this country, and you would probably have to send abroad for them. Write to Dr. Gordon Stables, Twyford, Berks, England.

R. H. M., Boston.—Please advise me as to which is the best $50 double-breech loading shot gun in the market. I can get a Bonehill, Colt, Claborough, Fox, and many other makes, but am not an expert in choosing. Ans. All the guns you mention are excellent. We prefer not to select for you, however.

ATK SPONSER, Rushville, Ill.—1. We have sent you form of organization of Sportsmen's Club. 2. The total expense of migratory quail, delivered in New York was about $20 per hundred. 3. Wild ducks or other birds may be captured as specimens in a natural history collection, provided the collector has a permit from a natural history society.

W. L. R.—The thumb of the right hand should not be used in drawing the string, or in holding the arrow. The string should be drawn back by the first three fingers of the right hand alone, the string being held by these fingers half way between their tips and their first joints, the arrow being held between the first and second fingers.

R. W. H., Oconto, Wis.—What becomes of the common rice-rail in the winter? I have hunted more than twenty years for wild fowl, where these little fellows abound, and never yet could see any signs of migration. The Indians say they bury themselves in the mud and lie torpid during the winter. Ans. They migrate South, where they are known as ortolan. In the West Indies they are also known as butter-birds.

HENRY L—The true position in shooting is with the left side to the target, the heels six inches apart, the left toe pointing forty-five degrees to the right of the target, and the right toe pointing ninety degrees to the right of the left toe. In the book you speak of when the Archer is shooting *South*, and the left toe points South-west and the right North-east, the word has been misprinted. It should be North-west.

A. A. S., LANCASTER, PA., *July 21st*, 1879.—My setter bitch has been troubled for some time as follows: bad cough, discharge of secretion of the eyes, some days much more than others; alternate hot and cold nose; appetite generally good, and hair coming out so much that her kennel has to be cleaned almost every morning. She has no affection of the skin that I can observe. Ans. Give your bitch a Dover powder night and morning. She wants more exercise, and a good purge. A few capsules of tar would also be beneficial.

M. W., Pond Quogue, L. I.—The word meerschaum is derived from the German, and its literal translation means (meer) sea, and schaum (foam) sea-foam, but these are not its component parts, as many suppose them to be. It is a kind of clay, composed of magnesia combined with silex or flint. The name was probably given to it on account of its pure whiteness of color and lightness of weight. It is found chiefly in Turkey and Asia Minor

G. B., Clarinda, Iowa.—Please inform me of some reliable publication on general gunsmithing. Ans. We know of no book which approaches so near to what you seem to require as the "Hand-book to the Selection and Management of Fire Arms," Illustrated. There are also Greener's books and Wilson's Breechloader," all for sale by the Orange Judd Company, 245 Broadway, N. Y. The difficulty with most works is that they are behind the age.

W. H., Will you please give me, in your next edition, some information in regard to a good camping place by a lake or stream for boating in the State of Maine, and how to reach it? Ans. Would recommend west branch of the Penobscot. You can go in to head waters via. Moosehead Lake, or take rail to Mattawamkeag, and go up stream. If you wish something more primitive, take the east branch of the Penobscot.

C. B., Shakopee, Minn.—Have you any knowledge of a race of dogs called "Spanish pointers?" If so, give a short description of the dog. Ans. The Spainish pointer was at one time quite common in this country, and the breed itself is supposed to have been introduced into England from Spain. The principal characteristics are a coarser coat and heavier head and bone than the dog of the present day.

PED, Buffalo.—1. Is it counted an unusual thing for sportsmen to keep a recorded pedigree of spaniels in America? 2. Is it done in England? 3. Have the clumbers, Trimbush and Fairy an authentic *recorded* pedigree. Ans. 1. Nothing unusual about it; there are fifty pedigrees of spaniels recorded in the N. A. K. C. Stud Book. 2. Yes. 3. While their own names are not recorded in the Stud Book, the pedigrees of their progenitors are in the English K. C. Stud Book.

W. G. E., Birmingham, Ala.—With regard to stocking your pond, we would advise you to turn in indiscriminately all attainable varieties of the perch and carp families, as food for each other and food for the table—chub, yellow perch, suckers, the common carp, darters, etc. Artificial effort will not materially aid their propagation. Hallock's Sportsman's Gazetteer, describes all food fishes indigenous to Southern waters, though it does not tell how to propagate them. There is no work of the sort extant. All kinds of fish devour each other, even when artificially fed.

E. E. B., Meadville, Pa.—I have a red-Irish setter pup who is at times extremely stubborn, while at other times, will obey every command. He frequently, when instructing him to retrieve will refuse to hold any article in his mouth. I have tried every means to break him of it, but failed. What shall I do? I might add that the stubbornness is not merely "puppyish," to use the term, but is inherited from the mother. Ans. Your only course is to overcome his stubborness by patience and perseverence; should these fail, resort to the spike collar.

F. A. J., Culver's Point, N. Y.—1. Is it an invariable rule to challenge every bird, dead or alive? Ans. Not a rule; it is optional. 2. I was shooting to-day with a gentleman. He shot at a bird, the bird fell and I thought it was dead. The referee asked me if I challenged the bird, and I said "No." There were some boys who gathered the birds, and when they went after them, this bird went as fast as they did. Now was this a lost bird? Ans. It was a dead bird if not challenged.

H. V. S.—You cannot accuse the tug captain of theft, unless you have evidence to that effect; nor can you expect him to return your boat at his expense, if he has found her adrift in the river. Two things you should do: Prove your property and offer to refund expenses the parties finding her may have been to, as well as pay expenses of her return. If they refuse, then the only means left you is to have recourse to law, and a reputable lawyer is the best man to apply to. Steer clear of the shysters and sharks who flourish in plenty.

A. P. H.—Tonnage of schooner *Agnes* of the A. Y. C., old measurement 54; new measurement 30 1-2. Length water line 53 ft. 11 in.; beam 16 ft. 9 in.; depth of hold 5 ft. 9 in., and draft of water 4 ft. 6 in., without centre board. With latter down about 12 ft. Built 1871 in Brooklyn by Paillon. Tonnage of *Regina* old 42, new about 23. Length over all 50 ft.; water line 44; beam 16 ft. 6 in.; depth 5 ft. 6 in.; draft 4 ft., with board about 12 ft. Built by Wm. L. Force, of Keyport, N. J.

J. C. H.—For a beginner, would recommend "Yachtsman's Handy-book" by Rosser, which contains practical instructions in navigation. Then if you desire later to study the abstract theory, you will find Coffin's Theoretical Navigation as used at the U. S. Naval Academy, an excellent book for the student; but for its perusal a knowledge of higher mathematics is necessary. "Bowditch's Navigator" is the volume in general use by ship captains in connection with the Government Nautical Almanac, but is beyond your needs; does not meet your wants fully; can procure the Handy-book on receipt of $2. For cost of instruments write to Merrill's Sons, 179 Water Street, N. Y.

F. P. G., Clarksville, Tenn.—My setter has eight pups, and all have been unusually bright and healthy until they were four weeks old; at that time one showed weakness in the loins—at this time, one week after the first symptoms, it has scarcely any use of its limbs—it has appetite and does not seem in pain. This morning another has symptoms similar to those of the first pup; they both look bright and wish to be playful, but have almost no use of their limbs? Ans. The trouble is probably in the condition of the bitch's milk, if she is nursing them, or else in the state of the kennel. Give the bitch the most nourishing food, or if the puppies are weaned, give them plenty of good milk. The kennel should be warm and dry. Eight puppies are too many for a bitch to nurse unless she is remarkably strong and has an abundance of milk.

SHERB., Portsmouth, N. H.—Can you tell me of any method whereby I can kill the pickerel which infest a stream which I design for a trout-brook next season. I have been advised to throw in a barrel of lime at its head waters, as an efficacious remedy, but thought you might suggest something better. Please also give me a list of some good works on trout culture which contain *plain, comprehensible* directions suitable for an amateur. Ans. You can kill your pickerel by liming the stream, or by throwing in a quart of soft soap above. The best books on trout culture are Stone's Domesticated Trout, price $1.75, and Green and Roosevelt's Fish Hatching and Fish Catching, price $1.

J. L. S., Dugdale, Pa.—Is there any book written by Mr. Murray or any other person on the interior of Newfoundland, and the cost of reaching St. John. Are the Indians hostile to party going to the interior of island? Ans We published ten papers in FOREST AND STREAM, beginning Dec. 31, 1874, which gave all that part of W. E. McCormack's book relating to Newfoundland, of general interest. Only certain portions relating to the geology and botany of the Island, were omitted. This book first printed in 1832, has recently been republished in St. Johns. The cost is probably $1.00, though we are not positive. Write to any book dealer and he will supply it. The Indians are by no means hostile. There are very few people of any kind in the interior. Monthly steamer from Halifax to St. Johns, fare about $30.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. Anonymous communications will not be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of mail service if money remited to us is lost.

☞ Trade supplied by American News Company.

NEW TYPE!—Here we are again with a new outfit of type, as fresh as a daisy and as proud as a Saratoga belle in a new dress! Nothing makes an editor so happy as a new set of type, especially if it be paid for.

Now look into our beaming face, and note our clear, sharp-cut lines. They are not the wrinkles of infirmity or decay, albeit we are leaving a train of years behind us—but indications rather of a vigorous condition and good form. We may be permitted to brag high on our present state of health, for our lungs are sound and our circulation good. Once in a while it is absolutely necessary for us to come up and blow, like a whale. It does us a heap of good, and tends to frighten away the small fry. We have naturally a great deal of respect for most of those contemporaries who swim in our water, but when we step out in new type, we want them them to stand just a little aside. Hot weather will never choke us off, and there isn't heat enough in this latitude to melt our composition. Our metal has the true ring. We shall continue to furnish seasonable sketches and readable matter all through the vacation season. We don't refuse a holiday ourselves, and we know what the boys like when they are off in the mountains and down by the sea.

Now look at us again; turn us around and con us over. If you discover anything not right, just let us know and we will find a remedy. New type! why, boys, we feel like we had been born again and made over. New type! there's nothing like it. And when this same new font shall fade and all the lines grow dim; when he who now reads with visual eye shall put on specs, and finger out the blurred aud blemished lines; when, in fine, that great Millenium shall come when every boy shall own a Rod and Gun, and every Forest and Stream shall teem with game and fish; let those who hear our chuckling exultations now, turn not a sad and pitying look upon our frontispiece; for when this new dress is done, by Jove! we'll get another font and set 'em up again.

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN AT WIMBLEDON.—The cable is bringing fragments of encouraging report from the several Americans who are now busy with their rifles on the English shooting common. Hyde, Farrow, Morse and the others are well spoken of and will no doubt bring the credit which rightly belongs to American made arms. Our only regret is that we should not have real American riflemen as our representatives, instead of the mere agents of gun works.

—Stay-at-home people are now enjoying the very fine weather.

THE LESSON OF RECENT YACHT MATCHES.

THOUGH nothing new to ourselves, the results of recent yacht races must be somewhat startling to our Bourbon friends whose ambition and experience extends no further than the smooth water racing machine. The fact that in all important races of late, keel yachts have won, keel yachts with ballast on their keels, and keel yachts of the cutter type and cutter rig, should certainly convince the skeptics that such craft *can* be made as fast on or off the wind, blow high, blow low, as ever was the frying pan model, with centre-board and ye ancient rig of the North River brick sloop and all her weaknesses thrown in. *Regina* and *Vision* never sailed better than when rigged with double head sail; *Intrepid* beat all the centre-board cracks including *Phantom*, *Atalanta* and the likes in the sail from New London to Greenport; *Enterprise* in the same match won from such flyers as *Regina*, *Winsome*, and *Sohemer*, and the same cutter again astonished the faithful by handsomely beating *Madcap* at Boston, and *Madcap* is unquestionably the fastest sloop of her formage in America! *Muriel*, cutter, shows herself quite the equal of the centre-boarder in the fleet cruising up the sound under the Seawanhaka colors, and everything goes to prove that a seaworthy model and a sailors' rig are not by any means incompatible with speed even in our summer breezes and smooth water, to say nothing of the other advantages craft of the cutter type offer beyond what can be found in the sloop in the way of accommodations and coal cabins below. But then your truly loyal Bourbon learns nothing until too late, and so the cutter may not become popular until one day she shall outnumber the smoothing-iron fleet, when all her good qualities will suddenly be discovered and the honest boat come into favor at last to the discomfiture of the machine. That day may come sooner than the jack-tars of the raging Sound imagine, for there are now nine cutters afloat in Boston and New York and we know of six new ones to be added this winter; so the fever is spreading and the taste for honest yachts is growing apace. Already in the East the keel and wholesome draft hold sway; in New York only does the centre-board and the frying pan still reign supreme, but even here we know their grip is weakening. Why should New York have to learn from Boston? Yachtsmen should take the lessons of the recent races to heart and log another mile ahead.

CITY RECREATION PARKS.

THE officers of "The Detroit Recreation Park Company and United Clubs' Association," of Detroit, Mich., have secured in that city a plot of ground upon which improvements are to be begun at once to provide suitable grounds and facilities for all kinds of out-door games and exercises, during all seasons of the year.

Accomodations will be prepared for the following recreations: base ball, lacrosse, cricket, foot ball, quoits, lawn tennis, archery, curling, bowling, skating, croquet, pedestrianism, etc. Special inducements will be offered to make the park attractive to ladies, not only as spectators, but as participants in some of the games. This is a move in the right direction, and we are pleased to learn that the project has met with the unqualified approval of the citizens of Detroit.

The following well known gentlemen are the officers of the Recreation Park Company: James McMillan, Prest.; A. E. Brush, Vice-Prest.: Sect. and Treas., F. O. Davenport; Corresponding Sect., A. C. Bowman; with Messrs. Hendrie, Moran, McGregor, Taylor and McLoughlin, for Directors.

The formation of this Recreation Park reminds us that New York city is to-day without a play ground, and that its inhabitants are driven to other cities and towns to procure their manly recreation. In this connection, a clever article appeared about two years since, in one of the New York morning papers, headed "A Plea for Cricket." In a most comprehensive way did the writer, in a few words, show the absurdity of the Central Park Commissioners, in refusing the New York cricketers the use of that part of the Park which was originally intended for them, and which is designated "Cricket Ground" on the maps from which the park was laid out:

It seems a great pity and a wrong, that our cricketers should be obliged to forego their favorite exercise while the broad and unused sward of the Central Park lies invitingly open before them, and would be gladly resorted to were permission granted for its use. It cannot be urged by those who have the misfortune to be unacquainted with cricket that the park would be defaced or injury come to the turf through its practice: for the fact is, one of the first necessities of the game, is a perfect condition of the ground, and its preservation the first care of the player. So far from being an injury, a well appointed cricket ground of four or five acres would be an ornament, and the matches played there a great attraction and source of pleasure. The roads are open to the riding and driving public; the walks are beautiful and well used; the waters around the city are open to the lovers of yachting and boating; but to those who prefer a more vigorous exercise, or who cannot afford horses or yachts, the privilege of following their own course of physical culture, or what is best suited to their own means or personal requirements seems to be denied. It really seems almost ignoble that in a great metropolis like New York, with the means at its command, *and the ground already made*, this splendid sport should be allowed to languish without offering a helping hand to rescue, it and the more especially because it can be done without the expense of one cent to the city.

Let the authorities of New York city look about them, and take a lesson from what other cities are doing throughout the country. Philadelphia is most liberal in her encouragement of her clubs, and guards their interests with jealous care. Brooklyn's Prospect Park is open to both cricketers and ball players; and the authorities in many other cities, also, wisely encourage manly exercise, knowing that it keeps a community not only physically but morally healthful.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—The error in our last issue, to the effect that the Fabyan, *Profile* and Crawford House at White Mountains were under the same management, ought certainly not to have been made by the writer, who had visited them all in person only the week before. It was a slip of the pen not easily accounted for. The Profile is under the same management which it has enjoyed for years, namely, that of Messrs. Taft and Greenleaf, its owners. It is one of the very choicest spots in the whole range, and guests of the house can find better trout fishing on the premises then they are likely to get anywhere else in the vicinity. One pond is specially set apart for breeding purposes, and there is an admirable hatching house at the outlet which leads from it into Profile Lake. It was our good fortune, while there, to receive and accept an invitation from that veteran angler and author, Wm. C. Prime, to fish the celebrated "Lonesome Lake", his private property, which is reached by a bridle path up an ascent of 1000 feet. We lifted a baker's dozen of trout out of their limpid element in a few minutes, and "rested" the pond. Mr. Prime's hermitage is one of the most delightful seclusions imaginable, or would be, were it not directly under the eye of the "Old Man of the Mountain". Of course the old man keeps mum enough, but Mr. Prime is continually giving himself away in those characteristic letters which he is now writing for the *Journal of Commerce* over the same old signature of the big W. which he appended to the solemn "Owl Creek Cabin Letters" thirty years ago. This season, for the first time, the Profile House can be reached by all rail. New York passengers can take the New York and New Haven Railroad in the morning and reach there the same night.

It is the *Twin Mountain* House which, with the Fabyan and Crawford, forms the mountain trinity of attractive homes to which our note of last week referred. They are under the management of A. T. & O. F. Barron, and afford all the comfort and delight which tourists could wish. We would advise visitors who are fond of fishing to take their rods, simply asserting that to our personal knowledge there is good trout fishing to be had, near by, though we decline to tell where, for fear the brook wouldn't afford wading room. The experienced angler will soon find out for himself.

OUR ALASKA CORRESPONDENCE.—Those of our readers who are familiar with the *nom de plume* of "Piseco", which by the way graced the very first issue of this journal six years ago, will appreciate our good fortune in having secured the kind offices of the commander of the sloop-of-war Jamestown, now on the Alaska station, who has promised to send us occasional letters from that far-off territory. The first of these appears as the leading article of the current issue of FOREST AND STREAM. This able officer has been sent to Alaska not only as a sort of plenipotentiary, but also as chief of a scientific corps, and we are certain that the duty could not devolve upon a more capable or efficient person. All that can be learned of the ethnology, political economy, physical characteristics, and resources of the country will be doubtless discovered, so far as limited time will permit. The material information contained in the letter now before our readers is altogether new, and constitutes merely a foretaste of the feast of good things promised.

COOL, BREEZY, AND ENCHANTING. — There was a grand exhibition of fireworks at Coney Island last week, given by the proprietors of the Brighton Beach Hotel. The entertainment was free, and as many spectators assembled as the available standing space would permit. On the same night Capt. Bogardus gave his unique exhibition of signal fireworks of various colors, fired from an ordinary shot gun. The whole beach was ablaze from end to end with calcium lights, colored fires, groups and rows of gas jets, illuminations of all kinds, blazing rockets, and bursting asteroids, while music from a half-dozen of the best bands in the world made stirring and delicious melody. Never before in history has any public received so much for little money as they now nightly receive at Coney Island. The liberality of all the chief proprietors seems unbounded. They actually vie with

each other as to who shall show the most open hand. And yet there is a margin of profit to these energetic promoters; and more than all, there is good order among the hundreds of thousands, and absolute courtesy despite the crush. Hurrah for Coney Island!

ARCHERY SCORES AT THE NATIONAL MEETING.—The National Archery Association having appointed the 12th, 13th, and 14th days of August, 1879, for the first "Grand Annual Meeting" of the archers of the United States, great interest is being manifested among archers as to the relative skill of the different competitors for the fine prizes offered by the Association. In England, where the "Grand National Meetings" have been regularly held since 1844, archers are well aware of the average scoring of almost all shooters; but archery being new to this country, and our archers generally having had only one season of target practice, and this only at short distances, and the scores of very few having been published, and these generally having been the exceptionally fine scores, made as much by good fortune as by skill, all are in the dark as to the ability of the probable competitors. For this reason the very opportune communication from Mr. Thompson, which we publish in our Achery Department, will be read with eager interest—which see.

THE BOSTON MARKSMEN.—The report in our rifle columns of the close of the Winchester match on the Walnut Hill range shows that the members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association are as proficient at short range as they have proven themselves at long range. At Creedmoor it was formerly the practice to separate the marksmen into long and short range men, but Walnut Hill set aside this rule from the start. Capt. Jackson's score of 213 in the possible 225 at 200 yards, is a fine one at any circumstance, but especially so as coming from the source, for Capt. Jackson's off-hand shooting is strictly according to military rule, without hip rest or any bunching of the shoulders about the rifle heel. Again must we protest against the high scores from the "Hub", as surely and steadily they are ruining our chances of ever again seeing a match for the Palma, for even the most thick-witted English marksman would hardly be willing to try scores with one who is continually beating the record.

A WORD ABOUT THAT PISTOL SHOOTING.—Mr. Frank N. Lord, whose skill with the pistol was described in these columns a short time since, sailed for Europe last week, just in time to escape a score of challanges from numerous rivals and hosts of letters from incredulous readers of FOREST AND STREAM. We published a communication from one of these doubters the other day, refraining from comments upon it because we thought then, as we think now, that the writer had been tricked by the account in question into an unbecoming jesting mood. But it now appears that there are some of our readers who do seriously entertain doubts about Mr. Lord's performance of the feats narrated by us. To all such incredulous people, we may make two replies. First: The FOREST AND STREAM does not publish on its own authority accounts of pistol shooting, nor any other shooting, which it does not know to be authentic. Second: Mr. Lord is not a gentleman who cares to accept challenges from Tom, Dick and Harry; nor, when his skill has been so demonstrated in public, does he care to contradict correspondents who took pains to send him their opinions that he is claiming more expertness than he possesses. He takes great pleasure, however, in exhibiting his skill to gentlemen, and has devoted many an evening to voluntary entertainments of this character. Gentlemen who are desirous of seeing Mr. Lord shoot will have no trouble in doing so, upon his return, if they care to invite him to give such exhibitions. Probably by correspondence with Mr. J. S. Conlin, a series of these entertainments could be arranged at his gallery.

COLUMBIA VETERINARY COLLEGE.—The course of lectures delivered by Dr. E. S. Bates on Veterinary, merits the attention not only of physicians but of all interested in animal pathology. The treatment and cure of animals is too little understood. While there is a full list of practicing physicians for human ailments, the number who understand the care and cure of dogs, horses, and the like is altogether too few. No doubt there is a lucrative field here for well qualified practitioners, and many men who are hesitating as to a choice of profession would do well to select that of Veterinary, and at once fit themselves therefor. Dr. Bates' next course of lectures will begin on October 1. See advertisement.

SABLE ISLAND.—Should any of our readers be interested to learn more of that mysterious and dreaded island, lying off the coast of Nova Scotia, which the recent wreck of the steamship, *State of Virgina*, has brought prominently to notice, they may be gratified by refering to an illustrated sketch written for Harpers Magazine by Mr. Hallock, the editor of this paper, in December, 1866. It comprises 16 pages and 10 engravings. A more weird tale is seldom old.

FOUR negroes were hung in different parts of the South last week. Isn't this drawing the color line rather closely?

SALMON FISHING IN CANADA.

FOURTH PAPER.

RIVER GODBOUT, Lower St. Lawrence, June, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

Hunting the boar, the stag, and the bear, has always been Royal sport, and the Chase the prerogative of Kings from time immemorial. Whether angling, either as an art or an avocation, has ever been classed by divine warrant in the same category, I trow not: there may be no precedents of recognition in the musty past. Doubtless the royal retinue of the olden time, in full panoply of gorgeous trappings, bristling arms, blatant bugles, and bell-mouthed hounds, swept haughtily past the solitary angler by the quiet river side, and scarcely deigned him a thought, or even a sneer. Certainly enough, all the precepts of Bishop Sanderson, and the philosophy of Walton and Wotton, could not command a decent respect from old Sam Johnson, or persuade Venator that hunting and angling had any right to be mentioned in the same breath. However that may have been in the ancient past, the present utters no doubtful sound—at least, so far as salmon fishing is concerned. Salmon fishing has been ennobled, as a sport, by Her Royal Highness, the daughter of the Queen of England and Empress of India, and conjointly by her loyal spouse, the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada. With her own regal hands the Princess Louise has captured a twenty-five pound salmon on the River Restigouche, not lang syne, and sent it home to her Queen mother with the Jock Scott fly which caught it fixed in its jaws, as a trophy of her prowess, and affidavit that the feat was all her own!

No lukewarm sportsman is His Excellency, the marquis. It was my good fortune to be privately presented to him, on the eve of his excursion down river. The occasion was this: Our yacht, the *Cruiser*, laid at Quebec, with steam up for below. A messenger from the Naval Office found me then waiting at the St. Louis Hotel. He presented an official envelope superscribed: "On her Majesty's service." Under the seal it ran:

"*Dear H.:* The Marquis will be at my office in a few minutes. If you wish to see him, come down at once. Yours truly,
"J. U. GREGORY."

I jumped into a cab and hastened to the lower town, rattling down the almost precipitous streets, which even then were all ablaze with bunting and embowered with triumphal arches of evergreen inscribed with words of loyalty and welcome to "Lorne and Louise," who were that day to inaugurate the new Dufferin Terrace. I found the royal party on board the steamer *Druid*, inspecting cabin quarters which they were to occupy *en route* to the Restigouche, where they were going to fish. The *Druid* is a Government vessel, commanded by Captain Marmion, with whom it had been my pleasure to make several voyages around the Gulf of St. Lawrence as many as fifteen years before. While I was pleasantly engaged in a friendly chat with the veteran salt, my friend Gregory came up the companion-way in company with Mayor DeWinton, His Excellency's aid-de-camp, and having presented me, announced that the marquis would be pleased to see me presently. I held one of Abbey & Imbrie's oreide reels in my hand, and, like an old helmsman, "stood by the wheel," determined to shirk no duty. With a natural good tact and gracious consideration, Mr. Gregory had taken occasion to impress upon the marquis that, although the editor of a journal, I was neither a penny-a-liner, nor an interviewer; and so, when I came to a front face and present, I was introduced simply as a fellow-sportsman. His Excellency graciously took me by the hand, and we occupied common ground at once. We talked fish and fishing tackle, the natural history of the country, and kindred topics; and when we finally parted I was quite at my ease, and felt more than ever the truth of the old adage, that "one touch of nature makes the whole kin." Had we never fished, we had never met.

Earl Dufferin, his predecessor, was a most proficient angler; and so was the countess. Both were at one time guests on the Godbout. They fished the river in 1873, staid two days, and are credited with a score of seven fish aggregating 71 lbs. in weight. The other evening mine host was recounting some of the incidents of that visit. Dufferin had on one occasion fought a fish manfully in "the Shea," one of the most difficult pools on the river, where the old Scotchman delights to test the mettle of his visitors. In an attempt to bring the fish to gaff, after a long struggle, he slipped on the rocks and plunged into the drink. He got a thorough wetting, but saved his fish and won a reputation. The laugh, however, does not come in here; but when his lordship appears an hour after in a dry suit of Mr. Gilmour's habiliments, loaned *in extremis*, which were as much of a fit as one could expect where one man was only of fair average size, while the other stood six feet two in his socks, and weighed at least sixteen stone!

It was very pleasant on those cool evenings in June to sit on the cottage verandah and listen to the chronicles of the Godbout, as they fell from the lips of the laird of the realm. There were no flies whatever, but a fire was lighted on the sandy beach in front, just for its genial blaze and warmth. Sportsmen know what jolly good company a lightwood fire is, and how pleasant it is to watch the forking flames and the rising sparks and the deep glow of its ruddy heart, and to poke together the shortening embers so that they will kindle afresh. Up into the darkening canopy of night the smoke rises with many a mysterious column and fold; and while the evanescent volume melts and accumulates, a sense of good-fellowship, peace, and repose gathers around the heart, exciting very much the same moods which possess the smoker when he abstractedly watches the incense floating away from the bowl of his ash-cinctured pipe. For

> Through the thin weft of that vapory blue,
> Which so gracefully curls and then fades from my view,
> Bright visions of life seem to come and to go,
> Like wavelets which break in the tides' ebb and flow.

While we talk of past exploits and discuss the problems of the future, the murmuring lapse of the darkly flowing river almost at our feet, the rush of the rapids some forty rods above, and the frequent plash of the salmon close beside us, stimulate our ardor and play upon each nerve with an electric thrill. We are none of us novices, either in age or experience. The youngest is forty-five. Yet, you know, the old war-horse will prance at the sound of the bugle, and tremble when he snuffs the battle from afar. At these nightly *siestas* the plans of the morrow were always laid, and the several pools assigned. There are fifteen pools in all, beginning with the "Upper Pool." Then follow in their order, down river, the "Eagle," the "Kennup," the "Indian," the "Doctor's Stone," the "Haworth," the "Shea," the "Chartres," the "Glassy," the "Belle," and the "Kate," all above highest tide-water—and what glorious pools they are! wild with rooks; cool with ever-glancing spray; spangled with vivid evergreens; sombre in shadow, and sparkling in sunshine; entrancing in solitude; rippled only by the winds and the swirl of the leaping salmon! Just below the double rapid, which is formed by the outflow of the "Belle" and the "Kate," where a pretty island divides the twin pools, we reach the "Camp" pool, an excellent cast, even at a medium stage of water; then follows the long reach which flows past the cottages for a stretch of three hundred yards or so, with the "Kaley Stone" at its foot; then "Kelt Point," the "Heights," the "Bear," and the "Cross" pools, successively. All of these latter are more or less affected by the tides. If the run of fish is early and the river is full, they afford good sport, and the "Bear" and the "Kaley Stone" are favorite casts. At high-tide (when the water becomes salt), or at low water, they are useless, and the scope of the river is contracted in proportion. Often the river falls before the run of fish begins. All of these lower pools are fished from the Castle-Connell punts, to which I have referred, the angler standing in the bow, and the gaffer keeping the craft in favorable position with his setting pole and drag. I have mentioned that these boats were very stiff, and that it was as easy to cast from them, standing, as from the land. The rapids here are not rough; the bottom is clear; there is amplitude of elbow room, for the river is wide; and none but the veriest "muff" would think of losing a well-hooked fish, except through defective tackle. He can kill him on a short line, or let him run the reel out and follow indefinitely with the boat. However, when a fish is hung, it is customary to push for the shore at once, and handle and gaff him from the land. The character of this portion of the river is very much like what I have been accustomed to previously, elsewhere. "The "old man" said the fishing was very pretty for ladies, but veterans of the angle sought something more worthy of their mettle.

There was a variety of rods on the river, both of British and American make. Most of the gentlemen had Kelso rods, and very pretty tools they are, indeed. Mr. Gilmour and I had each a Leonard rod also; and besides, I had my Mitchell rod, which was made expressly for this trip, and very handsomely it acquitted itself, I must admit. It is due to the Scotchmen, with all their nurtured prejudices, to say that they admitted that my American rods were equal to their imported Forrest rods in all respects save length. They demand a rod from 18 to 18½ feet long, and I have been thoroughly taught to coincide with their opinion. Our American salmon rods are inverrably made too short. The advantages of a rod longer than 17 feet were repeatedly demonstrated. Our American reels are decidedly superior to the foreign, both in workmanship and action. In lines we stand equal, but in flies are absolutely nowhere in comparison. I have never seen flies so beautifully dressed as those made by Forrest. Besides, they are all dressed on two hooks, which stand at an angle of 45 degrees. Flies so made not only behave better in the water than a single hook, but they fasten a fish more securely. When I first saw these double hooks, I thought they were an imposition upon the fish—that the fish were not given a fair chance! but now I am ready to sing praises to any one who will land a salmon in the broken water of the Upper Godbout with any number of hooks! So do we gather wisdom by experience. The favorite patterns are the Jack Scott, silver doctor, dun wing, and black doe, though a few others are occasionally substituted. As to length of line, 100 yards is enough, unless a fish gets away in the rapids, and then 300 yards would not suffice. In such cases, the chances are always in favor of a dead

loss, for the line is pretty sure to get foul of a boulder or be cut by a rock in the long run. Nevertheless, I have twice seen fish saved with 150 yards, when a foot less would have lost a score.

A word or two, now, as to casting:

In my recent association with anglers who are vastly superior to myself, I have been most critically observant, and therefore in the absence of lucid and proper book instruction, will attempt to impart what I have learned, premising that I have angled for salmon just twenty years. Old salmon fishers know that a rod not less than 21 feet long used to be deemed indispensable to a requisite length of cast, as well as to the lifting the line clear of boulders and mid-channel obstructions when a hooked fish was on the rampage. Such a rod was a most ponderous and tiresome affair; and in order to rest the angler, a leather thimble or socket was fastened to a waist-belt, to hold the but. It will readily be seen that such a device must hamper the free action of the rod, and to a degree endanger success. It sets the muscles of the body, impedes the action of the arms, and deranges the center of gravity. A runner with his arms tied would be in like predicament. Any rod, therefore, which is too heavy to be held in the two hands and wielded, not only while casting the fly, but in handling a hung fish, ought to be discarded. Except by a man of prodigious strength I doubt if a twenty-one feet rod can be made to cast as far as an eighteen feet rod. Seventy-five feet is a good cast with any rod, and sufficient for general service. I have seen Mr. Gilmour cast 92 feet under great disadvantages, playing out his line in the most effective and artistic manner. Such a cast may sometimes raise a fish where a shorter one would fail. Of course the general principles of casting with a heavy two-handed rod, are the same as with a light trout-rod, but an expert trout-angler will have to practice long before he can cast a salmon-line skillfully. The upward and outward lift of the line, the check of the rod at an angle of 45 degrees behind the shoulder, and the straight forward downward cast are all the same; but the motion in salmon casting is more deliberate because the implements are heavier. The trout rod is manipulated solely with the wrist: the salmon rod enlists the wrists, arms, and body. Like the rod itself, the body must be elastic and sympathetic with it. In drawing line off the reel preparatory to delivery, do it gently and not with a rapid motion, or the line will back-lash or overrun, and the mess which will certainly result may cost you a fish, and perhaps a part of your tackle. Calculate the distance to be cast and never throw a longer line than is necessary. Salmon are frequently hooked on very short lines. Having laid the line out properly to the distance required, the manipulation of the fly follows. In trout fishing we trail or skitter the fly upon the surface, and the trout jumps at it and over it from below and above. A trout seldom takes a submerged or still fly. He seems to see the deception and leaves it. Salmon, on the contrary, most always take the fly submerged; and the angler having made his cast and taken up his slack as speedily and deftly as possible, should at once impart to his fly some such motions as a shrimp makes in the water, though not quite as jerky, moving the tip of the rod laterally three or four feet every three seconds or so. He may cast down stream and draw against the current, or across the stream and let his fly sweep around to the center pool. As a general rule, however, the educated angler casts straight for the tail of a pool, for the fish seldom lie anywhere else, and casting at random is sheer waste of time. The angler who is familiar with a river knows just where the fish lie, for their resting places depend upon the conformation of the river bottom. He therefore has a great advantage over a stranger. On the Godbout all the gaffers are experienced hands, and if guests will only be guided by them, and fish when and where directed, they are likely to tie the best scores of the old habitues.

As a rule salmon roll up sluggishly to the surface and take the fly so quietly that a novice wouldn't notice it: but the ever-watchful eye of the expert is always on the alert. Practice enables him to look into the depths and discern and anticipate the movements of the fish. Success in salmon fishing, even more than in trout fishing, depends upon the ever watchful eye. If a trout breaks, it is usual to cast directly at the break at once, and if he rises to the hook and misses, then to cast, twice, or repeatedly until he hooks himself. The reason for this is that each trout has his lair or hole, and having darted at a fly, returns at once to the same spot. With salmon it is different. Never cast at a break, and if a salmon rises once to a fly and misses, immediately cast somewhere else—anywhere but there. A full minute should elapse before a second trial is made. In trout fishing we are accustomed to "strike" at the instant of a rise. In salmon fishing he who strikes will most certainly lose his fish. We do not exactly let the salmon hook himself, but we instinctively tauten the line a little at the proper instant, and presto! the fish is hooked. The movement is as difficult to describe as is the mysterious wrist-knack which fastens a trout. The instant you find your fish is fast raise your rod to a perpendicular and *keep it there*—unless the salmon leaps from the water: in which case dip your rod deferentially at once. It is a politeness which will cost nothing, and may save your tackle. Your subsequent manœuvres will depend upon the movements of the fish.

In my next letter I will catch a few salmon in detail, as we caught them in the upper and center pools of the Godbout, just to show how it is done. I hope I have not exhausted the reader's patience by preliminary description. Let them not think that we went home empty-handed. During the ten days while I was on the river, our joint score comprised 62 fine salmon which averaged 14 lbs. apiece, and aggregated 916 lbs. in weight. HALLOCK.

The Rifle.

—The National Rifle Association of America has opened for competition at Creedmoor a new contest, entitled "The Remington Shot Gun Match" with a first prize of a Remington double barrel breech-loading shot gun presented by E. Remington & Sons, value $200. At the close of the 12 competitions the prize shall be awarded to that competitor who, having made two or more scores shall have made the highest aggregate of two scores. Open to all members of the N. R. A. Entrance fee $2. Rifle and position, any. Rounds 15 each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Competition not to be coached in any way.

—What promises one of the most attractive and largest shooting festival of this season will be held by the New York Schuetzen Corps, Captain D. G. Yuengling, will be held on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of August next. The targets are open to all comers, distance 200 yards. There will be a Union target divided in 25 ½ rings, with 25 prizes. A man target, and a number of bullseyes targets are to be provided.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Walnut Hill, July* 12.—To-day on range first was the last day of the Winchester match series. It was moreover an almost perfect day for shooting and the score stood extra fine as a rule. There were eighty-seven entries in the match which was off-hand, at 200 yards, 15 rounds:—

J. A. Lowell	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—71
Capt. W. H. Jackson	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4—71
H. L. Lee	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4—68
E. F. Richardson	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—67
W. Charles	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5—67
E. Whittier	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—66
G. L. Winship	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—66
A. Babbidge	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5—66
R. Davis	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4—65
C. U. Meiggs	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—65
E. B. Souther	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4—65
C. R. Griffing	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4—64
C. Edwards	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	63
R. Page	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	5	63
W. E. Guerrier	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	4	4—63
J. Wemyss, jr	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5—62
E. F. Brooks	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	4—62
A. W. Howland	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—60
S. Lewis	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	4	5—59

The Winchester match was inaugurated on March 8, and has been continued on every Saturday, and proved to be one of the most successful matches ever shot at the range. Between 800 and 900 entries have been made, and the shooting has been exceptionally brilliant and again proved the Walnut Hill marksmen most formidable. W. M. Farrow of New York made a 71 out of the possible 75, and Captain W. H. Jackson a 72, the highest score made in this match, and said to be the largest on record. President Frye is to be congratulated upon the successful manner in which the match just closed has filled, being mainly due to his efforts. The elegant Winchester rifle, made expressly for this match, was won by Capt. Jackson in the early part of the shooting, as per the conditions, but he generously redonated it to the association, and by his superior shooting has again won the trophy against all comers.

The conditions of the match make it open to all comers. 200 yards, rounds fifteen without cleaning. Rifle and position, any within the rules. First entry fee, for members, $1; for non-members, $1.50. Re-entries, fifty cents each. Competitors divided into three classes. Non-members will shoot in the first-class. The competitor having the highest aggregate of three scores will have the first choice of prizes in his class; the next highest, the second, and so on. The principal prize in the match will be won by the competitor (of whatever class) making the highest score three times on the first entry made.

FIRST-CLASS WINNERS.

W. H. Jackson	72 70 71—213	E. B. Souther	68 67 67—202
W. M. Farrow	71 69 70—210	J. B. Osborn	66 67 66—199
O. M. Jewell	71 70 69—210	H. Tylor	66 68 65—198
J. N. Frye	71 69 69—209	J. Wemyss, jr	67 66 64—197
J. A. Lowell	71 67 70—208	E. W. Law	69 65 65—199
G. L. Hubbard	70 68 68—206	W. Poland	68 64 64—196
D. Kirkwood	69 68 68 205	F. Hollis	62 60 59—181
J. S. Sumner	69 68 68—205	G. J. Seabury	60 58 62—170

16 prizes, value $167.50.

SECOND-CLASS WINNERS.

C. W. Hinman	69 69 68—206	W. E. Guerrier	64 63 63—190
G. L. Winship	67 66 66—199	J. F. Schaffer	64 62 60—186
C. U. Meigs	68 65 65—198	C. A. Parker	68 61 61—186
J. Bonnett	65 64 68—197	A. J. Stephens	65 61 58—184
R. D. Archer	65 65 65—195	D. F. Hunt	64 58 57—179
J. B. Parker	65 65 65—195	L. Saunders	57 59 59—175
E. C. Spofford	66 65 63—194	A. W. Howland	62 58 60—170
H. Mortimer	66 64 63—192		

16 prizes, value $112.

THIRD-CLASS WINNERS.

E. F. Richardson	69 68 68—205	N. Kinsman	64 61 61—186
E. F. Brooks	67 67 66—200	R. P. Buzzell	63 60 60—183
A. B. Archer	66 66 66—198	G. S. Rice	62 60 60—182
E. W. Archer	66 64 66—196	E. E. Hardy	62 60 57—179
C. R. Griffing	66 64 64—194	F. W. Stevens	51 40 40—131
H. E. Jepson	64 63 61—188		

12 prizes, value $105,50.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Boston.*—MAMMOTH RIFLE GALLERY. The regular July prize shoot is progressing finely. Some excellent shooting has been done so far this month, Mr. D. F. Little and Mr. C. Edwards, both being nearly successful in getting the extra prize of $20 for eight consecutive bulls-eyes. The following is the standing of the several competitors to date, 150 feet, rounds 8, possible 40:—

D. F. Little	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—39
C. Edwards	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—39
George Lamb	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—38
E. Whittier	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—37
James Wemyss, Jr	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—37
George Estes	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—37
M. O. Johnson	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—37
Charles Tupper	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—36
Henry Lowell	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—36
George M. Smith	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—36
D. F. Whitten	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—35
Louis Whitney	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5—35
G. A. Miller	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—35

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Hopkinton, July* 15.—The rifle club of this town held their weekly shoot at Claflin's Grove, Saturday afternoon last. The following is the score, rounds ten, possible fifty, 500 yards:—

Nathaniel Jewell	48	George Jacobs	38
O. C. Whitney	47	Gardence Wood	29
A. Sumner	45	C. A. Frost	29
P. W. Smith	45	Joseph Wadsworth	27
Owen Wood	40		

SPRINGFIELD *vs.* PITTSFIELD.—The rifle clubs of these two towns met on July 18, for a contest at 200 yards, and so closely were the men matched, that after the 160 shots had been fired, there was but 2 points difference. The score stood:—

SPRINGFIELD.

L. H. Magott	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—43
T. H. Barrett	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	4—41
George B. Clark	4	4	4	4	2	5	5	3	4	4—39
S. S. Bumstead	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4—43
J. B. Matheson	5	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	5—41
C. Van Black	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—42
W. Wallace	3	4	4	3	4	0	4	0	4	3—29
Dr. Young	5	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	4—42
Total										—320

PITTSFIELD.

J. H. Wood	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4—42
O. B. Preston	4	5	2	4	4	5	5	4	5	4—42
Benjamin Smith	3	4	3	4	2	3	5	3	4	3—34
W. P. Wood	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—42
T. Leonard	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	5	4—39
W. Tracy	5	3	3	4	5	4	5	4	5	4—42
P. S. Chase	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	3—41
D. Couch	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	4—40
Total										—322

CONNECTICUT—*Collinsville, July* 18.—The Canton Rod and Gun Club at practice to-day, on the Riverside Range, scored as follows, at 200 yards, off-hand:—

										Mass.	Creed.
Andrews	10	10	12	12	10	11	7	11	10	10—103	44
Hull	9	9	11	10	10	10	10	12	11	10—102	43
Laubenstein	9	9	11	10	5	8	10	11	9	11— 93	42
Bidwell	9	8	9	9	8	9	7	12	12	6— 89	41

CONNECTICUT.—*Bridgeport, Sea Side Range, July* 11.—The following were top men in the regular club shoot to-day Silver Ware match 200 yards, 7 shots, off-hand.

Geo. F. Hull	5 5 4 5 5 5 5—34	G. F. Lewis	5 5 4 4 4 4 4—30
J. McCourtt	3 5 5 5 5 4 5—32	W. B. Gunn	4 4 4 5 5 3 4—29
R. S. Bassett	4 5 4 5 4 5 4—31	Frank Peck	4 4 4 4 4 5 3—28
H. P. Nichols	3 5 4 5 5 4 4—30		

Nichols gold badge, 200 yards, 7 shots, off-hand.

Geo. F. Hull	4 4 4 4 5 5 4—30	J. McCourt	4 5 4 4 3 4 4—28
R. S. Bassett	3 5 4 4 5 5 4—30		

Military rifle, 200 yards, 10 shots, off-hand.

H. P. Nichols	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4—45
Geo F. Hull	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5—45
J. McCourt	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4—42
R. S. Bassett	5	3	5	3	2	4	4	4	5	5—40

"Mid Range Rifle", 500 yards, 10 shots; carton target —carton 11 inches diameter; handicap match:—

W. B. Gunn	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	5—57
Geo. F. Hull	5	5	6	6	4	5	5	5	6	6—53
Frank Peck (Allowance 3)	6	6	3	5	5	4	3	3	4	4—46

The wind during the shooting was from 11 to 1, otherwise a fine day and good attendance.

NEW YORK.—*Jamestown, July* 10.—Fredonia team of seven men vs. Jamestown; two hundred yards, off-hand. A heavy wind held the score down somewhat. The scores ran:—

JAMESTOWN.

H. W. Watson	5	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	5	4—43
C. G. Fuller	5	4	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	4—42
H. H. Burns	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—42
S. N. Agnes	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5—41
D. W. Prosser	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	3	4—40
H. V. Perry, (Capt.)	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	5	4—39
D. J. Langworthy	3	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	4—39
Total										—296

FREDONIA.

F. M. Wiley	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	3—43
Benjamin Pond	4	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	4—41
E. G. Taylor	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	5—39
G. W. Wiley	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	5—38
H. Parker	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—37
Dr. Landon (Capt.)	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4—35
S. Allen	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3—34
Total										—267

W. O. Johnson, Fredonia; Umpire.

"PINACENTER."

NEW JERSEY, *Brinton Range, July* 15.—The Ballard Match at 200 yards was shot to-day on the range of the New Jersey State Rifle Association. 10 shots 33 entries The leading scores were:

J. W. Mangam	45	D. F. Davids	42
A. Neirwand	44	Col. D. Lodor	42
J. W. Martin	43	P. Bonnett	41
E. W. Squier	43	Gerll J. A. Fay, Jr	38
F. W. Todd	43	J. A. Green	33
J. H. Holton	43	C. P. Bonnet	31

July 19th.—Sharp match; 10th competition 200 yards: 30 entries; 10 shots:—

			TOTAL.
E M Squier, *winner*	43	A Niemand	41
D F Davids	43	W A Multord, jr	41
St L H Greve	33	Col G E P Howard	41
Homer Fisher	43	J W Mangam	40
Capt W H De Hart	41		

Same day—Association match; handicap at 200 yards; 20 entries; 10 shots:—

J W Todd	47	D F Davids	43
E M Squier	46	J W Mangam	42
Homer Fisher	46	Capt W H De Hart	42
M Snarp	45	A Niemand	42
Col C H Houton	45	St L H Greve	41
T H Holton	43	W A Robinson	32
T Fitz	43		

Boston, July 19.—The following is the standing of the several competitors in the regular monthly prize shoot, only the best scores being given; 150 feet, rounds 8, possible 40:—

D F Little	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5—39		
C Edwards	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—39		
George Lamb	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—38		
E Whittier	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—37		
James Wemyss, jr	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—37		
George Estes	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—37		
M O Johnson	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—37		
Charles Tupper	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5—36		
Henry Lowell	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—36		
George M Smith	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5—36		
D F Whitten	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5—35		
Louis Whitney	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4—35		
George A Miller	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4—35		

In shooting off the tie for second and third prizes last month, Mr. D. F. Little won, defeating Mr. George Lamb by one point.

ILLINOIS—*Chicago, July 4.*—The Geo. H. Thomas G. A. R. Post went out for a shoot on Independence Day, and had two matches. The first was for the Giles Silver Cup, with 15 shots at 200 yards, but the scores were hardly up to the real merit of the club, the weather changing from dull to bright very quickly. The scores as made stood :—

J. A. Freeman	4	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	—61
H. L. Drury	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	3	4	4	4	4	4	—58
S. M. Tyrell	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	—65
D. B. Freeman	4	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	—61
W. H. Chenoweth	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	—58
A. M. Church	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—56
T. C. Higby	4	5	3	3	4	3	3	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	5	4	—58
A. K. Ordway	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	—57
C. H. Smith	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	—63
J. D. Hobb	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	—64
G. M. Gunderson	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	3	5	3	4	5	0	—59
P. L. Goodrich	4	4	3	4	3	5	5	4	0	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	4	—54

An all-comers match opened at 4 o'clock with 17 entries, three were of the Thomas Club, coming in as visitors from the Lake View Club. The scores, with more uniform weather, showed improvement and stood :—

F. Henrotin	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	—62
A. M. Church	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	—57
S. M. Tyrell	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	—59
C. H. Smith	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	—61
D. B. Freeman	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	—67
S. G. Higby	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	0	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	2	—51
J. C. Borcherdt	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	—59
L. H. Drury	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	—64
W. N. Chenoweth	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	—63
J. A. Freeman	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	—62
John Macauley	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	2	4	3	5	—58
J. E. Tilt	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	—59
E. W. Sawyer	5	5	5	0	4	4	2	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	—59
J. O. Hobb	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	4	4	—62

Chicago, July 13.—The score of the George H. Thomas Post Rifle Club at their 200 yard range on the 12 inst., was as follows :—

Smith	5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5 5	—46	Higby	4 5 3 4 4 4 5 4 5 4	—42
Shaffer	5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 4	—46	Tyrrell	4 5 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4	—42
Hobbs	4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5	—46	Goodrich	4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4	—41
Freeman	4 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5	—43	Austin	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3	—39

GEORGIA—*Savannah, July* 3.—The great Southern Shooting Match under the management of the German Volunteers, was inaugurated to-day at the Schuetzen Park under very favorable auspices. The weather was delightful, the attendance good.

The first match was open to all military and rifle teams of five men, distance 300 yards, with military rifles, and six teams were entered—four from Savannah and two from Charleston.

The second match, open to military and rifle teams, of three men each, distance of 500 yards, any position and any rifle without regard to pull of trigger, had only two entries, German Volunteers and Savannah Schuetzen Gesellschaft. The latter was victorious by a score of 40 to 36.

The score stood—First Match :—

GERMAN FUSILEERS.						GEORGIA HUSSARS.					
Nichols	3	3	2	1	3	—15	J. W. McAlpin, Capt.	3	4	3	3	4—17
Ellis	3	4	2	4	4	—17	Lt. G. B. Pritchard	4	4	4	3	4—19
Williams	5	3	4	3	5	—20	H. C. M. Cunningham	3	4	3	3	3—16
Lynah	2	3	3	4	4	—16	Corp. J. S. Coburn	0	3	4	3	4—15
Mayerhoff	3	3	3	4	5	—18	D. M. McAlpin	3	4	2	3	5—17
Total						—86	Total					—82

REPUBLICAN BLUES.						SAVANNAH CADETS.					
W. G. Morrell, Capt.	4	2	3	3	4	—16	R. P. Lovell	4	4	5	4	3—20
J. G. Butler	3	4	3	4	3	—17	W. M. Mills	4	4	3	0	4—15
G. W. Tommins	4	4	4	2	2	—16	W. N. Nichols	4	3	3	2	4—16
S. Rabey	3	3	3	4	3	—16	G. L. Garsed	2	0	4	3	4—13
J. P. White	4	5	4	4	3	—20	J. A. Herschbach	5	4	4	3	4—20
Total						—84	Total					—82

GERMAN VOLUNTEERS.						GERMAN HUSSARS.					
A. Seyden, Capt.	3	3	3	4	2	—15	H. Mabus	2	4	3	4	3—16
H. Kolshorn	3	5	3	2	4	—17	C. Seel	4	0	3	3	5—15
F. Ott	4	4	4	3	2	—17	C. H. Harken	0	4	4	4	4—16
N. Marin	4	4	4	3	5	—20	H. Bulwinkle	3	5	2	5	4—19
F. Jaugstetter	2	4	3	3	2	—14	J. A. Bulwinkle	2	4	0	2	4—12
Total						—83	Total					—77

Second Match :—

SAVANNAH SCHUETZEN GESSELLSCHAFT.						GERMAN VOLUNTEERS.					
N. Marin	5	5	2	2	4	—18	Henry Kolshorn	3	0	2	2	2—9
P. Schaffer	2	3	3	4	0	—12	Charles Christians	0	2	5	0	5—12
J. Scholl	2	0	2	2	4	—10	H. Von Glahn, jr.	3	3	3	4	4—17
Total						—40	Total					—37

The next day brought out a grand display of shooting, and generally it was of fair excellence. The regular rifle contest followed round company contests, and with fair weather the men did their best.

Match No. 1 was open to all military teams consisting of nine men. Rounds, 5, 200 yards :—

SAVANNAH CADETS.		GERMAN FUSILEERS.	
R. P. Lovell	20	Lynah	20
W. M. Mills	20	Nichols	19
R. S. Mell	18	Williams	19
F. W. Dasher	18	Ellis	19
W. N. Nichols	22	Gleason	17
L. E. McCarthy	20	Gunby	19
C. O. Nungazer	19	Schley	21
W. P. Silva	19	Heger	19
J. A. Herschbach	21	Mayerhoff	25
Total	176	Total	173

GEORGIA HUSSARS.		REPUBLICAN BLUES.	
Capt. J. W. McAlpin	18	W. G. Morrell, Captain	19
Lieut. G. B. Pritchard	20	E. S. Muse	15
C. M. Cunningham	19	J. R. Hamlet	19
John D. Martin	19	J. G. Butler	20
O. L. Tilton	19	S. Rabey	20
E. B. Philput	20	C. W. Lufborrow	18
John S. Coburn	19	G. W. Tommins	16
L. M. Ryals	19	D. F. Maxwell	21
D. M. McAlpin	19	J. P. White	21
Total	172	Total	169

GERMAN VOLUNTEERS.		GERMAN HUSSARS.	
H. Von Glahn, jr., Captain	18	H. Mabus	21
H. Kolshorn	20	J. H. Harken	20
F. G. Jaugstetter	18	F. E. Windheim	17
N. Marin	19	H. Lubs	11
Charles Christian	21	H. Theis	20
F. J. Ott	20	H. Bulwinkle	18
H. Stelljes	11	J. A. Bulwinkle	21
H. Kuck	13	F. Bestman	17
A. Seyden	20	F. Osterholtz	12
Total	159	Total	157

The same teams fired in Match No. 2, which required teams of 7 men only :—

GERMAN FUSILEERS.		GEORGIA HUSSARS.	
Lynah	28	G. E. Pritchard	31
Nichols	21	C. M. Cunningham	15
Williams	22	O. L. Tilton	35
Ellis	22	E. B. Philput	21
Gunby	21	John S. Coburn	21
Schley	13	L. M. Ryals	23
Mayerhoff	19	D. M. McAlpin	19
Total	147	Total	141

GERMAN VOLUNTEERS.		GERMAN HUSSARS.	
H. Kolshorn	20	H. Mabus	21
N. Marin	15	J. H. Harken	16
Charles Christian	19	F. E. Windheim	16
A. Seyden	20	J. A. Bulwinkle	22
F. G. Jaugstetter	20	H. Bulwinkle	18
F. J. Ott	20	H. Theis	17
H. Von Glahn, jr., Captain	18	H. Lubs	19
Total	133	Total	135

SAVANNAH CADETS.		REPUBLICAN BLUES.	
R. P. Lovell	14	W. G. Morrell, Captain	19
W. M. Mills	21	J. R. Hamlet	17
Nungazer	18	J. G. Butler	18
Silva	17	S. Rabey	16
Nichols	23	C. W. Lufborrow	19
McCarthy	19	D. F. Maxwell	29
Herschbach	22	J. P. White	19
Total	134	Total	131

In the third match where teams of 5 men were required with 10 shots each, the Savannah Cadets came again to the front :—

SAVANNAH CADETS.		GEORGIA HUSSARS.	
R. P. Lovell	40	G. B. Pritchard	40
W. M. Mills	42	O. L. Tilton	40
W. N. Nichols	43	E. B. Philput	40
L. E. McCarthy	42	John S. Coburn	44
Herschbach	41	L. M. Ryals	43
Total	208	Total	207

REPUBLICAN BLUES.		GERMAN FUSILEERS.	
W. G. Morrell, Captain	40	Lynah	44
S. Rabey	40	Nichols	42
D. F. Maxwell	41	Williams	38
J. G. Butler	40	Ellis	43
J. P. White	44	Gunby	37
Total	205	Total	205

GERMAN VOLUNTEERS.		GERMAN HUSSARS.	
H. Kolshorn	36	H. Mabus	42
Charles Christian	43	J. H. Harken	43
A. Seyden	42	F. E. Windheim	40
F. G. Jaugstetter	39	J. A. Bulwinkle	36
F. J. Ott	42	H. Bulwinkle	41
Total	202	Total	202

The result of the individual contest was as follows : The Mid Range Rifle offered by the Remington Rifle Company, was won by Mr. G. B. Pritchard, of Savannah, on a full score of 15. The second prize on this target, a case of wine, was a tie between O. L. Tilton and H. Kolshorn, on 14 out of possible 15. The Officer's Military Rifle, offered by the Sharp's Rifle Company, was tied on by Messrs. C. M. Cunningham and J. S. Coburn. A basket of wine offered as a prize on man target, was won by Captain J. W. McAlpin, the same making 15 shots.

Game Bag and Gun.

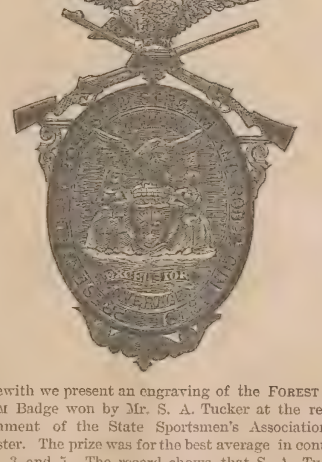
GAME IN SEASON FOR JULY.

July is a close month for game, except as to woodcock in certain States.

☞ NEW YORK LAW.—The open season for woodcock in New York State begins August 1, throughout the State.

FOREST AND STREAM BADGE.

SHOT FOR AT THE ROCHESTER TOURNAMENT.



Herewith we present an engraving of the FOREST AND STREAM Badge won by Mr. S. A. Tucker at the recent Tournament of the State Sportsmen's Association at Rochester. The prize was for the best average in contests Nos. 1, 3, and 5. The record shows that S. A. Tucker killed 35 out of 40, C. W. Wingert, 33 out of 40, and H. B. Hooker, 33 out of 10, and H. R. Jones 33 out of 40. But although Mr. Tucker showed the best average, protest was entered on the ground that he was agent for the Parker Gun and a non-resident of the State. However, this protest was afterwards withdrawn in view the fact that he was a member of the Madison County Club, and had been shooting with the Association for two years.

BOGARDUS AT MANHATTAN BEACH.—Capt. Bogardus will give exhibitions of glass ball shooting, at Manhattan Beach, at 5 o'clock, to-night, to-morrow night and Saturday night. The Captain, among other feats, will attempt to break four balls thrown up into the air at once, two sprung from a trap and two thrown by hand. Master Eugene Bogardus, who with his rifle performs all the feats of Capt. Carver, also breaks three balls thrown as above, breaking the first one with a rifle and the other two with a shot gun. At 8 o'clock this evening Capt. Bogardus exhibits his new fireworks, among other displays, discharging 500 of the sky-rockets in 30 minutes, loading his own gun.

NARRAGANSETT GUN CLUB.—The officers of the Narragansett Gun Club, Newport, R. I., for the ensuing year are : President, James Gordon Bennett ; Treasurer, Frank B. Porter ; Secretary, S. Howland Robbins ; Governing Committee—James Gordon Bennett, Frank B. Porter, S. Howland Robbins, Travis C. Van Buren, John G. Heckscher, Martin Van Buren, Carroll Livingston and Perry Belmont. Committee on Birds—Henry W. Halleck, Carrol Livingston and Travis C. Van Buren.

BLOOMING GROVE PARK.—At a meeting of the stockholders of Blooming Grove Park Association held July 8 the following gentlemen were chosen directors :—

John McGinnis, jr.,	M. Bayard Brown,
C. P. Fearing,	C. A. Grymes,
D. B. Mozilly,	Chas. Hallock,
C. H. Read,	F. S. Giles,
John Avery,	Beverly Robinson.
Wm. F. Wharton,	

At a meeting of the directors held July 17 at 30 Broad street the following officers were elected for the ensuing year :—

President, John McGinnis, jr.; Vice-president, John Avery; Treasurer, C. H. Read; Executive Committee: John McGinnis, jr., C. P. Fearing, C. A. Grymes; Secretary, John Avery.

At the same meeting the thanks of the association were tendered to the president of the Brooklyn Gun Club for the donation of European quails received.

MICHIGAN SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL BOOK.—The little book of the transactions of the Michigan State Sportmen's Association's annual meeting in 1878, having proved very successful, the Association now proposes to publish a like pamphlet giving the essays read at the Lansing convention last January, and thus to afford a means of preserving them. The Annual will be found a desirable advertising medium for gentlemen who wish to reach sportsmen.

THE BAKER GUN.—Noticing the establishment of the W. H. Baker & Co. Gun Works in Syracuse, the *Sunday Courier* of that city in a recent issue says of the firm and their workmanship :—

What is still more significant as to the merits of their guns, they have already received orders without any effort on their part from British Columbia, Canada, Australia and Brazil. This business enterprise has the active and substantial support of some of our well known and most reliable business men to whom the word failure is unknown, which fully guarantees financial success, while the ability of Mr. Baker as the inventor and practical manager of the manufacturing of the guns is amply demonstrated by the unparalleled success and reputation the guns have acquired in the short time they have been before the public. The most novel and important feature in their gun, and which attracted the attention of gun men from every part of the country, was the combination of three barrels, two shot and one rifle, in a breech loading gun, in so compact and perfect a manner that it has been acknowledged to have no equal among the class of guns that are used exclusively for hunting, and especially in locations where there is large or dangerous game. The mechanical arrangement of the gun was invented expressly to adapt it to admit of such a combination gun being successfully made, and which it has proved to be in the most perfect manner, and at the same time it was found that the same principle upon which its working parts were made had furnished the most complete model for a double-barrel shot gun of anything now in use, it making without exception the strongest, cheapest and the best gun for the money to be found in the market.

The firm have not been sparing in expense in procuring the finest tools and machinery to be had to enable them to successfully make a good, cheap gun. It has had its natural result of bringing them to a point where they can also compete in respect to finish and appearance with the finest guns that are made, either in this country or England.

All lovers of an article of this description would be cordially received at their factory, where they would see conclusive evidence that no statements in this article are exaggerated.

COURTESIES ACKNOWLEDGED.—The Long Island Gun Club sends us the following card in recognition of sundry courtesies received at Rochester during the recent State Tournament :

BROOKLYN, July 21, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream : —

In behalf of the Long Island Shooting Club, we tender our thanks to the people of Rochester, and to the members of the State Convention, for the many favors shown us while there, hoping to return the same with interest when they visit Old Long Island shores

Yours truly.

G. F. GILDERSLEEVE,
Vice-President of Long Island Shooting Club.

NEW JERSEY—*Riverton, July* 21.—Match at pigeons between A. B. Dexter, New York Gun Club, and W. B. Edmunds, Social Gun Club, of Philadelphia ; 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary ; 5 traps, 5 yards apart ; Hurlingham rules :—

W. B. Edmunds.—1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 0 1 1 1 1, 1 0 1 1 1, 1 1 0 0 1, 1* 1 0 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1—44
A. B. Dexter—1 1 1 1 0, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 0* 1 1 1 1, 0 1 0 1 1, 1 0 1* 1 1, 0 1 1 1 1, 0 1 1 1 0, 1 1 1* 1 0, 1 1—38.

NEW YORK—*Glen Mitchel, July* 31.—Sweepstakes by a party of gentlemen from Saratoga ; 30 yards rise :

J. C. Heckscher	1 1 1	T. Van Buren	1 0 0
J Fellows	1 1 1	J. H. Bradford	0 0 1
C. Livingston	1 1 0	J. Lowery	0 0 0
P. Belmont	0 1 0		

Messrs. Heckscher and Fellows divided the stakes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Nashua, July* 11.—The outlook for woodcock would be better if a few lawless pot-hunters would not hunt them until the open season begins Aug. 1st; however, the grounds are now watched and sportsmen who are willing to abide by the law propose to make it hot for those who break it. WEBB.

NEW YORK—*Hornellsville, July* 20.—Two deers were seen last week feeding right in the village. J. O. F.

NEW YORK—*White Plains, July* 21.—Woodcock are very plentiful, and I hope they will stay with us until August 1. I have not heard of a bird being shot, and in my opinion the law is generally respected. You can add my testimony to yours, that I almost positively know that woodcock and quail will raise two broods if the season is favorable. G. W. BASSFORD.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Hollidaysburgh, July* 15. — First day woodcock hunting with Patrick Burk; out three hours and bagged forty-two birds; very large and plump. S. FLEISCHER.

OHIO.—*Wauseon, Ohio, July* 18, 1879. — Woodcock shooting in Ohio has opened with plenty of birds. Yesterday Squire Brailey and I bagged 22 before noon on the Maumee river, and then quit because we had enough. We shot over Frank Shuman's pointer "Duke", the best dog for all kinds of game I ever saw. He never flushes a bird and is as cool as the coolest of the setters. The indications are that we shall have plenty of quail this year, but our foolish law shut us out until next year. Grouse, ruffed, will also be plenty this fall. H. H. HANDY.

TENNESSEE—*Savanah July* 15.—The outlook for quail shooting this fall is unusually good. The "bob whites" are whistling everywhere, and owing to a dry June, numerous broods are reported. WILL.

PENETRATION.—*Catawissa, Pa., June* 24. —*Sir:* Below please find a pattern for consideration. W. H. Baker & Co's fifty dollar, 10-bore gun; 3½ drs. Dittmar powder; 1¼ oz. No. 7 American shot; 40 yards at 30 in. circle. No. pellets in. circle 326. Just one pellet less than the number contained in the charge as given in FOREST AND STREAM, equally distributed with excellent penetration. G. W. R.

MASSACHUSETTS. — *Oxford, July* 12. —Match of the Sportman's Club :—

Albert Appleby	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0—8
George A. Rich	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1—7
Everett Rich	0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—5
Henry Moffitt	1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1—5
George Rich	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—9
John Humphrey	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Louis Ingraham	1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1—5
S. Joslin	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0—6
O. F. Joslin	0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—5
Albert E. Johnson	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1—5
H. M. Ingraham	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0—8

Ties :—

Geo. A. Rich	8	E. Rich	7
H. A. Moffitt	6	Geo. Rich	9
J. H. Humphrey	7	L. Ingraham	6
S. Joslin	6	O. F. Joslin	7
A. E. Johnson	5	H. E. Ingraham	9

Second Tie :—

O. F. Joslin	5	J. Humphrey	0
H. Ingraham	2	S. Joslin	0
A. E. Johnson	2	Wm. Forrest	1
G. A. Rich	4	H. A. Moffitt	2
G. Rich	3		

On Saturday July 12, the club shot for the silver cup, which had been competed for the week previous, and was won after shooting off three times by Mr. A. Appleby.

Spencer, July 12. The Sportsmen's Club had a shoot at a string of twenty balls :—

L. M. French, 20; J. Holmes, 16; J. Holmes, 16; E. O. Snow, 16; E. M. Bliss, 16; W. E. Barton, 16; A. D. Putnam, 15; C. P. Barton, 14; D. C. Luther, 13; G. L. Bullard, 10; E. Draper, 7; C. Chapman, 10; F. N. Prouty, 11, making average of 13 1-15.

NATICK SPORTSMEN'S CLUB— *Natick, Mass., July* 19.—Regular weekly glass ball match ; 18 yards ; rotary trap :

W. W. Clark	10	Judson Hall	8
S. Lolcr	10	J. H. Wright, M. D.	8
J. Blood	10	Ralph Hent	8
J. Mahard	10	G. A. Leach	7
H. Hawes	9	C. W. Hall	6
C. W. Gile	9	M. C. Harison	6

RAYMOND SPORTING CLUB—*Bellevue Range, Medford, Mass., July* 19.—Score at glass balls :—

R. F. Scaffer.	Bogardus.. 9 Double.. 7 Rotary.. 10—28 Bogardus. 9	A. Smith	Bogardus.. 9 Double.. 8 Rotary.. 8—26 Bogardus.10
G. H. Fox	Double.. 10 Rotary.. 9—28 Bogardus. 9	W.B.Witherell	Double.. 7 Rotary.. 9—26 Bogardus. 0
W.H.Harrison	Double.. 9 Rotary.. 9—27 Bogardus.10	B. Ames	Double.. 8 Rotary.. 8—25 Bogardus. 9
L. E. Johnson.	Double.. 8 Rotary.. 9—27 Bogardus.10	J. B. Smith	Double.. 3 Rotary.. 7—19
J. C. Smith	Double.. 7 Rotary.... 9—27		

EAST MILTON CLUB—*East Milton, Mass.*—Club scores at glass balls, made at grounds of Merry Mount Club, July 19 ; single and rotary, 18 yards ; double, 15 yards :—

G. H. Bent	Single.... 8 Rotary.... 9 Double.. 8—25 Single.... 7	J. Bunton, jr.	Single.... 9 Rotary.... 9 Double.... 1—19 Single.... 6
C. Gardner	Rotary.... 10 Double.... 5—25 Single.... 7	S. S. Sheldon.	Rotary.... 8 Double.... 5—19 Single.... 4
M. Johnson	Rotary.... 10 Double.... 6—23	A. R. Garner.	Rotary.... 4 Double.... 5—14

MERRY MOUNT SHOOTING CEUB—*Quincy, Mass., July* 19. Score at glass balls ; single and rotary traps, 18 yards ; double traps, 15 yards :—

A. H. Keating	Single.... 10 Rotary.... 9 Double.... 8—27 Single.... 9	C. Cummings	Single.... 8 Rotary.... 7 Double.... 5—20 Single.... 8
C. Prescott	Rotary.... 10 Double.... 7—26 Single.... 9	F. Copeland	Rotary.... 9 Double.... 5—19 Single.... 7
E. W. Souther	Rotary.... 9 Double.... 6 Single.... 7 24	P. Chubbuck	Rotary.... 6 Double.... 4—17 Single.... 4
J. E. Morse	Rotary.... 8 Double.... 7—22	L. M. Stone	Rotary.... 4 Double.... 3—11

FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB.—*Brooklyn Driving Park, L. I., July* 16.—Despite the thermometer register of 101 degrees on Hiram Howe's piazza, a goodly number of pigeon shooters presented themselves at the first meeting of the club after the return of its delegates from Rochester. The Brooklyn boys made themselves very popular at the Sportsmen's Convention, bringing away much hearty good will as well as four substantial prizes, among which was the second prize in the Dean Richmond cup shoot. Match at seven single rises :—

Names.	Yards.	K'd.	Names.	Yards.	K'd.
Carlin	23	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	Haas	25	1 1 0 1 1 0 1—5
Eady	23	1 0 1 1 1 1 1—6	D. A. Lemken	21	0 1 1 1 0 1 1—5
Brown	23	1 1 1 1 0 1 1—6	Madison	25	0 0 1 1 1 1 1—5
Slane	23	1 1 0 1 0 1 1—5	Harry Miller	21	1 0 1 0 1 0 0—3
Hansen	21	1 1 0 0 1 1 1—5	Chambers	21	0 0 1 1 0 1 0—3
White	23	0 1 1 0 1 1 1—5	Reinupstead	23	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
Ferchland	23	0 1 1 1 0 0 1—4	Skidmore	23	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
Shirden	23	0 1 0 0 0 1 1—3	Cowenhoven	23	1 1 1 0 1 1 1—6
Wingert	25	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	L. H. Smith	25	1 1 0 1 1 1 1—6
Harvey	23	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	Delmar	21	0 1 0 1 1 1 1—5
Chatfield	26	1 1 1 0 1 1 1—6	Garritt	25	1 0 1 1 0 1 1—5

Ties :—

Helmpstead	1 1 1 1 1	Skidmore	0 0
Carlin	1 1 1 1 0	Wingert	8 0
Harvey	1 0		

NEW YORK.—*Seward Park, Auburn, July* 19.—Card's rotary trap ; 50 balls ; (rise not stated.)

E. R. Richardson.....1 1 1 0 0, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 0 1 1 0 0, 1 0 1 1 1, 1 1 0 1 1, 1 1 1 1 0, 1 1 1 1 0, 0 1 1 1 1, 1 0 1 1 1—Total, 39.
F. A. Johnson.....1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 0 0 0 0 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 0 1, 0 0 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 0 1, 1 1 0 0 1—Total, 40.

MONROE COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.—*Rochester, N. Y., July* 17.—Annual pigeon shooting meeting ; sweepstakes ; 25 yards :—

H. B. Hooker	1 1 1 1—	5W. K. White	1 1 1 0 1—4
F. W. Dunham	1 1 1 1—	5T. Stagg	1 1 1 1 0—4
H. Walzer	1 1 1 1—	5C. Haydon	1 0 0 0 1—2
L. H. Andrews	1 1 1 0—	4F. Chaffey	1 0 0 1 1—3
G. W. Crouch, jr	1 1 1 0 1—4		

Ties of five :—

H. B. Hooker	0 dr —0	H. Walzer	1 0 dr—1
F. W. Dunham	1 1 1—3		

Ties of four—Thirty-one yards :—

I. H. Andrews	1 1 0—2	W. K. White	0 dr —0
G. W. Crouch, jr	0 dr —0	F. Stagg	1 1 1—3

Match at 21 yards ; single rises :—

H. B. Hooker	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10		
F. W. Dunham	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7		
L. M. Stone	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0—6		
J. H. Brown	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1—7		
I. H. Andrews	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10		
G. T. Stillson	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—6		
H. H. Morse	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—8		
James C. Hart	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—7		
W. K. White	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0—7		
Henry Walzer	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—8		
C. A. Hayden	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10		
R. A. Adams	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—9		
Frank Chaffey	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10		
E. H. C. Griffin	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—8		
H. S. Miller	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0—5		
E. T. Curtis	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0—6		
James H. McGuire	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0—8		
Hiram Smith	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—6		

Ties on ten ; twenty-six yards :—

H. B. Hooker	1 1 1 1 1—5	G. W. Crouch, jr	1 1 1 1 1—5
L. H. Andrews	1 0 dr —1	Frank Chaffey	1 1 0 dr —2

Second tie ; thirty-one yards :—

H. B. Hooker	1 1 1 1 0—4	G. W. Crouch, jr	1 1 1 1 1—5

Ties on nine ; twenty-six yards :—

C. A. Hayden	1 0 1 0 1—3	R. A. Adams	1 0 0 1 1—3

Second tie ; thirty-one yards :—

C. A. Hayden	1 1 0 0 1—3	R. A. Adams	1 0 0 1 1—3

Third tie ; thirty-one yards :—

C. A. Hayden	1 1 0 0 0—2	R. A. Adams	1 1 1 1 1—5

Ties on eight ; twenty-six yards :—

H. H. Morse	1 0 dr —1	E. H. C. Griffin	1 1 1 1 0—4
Henry Walzer	1 1 1 1 1—5	James H. McGuire	1 0 dr —1

Ties on seven ; twenty-six yards :—

J. H. Brown	1 0 dr —1	W. K. White	1 1 0 dr —2
James C. Hart	1 1 1 1 1—5	J. A. Rice	0 dr —0

Double bird match ; 18 yards :—

H. B. Hooker	1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2—16		
I. H. Andrews	1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 0 1—12		
Henry Walzer	2 0 2 1 2 1 1 1 0 2—12		
W. K. White	0 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 1—12		
C. A. Hayden	1 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—5		
E. Curtiss	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—8		
James Hart	0 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 0 2—12		
F. W. Dunham	1 2 1 0 1 1 1 1 2 1—11		
G. Crouch, jr	1 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 15		
F. Chaffey	1 1 2 1 1 1 2 0 1 1—11		
J. A. Brown	2 2 0 0 1 2 1 1 2 1—12		
Dr. R. A. Adams	2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 0—12		
H. H. Morse	2 1 1 1 2 2 1 0 2 1—13		
M. Hollister	2 1 1 2 2 1 0 1 0 0—10		
C. E. Upton	1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1—12		

Ties on twelve ; double rises ; twenty-one yards :—

I. H. Andrews	1 2 1 1 1—6	J. H. Brown	2 0 1 2 1—6
Henry Walzer	0 1 1 dr. —2	C. E. Upton	2 1 0 0 dr—3
W. K. White	1 1 1 1 1—5	R. A. Adams	0 2 1 1 1—5
James C. Hart	2 1 0 2 1—6		

Ties on six ; double rises ; twenty-one yards :—

I. H. Andrews	2 2 1—5	J. H. Brown	1 0 dr—1
James C. Hart	0 0 dr—0		

Sweepstakes ; twenty-one yards ; double rises :—

James Aikenhead	1 2—3	G. W. Crouch, jr	2 dr—2
F. W. Dunham	0 0—0	H. B. Hooker	2 dr—2
Henry Walzer	2 dr—2		

Single rises ; thirty-one yards :—

Henry Walzer	0	H. Hooker	1
G. W. Crouch, jr	0		

Double rises ; twenty-one yards ; two rounds :—

Henry Walzer	2 0—2	G. W. Crouch, jr	1 2—3

Single rises ; twenty-six yards ; four rounds :—

H. B. Hooker	1 1 1 1—4	G. W. Crouch, jr	0 1 0 0—1
Henry Walzer	0 1 1 1—3	C. Coots	1 1 1 0—3
James Aikenhead	1 0 0 0—1	W. K. White	1 1 1 1—4
I. H. Andrews	1 1 1 1—4	F. Stagg	1 1 1 1—4

Ties on four ; three rounds :—

H. B. Hooker	0 dr —0	W. K. White	1 0 0—1
I. H. Andrews	0 dr —0	F. Stagg	1 0 1—2

Two double rises ; twenty-one yards :—

H. B. Hooker	2 1—3	Henry Walzer	1 2—3
James Aikenhead	2 1—3	W. K. White	2 2—4
G. W. Crouch, jr	1 0—1		

Ties on three :—

Hooker	1	Walzer	1
Aikenhead	1		

Ties on one :—

Hooker	2	Walzer	0
Aikenhead	1		

NEW JERSEY.—*Bordentown, July* 14.—The Cranmer Shooting Club of Bordentown, N. J., weekly shoot took place to-day. Card's rotary trap spring set in last hole giving it the greatest power 18 yards rise, 15 balls:

Names.	Score.	Total.
H. Martland	0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3	
F. G. Weiss	0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—9	
E. A. Taylor	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0—8	
Dr. Hilliard	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12	
J. Reeves	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—9	

F.

NEW JERSEY.—*Bergen Point, July* 15.—Fifth of the seven matches by the Bergen Point Amateurs for gold badge ; 25 glass balls, 15 yards rise, Bogardus trap and rules :—

	Total.
S. L. Davis	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—21
Wilmerding	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—17
Moore	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0—17

LONG BRANCH GUN CLUB.—*Deal Beach, N. J., July* 17. —Match between Messrs. E. A. Murphy and B. West on one side, and Carroll Livingston and Dr. Zellner on the other for $500 ; 50 birds each :—

Mr. E. Murphy....1 1 0 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 0 1 1 1 1, 1, 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 0 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 0 1 1—Killed, 46.
Mr. B. West.....1 1 1 0 1, 1 1 0 1 1, 0 1 1 1 1, 1 0 1 1 1, 0 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1, 0, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 0 0, 1 1 1 1 0, 1 1 1 1 0, 1 1 1 1 1, 0 1 1 1 0—Killed, 39.
Grand total—Killed, 85.
C. Livingston.....1 1 1 1 1, 0 1 1 0 1, 1 1 1 0 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1, 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 0 0 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 1 0 1 0—Killed, 45.
Dr. Zellner.....0 1 1 1 0, 0 1 0 1 1, 1 1 1 0 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 1 0 1 1, 1, 1 1 0 1 1, 1 1 1 1 1, 0 1 0 1 0, 0 0 1 0 1, 0 1 0 1 0—Killed, 32.
Grand total—Killed, 75.

MIDWAY SHOOTING CLUB.—*Matawan, N. J., July* 10.— Monthly shoot at Morgan's station for Club Badge. Seven ties on 9 birds each from June meeting shot off this day and badge won by Stephen Lamberson with 10 birds at 25 yards rise. The badge was shot off for July with 18 entries ; handicap ; 5 traps ; 1⅛ ounce shot ; use of both barrels.

	Yards.
James Vanbrackle	28—1 1 1 1 1—1 1 1 1 1—10
James Lamberson	25—1 1 1 1 1—1 1 1 1 1—10
Wm. J. Conover	24—1 1 1 1 1—1 1 1 1 1—10
George Everett	23—1 1 1 1 1—1 1 1 1 1—10
James Ivins	23—1 1 1 1 1—1 1 1 1 1—10
A. R. Coleman	24—1 1 1 1 1—1 1 1 1 1—10
Charles Muerhead	24—1 1 1 1 1—1 1 1 1 1—10
Jerry Strait	23—1 1 1 1 1—1 1 1 1 0— 9
James L. Terhune	25—1 1 1 1 1—1 1 1 1 0— 9
Richard Worrell	23—1 1 1 1 1—1 1 1 1 0— 9
R. V. Disbrow	23—1 1 1 1 1—1 1 1 1 0— 9
Stephen Lamberson	26—1 1 1 1 1—1 1 1 1 0— 9
Frank E. Hier	24—1 0 1 1 1—0 1 1 1 1— 8
Elias Vanderveer	24—1 1 1 0 0—1 1 1 1 1— 8
John B. Bergen	23—1 1 1 1 1—1 0 1 1 0— 8
William Allen	23—1 1 1 1 1—1 1 1 0 1— 8
H. A. Varne	25—1 1 1 1 0—1 1 1 1 0— 8
Charles Brown	23—1 0 1 1 1—1 1 0 1 0— 7

Ties :—

	Yards.	5 Birds.	3 Birds.
Wm. J. Conover	24	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1
A. R. Coleman	24	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 0
James Ivins	23	1 1 1 1 1	0 0 1
C. Muerhead	24	1 1 1 1 0	
G. Everett	23	1 1 0	
J. Vanbrackle	26	0	
J. Lamberson	25	0	

CATAWISSA, PA., — *July* 16, 1879.—Seventh shoot of Catawissa, F. and G. P. Club, Card's Rotary trap ; 18 yards rise ; 10 balls each, July 15th, 1879. Chosen sides ; loosers to pay expenses :—

A. H. Sharpless	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—7
A. Thomas	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
G. W. Reifsnider	0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—6
Rodenbach	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2
A. A. King	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—5
T. E. Harder	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1—5
I. H. Geary	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2
I. Gibbs	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—9
	—
Total	42
H. B. Aldrich	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1—7
T. P. Cherrington	1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—4
Wm. Orange	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—8
A. Snyder	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0—4
Theo. Fox	0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—6
Wm. Geiger	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Conaley	0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—3
C. M. Baker	1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1—5
	—
Difference	6 — 36

G. W. R., Sec'y.

ANACOSTA GUN CLUB.—*Washington, D. C., July* 19.— First match ; glass balls ; rotary trap ; 18 yards rise :—

Ball	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 0— 6	Shelton	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1— 7
Case	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Stumph	1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0— 3
Morgan	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1— 9	Smith	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1— 3
McNelly A.	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9	Taltavull	1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1— 6
McNelly R.	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1— 4	Williams	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1— 8
Ready	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1— 7	Wagner	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1— 9
Rothwell	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1— 4		

Second match ; pigeons ; miss and out ; 21 yards rise ; Bogardus' rules :—

Mills	1 1 0	Henault	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
Wagner	1 1 1 0	Rothwell	1 0
Shelton	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Mayhew	1 0
Morgan	1 1 1 0		

Third match ; same as before ; 26 yards rise :—

Mills	1 1 1 0	Henault	1 0
Wagner	1 1 1 0	Shelton	0
Rothwell	0	Singleton	0
Morgan	0	Mayhew	1 1 1 1

Fourth match ; same as before :—

Rothwell	0	Morgan	1 0
Mayhew	1 1 1 0	Singleton	0
Wagner	1 1 1 1 1	Henault	0
Mills	1 1 1 1 1		

Wagner and Mills divided.

Fifth match ; same as before :—

Rothwell	1 0	Mills	1 1 1 0
Wagner	1 0	Singleton	1 1
Morgan	1 1 1 1	Henault	1 1 1 0
Mayhew	1 1 1 1 1		

Morgan and Mayhew divided.

Sixth match ; same as before :—

Mills	1 1 0	Rothwell	0
Wagner	1 1 1	Henault	1 0
Mayhew	1 1 1	Daw	0
Morgan	1 0		

Mayhew and Wagner divided.

Seventh match ; glass balls ; 21 yards rise :—

Mills	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Wagner	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Case	1 1 1 0 1 w	Mayhew	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—10
Rothwell	1 1 1 0 0 w		

Ties on 10 balls.

Mills	1 1 1 1 1—5	Mayhew	1 1 1 1 1—5
Wagner	1 1 1 1 1—5		

Ties on 5 balls.

Mills	1 1 1 1 1—5	Mayhew	1 1 1 1 0—4
Wagner	1 1 1 1 1—5		

Mills and Wagner divided.

OHIO.—*Youngstown, July* 12.—Semi-monthly contest of the "Buckeye Breakers" for the championship of the club. Bogardus rules, Cards rotary trap, full spring, 15 balls each at 21 yards rise :—

	Total.
Frogget	0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—6
Head	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—7
White	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
J. W. White	0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—7
Quinilan	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—12
Cotter	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—11
Boggans	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—11
Miller	0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
McFarland	0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Walker	1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—6

BUCKEYE BOY.

MISSOURI.—*St. Louis, July* 16.—St. Louis Gun Club shoot on club grounds : 30 birds ; 21 yards :—

Wilson.....111111111111111111111111101—29.
Pierce.....011111110110110111111111111—26.
Dozier.....110111101111111101110111111—26.

Of the lost birds Wilson only had one and that fell dead out of bounds ; three of Pierce's four were dead out of bounds, but Dozier's four were clear misses. A shoot at six pairs of birds was then instituted with the following result :—

Wilson	10	11	11	10	11	11—10
Pierce	10	10	11	10	11	11 9
Dozier	11	10	10	00	10	10—5

Of the lost birds one each for Pierce and Dozier fell out of bounds. The birds were all strong and good flyers. The bird that was scored out of bounds for Wilson was the finest shot made during the match. It was a black pigeon and an incomer and it passed the gun so rapidly that he had to turn and shoot after it. The charge literally knocked it out of bounds, as there was a fence 30 yards in rear of the score, and to save time it was ruled that birds falling over the fence should be scored lost or dead out of bounds if hit. It fell 60 yards from the trap with Dittmar powder.

TENNESSEE.—*Jackson, July* 15.—Glass balls :—

Campbell....1111101010111111101110111011
1111011111111010111111 41.
Dunn.....1101101110111010010111111011110
1111110101011111111113—38.
King....1101111011100101011110101111
1111011111100111101—36.
Murrell.....1011111111011111111111111111
1111111111111111111—47.
Searcy.....1111111111111111111111111011
1101111111011111111—47.
Theus.....1111111111111111011111011111
1111011110010111110011—44.
Bullock.....1110011111111011101101110111
1011011111111111111—42.
Average each man 421. T. W. M.

GEORGIA—*Augusta, July* 14.—Twenty single balls from three Bogardus traps; 21 yards rise :—

MERCHANTS & EXCHANGE CLUB.		AUGUSTA SPORTING CLUB.	
A. M. Benson	14	T. C. Dortic	16
H. D. D. Tuggs	17	J. D. Hahn	20
W. T. Dortic	19	George Slack	18
M. J. Verdery	17	J. J. Meyer	17
J. P. Doughty	17	J. B. L. Dortic	16
J. W. Jackson	17	W. H. Jones	20
C. R. Stone	18	W. H. Rogers	15
J. J. Doughty	17	W. E. Schofield	18
W. M. Jackson	17	I. D. Rooks	19
Total	153	Total	159

Immediately after this there was another match at ten double balls from two Bogardus traps ; six on each side ; 10 balls each; 21 yards rise; as follows :—

MERCHANTS & EXCHANGE CLUB.		AUGUSTA SPORTING CLUB.	
W. T. Dortic	4	T. C. Dortic	6
J. P. Doughty	9	George Slack	7
H. D. D. Twiggs	6	J. H. Meyers	6
J. J. Doughty	9	W. H. Jones	10
J. W. Jackson	6	Jno. D. Hahn	8
M. J. Verdery	6	W. E. Schofield	7
Total	40	Total	44

W. H. J.

SACRAMENTO VS. STOCKTON.—*Stockton, Cal., July* 12.—Glass ball match between teams of Sacramento and Stockton Gun Clubs. Card's rotary trap ; 18 yards :—

THE SCORE—STOCKTON TEAM.

O. Marshall.....11111, 01111, 11111, 11111, 11111—24
F. Lastreto.....11101, 11011, 11110, 01111, 10111—20
Charles Rich.....11111, 11111, 11111, 11111, 01111—24
G. A. Brown.....11111, 01011, 11111, 11111, 11111—23
C. B. Smith.....11111, 11111, 11111, 11110, 10111—23
C. J. Haas.....11111, 10111, 11010, 11111, 10111—21
135

SACRAMENTO TEAM.

Beede.....11111, 01010, 00010, 00110, 11111—15
Kane.....11100, 01110, 11011, 01011, 10110—16
Mauldin.....11110, 11010, 01101, 01110, 01011—16
Beede.....11111, 01111, 01011, 11010, 11100—17
Verity.....10101, 10100, 11111, 01011, 10101—16
Parrott.....11101, 11111, 01111, 11111, 11101—22
120

GULF CITY GUN CLUB.

TOURNAMENT AT MOBILE, ALA., JUNE 26, 27 and 28—Shoot No. 1.—For $350 ; ten single birds ; 21 yards rise :—

	Total.
E. Cairo	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1— 9
W.B.Nolk	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 10
J. E. Skinner	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1— 8
C. R. Harwell	0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 8
F. A. Solo	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0— 9
F. A. Cousin	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
L. C. Le Breton	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
F. P. Davis	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1— 8
Jno. Gilmer	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
T. S. Scales	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 10
P. Williams, Jr	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 10
Jno. Allston	1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0— 7
G. W. Tunstall	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 10
Jas. Buckley	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0— 6
H. P. Vass	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
F. W. Pope	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1— 7
L. M. Nance	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1— 7
W. L. Young	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1— 9
C. A. Johnson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 10
W. L. Jones	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1— 7
I. M. Ladd, Jr	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1— 9
F. M. Leigh	0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1— 7
J. C. Bush	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0— 8
W. S. Gorton	1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1— 7
Jas. S. Alexander, jr	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9
J. E. Leigh	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1— 8
Wm. Sheffield	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1— 9

Ties on 10, miss and out : Tunstall, 3 ; Nolt 2 ; Scales 1 ; Johnson, 0. Ties on 8: Alexander won with 6 ; Solo missed his sixth, and others went out on lower scores. Ties on 8 : Vass and Harwell tied on six and divided. Ties on 7 : Le Breton won with 6 ; Allston killing 5 and Pope 4.

Match No. 2.—Five single birds ; yards rise :—

	Total.		
E. Carre	1 0 0 1 1—3	W. B. Holt	1 1 1 1 1—5
Jno. Gilmer	0 1 1 1 1—4	W. K. Jones	0 1 1 0 1—3
J. E. Leigh	1 1 1 0 1—4	F. M. Leigh	0 1 1 1 1—4
C. Prichard	1 0 1 0 1—3	H. P. Vass	1 0 1 1 1—4
F. P. Davis	0 1 1 1 1 4	F. M. Ladd	0 1 1 1 1—4
F. A. Cousin	1 1 1 1 1—5	P. Williams, jr	1 0 1 1 1—4
G. W. Tunstall	1 1 0 1 1—4	I. M. Ladd, jr	1 1 1 1 1—5
J. Buckley	1 1 1 1 0—4	W. E. Gordon	0 1 0 1 1—3
L. C. Le Breton	0 1 1 0 1—3	L. M. Nance	1 0 1 1 1—4
W. S. Goodall	1 1 0 1 0—3	F. W. Pope	1 1 1 1 0—4
W. H. Sheffield	1 0 1 1 1—4	I. C. Bush	1 1 1 1 1—5
W. L. Young	1 1 0 1 1—4	I. S. Alexander	1 1 1 1 0—4
C. A. Johnson	0 0 1 0 1—2	Jno. Allston	0 0 0 0 0—0
T. S. Scales	0 1 1 1 1—4	F. A Malone	1 1 0 0 0—2
J. E. Skinner	0 1 1 1 0—3		

Ties on 5 : Holt made remarkable score of 45 straight, Cousin killing 44. Ties on 4 : Tunstall won with 13 ; Buckley and Sheffield, killing 11 each. Ties on 3 won by Jones, 14 out of 15 ; Goodall killing 13. Johnson won ties of 2.

Third Match.—Seven single birds ; 21 yards :—

	Total.		
A. B. Woodcock	1 1 0 1 1 1—6	H. P. Vass	1 0 1 1 1 1—6
J. C. Bush	1 1 1 1 0 1 1—6	F. W. Pope	0 0 1 1 1 1—5
W. B. Holt	0 0 1 1 1 1 1—5	L. N. Nance	0 1 1 1 0 0 1—4
T. S. Scales	1 1 0 0 1 1 1—5	F. M. Leigh	1 1 0 1 1 0 1—5
L. C. Le Breton	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	J. E. Skinner	1 0 1 1 1 1 0—5
G. A. Tunstall	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	W. H. Sheffield	1 1 1 1 1 0 1—5
E. L. Marshall	1 1 1 0 1 2 1—6	J. M. Ladd	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7
F. A. Solo	1 1 1 0 0 0 1—4	M. K. Jones	0 1 0 1 1 1 1—5
J. Buckley	0 1 1 1 1 1 1—6	J. E. Leigh	1 0 0 1 1 1 1—5
Jno. Gilmer	1 1 1 1 0 1—6	W. S. Goodall	0 1 0 1 1 1 1—5
F. A. Cousin	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	F. M. Ladd	1 1 1 1 1 1 0—6
C. R. Harwell	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	F. S. Hollinger	0 1 1 1 1 1 0—5
C. Prichard	0 0 1 1 1 1 1—5	J. C. George	1 1 0 1 1 1 1—7
H. Austill	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	C. H. Drusback	1 1 1 1 1 1 0—6
E. Carre	1 1 1 0 1 1 1—6	F. A. Malone	1 0 0 1 0 1 0—3
C. A. Johnson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7	R. G. Richard	1 0 0 1 0 1 0—3
W. L. Young	1 1 0 1 1 1 1—6	J. S. Alexander	1 1 1 1 1 0 1—6
F. P. Davis	1 1 1 1 0 0 1—5	T. T. Manning	1 1 1 1 1 1 1—7

Ties on 7, at 31 yards : Le Breton and Cousin tied on 6 and divided. Ties on 6 : Vass scored 6 and Marshall 5. Ties on 5 : Scales scored 6. Skinner, 5. Solo and Prichard divided 4th.

Fourth Match.—Double birds :—

	Total.		
E. Carre	0 0 1 1 1 0—4	F. P. Davis	1 0 1 0 1 1—5
H. P. Vass	1 0 1 1 1 1—5	Brainard	1 1 0 1 1 0—5
F. A. Solo	1 0 1 0 1 1—5	Jno. Gilmer	1 1 1 0 1 1—5
F. A. Cousin	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	W. S. Goodall	1 1 0 1 1 1—5
L. C. Le Breton	1 1 1 1 1 1—6	C. H. Drusback	1 1 1 1 1 0—6
G. W. Tunstall	1 1 0 1 1 1—5	F. Austel	1 1 1 1 1 0—5
C. Prichard	1 1 0 1 0 1—4	W. K. Jones	1 0 1 1 1 1—5
F. N. Nance	1 1 1 1 0 1—5	E. L. Marshall	1 1 1 1 0 1—5
J. E. Leigh	0 1 0 1 0 1—3	T. G. Bush	1 0 1 1 1 1—5
W. L. Young	1 1 1 1 1 0—5	J. S. Alexander	1 0 1 0 1 1—4
F. Johnston	1 1 0 1 1 1—5	Jno. Auston	1 1 0 0 1 1—4
F. G. Hollinger	1 1 1 0 1 1—5	F. M. Leigh	1 0 1 1 0 1—4
T. S. Scales	1 1 1 1 0 1—5	Doolittle	1 0 1 1 1 1—5
A. B. Woodcock	1 0 0 1 1 1—4	F. W. Pope	1 1 1 0 1 1—5
J. M. Ladd, jr	1 1 1 0 1 1—5	W. H. Sheffield	0 1 1 1 1 1—5

Ties on 7, won by Tunstall, 11 out of 12 ; ties on 6 : Bush 4 straight ; ties on 5 : Davis, 9 out of 12.

Fifth Match.—Sweepstakes ; 5 birds ; 26 yards ; 3 classes :—

	Total.		
H. P. Vass	1 1 1 1 1—5	J. C. Bush	1 1 1 0 1—4
E. Carre	1 1 1 1 1—5	T. S. Scales	1 1 1 1 1—5
Harwell	1 1 1 1 1—5	R. P. Prichard	1 1 1 0 1—4
Buckly	1 1 0 1 1—4	W. L. Young	1 1 1 1 0—4
Pope	1 0 1 1 1—4	Jno. Gilmer	1 1 1 1 1—5
Nance	1 0 1 1 1—4	J. E. Leigh	0 0 1 1 0—2
Tunstall	1 1 1 1 1—5	F. M. Ladd, jr	1 1 1 1 0—4
Prichard	1 1 1 1 1—5	W. S. Anderson	1 0 0 1 1—3
Doolittle	1 1 1 0 1—4	J. S. Skinner	1 1 0 0 0—2
Felder	1 0 1 1 1—4	W. K. Jones	1 1 1 0 0—3
Davis	1 0 1 1 1—4	E. L. Solo	0 1 1 1 0—3
Johnston	1 1 1 1 1—5	J. C. George	1 1 0 1 0—3
W. H. Sheffield	1 1 1 1 1—5	F. M. Leigh	1 0 1 0 0—2
J. A. Sheton	1 1 1 1 1—5	A. B. Woodcock	0 1 1 1 1—4
W. S. Goodall	1 1 1 1 1—5	J. M. Ladd, jr	1 1 0 0 1—3

Ties on 5, won by Tunstall, with 9 straight, Vass killing 8 and Johnson 7. Tie on 4 : Pope, Woodcock and Priester, divided on 3. Jones won ties on 3.

Sixth Match.—Sweepstakes ; miss and out; 31 yards:—

W. S. Goodall	1 1 1 1 0—4	Young	1 1 1 1 0—4
Jas. Buckley	1 1 1 0 0—3	Pope	1 1 1 1 1—5
J. C. Bush	1 1 1 1 1—5		

Bush, Pope, Tunstall, Sheffield and Leigh, divided. Johnson, King, Priester, Wittich, Doolittle, Alston, Gilmerr Shelton, Ross, and Scales, killed one each ; Solo 2 ; others missed first bird.

ST. PAUL TOURNAMENT.

Annual shooting tournrment under the auspices of the St. Paul, Minn., Sportsmen's Club, Lake Como, July 10. The sport was confined to one day, scarcity of birds preventing the usual extension of the tournament over three days. H and T plunge traps ; rules of State Sportsmen's Association. First match ; 21 yards ; 3 prizes :—

Brown	1 0 1 1 1—3	Pfister	1 1 1 0 1—4
Carli	* 1 1 1 4	Becker	1 1 0 1 1—4
Kennedy	1 1 1 0 1—4	Timberlake	* 0 * 1 1—2
Dreis	1 1 1 1 1—5	Baldwin	1 1 1 1 1—5
Butler	0 1 1 1 1—4	Hamilton	1 1 1 1 1—5
Simmons	0 1 0 1 0—2	Davis	1 1 1 * 1—4
Warner, E. F	1 1 1 0 1—4	Zimmerman	1 1 1 1 1—5

Ties on 5, 26 yards, three birds :—

Baldwin	1 0 w.	Zimmerman	1 1 1—3
Dreis	1 1 1—3	Hamilton	1 1 1—3

Won by Zimmerman with three straight, at 31 yards.

Ties on 4, 26 yards :—

Brown	0 w.	Pfister	0 w.
Carli	0 w.	Becker	0 w.
Butler	1 1 1—3	Davis	1 1 1—3
Warner, E. F	0 w.		

Butler and Davis divided.

Butler and Davis divided.

Second match ; 21 yards rise :—

Becker	0 0 0 * 1—1	Baldwin	1 1 1 1 1—5
Brown	1 1 1 1 1—5	Warner, E. F	0 1 1 0 1—3
Butler	1 1 * 1 0—3	Timberlake	1 1 0 1 1—4
Pfister	0 1 1 0 0—2	Davis	1 1 0 0 *—2
Kennedy	0 1 1 1 1—4	Gotzian	1 1 1 1 0—4
Carli	1 0 1 1 1—4	Hamilton	1 1 0 1 1—4
Pechler	1 1 1 1 1—5	Mitchell	* 1 1 1 1—4
Simmons	0 1 1 1 0—3	Dreis	1 1 1 1 1—5
Morse	0 0 0 1 0—1	Zimmerman	1 * 1 1 1—4

Ties on 5, 26 yards :—

Brown	1 1 1—3	Baldwin	1 1 1—3
Poecher	1 1 1—3	Dreis	1 0 w.

Second tie, 31 yards :—

Brown	1 1 1—3	Baldwin	* w.
Poehler	1 w.		

Ties on 4, 26 yards :—

Kennedy	0 * w.	Hamilton	1 1 0—2
Carli	1 1 0—2	Mitchell	1 0 w.
Timberlake	1 1 1—3	Zimmerman	1 1 1—3
Gotzian	1 * w.		

Timberlake and Zimmerman divided.

Ties on 3, 26 yards :—

Butler	* 1 1—2	Warner, E. F	1 * *—1
Simmons	0 1 1—2		

In the shoot-off Simmons won.

Third match ; 21 yards :—

Roadman	1 0 1 1 1—4	Morse	1 * 1 1 1—4
Mitchell	1 0 1 1 1—4	Richeson	1 1 0 0 1—3
Culbertson	1 1 0 1 0—3	Lemon	1 1 0 1 0—3
Poehler	0 1 1 1 0—3	Simmons	1 1 1 1 *—5
Davis	1 1 1 1 1—5	Kennedy	1 1 0 0 1—3
Baldwin	1 1 0 1 *—3	Butler	0 1 1 1 1—4
Warner R	1 1 1 1 *—4	Zimmerman	1 1 1 1 1—5
Van Syke	1 0 0 0 2	Brown	0 1 1 1 1—4
Huddleston	1 1 1 1 1—5	Warner, E. R	1 0 1 * 1—3
Carli	0 1 1 1 1—4		

Ties on 5, 26 yards :—

Davis	1 1 1—3	Huddleston	1 1 1—3
Simmons	1 1 0 w.	Zimmerman	1 w

On the second shoot-off Davis won first.

Ties on 4, 26 yards :—

Rodman	1 1 1—3	Mitchell	1 0 w.
Warner, R	1 1 0—2	Carli	1 0 w.
Morse	0 0 w.	Butler	1 0 w.
Hamilton	0 1 w.		

Ties on 3, 26 yards :—

Culbertson	0 w.	Poehler	1 1 1—3
Gotzian	0 w.	Baldwin	1 1 1—3
Richeson	0 w.	Lemon	1 0 w.
Kennedy	1 0 w.	Brown	1 1 1—2
Warner, E. F	1 1 * —2		

After a sharp contest Baldwin was winner of the third prize.

Double bird match:—

Carli	10	11	10—4	Mitchell	11 10 10—4
Roadman	11	10	11—5	Kennedy	10 10 10—3
Butler	11	11	10—5	Davis	11 11 10—5
Dries	11	10	10—4	Baldwin	01 11 11—5
Hamilton	10	11	00—3	Richeson	11 11 10—5
Huddleston	11	11	11—6	Becker	1* 10 11—4
Van Syke	00	10	11 3	Simmons	10 10 10—3
Warner, R	11	10	1*—4	Brown	10 11 11—6
Culbertson	10	00	00—1	Zimmerman	11 11 11—6
Pfister	10	10	11—4	Marshall	00 00 01—1
Lemon	11	11	11—6	Morse	10 10 11—4
Warner, E. F	10	10	10—3		

Ties on 6, 21 yards :—

Huddleston	11 11—4	Lemon	10 w
Poehler	10 w.	Zimmerman	11 * 1—3

Ties on 5, 21 yards :—

Rodman	10 w.	Butler	11 11—4
Davis	00 w.	Baldwin	11 11—4
Richeson	11 10—3	Brown	10 w

In shoot-off Baldwin won.

The third prize went to Hon. P. J. Dreis.

Last match ; 26 yards rise :—

Mitchell	1 0 1 1 1—4	Richeson	0 0 1 0 0—1
Culbertson	0 0 1 1 1—3	Huddleston	1 1 1 1 1—5
Van Syke	1 0 0 1 1—2	Butler	1 1 0 1 1—4
Warner R.	1 1 1 1 1—5	Rodman	1 1 0 1 1—4
Warner R.	1 1 1 1 1—5	Hamilton	0 1 0 1 1—3
Brown	1 1 1 0 1—4	Marshall	0 1 1 0 1—3
Carli	0 1 1 0 1—3	Marshall	0 1 1 0 1—3
Becker	1 0 1 0 1—3	Pfister	1 0 0 * *—1
Poehler	1 1 1 1 1—5	Simmons	1 1 1 0 1—4
Gotzian	1 1 0 0 0—2	Davis	0 1 1 1 0—3
Baldwin	1 1 1 1 1—5	Lemon	1 1 1 1 1—5
Degraff	0 1 1 1 0—3	Warner, E. F	1 1 1 1 0—4
Dreis	1 1 1 0 0—3	Kennedy	1 1 0 1 0 3
Leonard	1 0 0 1 1—3	Zimmerman	* 1 1 1 1—4
Morse	1 1 0 0 1—3		

In the shoot-off, miss and out, Baldwin won first, Bodman second, and Becker third prize.

In the first sweepstakes, three single rises, first prize won by C. A. Zimmerman, second by G. W. Baldwin.

In the second sweepstakes, Baldwin and Timberlake divided first prize; second prize was won by P. J. Dreis, and third by G. A. Hamilton.

— A CORRESPONDENT writes from Old Point Comfort : "There is a little here of what would be considered dress in Newport. It has not been fashionable at the South to be rich since the war—affluence arguing that you failed to sacrifice all for the cause, and Southern ladies, lovers of ease, are little given to exhibiting several costumes in a day. They are fond of quoting Mrs. (Judge) Aiken of South Carolina who, with all her millions, used to appear at the White Sulphur Springs in cheap lawn and prunella shoes." Hotel prices are $2.60 a day for monthly and $2.85 for weekly guests. The same facts apply to all the southern watering places, and whatever the true motive or incentive to economy, the lesson is one which might be incalcated with profit everywhere.

GUN PATTERNS.

VICKSBURGH, MISS., May 31, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream :

My brother and I each have a Scott gun. His is 10 gauge, 30-inch barrel, and weighs 9 pounds ; mine is 12 gauge, 31½-inch barrel, and weighs 8 pounds. Both are choked and breech-loaders. We have just made a careful, pains-taking trial of their capacity for shot and powder, and append a table of the result herewith. We began with an ounce of shot, with 3 drms. powder for the No. 12, and 3¼ for the No. 10, heaped up, always using a half drm. more in the larger gun. We made four shots each for every change of shot or powder, and the table gives the average of the four shots. When using the light charges of powder we did not deem it worth while to use No. 4 nor 5 shot ; and when using heavy charges we omitted the trial on 7 and 8. This test required 88 shots each.

To test penetration we used a long, narrow box, open at one end and on top, with perpendicular grooves an inch apart, opposite each other, on the inside. Into these grooves we slipped cards five inches long and four wide, the thickness of a postal card, which they very much resembled. These we had cut the proper size at a printing office. The box we fastened upon stakes, with the open end towards the point from which we shot, and on the line of sight. To insure a near approach to accuracy we took "a rest" when firing. For pattern we used paper 18 inches square, fastened upon stakes just in front of the open end of the box or trough containing the cards. The table below gives the average penetration and patterns of both the cards and the 18-inch square paper, in four shots. In taking penetration we only counted the cards perforated by a majority of the pellets entering the card at the mouth of the box. There was great irregularity in the penetration of different pellets of the same charge, especially with No. 4—it being often as much as ten or twelve cards, but the penetration of a majority of them in each of the four shots was surprisingly uniform. We used Dupont's FF powder, at forty yards, measured with a steel tape line. We used Ely's pink edge wads, and at first shot alternately with double wads on the powder, but discovering no perceptible advantage arising from two we discarded one of them. As we had to count for penetration and two patterns, and re-arrange our cards at each shot, it may readily be conceived how tedious the trial was, and the length of time it necessarily consumed.

It will be seen that the No. 12 made the best patterns on small shot with 3 drms. powder, and the 10 with 3¼ drms. ; and on the other sizes with 3¼ drms. and 4 drms. respectively. In all the trials the No. 10 beat the No. 12 in penetration, when using half a drm. more powder in the larger gun, while the guns were about equal in pattern. It will also be seen that the additional half drm. to 3¼ in the No.

12, and 4 in the No. 10, was not only a waste but a disadvantage—there being a decided loss in the pattern and no increase in penetration.

On a trial of a Scott, No. 10, not choked, we found it barely equal in penetration, and full one-third short in pattern on Nos. 4, 5, and 6, the test extending no further.

10 BORE GUN.

Chs. of Shot.	Charges of Powder.	No. 4 Shot.			No. 5 Shot.			No. 6 Shot.			No. 7 Shot.			No. 8 Shot.		
		18x18 Pattern.	4x5 Pattern.	Penetration.	18x18 Pattern.	4x5 Pattern.	Penetration.	18x18 Pattern.	4x5 Pattern.	Penetration.	18x18 Pattern.	4x5 Pattern.	Penetration.	18x18 Pattern.	4x5 Pattern.	Penetration.
1 oz.	3½ drachms	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	5	21	131	8	19	195	12	12
	4 drachms	54	3	43	75	6	33	106	6	25	103	7	23	148	8	14
	4½ drachms	57	3	37	65	5	30	103	5	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
1½ oz.	3½ drachms	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	8	18	116	9	17	208	14	12
	4 drachms	67	5	35	81	6	34	121	8	23	129	8	18	171	12	15
	4½ drachms	51	3	35	69	4	31	90	5	23	...	...	...	...	...	...

12 BORE GUN.

Chs. of Shot.	Charges of Powder.	No. 4 Shot.			No. 5 Shot.			No. 6 Shot.			No. 7 Shot.			No. 8 Shot.		
		18x18 Pattern.	4x5 Pattern.	Penetration.	18x18 Pattern.	4x5 Pattern.	Penetration.	18x18 Pattern.	4x5 Pattern.	Penetration.	18x18 Pattern.	4x5 Pattern.	Penetration.	18x18 Pattern.	4x5 Pattern.	Penetration.
1 oz.	3 drachms	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	6	22	123	10	17	185	12	12
	3½ drachms	52	3	38	70	5	30	96	5	24	110	8	21	199	12	13
	4 drachms	58	3	35	76	6	31	80	5	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
1½ oz.	3 drachms	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	9	15	184	11	14	221	15	10
	3½ drachms	53	3	30	80	4	29	128	7	22	117	6	16	222	11	11
	4 drachms	68	4	38	75	5	25	125	9	22	...	...	...	...	...	...

National Pastimes.

NATIONAL MEETING OF AMERICAN ARCHERS.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Indiana, July 14th.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

Having done much of the work of organizing this first great public meeting of American Archers, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Association I wish to impress upon the minds of our archers who have had less acquaintance with the association and its objects, that no good scoring is to be expected at this first meeting. Archery is not learned in a year. No archer in England ever got his name into the prize lists in the second year of his practice. Mr. Thomas L. Coulson who began archery in his fifty-first year, and rose more rapidly than any one with whose career I am acquainted, won the seventh prize at the Grand National Meeting when he had practiced unremittingly for four years, and even this measure of success provoked the comment from Mr. Sharpe in his account of that meeting, that this was "a marvelous result for one only three or four years an archer." No young archer need fear that his scoring will appear ridiculous in the report of the tournament, as all the scoring will be low. Having received and compared the scores of a large number of the shooters throughout the United States, I feel safe in saying there will not be four scores of over 500 points at the Double York Round made at the meeting. That score is deemed respectable in England for archers of ten years practice. Out of the thirty leading archers (gentlemen) who shot at the great meeting at Leamington in 1878, only nine reached five hundred score. The other twenty-one scoring from that total down to 146. Taking their sixty yards scores, I find they range (with 48 arrows) from the highest of 223, by Mr. Yates Foot, to the lowest of 20, by Mr. C. E. Garrett. Yet the poorer shots, like Mr. Garrett, do not hesitate to enter such contests, and enjoy the meetings equally with the more expert. At our Grand National we will expect to see no fine scoring, but expect the Garretts to be the rule. But after reading so much, many will still ask, what will be a fair score for the different distances? My experience teaches me that for the archer who shot through the last season at short ranges, and began the longer ranges this season, the following scores at the different ranges to be shot at the meeting will be good shooting:

30 Arrows at 40 yards=145		48 Arrows at 60 yards=120	
30 " " 50 "	100	" " 80 "	140
30 " " 60 "	75	" " 100 "	100

This will yield him at the American Round a total of 320, and at the Double York Round a total of 360. Any archer who can reliably score 400 at the Double York Round can get one of the six first prizes offered by the association. In other words, one can safely say that there will not be six scores of 400 made upon that round at the meeting.

As to the ladies who shoot the Columbia Round of 24 arrows each, at 30, 40 and 50 yards, with them good scoring will run about thus:

30 yards, 24 arrows=	80.
40 " " "	50.
50 " " "	30.

Or a total at the double Columbia Round of 320. Any lady who can reliably score 150 at the single round, will get into the six first scores. This is not given in a spirit of prophecy, for it requires no gift of prescience to foretell the result.

The first Grand Annual meeting was not called with the hope of astonishing any one with great scores, but for the purpose of calling together the beginners in archery in this country, and by competitive practice for prizes, beget emulation and improvement in the future. Let no young archer (young in archery if not in years) forego the pleasure of participating in this first annual tournament through the fear that he cannot shoot sufficiently well to win a high place in the scores. When the Grand National Meeting of Great Britain was first held at York in 1844, a score of 221 at the York Round won the championship medal by the Rev. J. Higginson against sixty-four other gentlemen shooting, and a score of 186 won the Lady Champion badge by Miss Thelwall, shooting 72 arrows at 60 yards, and 72 arrows at 50 yards. And even in 1849, after five years practice at the national meetings, the Lady Champion badge was won by Mrs. Calvert with a score of 161 at the Double National Round of 96 arrows at 60 yards, and 48 arrows at 50 yards. If they should only do so well at their sixth annual meeting, we should scarcely expect to do better at our *first*. To show what years of practice did for the English, I may say that in 1857, Mr. H. A. Ford won the gentlemen's medal with a score of 1251, and in 1875, Mrs. Butt won the ladies badge with a score at the Double National Round of 752. It matters not, however, with the English ladies whether they can score well, they will attend the meetings and shoot. The prizes offered by the National Association of Chicago, are so arranged that the poorer shot will get as many as the more expert, and in fact, in the handicap shoots the less expert will be almost the certain winners, as no archer can carry a burden of 30 per cent and win. This meeting will do much for archery in this country, and every archer who attends will be greatly benefitted.

An interesting feature of the meeting which has never appeared at the English Nationals, is the "Team Shoot" upon the last day, four members from any club to constitute a team. Four prizes have been offered for the four highest "team scores" at the American Round. At this round 800 will be a respectable score for a team, and a score of 1,000 points will most probably obtain one of the four prizes. The practice of shooting together as a team should be cultivated by the best shots of each club, for matches between clubs are generally shot by teams chosen from each club. W. H. T.

A NEW ENGLAND ARCHERY ASSOCIATION,—All New England Archery Clubs are invited to send representatives (a lady and gentleman) to a meeting to be held at the Parker House, Boston, July 30, at 11:30 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of organizing a New England Archery Association. This call is published by Messrs. A. S. Brownell, President, and S. P. Abbott, Secretary of the Pequossett Archers; and Harry Van Duzee, President West Newton Archers. Clubs are requested to communicate their intention of being represented to Mr. A. S. Brownell, 89 Water street.

A MOST REMARKABLE SCORE.—At the Newark Shooting Park on Thursday, July 10, Mr. Wm. Hayes made the following wonderful score on the ¾ inch, ring target at 200 yds., off hand: 25–22–24–25–22–23–25–25–25–25—241. These 10 shots were fired in succession in the presence six or seven members of the club who were watching the shoot, as it was a little match for cigars on each shot, with a fellow member. It would have made a string measurement of about 13½–14 inches, which is not easily beaten even with a rest, with globe and peep sights.

Newark, July 14. A MEMBER.

THE LOOSE.—The most difficult thing in archery practice is to become somewhat near perfect in letting go the string when the draw is completed. Two warnings must be heeded:

1st. Do not jerk.
2d. Do not hold.

The loose must be instantaneous, with a backward impulse of the hand, but it must be smooth and even. To get a good loose do not over bow yourself, and be careful to take the string near the points of the finger-tips. The rest depends upon intelligent practice. The correct flight of an arrow depends much on the loose. A very keen, swift flight is not best, if to get it, the archer sacrifices smoothness of loose.

CRICKET.

MERION (2D.) VS. YOUNG AMERICA (2D.).—On the grounds of the former club at Ardmore a match was played on the 12th inst., resulting in a victory by 24 runs over the visitors. It will be noticed that the Young Americas were two men short:

MERION.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
R Montgomery, c Wister b Brown	1	b Wister	7
M Bailey, c Dixon b Brown	7	b Wister	18
C Morris, c sub b Brown	10	c H L Brown b Wister	0
P Peace, b Brown	7	b Brown	2
W Stroud, c Pease b Brown	0	c sub b Wister	23
M Ewing, c Pease b Brown	0	retired	12
Wm Philler, c S M Wain b Brown	2	run out	10
J R Williams, run out	11	run out	10
J S Wain, b Dixon	7	b Henderson	1
Geo S Philler, not out	4	b Wister	11
F Maul, absent	0	not out	7
Wides, 2; byes, 3; leg byes, 2; no balls, 1	8	Wides, 3; byes, 7; leg byes, 2	12
Total	58	Total	115

YOUNG AMERICA.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
H L Brown, b Ewing	2	c W Philler b Morris	4
F Henderson, c G Philler b Morris	2	not out	24
H Dixon, b Ewing	5	b Stroud	0
J Pease, run out	20	c W Philler, b Stroud	14
R Wister, run out	0	b Pease	12
W Johnson, b Morris	1	not out	15
S M Wain, b Morris	2	b Morris	0
Madeira, run out	0	not out	0
Butler, not out	0	not out	0
Byes, 2; leg bye, 1	3	Wides, 7; byes, 2	9
Total	34	Total	80

GERMANTOWN vs. GERARD.—These clubs met at Nicetown on the 12th inst. and played a one-sided game, resulting in favor of the older organization by 175 runs. The Germantowns were but a little over two hours in scoring their 220 runs. The Girard Club was assisted by Pearson, of the Chestnut Hills and Jarvis of the Wakefields. The score speaks for itself:

GIRARD.

Webster, c J. B. R. Hargreave	1	Jarvis b R. Hargreave	0
Woodward, c Fisher b N. Caldwell	10	Tomlin, b R. Hargreave	9
Wigham, c T. b R. Hargreave	1	Hawthorne, c N. Caldwell b Brown	17
Pearson, c Brewster b N. Caldwell	7	Walker st J b Hargreave	2
Vernon, c N. Caldwell b R. Hargreave	0	Wilkinson b H Hargreave	0
		Grasse, not out	1
		Byes, 5; no balls, 1	6
Total			45

GERMANTOWN.

R. N. Caldwell b Wilkinson	14	T. Hargreave b Pearson	1
C. F. Caldwell, run out	24	Morgan Jr. not out	29
R. Hargreave b Tomlin	30	Cupitt b w b Pearson	15
Brewster c Wigham b Pearson	38	Fisher c Tomlin b Wilkinson	2
Brown b Vernon	17	H. Hargreave b Pearson	10
J. Hargreave l w b b Pearson	1	Byes, 6; leg byes, 1; wides, 13; no balls, 1	21
Total			220

ANNALYSIS OF BOWLING.

GIRARD.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Jarvis	120	54	3	0
Webster	48	19	1	0
Wilkinson	79	45	3	2
Tomlin	50	30	0	1
Vernon	42	27	1	1
Pearson	84	36	2	5

GERMANTOWN.

R Hargreave	60	17	2	6
N Caldwell	42	16	1	2
Pearson	23	5	1	1
H Hargreave	6	1	0	1

[No record of wides, and no balls in the score received.—Ed.

GIRARD vs. FRANKFORD.—In a one-inning game, played on the 28th ult., the former club landed a victory by 31 runs. The following is the score:—

GIRARD.		FRANKFORD.	
T Webster, c Shaw, b Lee	10	A Donat, b Wilkinson	2
G Blood, c Dickenson, b Shaw	4	A Broadhead, b Weister	0
W Vernon, b Broadhead	1	J Lee, b Vernon	15
E Woodward, run out	1	H Shaw, c Woodward, b Blood	15
N Tomlin, not out	37	H West, b Vernon	0
H Hawthorne, b J Lee	0	C H Adshead, b Tomlin	0
W Walker, c Dickenson, b R Shaw	6	E Davis, run out	2
J Adams, run out	1	R Shaw, b Blood	0
J Wilkinson, b Shaw	1	W Caston, run out	1
G Gross, b R Shaw	0	D Dickenson, not out	1
T Johnson, not out	0	T Lunn, b Blood	0
Byes, 7; leg byes, 1; wides, 12; no balls, 1	21	Byes, 14; leg byes, 5; wides, 1; no balls	21
Total	28	Total	57

—An eleven of Philadelphia cricketers will probably make a Canadian tour early in August.

FOREST CITY VS. EXCELSIOR.—These clubs of Columbus, Ohio, played a one innings game on July 5. The score will show the result:—

FOREST CITY.		EXCELSIOR.	
H. H. Darby, not out	4	Hickman, b Riley	1
Saunderson, b Morris	8	Jones, run out	0
Simmons, run out	0	Abbott, b w, b Darby	0
Brazton, b Morris	6	Hall, b Darby	0
Speed, b Morris	4	P. Howells, b Darby	0
James, c Howells, b Morris	1	J. Howells, b Riley	1
A. B. Darby, b Hall	12	Morris, run out	0
Riley, c Probert, b Morris	6	Lewis, not out	2
West, run out	5	Farran, c Speed, b Darby	0
Bosfield, c Hall, b Roy	0	Probert, b Darby	0
Thorpe, b Roy	0	Roy, run out	0
Byes, 8; leg byes, 2; wides, 8; no balls, 2	20	Byes, 1; wides, 1; no balls, 3	5
	66		9

BELMONT (2D.) VS. OXFORD.—On the 12th inst. these teams met at West Philadelphia, when the Oxfords were defeated in one innings and 38 runs. Score:—

OXFORD.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Leiper, c f. Scott, b Morgan	2	run out	8
Savage, c and b Morgan	5	C. Townsend, b Saynor	0
Lloyd, Saynor	3	run out	0
Green, b Morgan	3	run out	1
McNuit, run out	2	l b w b Saynor	4
Rowland, c Morgan, b Saynor	7	C. A Becket, b f. Scott	12
Stafford, run out	4	b Knight	9
Dixon, b Morgan	0	b Knight	9
Reach, b Morgan	4	C. Townsend, b Knight	0
Page, c Want, b Saynor	0	b Knight	3
Windle, not out	0	not out	4
Extras	5		
Total	39	Total	50

BELMONT.

Townsend, b McNutt	9	Want, c Lloyd, b Savage	5
Ronaldson, run out	9	Green, run out	11
Saynor, c Dixon, b Green	10	A. Becket, c Dixon, b Rowland	3
f. Scott, b McNutt	9	f. Scott, b Savage	0
Morgan, c Dixon, b Savage	32	Work, not out	0
Knight, c Rowland, b Savage	19	Extras	18
Total			127

GIRARD vs. FRANKFORD.—The second elevens of these clubs played their return match on the 12th inst., with the following result:

GIRARD.			
Schofield, b Somers	0	Yates, b Somers	0
Hoffman, b Somers	3	Hawthorne, c Cranshaw, b Somers	3
Blood, b Cranshaw	13	Adams, b Cranshaw	5
Bennett, b Somers	0	Mason, c Donat, b Somers	0
Johnson, c Buckius, b Cranshaw	3	Levers, not out	1
McVey, b Somers	5	Byes, 6; wides, 5	11
Total	48		

FRANKFORD.			
Dickenson, c Leavers, b Blood	3	Shird, c Yates, b Hoffman	1
Donat, b Hoffmann	0	Martin, b Hoffman	3
Cranshaw, b Blood	1	Buckius, b Hoffman	0
Thompson, c McVey, b Blood	1	Somers, not out	2
Moore, l b w, b Hoffman	2	Aldstead, c Blood, b Hoffman	0
France, b Blood	0	Byes, 9; leg byes, 4; wides, 1	14
Total	24		

ANOTHER TIE GAME.—On the 5th inst. a tie game was played at Orillia, Ont., between the High School and Town Clubs. School, 40 and 32; Town, 24 and 48.

HALIFAX, *July* 5.—A cricket match played at Shelburne, between the Shelburne Club and the officers of the cable steamer *Minia*, was won by the Shelburnites by 67 runs.

MONTREAL VS. ST. GEORGE.—On the afternoon of July 5th, these clubs played a one innings match at Montreal, Canada. The score will show that the "Dragon Slayers" were worsted:—

ST. GEORGE.			
Harvey, b Scott	2	Kinnear, b Hardman	1
Ramsay, run out	2	E. Carter, b Smith	5
Benjamin, b Gough	41	Aird, b Hardman	5
McIntyre, b Smith	17	Newport, b Gough	0
Ingersoll, b Smith	0	Lt. Dillon, not out	2
Carter, c Gough, b Bovey	5	Extras	12
Total	93		

MONTREAL.			
Smith, b Carter	7	Baines, b Carter	8
Hardman, c Kinnear, b McIntyre	2	Wood, b Carter	14
Gordon, b McIntyre	9	David, c Rambay, b Benjamin	0
Gough, not out	75	Moyse, b Kinnear	10
Bovey, b McIntyre	0	Howard, not out	6
Dean, c Benjamin, b Ramsay	7	Extras	10
Total	118		

OWEN SOUND VS. COLLINGWOOD.—These clubs played at Owen Sound, Ont., on July 1, when the home club won by 25 runs; game decided on first innings.

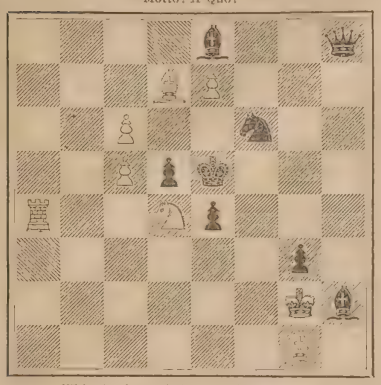
WELLAND VS. THOROLD.—On July 1 an easy victory by 9 wickets was gained over the Thorold High School Club by the Welland juniors, at the Welland grounds.

LONDON ASYLUM vs. SARSLA.—The Sarnia team defeated the Asylum Club on their grounds, on July 4, by one innings and 15 runs.

The Game of Chess.

Problem No. 57.

Motto: A Quo?



White to play and give mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS—NO. 53.

1—Kt-K Kt5 2—B or Kt mates — 1—Any

Game No. 118.—PETROFF'S DEFENCE.

A game in the International Tourney, resigned by Mr. G. H. D. Gossip, of Colchester, Eng., to Mrs. J. W. Gilbert, of Hartford, Conn. The score in the Tourney now stands: Great Britain, 22 won; United States, 24 won and 7 drawn. We are indebted to the Hartford *Times* for the score, and game, and notes:

White. Mr. Gossip.	Black. Mrs. Gilbert.	White. Mr. Gossip.	Black. Mrs. Gilbert.
1—P-K4	1—P-K4	19—K-Kt	19—B tks R P †
2—Kt-K B3	2—Kt-K B3	20—K-B	20—Q tks P
3—Kt tks P (a)	3—P-Q3	21—Kt-Q5	21—Q-B3 †
4—Kt-K B3	4—Kt tks K P	22—K-K2	22—B-K Kt5 †
5—P-Q4	5—P-Q4	23—K-Q2 (h)	23—Q-K Kt7
6—B-Q3	6—K-tQ B3	24—K-B3	24—B-K4 †
7—Castles	7—B-K2	25—K-K2	25—B tks R †
8—P-B4	8—B-K3	26—K tks B	26—Q tks P
9—Q-K2 (b)	9—Castles (d)	27—B-Q2	27—Q R-Q
10—B tks Kt (c)	10—P tks B	28—K-Q B2	28—Q-K B4 †
11—P-Q5	11—P tks Kt	29—Q-Q3	29—Q tks Q †
12—P tks Kt	12—P-Q Kt3 (e)	30—K tks Q	30—B tks Q Kt P
13—R-Q	13—Q-Q B	31—R-K Kt	31—B-K4
14—Kt-Q B3 (f)	14—B-Q3 (g)	32—B-K B6	32—R-K B2
15—P tks P	15—Q-K	33—B-K3	33—R-Q3
16—Q-Q R4	16—P-K B3	34—R-Q Kt	34—R tks P
17—Q-Q Kt3	17—Q-Q Kt3 †	Resigns.	
18—K-R	18—Q-K R4		

NOTES BY G. REICHELM.

(*a*) I hold that 3P-Q4, or Q Kt-B3, are really more subtle and dangerous attacks. The move in the text, however, has the sanction of time-honored usage and is based on the high authority of received analytical researches. This game, which I regard as a fine contribution to this opening, affords a striking illustration of the power of Mrs. Gilbert's play, and is doubly creditable to her when it is taken into consideration that she had to encounter so strong a player and learned a bookman as Mr. Gossip.

(*b*) White pursues his attack in accordance with the general theory of this opening.

(*c*) Best. Black now threatens P tks P and Kt-R4.

(*d*) If 10 Q tks Kt P, then the defence rejoins with Kt-R4 and Kt tks P with the preferable development. By the move in the text Mr. G. opens the Q's file, which he expects to use to the detriment of Black's interests.

(*e*) I must for once take issue with this beautifully conducted defence and counter attack. I prefer K P tks P with the view of, at the proper moment, utilizing the Q Kt file.

(*f*) A grave error. White's only move here is 14 Kt-K B4.

(*g*) From this point the lady champion assumes the counter attack and conducts it with such remarkable accuracy and force that her noted adversary is soon compelled to strike his colors.

(*h*) Mr. Gossip might have resigned hereabouts with perfect propriety.

GLASGOW vs. COPENHAGEN CORRESPONDENCE MATCH.

No. 1.		No. 2.	
Glasgow.	Copenhagen.	Copenhagen.	Glasgow.
1—P-Q4	1—P-K3	1—P-K4	1—P-K4
2—P-Q B4	2—P-K B4	2—P-K B4	2—P tks P
3—P-Q B3	3—Kt-K B3	3—B-Q B4	3—P-Q4
4—Kt-Q B3	4—B-K2	4—B tks Q P	4—Q-K R5 †
5—Kt-K B3	5—Castles	5—K-B	5—P-K Kt4
6—B-K B4	6—P-Q3	6—Kt-K B3	6—Q-K R4
7—P-K3	7—Kt-K R1	7—P-K R4	7—B-K Kt2
8—B-K Kt3	8—Q Kt-Q2	8—K-B2	8—P-K R5
9—P-Q B5	9—Q Kt-K B3	9—Kt-K R5	9—P-Kt6 †
10—Q-Q K4	10—Q Kt-K Kt5	10—K-K	10—Q tks Q †
11—B-Q B4	11—P-Q4	11—K tks Q	11—Kt-Q B3
12—B-Q3	12—K Kt tks B	12—P-Q B3	12—B-K Kt5 †
13—K R P tks Kt	13—P-Q B3	13—P-Q B2	13—K-Q
14—Kt-K R2	14—Kt tks Kt	14—P-Q4	14—P-KB3
		15—Kt-K R4	

CURSORY JOTTINGS.

—The Chess Editor in answer to numerous complaints, etc., of correspondents and readers regarding the non-appearance of "The Game of Chess" in these columns, would here state that he is in no wise at fault, having sent in his "copy" regularly every week. In the future this department will be crowded out only when *absolutely necessary*, and upon the assurance of the Editor-in-Chief, C. Hallock, Esq., inform our readers.

—The Delmar vs. Lloyd match resulted in a victory for Mr. Delmar, by a score of 5 games won, and only 1 game lost, and 1 game drawn. It is rumored that Mr. Delmar will now challenge Captain Mackenzie.

—The Cleveland *Voice* Chess column exists no more; at least we so infer, from the fact that we have not seen it for over a month —"One more unfortunate," etc. Why? The Croydon *Guardian* and Mr. Hamel's *Express*, do not reach us.

WHAT ARE WHITEBAIT?

IT is only a year ago that whitebait was fully inaugurated in America by a grand whitebait dinner, *a la Greenwich*, at Manhattan Beach Hotel on Coney Island, and it was but a short time previous that Prof. Baird, Eugene Blackford, and others, discovered that we had anything like whitebait in our waters. Our readers will remember what discussions have since taken place to determine what whitebait really are—whether they are merely the small fry of shad, herrings, bluefish, mackerel, and perhaps of a dozan varieties of our coast and estuary fishes. Now in England where whitebait has been the approved diet at seaside resorts among the aristocratic habitues especially. A gentleman has been recently investigating the matter and has sent the results of his study to *Land and Water*. Only last year, just at this time, (May) he commenced collecting specimens to determine whether they were really a distinct species. He writes:

I purposely excluded from my collection other fishes (as gobies and stickle-backs) which, accidentaly or fraudulently, are found mixed with the true forms, restricting my observations to what are the species known to the trade and epicures as whitebait.

In obtaining materials for this investigation, I have been assisted by Mr Carrington, naturalist to the Royal Westminster Aquarium, who kindly procured specimens from Southend from May until August, 1878, and also placed a number of healthy ones in a tank at that institution in order to ascertain what they would develop into, but unforeseen circumstances prematurely cut off what we can only hope were as happy as they were short careers. I likewise received specimens monthly from fish-mongers up to the end of October, after which period the demand ceasing, so did the supply. Through the kind services of Mr. Walpole I obtained from Mr Charles, the eminent fishmonger of Belgravia, a beautiful series of thirty-one examples of the "winter whitebait" (made during the months of January to March) from the Medway, where he maintains an establishment for the purpose of collecting this delicacy.

First, what do we understand by whitebait? Here we must first seek for the origin of the term, and at the outset I am inclined to admit that such appears to be lost in obscurity. The newspapers last year reported that a Mr. Cannon had "himself caught whitebait for sixty years, and his father's father did so forty years before him. 1780 is assigned as the exact date of the first catch. At first Cannon the elder used his captors merely as baits for eels, and hence the name which has of itself been the subject of controversy." The article continues that he subsequently introduced their use at the table of the higher classes. Unfortunately we must consign this account to the region of interesting romances, not only as regards the origin of the term, but likewise as to his having promoted his young friends from the hook where they were displayed as tempting baits for eels to the frying-pan and subsequently the dinner table. Readers interested on this point have only to refer to Pennant's "British Zoology," volume the third, page 371, published in 1776, or four years prior to Mr. Cannon's first catch (long before he believed he diverted the destination of these fish from baits for eels to luxuries for epicures), and we read as follows:—"During the month of July there appear in the Thames, near Blackwall and Greenwich, innumerable multitudes of small fish which are known to the Londoners by the name of whitebait. They are esteemed very delicious when fried with fine flour, and occasion, during the season, a vast resort of the lower order of epicures to the taverns contiguous to the places they are taken at."

Unable to trace the origin of the term whitebait, we have to investigate what this fish has been considered. Pennant states that they belong neither to the shad nor the sprat, nor are they the young of smelts, but bear a great similarity to the bleak, to which fish he appended them, although with doubt. Donovan (1808) obtained as whitebait the young of the shad, and calmly expressed his opinion that Pennant never saw a whitebait, or, if he did, his examples were bad, or his investigations hasty and negligent, while his figure conveyed no just idea of the fish. Next we have Yarrell (1828), who considered that both Pennant and Donovan were in error, as he saw in these fish a new species of *Clupea*, which he termed *Clupea alba*. M. Valenciennes (1847) went still further, instituting a novel genus (*Rogenia*) for their reception, while he remarks that some young sprats were captured along with the true forms during the months of April, May, and June. Dr. Gunther, the author of the "Catalogue of Fishes in the British Museum (1867)," did not coincide with any of the four previous writers, retaining whitebait in the genus *Clupea*, and considering it to be the young of the common herring.

It appears now to be universally admitted that the true whitebait belongs to some species of the herring family, but what we wish to ascertain is, are such mature forms, as asserted by Yarrell and Valenciennes, or immature fish, as believed in by the majority of inquirers, and as such were formerly protected by legislative enactments? In this investigation we must not lose sight of the fact that the herring family, more especially among the species composing the genus *Clupea*, possesses many pelagic forms, which live together in large assemblages or schools, the young of which but rarely enter brackish, and never as a rule fresh, waters. That these fishes are very variable in their migrations: abundant some years, they occasionally forsake their haunts for several successive seasons, returning again in enormous quantities. This phenomenon is not peculiar to such as whitebait in merely European seas, but is found to be universal. Another peculiarity is that, the teeth being small and deciduous, a considerable diversity may exist in examples of the same species.

Are whitebait mature fish? This question has been answered by most investigators in the negative, by Yarrell in the affirmative, while fortunately the specimens of this last author, being still in the British Museum, are open to re-examination. All are considered to be the young of the common herring. Yarrell remarked that these fish are taken in the Thames "from the beginning of April to the end of September . . . and specimens of the young fish of the year, four or five inches long, are then not uncommon, but mixed even at this late period of the season with others of very small size, as though the roe had continued to be deposited throughout the summer. Yet the parent fish are not caught." I have now a fine series of whitebait captured during the months referred to by Yarrell, and from the same locality (the Thames), and these I now propose enumerating, premising that, as the migrations of members of the herring family are variable, occasionally forsaking their usual spawning grounds, it does not appear improbable that one species may have left and given place to another, to be again changed to the original form on the return of the water to some condition which suited its first occupants. Thus Yarrell observes: "Formerly great quantities of the Twaite shad were caught with nets in that part of the Thames opposite Millbank, Westminster."

I examined 138 samples of whitebait taken during the months of May and June, 1878, the longest of which was 2¼ inches; out of these about one in ten were sprats, the remainder the young of the herring. In August I examined forty-six examples from 2 to 3½ inches in length; out of these twenty-four from 2 to 2·7 inches long were sprats, and twenty-one, from 2·8 to 3½ inches long, were young herrings, these latter now commencing to grow to a larger size than their smaller cousins, the sprats. In October out of forty-one examples from 2½ to 3½ inches in length, all were herrings. The foregoing examples were from Mr. Carrington, or else obtained from fishmongers who procured them in Bilingsgate Market, so they may be received as examples of Thames fish. It appears that both sprats and young herrings find their way into the London market as whitebait. Some inquirers may only obtain one species, some the other, while a third may receive both forms, in accordance with where the fishermen were working their nets and whether schools of one or both were present at the time.

Of the thirty-one examples of "winter whitebait" received from Mr. Charles, and which, as I have observed, came from the Medway, twenty-six varied from 2 to 4¼ inches in length, the larger ones possessing well developed roe, all were sprats; the remaining five were young herrings from 5 to 7¼ inches long, the largest having slightly developed roe.

How are these young fish to be distinguished? may be asked; and to this question a very simple reply will suffice. The sprats have sixteen to eighteen rays in the fin of the back, and seventeen to eighteen in that behind the vent. The ventral fins are situated beneath the first rays of the back fin. They have forty-seven or forty-eight vertebræ, no teeth in the front part of the palate (the vomer), and in a single or double row along the tongue, while internally they only possess seven or eight cæcal appendages to the stomach. The edge of the abdomen has very sharp points. The young herrings have seventeen to twenty rays in the fin of the back, and sixteen to eighteen in that behind the vent. The ventral fins are situated beneath the middle rays of the back fin. They have fifty-six vertebræ, teeth in the front part of the palate (the vomer) and in a long oval patch along the tongue, while internally they possess seventeen to twenty or more cæcal appendages to the stomach. The keeled abdominal edge is not near so sharp as in the sprats, while the scales do not fall off the body quite so readily as in the latter species, in which but few are seen on the sides in captured examples.

That Pennant's was the whitebait of the present time there can be but little doubt, and also that it was the young herring. It is also certain that Donavan's figure is that of a young shad, the immature of which, if in sufficient numbers, would do as well as those of the herring or sprat served up as whitebait; while I certainly possess the young of these last two forms which I have received as this fish. This year (1879) whitebait are said to be unusually early in the market; and we also are told in your last number that trout, which have commonly completed spawning in November, had not finished this operation during the last week of this month (March). Salmon have likewise been very late this year, and we are all aware what an abnormally cold season we have gone through. Has this anything to do with the whitebait? I suspect it has, that the growth of some of these sprats has been retarded, and they now form the present early whitebait of which I have received examples from Billingsgate Market, and all are young sprats. Most probably the true whitebait or the herring will be late in appearing this season.

F. DAY.

TIM POND.—This is a pleasant resort in Maine which has been often referred to in our columns. Mr. Kennedy Smith, who is located there, writes to us to-day that he has built a substantial log cabin which will accommodate eight persons, cut out a good road, put three boats on the pond, and fitted himself for company in a general way. He says: "A party was here last week from Biddeford. They caught trout by the hundreds. Take railroad to Farmington and thence stage to Kingfield, from which latter place hire a wagon to take you through." Smith agrees to furnish good "farmer's grub" at fifty cents per day.

By the way, there is a subscriber of ours out at Eldred, in Sullivan County, this State, who sends the following plaint:

"I have not advertised my place this year, and the result is there has not been a single angler here, though the trout are very plenty." As he promises to amend in the future we will give him this gratuitous notice. His name is J. M. Bradley. According to his account, deer, quail and woodcock can be obtained in his neighborhood.

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3. Wicker Ogg	Wellington F. B. Ont,
4. Capt. Todd	G. G. Guards, Ont.
5. Sergt. Mitchell	13th Batt, Ont.
6. Lieut. Adam	"
7. Corpl. Gray	G. G. F. Guards, Ont.
8. Capt. Anderson	10th Batt, Ont.
9. Lieut. Crult	2d Dis. Engr Co, Ont.
10. Asst-Surg. Aiken	37th Batt, Ont.
11. Pte Bell	10th Batt, Ont.
12. Sergt. Fallen	Gar. Artillery, N. B.
13. Lieut. Cooper	10th Batt, Ont.
14. Sergt. Riddle	Gar. Art. Montreal, Q.
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16. Lieut. Hunter	Engineers, St John, N. B.
17. Lieut. Ewan	35th Batt, Ont.
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FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY, FOURTH AVE., COR. 22d ST., New York, March 4, 1879.

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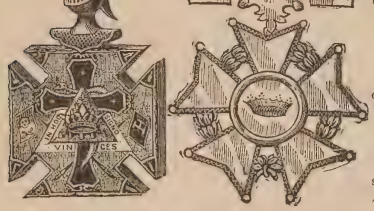

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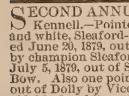

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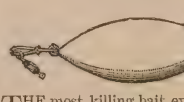

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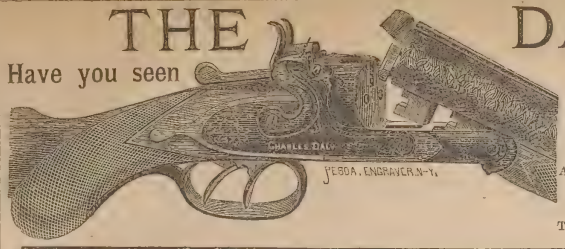

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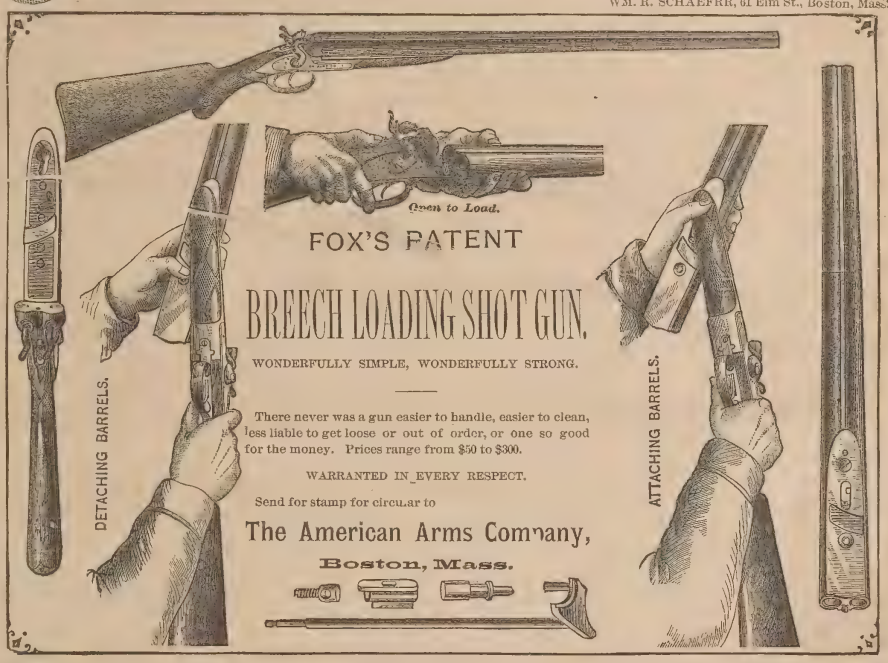

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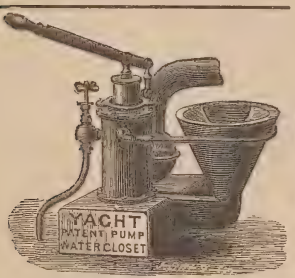

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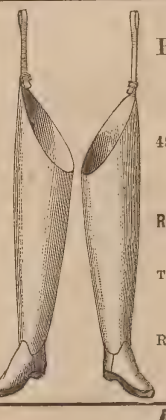

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CAPTAIN BOGARDUS ON TIN-COATED SHOT.

EDITOR FOREST AND STREAM:— NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1879.

HAVING been asked by many of your readers as to the merits of TIN-COATED SOFT SHOT, I desire to say that I consider it the best shot I have ever used. I have given it a very severe test, having shot my 6,000 ball match Jan. 8 and 9 with it. In that match I used two sets of double barrels, one of 10 and the other 12-bore, and each single barrel was discharged 1,500 times without being once cleaned. The inner surface of the barrels is bright and free from scratches, although in shooting I used them until they became so hot that they would not bear handling. I cannot imagine any case of ordinary use which could so severely test the cleanliness and perfection of the tin-coating and its freedom from injury by any heat which could ever result from continuous discharges of the gun.

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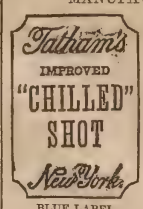

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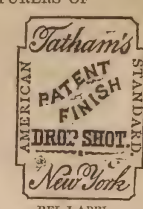

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FOREST AND STREAM & ROD AND GUN

THE AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

[Entered According to Act of Congress, in the year 1879, by the Forest and Stream Publishing Company, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1879.

Volume 12—No. 26. No. 111 Fulton Street, New York.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

THE DYING SEAMAN.

BY ISAAC M'LELLAN.

'TWAS in a dark and miry lane,
Far in the city's mighty heart,
Where tossing on a bed of pain,
With death devouring at his heart,
A rough and rugged seaman lay,
Life's current ebbing fast away.

There in the dark and dismal room,
The sick man on his couch repos'd,
The glare of fever in his eye,
To earthly objects well-nigh clos'd,
While fancy fixed his wandering gaze
On scenes of other climes and days.

"I see," he cried, "my early home
Shine in the sunshine as of old,
Where the tall elm-tree bends above,
Tipt in the sunset's burnish'd gold.
And by the porch, the roses bloom,
In all their fragrance and perfume.

"I see beneath the mossy eaves.
The room where I, a child, did sleep;
The sun shines on the window-pane,
The honey-suckles o'er it creep.
The well-sweep lifts its beam in air
And swings the dripping bucket there

"My mother spins before the door,
My old sire rests him from the toil,
And childhood with its voices sweet
Fills all the scene with blithe turmoil;
My brothers there are all at play,
And call me with their voices gay.

"Now shifts the scene—the hills of blue,
The moss-brown roof, the fields of green,
The river, the old mill, the wood,
Have vanish'd like a drama's scene,
And in their place I see the foam
Of ocean tides, so long my home!

"Again I walk along the shore,
I face the yellow waste of sand;
The tumbling billows toss their crests,
They tumble o'er the shining strand;
The ship-boat bears me o'er the spray,
The laboring vessel speeds away.

"Full many a year I've roam'd the deep
O'er Arctic waves, o'er tropic seas,
For years, a storm-toss'd mariner
I've battled with the surge and breeze,
And here at last, a hulk I lie
Upon this wretched straw to die."

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

Murphy's Ducks.

"WHY is it that I never see you out shooting, now days, Budge?"

Budge was a jolly big Englishman, with all of his features jammed up into the middle of his face and presided over and lighted up by a pair of laughing blue eyes. He looked at me quizzically for a moment, then replied:

"Lor' bless your 'art, sir, I was cured of my shootin' and fowlin' perpensities the very first year as I comed out to this country, and I ain't as much as looked at my gun since that orful scrape, sir."

"What kind of a scrape was it? It must have been a pretty bad one to have put a damper on such an eager sportsman as you used to be."

"Well, sir, when I first comed out I was rather green, to be sure, and I thought as everythink I seed in the shape of a bird was wild-fowl like—but I mostly blames a chap as I met down in Maine on the branch road one day when I was lookin' about for a likely place to settle down on. We was just passin' over a little bit of crik like, and all of a suddent this 'ere chap 'ollers out: 'By Jove, what a splendid shot!' I jumps up and looks out of the window, and there I sees the biggest lot of duck I ever seed, all bunched together. Lor', sir, they wos that close together you might 'ave covered 'em with a rug, and there was more'n three dozen of 'em. 'Be them wild fowl, sir?' I asked 'im. 'Wild fowl?' says 'e; 'of course they are; did you ever see tame ducks of that color?' Well, sir, there was no mistaken what he said must be true, for I never seed tame ducks in the old country such 'igh colors as them ducks was. I minded afterwards, all the other chaps in the car gave a kind of laugh like, and the chap as first spoke 'e winked at 'em, but lor', sir, I thought it was all along of my greenness in not knowin' they was wild fowl."

"I should have thought that such an old hand as you would have known the difference between domestic and wild fowls at a glance."

"Lor' bless you, sir, there ain't nothink as a man's so much deceived in as ducks, and these 'ere ducks was the wery queerest colored ones as I ever see. One on 'em 'ad a bunch of feathers growin' out of the top of his 'ead, and the rest on 'im 'ad as many colors as a jumpin'-jack. I never seed such a duck anywheres."

"I suppose in your eagerness that you got out at the next station and tried back after those ducks?"

"No, sir; I didn't do that exactly, but I did stop at next station and looked 'round for a bit of ground to suit me. But none of 'em as 'ad good places was willin' to sell, and I thought I'd 'ave to move farther along the road, when I 'eard of an old chap as was livin' all alone and kind of crippled up with the rheumatiz like. 'Is place wasn't much to look at, but I thought I could make summat of it until I got a better chance; so I buys it and sends off for my old 'oman and the kids, as was stoppin' with a friend up the road, and goes to work to put the place more decent like afore they comed along. Well, sir, all the time as I was gettin' some bits of things together and breakin' up the sile and puttin' in a bit of crop like, I was allus a thinkin' of them there ducks as I seed in the little crik; and whiles I seed flocks of ducks and geese a-goin' over and 'ears the boys a-poppin' at 'em and could 'ardly keep myself quiet from takin' my old double-barrelled Joe Manting and tryin' a blaze or two at 'em."

"Is your gun a real Joe Manton's? It is rare to meet with his make now days, and choke bored breech-loaders are all the fashion."

"Well, sir, strickly stickin' to the p'int, I can't say as it's a boner-fider Joe Manting, but we allus calls most guns as we thinks a deal on Joe Mantings, and this 'ere gun of mine was made a many long years ago, and my old grandfather 'ad 'er haltered from a flint to a purcushion—what was that you called them new-fangled guns, sir?"

"Choke bored breech-loaders."

"Well, I'll be danged if that ain't a rummy name for a gun!"

"I should think that such a venerable gun as yours must be getting rather unsafe, isn't it?"

"I don't know as she's to call exackly risky, but ever since faither 'ad about a foot of the barrels cut off she kicks like a two-year old and makes an orful n'ise, but she scatters the shot smartish, and 'its main hard yet, old as she is."

"I am quite anxious to hear what was the cause of your giving up shooting."

"Well, sir, I was just comin' to the p'int. As I was a sayin', I could 'ardly keep my 'ands off the old gun when I seed the boys goin' fowlin', and when I seed a chap comin' in one evenin' with a bunch of teal I fairly give in and dropped everythink and started out the next mornin' afore it was light. I allus thought I'd get fine sport on that little crik where I first seed the flock of duck, and minded pretty well the exack spot where to look for 'em, for ducks mostly 'as the 'abit of 'anging 'round the same feedin' ground."

"Well, sir, it was a pretty stiffish tramp of a matter of five or six miles from where I lived to strike that littlei crik, and an orful rough tramp it was through swamps and bogs, and I dunno but I'd 'ave give the job up but for hearin' some chaps poppin' away up at some little lakes as was at the 'ead like of the little crik.

"Well, sir, I was just about nigh beat out when I got out of the last bog and comed out on a clearin', where some Irish chaps 'ad cleaned up a bit of a farm like; and this 'ere little crik as I've been a tellin' you about flowed through their place.

"From where I comed out was a matter of a mile away from the little crik, and not through the best of walkin' neither, to a chap as beat out as I was; but I wasn't a-goin' to give in, so I worried my way down to the bank of the crik and looked sharp up and down the water, without spyin' out as much as a feather.

"Well, there was nothink for it now but to tramp up the crik towards the lakes in 'opes of comin' on the ducks somewhere, and of all the walkin' I ever did follerin' up that crik was the wery worst. It was just one boil of mud swamp, bog, water 'oles and the wery dangdest kind of briar bushes you ever seed. And when I worried out on to level ground again I was a pretty lookin' objick, to be sure, with my clothes a'most torn off my back and just one mass of mud and slime all over; and I dunno but I'd 'ave made back for 'ome again but for a n'ise I 'eard just beyond a p'int of alders as made out a bit into the crik. At first I thought as 'ow I was mistaken, when all of a suddent like I 'ears the wery dangdest quacking of ducks, and afore you could say 'Jack Robinson' out sails, as I live, the wery identical old duck with the top-knot as I seed from the car window the time as I told you about.

"Well, sir, you might 'ave knocked me down with a feather, I was that taken aback, and just as I was a watchin' of 'im out comes the wery biggest mob of ducks a-follerin' right after 'im. I'd no time to count 'em, but there must 'ave been nigh on to twenty on 'em as was old ones, besides a squad of little chaps about 'alf growed. When I first spied 'em out they was too far off for a shot, so I drops on my 'ands and knees and began to creep on 'em; and partly walkin' and partly creepin' I made out to reach a bunch of bushes as was between me and the ducks. By this time they 'ad reached a bit of a mud flat nigh on to a bit of cleared land as made down to the crik, and some on 'em was a walkin' on the flat and a shakin' of theirselves and a fixin' of their feathers, and the rest on 'em was a bobbin' up and down in the water a-feedin' like. I was just about to let 'em 'ave it when my foot caught in a tangle of bush and I got a 'ist into a bit of a mud puddle, and made sure my chance was gone and the n'ise would send 'em off. But they didn't seem to mind the n'ise much, only them as was on the land scrabbled into the water again and j'ined the other chaps; and they all sailed out into the crik again in a body like. 'Now, Budge, my boy,' says I, 'let 'em 'ave it,' and I lets go the right barrel at 'em as they was swimmin' and the left at 'em as they rose, leastways at 'em as did rise, for a many of 'em was dead and some on 'em was wounded.

"Well, sir, that was the wery purtiest double shot as I ever made, and I was that excited that I did not know exackly what I was a-doin' of, and took right into the water, which was only about waist 'igh, and picked up all of the dead ones and chased them as was wounded on to the mud flat, and was a batterin' on 'em with the gun and a-twistin' and a-wringin' of their necks for fear some on 'em would get away, when I seed a chap a-runnin' like mad from a bit of a 'ouse on the other side of the crik, and just as he comed nigh another chap as was doin' summat in a field he 'ollers out: 'Good lord, Tim, look at what that fellows doin' to Murphy's ducks!'

"Tame ducks, did you say, sir? Yes, sir; right you are; they was tame ducks, and I paid Murphy for 'em; and the old 'oman and the kids and me we lived 'igh for a week, and I've 'ad no perpensity for fowlin', sir, never since that there orful scrape, sir."

CHARLES C. WARD.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

GRAYLING FISHING ON THE MANISTEE.

THE opening of the trout season has revived in my mind the recollections of days spent in this unexcelled sport; and I am again transported to the wild and picturesque Mainstee, at whose head waters the month of August last found the writer in camp. The object of many a former expedition had been for trout; but on this occasion we were to have a first cast for a "*Thymallus tricolor*," for which the Mainstee particularly is noted, and it is rightly said, to a sportsman Mainstee and grayling should be synonymous words. From Mr. Hallock's Vacation Rambles, the route by which this stream s reached was easily ascertained. A ride by the night boat from Cleveland to Detroit, by rail across the State of Michigan to Grand Rapids, the Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. north to Fife Lake, and you are but a few miles from a choice location on the Mainstee for grayling fishing. We here hired our guide, (Joe Clark by name) familar with places most abounding in the desired fish, also a team to convey our traps to the river, as the Mainstee is distant from this point twelve miles. The route lay through the woods, and over one of the worst roads imaginable. Six hours were consumed in making the journey, and it was fast approaching sundown when we arrived at our intended camping ground.

We pitched our tent where Cannon Creek empties its waters into the Mainstee. It was the site of a former lumbermen's camp. We found it a most favored spot. Plenty of wood; a rising knoll sloping to the river, and a spring of water as cool as ice and clear as crystal but a furlong distant. There were no musquitoes or midgets, and any who go here at this season of the year need fear no discomfort from this quarter.

The 8th of August dawned bright and clear, and at an early hour we were astir and at breakfast. Winding a leader or two, furnished with flies around our hats, examining again the Orvis Rod, we were ready for business. Cannon Creek is fished entirely by wading, so we took our stations fully a mile apart, fishing down stream. How well I remember my first cast, and the excitement of catching my first grayling. The same novel sensation that fills a man when he catches his first trout is once more experienced when the first grayling is fast upon the fly. You can see him in the crystal stream, shoot up from the

bottom like a shaft of light, strike the fly, and with lightning rapidity dart away to escape from captivity. The rod is bent into a graceful curve by his movement, and out of the water he jumps, with a display of nerve and mettle, which provokes the warmest admiration. Instead of the bright red spots on the trout, you find dark ones on the sides of the grayling. But his chief glory is in the large dorsal fin, upon whose transparent surface are (so I found on the size of my first fish) some twenty spots of an opaline tint. Satisfied was our curiosity with the result of our examination, and we once more proceeded down stream with fresh zeal and inspiration to fill the basket. Some skill is required in places to so manipulate your rod as to avoid the overhanging branches of trees, and also to keep your leaders and flies safe from the occasional logs which often obstruct the stream; but in the main this tributary of the Mainstee has as a fishing locality many recommendations. The fish are as plenty as any one who appreciates the sport can desire. Often I have stood in one spot, and without moving my position, landed twenty. They bite best in the morning till ten o'clock, and from five until it is quite dark, the latter especially, when they will jump high for a white miller. Our first day's fishing resulted in the capture of some two hundred, (our party consisting of three, with little experience). They averaged in weight about nine ounces, some reaching one and a half lbs. In the main branch they grow to a larger size, frequently being caught to weigh five lbs. We remained some time on the river, and the fishing lost none of its charm. Game, (I mean the larger kinds) was very plenty, deer being frequently seen, and a blackberry patch but half a mile away being the rendezvous of two bears. One of the party wandering up the river, having hooked a fine fish heard a rustle on the bank, and looking up saw a fine large buck eyeing him critically. The man said the deer did not move for some minutes, and being himself unarmed, took off his hat and gave a loud whoop, at which the buck bounded away into the woods. I mention the incident for the benefit of sportsmen who might desire a trip here in the game season. October and November are good months for shooting.

The day at last arrived when we must bid farewell to the Mainstee and the grayling. Having packed all our camp outfit on board a flat bottomed boat, with the guide as coxswain of the craft, we pushed off and our descent of the Mainstee for a distance of forty miles began. The current of the river is very swift throughout the whole course. The effort, therefore, of propelling the boat was insignificant, and all we had to do was to enjoy the picturesque surroundings, the novelty of the situation, and wildness of the passing scenery, trusting the "man at the wheel" would look out for all breakers. This pleasant condition of things was, however, not of long duration. When some two miles advanced, in turning one of the sharp bends for which the river is famous, where the current was very swift we saw a tree had so blown across the stream as to leave but a very narrow place for getting through. The guide in spite of his efforts, was unable to control the boat in the treacherous waters, so it struck the tree with great violence and was drawn partially under by the great suction power of the pool into which we had gone. All of our traps were thrown out, the guide as well, and treated to an involuntary bath. My "compagnon du voyage" managed to grasp a limb of the tree, and keep the boat from being carried further downwards, and holding with one hand on to the trunk containing our worldly effects; following his example, with the other I managed to keep from being drawn under the tree. But before long the trunk filled with water, and the blankets saturated, became a load no longer able to be held up, so down stream they went to join our highly prized rods, and keep company with the provisions and other articles. The guide, however, redeemed somewhat his reputation by a lively rush and swim, recovered many of the traps, and having drawn myself up on to the trunk of the tree by an exercise of muscle that surprised me, caught the boat on the other side as it shot from under the feet of my friend as he extricated himself from his precarious position.

By efforts which now seem unaccountable, the remainder of the heavier articles were fished out of the bottom of the stream; the gun, landing nets, and the cooking utensils having of course sunk. We also found sundry other odd pieces, not of our own property, but which evidently belonged to a party from Pittsburgh, whom we afterwards learned had undergone a fate similar to our own. If they will call on Joe Clark at Fife Hill next season, when again after grayling, they will find them in his possession, and while not of any great value, yet may remind them of the temperature of the water of the Mainstee.

When we had collected as many of our things as we could find a large fire was built before which we warmed our chilled bodies, (for the water was as cold as charity) and commenced the process of drying out the traps. This occupied nearly all day, and the blankets were still wet, so we knew we must find some place to spend the night with a roof, or pass one in decided discomfort. The guide told us that distant some ten miles was the "clear out" of Dutch John, who lived near the river. For John's therefore we set off, and most hospitably did he and his wife receive us, and before a fire of crackling logs, after a warm and hearty supper, the day's mishap was viewed in the light of an adventure, rather than a misfortune. The next morning at an early hour found us again on our voyage, making rapid progress without encountering obstacles. During the day we passed a camp of log rollers, built upon a raft, who were following the logs down to the river's mouth. They told us we could proceed but little farther that night, as a "jam" over half a mile in length was but a short distance ahead, and would prevent any attempt to make much progress for at least three days. Not caring to wait this time, we sent the guide some four miles through the woods to a settlement for a wagon which he succeeded in procuring.

By making a portage of half a mile, we got all things loaded, and by ten oclock that night we were at Fife Lake. I leave the Mainstee here, and as my thoughts turn to other themes, it is with the wish that each reader may sometime visit this stream and cast his lines in its many delightful places.

From Fife Lake we went to Traverse City, where all the beauties of Grand Traverse Bay ever delight a sojourner. Taking the boat Jennie Sutton, we proceeded to Elk Rapids, and from there to Brownstown, through as pretty a chain of lakes as Michigan with all its notoriety in this regard can boast. It was towards evening when we passed through Torch Lake, the last of the chain, and well I remember the impressions made by the glories of its surroundings. The trout fishing here is good earlier in the season we were told, and we found the hotel kept by Mr. Fred Lewis, one of the cosiest and most homelike places we had encountered on our travels. A ride of a day and night on Lake Michigan via Charlevoix and Petosky (both interesting places) through the Straits of Mackinac, dotted all along the steamer's course with islands of rare beauty, brings one to Mackinac.

Of this island much has been said and a great deal written. Its points of interest are very numerous. Its high rocks, from which can be viewed for miles the beauties of the straits, and sceuery of the lake, are reached by paths winding through groves, and coves bearing the marks of numerous pleasure seekers. The Sugar Loaf, a high rock towering a hundred feet high, is particularly noted for its romantic locality. The hotels are poor as a class, and the "Old Mission" presents indeed an antiquated and dilapidated appearance, yet each year finds them all filled with people, willing to forego their discomforts, for an enjoyment of the island's attraction. The same feeling that has prompted us to honestly eulogize the many summer resorts in northern Michigan, prompts us also to bestow a parting encomium on Mackinac. Certainly the *fabric* that can be woven from the recollections of a visit here will ever keep it *warm* in memory.

NEPIGON.

Youngstown, Ohio, April 16, 1879.

Fish Culture.

RIVERS RESTOCKED WITH SALMON.—We have reports of full grown salmon having been taken during the past fortnight in the Connecticut, Farmington, and Mill rivers, in the State of Connecticut, and in the Genesee River, in this State. From the data received, these fish must all have come from the plants of five and six years ago, when so much ova was distributed. The fish were in fine condition, and full of roe, indicating that they were seeking the spawning beds of their native rivers. This is good enough news. From the fact that salmon have been credited with returning to their rivers three years after propagation, and that they have not so returned to many rivers where they were planted, has discouraged some fish breeders; but we should advise no one to cease watching for results for years to come. If planting of ova is continued annually the better the chances will be of success. Most of the headwaters of restocked streams are in every way favorable to the culture of salmon, and there is not the slightest doubt that the planted fry grow to fingerlings and parr in due time, and that the parr in their turn become smolts, or two years fish, and that the smolts leave the rivers and go to the sea; but whether they return in any considerable numbers has always been an open question with us. One thing is certain, viz.: that salmon and cultivated soil are not found together. While the headwaters of these rivers are as pure and clear as can be desired, the lower stream, as soon as it strikes plowed ground, is discolored with the detritus and wash of the soil. At Well's River Junction recently, we noticed that the water of the Connecticut was discolored, and thence all the way down. We do not believe the instinct of salmon will induce them to pass through two hundred miles of muddy water to reach the clear water above. In wilderness streams freshets roil the waters greatly, but the flood passes off in two or three days. Were the impurity to continue for months they would soon cease to be salmon rivers. If we have rivers whose banks are but little cultivated, then we shall raise and preserve salmon. Of such is the Dennis River in Maine, which has really never ceased to be a salmon river, although it was much depleted a few years ago. Now we understand it is rapidly recovering its old prestige. Its course runs chiefly through the forest.

THE U. S. FISHERY COMMISSION AT SUMMER WORK.—We have the following brief minutes from Prof. Goode, dated Provincetown, Mass., July 19.:

"We are just getting organized for work, and there is nothing of interest to report. Prof. Baird arrived on Wednesday, the steamer on the Saturday previous. We are fitting up a laboratory on the end of the old steamboat wharf. The most interesting exploration of summer will probably be on George's Banks. I shall keep you posted regarding any interesting discoveries.

G. B. G."

The *Fish Hawk*, the new steamer of the Commission, will be a model in her way, the plan of her construction being the fruit of the Commission's experience in the past. She will be 146 ft. 9 in. long on the water line, 27 ft. beam, 10 ft. 9 in. in depth of hold. She will be provided with four water-tight bulkheads, one 20 ft. from stem, one at forward end of boiler, and one abaft the engines, of double thickness, with felt between, tongued and grooved, with proper doors, etc. Her main cabin will be 48 ft. long, with 8 state-rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, pantry, etc. The pilot house, captain's room, and laboratory will be on the promenade deck, in a house 24 ft. long, 10 ft. wide, and 7½ ft. high. The Commissioner's office will be in the main cabin aft. and his state-room on the starboard side. The lower forward cabin will be neatly fitted up for the use of the mates and assistant engineers. The forecastle will have 14 berths, and the lower after cabin will be 42 ft. long, with four lengths of berths. The kitchen will be 8½ ft. long. The steamer will be fitted with every possible facility for dredging, preparing and preserving specimens, the propagation of fish, and the other work of the Commision.

FOOD FOR YOUNG TROUT.—Mr. H. T. Woodman, a gentleman engaged in scientific fish culture at Dubuque, Iowa, recommends sweet cream mixed with bullock's blood as food for young trout. Curds, chopped liver, and much other food sinks to the bottom where trout will not seek it, whereas cream floats. Food which sinks to the bottom is not only wasted, but it defiles the pond and creates disease.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A new fish way has been adopted for the Columbia dam in the Susquehanna. It will be wedge-shaped with the large end below, and is to be constructed by Mr. A. J. Whitney, resident engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co's canals.

CULTURE OF LANDLOCKED SALMON.

HARTFORD, June 21, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

The plan pursued in this State in the introduction of land-locked salmon has been to select a dozen lakes or ponds apparently suited to them, and then for four years in succession to put from 5,000 to 10,000 young fry in each. The essential requisites of a lake for land-locked salmon are that it shall be large (the larger the better), at least in parts of it very deep; the water must be clear and cold, and there must be a stream running into it, into which the young fish should be put, and where the adults may eventually deposit their spawn. The following list, taken from our report of 1877, shows the ponds selected in 1876, and with one or two exceptions 10,000 young fry have been placed in each one of them every year since; the last lot, which completes the four years, having been recently distributed: Spectacle Pond, South Kent, 10,000; Long Lake, Winsted, 10,000; Twin Lakes, Chapinsville, 10,000; Wanouscoponus Lake, Lakeville, 10,000; Smith Pond, Norfolk, 10,000; Waramaug Lake, Warren, 10,000; Bantam Lake, Litchfield, 15,000; Beach Pond, Voluntown, 10,000; Hampton Pond, East Hampton, 10,000; Snipsic Lake, Rockville, 10,000; Rogers' Lake, Lyme, 10,000; Shetucket waters, Windham, 10,000; Gardiner's Lake, Salem, 10,000.

We have frequently had news from them in some of these lakes. Hon. H. B. Steele of West Winsted exhibited a specimen to our legislature last winter. It was taken from Long Lake, West Winsted, weighed one pound and three quarters (1¾ pounds), and it was in perfect condition. This fish probably was one of those planted in 1876. Many others have been taken in the same lake, but none so large as this one. One great difficulty to overcome is to prevent fishing in the streams in which these young fry are placed. As soon as they attain the length of six inches they bite ravenously at anything, and from the very stream which empties into Long Lake, our boy last summer took forty-seven of these young salmon, pretending that they were trout, for, when of that age, they have red spots, and might be mistaken for a trout by those who did not examine them carefully. We propose now to await the success of our labors in these ponds, thinking that four successive years of stocking with young fish ought to demonstrate the success or failure of the experiment. Shad fishing has been very profitable to the pounds in the sound this year, but not so good in the river. One pound, ten miles from the mouth of the river, in the town of Clinton, has this year taken 24,000 shad. Its largest catch for any previous year was 5,000. The salmon are fairly plenty, and notwithstanding the law are all sent to market, the fishermen claiming in each case that it is impossible to release the fish alive.

WM. H. HUDSON.

PLYMOUTH, June 23, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

The attempts at propagation of land-locked salmon in this State have been so recent that it is as yet difficult to give you any very satisfactory data. Some efforts to procure the eggs were made some six or seven years since by the Board of Commissioners then in office, but no positive result has ever appeared. A strange fish was reported two years since as having been taken in Newfound Lake in Bristol, one of the waters they attempted to stock, which answered the description of the *salmo sebago* very fairly, but the plant in Sunapee Lake has only turned out to be *salmo fontinalis* as is supposed by the reports of trout being taken in Sunapee, which presented slight differences in color from the natives of the lake. Still this is too uncertain to be relied on. Two years ago, in 1877, the present Board procured 10,000 young fry, which were hatched at Winchester, Mass., and distributed in small lots in three or four different waters. One of these fish was taken last year at Sunapee Lake about nine inches long. This spring two, respectively twelve and eighteen inches long, have been taken from a pond in Sandwich, in which about 1,000 were put in 1877, and one eighteen inches long, weighing 1¼ lbs., was taken last week at Ashland, in the Squam River, the outlet of Squam Lake, in which 1,000 were placed at the same time with those above mentioned. This one was caught four miles below the lake. Of those placed in the eastern part of the State we have as yet heard nothing. Last year we had but 20,000, which were distributed in small lots, and so far we have heard nothing from them. This year we secured 120,000 eggs, which have been hatched with small loss, and which we are now distributing. We have placed some in Winnepesaukee, Squam, Newfound, and Sunapee, some in waters in the eastern part of the State, some in Echo Lake, Franconia Notch, and I start from here in the morning with 10,000 for the Connecticut lakes, at the head of that river. When we get through, I will send you a full list of the waters stocked. We expect to stock several ponds in Chesire County in the southwest of the State next week, and finish our distribution for this season. We have now got a brace of salmon in our ponds at the hatching house, and one fine one was seen yesterday at the foot of the fishway at Manchester on its way up. One was seen ten days since in the fishway at Lawrence, Mass., estimated at from twenty to thirty pounds by good judges.

SAM'L WEBBER.

GENERATION OF EELS.—*Mr. Editor*:—I have read the remarks of your correspondent "C. A. K.", concerning eels, with interest, and would simply say that the discoveries which he shows were made long ago have only lately been proved. The question turns on "what is evidence?" Before the discoveries of Dr. Syrski, which were verified by Professor Baird in this country, we only had the bare announcement of Mr. Yarrel that eels were oviparous, and at the same time we had the assertions of other naturalists, equally entitled to credit, that they were viviparous and hermaphrodites. The same thing is true of the passage which is quoted from Wood; more assertion, unaccompanied with the proof furnished by Professor Baird, viz.: an eel with the ovaries *in situ*. It would certainly be strange if all the theories of those who have gone before us on this question were false, as they exhausted the subject, attributing the generation of eels to all kinds of unrelated animals as well as to slime rubbed from adult eels and other probable and improbable causes. The case stands, thus: Science is skeptical and continually cries "your proof, your proof!" If a man to-day asserts that eels spawn in mud, and another one that they attach it to sticks, weeds and stones, while a third asserts that it floats in the water like shad and codfish eggs (which I would not be surprised to find true), and fifty years afterward an investigator *proves* one of these propositions to be true, it is to him that the honor is due, for the man who guessed it, or who even proved it (to his own satisfaction), has failed to show how he came by his knowledge, and to exhibit his eggs dredged from the mud, attached to weeds, or caught floating on the surface. When Dr. Syrski, of Trieste, figured his eel with ovaries, (Rep. U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries, 1873-5, p. 719), it seemed conclusive, and was so accepted in the absence of better proof, but Dr. Syrski lived in Austria, and his specimens were not at hand whereby we could verify them and feel sure that no mistake had been made. The discovery of Professor Baird was not an original discovery, and has never been so claimed by that gentleman, whatever injudicious friends may have claimed. He simply verified the truly original discovery of Dr. Syrski, original perhaps only so far as published with proof that the author was not guessing or theorizing. Your correspondent "C. A. K." exhibits a commendable desire to award honor where it is due, and our only differences of opinion seem to be in what shall be admitted as evidence, and should I next week announce that eels spawn in the tops of trees, I hope he will be the first to ask, "how do you know?" and demand the proofs. F. M.

Natural History.

HABITS OF THE BEAVER.

I JOT down a few notes in reply to "Awahsoose," in relation to habits in detail of the beaver, as gained from practical observation by myself on various campaigns South, during the past eight years.

The beaver, once plentiful throughout our whole land, is fast going the way of poor "Lo," and at the expiration of the next fifty years few if any will be found within the United States. While up in Juniata County, this State, two years ago, pheasant shooting, we were informed by an old settler from Elk County that he could take us to where there are still beaver to be found on the head waters of some streams of that county. We always rather doubted the assertion, but have never had opportunity to test the veracity of our informant. There are still some beaver in S. E. Virginia, and in North Michigan. From the latter locality a specimen of "beaver cutting" was on exhibit in the State building of Michigan at the Centennial that was ten inches in diameter and showed plainly the chiseling of their teeth. The locality of our observation and base of operations was in a county of but little ice and considerable low land, remote from all improvements of civilization. The river we camped on was not over twenty-five yards wide, with a deep sluggish current and generally slippery high banks. At intervals along either side of said river, back from fifty to two hundred yards, were cypress ponds covering from one to ten acres of land, surrounded by lofty cypress, and innumerable cypress knees, with a depth of clear, cool water, from one to three feet, sometimes reaching a depth of five or six feet. In that country the beaver houses are always to be found in one of these ponds, yet they frequently take up their abode in a hollow cypress standing in the middle of the pond, going up from under the rocks below the water. Inside of the tree, if it be an old one, large, and entirely hollow, they build up a house of sticks and mud, similar to other habitations built alone in the center of ponds. When the tree is smaller, they kind of bridge over the inside with sticks to make a place to lie above water-mark during the day-time. We have frequently during the coldest of the weather, when there was for a short time ice sufficiently strong to bear us, quietly approached such trees and struck them a smart blow, when we would sometimes hear the beaver within plunge into the water and make off. Afterward, we would cut out a huge chip, set a trap on their landing, and replace the chip cut from the tree, filling up any cracks with moss to keep out all light. Habitations of this kind are used for many generations; and we remember one particular old tree, in which we set traps during our first season in that vicinity, when we caught one old beaver and two yearlings, using a sliding-pole to get them down into deep water and drown them. The fur on the young beaver was so much better than the older ones, that we saved one pelt, and had it tanned and made into a pair of gloves. The "Beaver House," as pictured years ago in some old spelling book or natural history, can here be studied to advantage. These habitations, rising up along the borders of the ponds, look like a massive pile of mud and rubbish. They are from four to five feet above the water, and will readily sustain a man's weight, as we can testify. One day, having concluded to examine more closely into the construction of one of these habitations, we took along with us an old axe. With this we cut a square hole into the top of one of these houses sufficiently large to admit our body. The sticks were quite decayed, from having so long been interspersed with the mud. The thickness of the top was from twelve to fifteen inches through, and, inside, raised some six or eight inches above the water, is the floor, which is covered with bark and small twigs. On this floor they lie and eat the branches and bark off small willow limbs brought up through the entrance from below; and here they spend the day in quiet and repose, only going out after night in quest of food. This "house" we examined was sufficiently large inside to admit of our sitting in upright posture. The sticks composing the main strength and support of the house were from half inch to two and a half inches in diameter, and generally from eighteen to thirty inches in length, woven together in a promiscuous manner, without pretentions to any system, and thicky interspersed with stiff mud and *débris* of various kind. It is a general opinion of many unacquainted with the habits of the beaver, that they use their flat tail to carry mud upon in construction of their houses and dams. This is not the case. I think they frequently use it to paddle down the mud, and thereby make it more solid. In the country we have referred to, there are only a few beaver dams. Some of these met our notice while trapping on a small "branch" out in the "hills," and were used to dam the water back to make it deep enough at all times to admit of them entering under water their burrows in the bank. They seem to have instinct to know, in very short time, if the dam has been broken, for frequently we have cut it to let only a small stream pass over, and the following morning found it securely rebuilt. SHETHAR-BOZNAL.

Dugdale, Pa., June 15, 1879.

Until within the last twenty-five years beavers were very scarce in the province of New Brunswick, and only met with in the most secluded parts of the dense forest. Since that period they have increased to a great extent and their dams and new houses may be seen at a distance of thirty miles from Fredericton, the capital of the province. The habits of these animals are almost entirely nocturnal; seldom feeding or working in the day, they show themselves only late in the afternoon. They commence building their dams about the first of September; for this purpose they select a stream which runs through good feeding ground. Their favorite food is the bark of the birch poplar and the roots of the yellow pond lily, of which latter they are extravagantly fond. They also devour the bark of most kinds of the hard woods, seldom touching fir, hackmatack or cedar.

Their first preparation for the dam consists in cutting small trees and brush wood of all kinds; this they float down to the place selected and make a jam; they then pile mud and stones upon it: these they carry in their paws, pressed up against their breast, swimming down the stream until they come to the incipient dam, upon which they walk erect until they come to the proper place to deposit their load. In carrying stones which are too heavy to swim with, they walk with them on the bottom of the pond. I have frequently seen them doing this. I have seen at Beaver Lake, Burnt Hill stream, Miramichi, a beaver's dam two hundred feet in length, built entirely of stone, the interstices between which are stopped with smaller stones and mud, much in the same manner as a mason builds a wall. The beavers who occupied this dam were caught last season. There is a dam on the county line near Restigouche and Madawaska, which is an eighth of a mile long and about four feet high.

After the dam is completed, they commence on their house, which is built in the following manner: A heap of brush and mud is piled up in the same way as they do when building their dam. An excavation is made in this under the surface of the water, and the mud and sticks removed from the interior are placed on the outside of the house, whose size is regulated by the number of the family.

They also bring mud and sticks from the nearest places which they put on the outside of the nucleus. As the exterior of the house is increased so is the interior enlarged. Only one family, ranging in numbers from two to six individuals, occupy the house, to which there are always, so far as I have seen, two doors.

The interior of the house consists of a circular room, having a flat floor just above the water; this floor is covered with soft splits of wool as fine as ordinary shavings; on these they sleep. In this floor are two holes, one leading to each door. The roof of the room is the shape of a bee-hive, and is made as smooth as circumstances will admit of.

They have their young in these houses from the latter part of May to the latter part of June.

The muskrat and beaver are particularly friendly, the former occupying the same room with the latter. The Meliciti Indians call the muskrat the beaver's cousin. The winter's supply of food is cut around the pond in the autumn and floated to the doors of the house and then sunk, which prevents it from freezing. This supply consists of pieces of birch and poplar, upon the bark of which they live.

Beavers living around large deep water lakes or streams do not build dams, since they have plenty of water without doing so. The object in building dams is to raise the water high enough to prevent their food from freezing, as well as to ensure an equable supply of water.

The beavers enemies are the black bear and the loup cervier, a Canada lynx. Both of these creatures attempt to capture the beaver when he is at work cutting wood. The lynx can do little with a large one, however, whose formidable teeth inflict fearful wounds, if, however, he falls into the paws of the bear there is no escape. I have seen where a bear has torn the beaver's house to pieces and waited around the dam for days to catch the builders. I have also caught beavers whose backs were scratched by the claws of the lynx.

I find beaver meat the best bait that I can use for any animal. Their terror of bears is something remarkable. On the 22d of May last on the South-west Miramichi, I caught in a steel trap, whose jaws I had protected so that the animal's leg might not be injured, a year old beaver. I put him in a barrel and polled him to my camp at Miramichi lake. I logged up a pen of large dry logs and covered it over, thinking that the animal would not be able to gnaw through this. He remained here quietly for two nights, until recovering from his terror, he commenced at one of the corners where the logs were dovetailed together and cut a hole big enough to crawl through.

On going out of my camp at 5 o'clock in the morning I found that my beaver had left. Taking my canoe I went down stream about a quarter of a mile, where there was a small brook. I looked up it, little thinking to find him. I took a walk up, however, to see whether I could meet him, which I did, and as he attempted to go over a log caught him by the tail and carried him back to his prison where he remained quiet all day; before night I piled stones around the corners of the pen. I had hardly lain down for the night's rest when I heard him commence gnawing his prison walls. I went out and filled the hole which he had made with a large stone. I had hardly lain down again when I heard him at work once more, and found when I went out that he had removed the stones.

I had caught a bear some days before, and seeing the beaver smelling around his pen as I approached, I held the skin close before him, at which he exhibited the utmost terror by standing on his hind legs, jumping furiously about and making a hissing sound very much like that of a cat. Thinking of this fact, I concluded that I would try the virtue of a piece of bear skin, and accordingly cut several small strips of this, and nailed one at each corner of his pen, and heard no more gnawing that night, the animal keeping in the middle all the time, showing great dread of the corners. He is now at the village of Stanley, about twenty-five miles from Fredericton; he is a very neat animal, and is careful to wash and comb himself every day, the latter operation being performed by a split claw which these animals have on each hind foot and with which they will comb out the smallest dirt.

The cleaning operation generally takes place in the early morning after they have done their night's work.

Yours Respectfully,

HENRY BRAITHWAITE.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, June 16, 1879.

MOTHER-LOVE.—An incident has just come under my notice which so entirely conflicts with my ideas with regard to the fighting qualities of wild rabbits, that I give it for an extreme oddity. During the morning one of my children came in with a very white face and an account of a large white snake, just seen in the back yard. A few minutes later a peculiar squaling or crying, in the quarter where the snake was reported, attracted my attention, and running hastily in that direction I was astonished to see the last half of a long chicken snake projecting from under a picket fence and a wild rabbit biting and stamping on it, apparently making a determined effort to hold on and prevent the snake from going entirely under. A second later, and before my presence seemed to be noticed by the combatants, the cause of the rabbit's efforts and of the peculiar noise was manifested by the appearance on one side of the fence of the snake's head with a tiny rabbit in its jaws. The little rabbit was held by the hind quarters and was struggling and crying vigorously for the liberty that a blow from my stick, administered to the back of the snake, secured to it. The little fellow seemed uninjured, and ran off a rod or so, where the mother rabbit, who had retreated a little at my near approach, joined it, and leading the way at a deliberate gait, took it to the woods near by.

It was the strongest evidence of a mother's love and care for its offspring I have ever seen or heard of, and is the only instance I have ever known of a rabbit showing the slightest aggressive disposition; in fact, I had supposed they were entirely without any.

Manatee, Fla., June 9, 1879. W. S. WARNE.

A PRIVATE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.—I had the pleasure a few days since of visiting a gentleman in an adjoining town who is something of a naturalist in his way, and, on looking over his collection of live stock, I felt well repaid for my trouble.

First we examined a tank of water, in which were confined five species of turtles, one specimen being about two feet in length. We next visited a small building in which were two foxes, one red, the other a fine silver gray. Although they are now shedding their coats, they looked quite well, and appeared very familiar with the gentleman's dog which he put in with them. Mr. Littlehale, their owner, showed me a young fox, raised from the two mentioned above. It is some four months old, and its hind legs to the first joint above the foot are white. It is very docile, playing, while at liberty, with dog, children, and men, but seemed particularly fond of Mr. L's little girl, who pets it as she would a kitten. It showed, however, a foxy interest in some small chickens near by. We were then shown a cage containing a fine old coon, with three young, eleven days old, whose eyes were not yet open. A very fine melanotic woodchuck was next in order. He is glossy black, except a gray tinge about the face, not extending back beyond the eyes, and the toes having a few gray hairs, the nails being light.

To say nothing of a few other woodchucks, porcupines, etc., the last, and to me by far, the most interesting specimen, was a beautiful, pure white porcupine; the former was a very fine specimen, fully supplied with its natural armor, being quilled from snout to end of tail. Certainly nothing finer in its way could be desired.

The woodchuck appeared to me slightly different from *Arctomys monax*, but it may be mainly owing to its color and long nails, which made its feet appear more like those of a squirrel. The nails were white and tidy, like those of some old recluse, who, though long having neglected to trim his nails, had not failed to keep them scrupulously clean.

Warner, N. H. M. C. H.

SNAKES FROM HORSE HAIRS.—Some time ago I clipt from the Polk County *Banner* an extract which I intended to send to FOREST AND STREAM, but have lost it. It told a tale almost as marvelous as that of the negroes about the jay-birds going to hell on Fridays; nevertheless it was given as an absolute fact, and such I believe it to be. A countryman had brought to the editor a living snake, 18 inches long, which was declared to have grown from a horse-hair. The countryman had secured the thing at its earliest indications of life, where the horse-hair was distinct, and preserved it until it developed into a true snake. As singular as this may seem, I witnessed a similar transmutation in San Saba county in the Spring of 1859. In a little dirty stagnant pool I saw a quantity of horse-hairs, some of which were wriggling at a great rate. It got off my horse and examined carefully. A minute snake's head was distinct at the upper end of the hairs, and I could even perceive what appeared to be the pulsation of the arteries in the body. For some length below the head the hair was greatly enlarged, only about half of the body or hair was instinct with life, while the other half was nearly or quite motionless. The upper half was in constant motion. I was sorry I could not stay to watch the result, but,

unless some calamity befell them, I have no doubt they continued to grow until they crawled off as fully developed snakes. I saw this with my own eyes and know it to be true. I could not be mistaken. Was not this a clear case of the spontaneous generation of life? What do the philosophers have to say about it?

Houston, Texas. N. A. T.

This is a venerable popular superstition for which, we need hardly say, there is not a shadow of foundation. Of course we do not doubt our correspondent's statement, but we feel sure that his observations were at fault. In other words, that the snakes which he saw were not partly horse hair. The history of the *Gordius* and its allies is pretty well known. They pass their larval stage as parasites in the intestines of other animals, and the adult stage in the water and mud. They have not the remotest connection with horse hairs. A complete account of the hair worm is given by Dr. Leidy in the *American Entomologist and Botanist*, May, 1870.

JUMPING HER CLAIM.—In one of my boy-day excursions after eggs, I came upon an old hen and a quail, both occupying the same nest. It was among the burdocks back of the barn. As I came very near stepping on them they scattered, and disclosed a nest containing three quail and two hen's eggs. Biddy, according to her kind, had appropriated the property of another, but the quail refused to surrender her rights, and thus I found them in joint occupancy. MILES.

It would be interesting to learn the sequel of this curious partnership, how the young were divided, etc. We presume that our correspondent has, however, no information on these points.

GALLINULES IN CANADA.—While in Canada recently Mr. Chas. Hallock learned that a female Florida Gallinule (*G. galeota*) was captured alive on June 2d, at Lake St. Charles, near Quebec, and another specimen was recently taken in the same section, which has been mounted and is now in the possession of a gentleman residing there.

ALBINISM.—*A Correction.*—In our issue last weeks' article on Albinism, page 488, for "judgment" read *pigment*, and for "snakes" read *hawks*. As it stands now the sentence is nonsense.

CASTRATION OF SQUIRRELS.—Our friend James M. McCann, of Bridgeport, W. Va., inquiring about this subject will find it fully treated of in FOREST AND STREAM, volumes IX., X. and XI.

THE NUTTAL BULLETIN.—The July *Bulletin* appears on time as usual, and its contents (equally as usual) is varied and attractive. Mr. Ridgway opens the number with an article on the Use of Trinomials in Zoological Nomenclature, in which he takes the ground, now generally held by cis-Atlantic workers, that the adoption of trinomials is necessary, not only because this course will greatly simplify the question of nomenclature, but also because such terms express "better than any others yet tested the relative rank of the forms which have to be recognized by name." Mr. Henshaw contributes to the present number two valuable articles, one on *Turdus Pallasii* and its Allies, and the other on *Melospiza melodia* and its Allies. Both of these are thoughtful studies and are veritable additions to our knowledge of the genera to which they refer.

Mr. Scott's article on Birds Observed during the Spring Migration in Western Missouri, is interesting as such lists always are, and the same may be said of Mr. Mearns Partial List of the Birds of Fort Klamath, Oregon, collected by Lieut. Willis Wittich.

In an article on the Rocky Mountain Golden Eye (*Bucephala Islandica*, by Dr. J. M. Brown, considerable information which will be new to most of our readers is brought out, and our knowledge of the habits and range of this species is much enlarged. In Notes on Lower Minnesota Birds, Mr. T. S. Roberts contributes some interesting facts with regard to nine species of the most important announcements being that the Florida Gallinule (*G. Galeata*) apparently breeds abundantly in Minnesota. The departments devoted to Recent Literature and General Notes, are very full of interesting matter.

In looking over the back numbers of the *Bulletin* we notice that a marked though gradual change has taken place in the character of the articles contributed to it; though whether this is to be attributed to its editing or simply to the lapse of time and consequent mental growth of its contributors, we hesitate to say; probably both these factors have combined to bring about the change. It is certain, however, that the *Bulletin* has steadily improved, and takes higher rank now as a scientific periodical than ever before. We miss now the tendency to "gush" and fine writing, so called, which we used sometimes to see, and which though often very pleasant to read, and no doubt tending to make the *Bulletin* popular with a certain class, was in the estimation of many ornithologists a waste of valuable space. The *Bulletin* comes to us at such short intervals, that many of us grudge any use of the pages which does not bring us some positive addition to our knowledge.

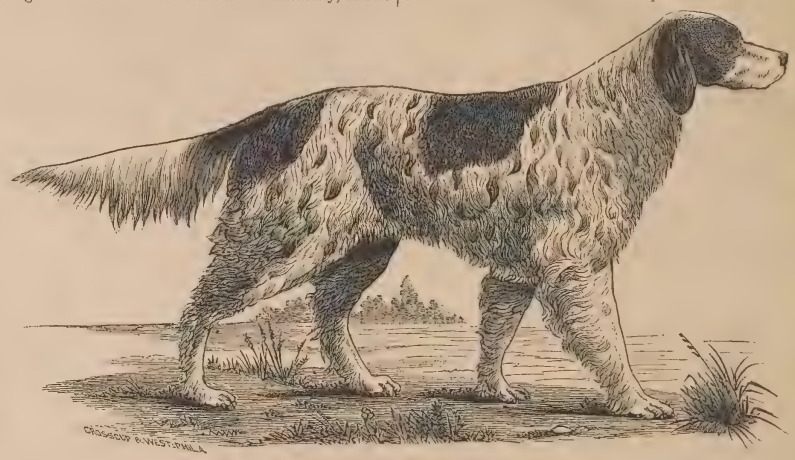
The change which has taken place will, we are sure, give the *Bulletin* a stronger scientific position, and will not, we think, lessen its popularity with any class of its readers.

RAINING TOADS AND "SICH."—Last Saturday, after the very heavy rain, vast multitudes of little toads were observed in the suburban towns along the Erie road hopping around. People used to think they rained down, but now they understand that they have been nicely tucked away in the deep, damp ground, and have come to the surface for a more abundant supply of moisture. After any heavy rain which happens after a protracted drouth it is common to observe great numbers of toads, land frogs, lizards, craw-fish and angle worms crawling over the surface.

—A Gun Club has been organized at Olean, N. Y., with membership of fifteen. The following are the officers: President, Hollis W. Moore; Vice-President, Selden J. Mudge, M.D.; Secretary, Myron A. Dodge; Assistant Secretary, Frank H. Oakleaf; Treasurer, Charles A. Still. Regular matches every Monday. D.

The Kennel.

BREAKING SPANIELS.—The many enquiries that come to us for field spaniels lead us to say that it is not only difficult to find these dogs already broken, but that there is no reason why every one who desires to shoot over them should not break them themselves. For after all, the only breaking a cocker requires, if he is well bred, is house or yard breaking. Obedience is the first principle, and the field breaking consists almost entirely in teaching him to range close, to come in at shot, and to keep his eye, when possible, on his master. As the cocker gives tongue, or should do so, on striking the close scent of game, of course he does not point, but flushes his bird, giving notice by his quick, impatient yelp when it is on wing. His "nose" should come to him naturally, and he can be easily taught to retrieve if necessary. As the setter is popularly supposed to be the descendant of the old setting spaniel, it is possible that the latter dog, of the present day, could be made to set or point also, but this is neither desirable nor necessary. Woodcock shooting, for which cockers are principally used, is done in very thick cover, particularly in summer, and it is desirable that the dog, by his bark, should give notice not only of the whereabouts of the game but of his own. It is very common, particularly in summer, when the cover is very dense and it is almost impossible to see a dog, to put a bell on his neck, so that by the tinkling of it the gunner may be kept appraised of the direction in which his dog is working. We believe that cockers can be made very useful in our ruffed grouse shooting, and we hope to see those merry little dogs come into more general use. We shall shortly print a cut of some celebrated field spaniels.



ENGLISH SETTER BITCH NETTOWITZ.
(THE PROPERTY OF C. Z. MILEY, ESQ).

MR. MILEY'S KENNEL.—In another column Mr. C. Z. Miley, of Lancaster, Pa., advertises for sale his entire kennel of dogs, comprising English, Irish, and Gordon setters, and pointers, all of fashionable blood. Among the English setters is the bitch Nettowitz, by Carlowitz, out of Queen Bess, whose portrait we print in this issue. Among the Irish setters is the imported dog York, an excellent stud dog. This sale offers an excellent opportunity to any one wishing to establish a kennel to obtain some first-class animals at reasonable prices.

THE LEONBERG DOG.—Mr. W. E. Sterling, of Philadelphia, writes us that on July 15th he received by steamer *Zeeland* a magnificent specimen of the Leonberg dog direct from the kennels of Baron Essig. He is ten months old, and has the color and appearance of a young lion, and is in every respect a worthy representative of that celebrated strain of dogs. Of the two imported this spring, but one survives. "Sultan," who is even larger than "Cæsar," though three months younger, standing thirty inches high, weighing 100 pounds, and still growing like a weed. Mr. Sterling can have no fears for Sultan on account of his teeth, as dogs of his age sometimes still have all their temporary teeth.

GORDON SETTERS SHOT 3D AND DI 2D.—At a recent visit made to the home of the genial old sportsman Uncle Tom Jerome, we had the pleasure of examining a fine brace of true Gordon pups two months old, by Roger Shot, Jr., he by Copeland's Shot, out of Belmont's Nerah, dam James R. Tilley's prize-winning bitch Di, she out of Tilley's Mah, by Dr. Gantier's Dandy. This dog and bitch had just been sold to Mr. Thos. Warner, one of the well-known New street brokers of a sportive mind, at a high figure.

—Geo. D. MacDougall, of Toronto, claims the name of "Brown Bess" for his all liver-colored cocker bitch, (imported stock) one year old. Also "Cora" for all liver-colored bitch pup, (Rollo.—Brownie) whelped April 28, 1879.

—Mr. Fred. McOwen, of Philadelphia, claims the name of "Earl" for his black and tan Gordon dog pup—out of A. E. Godeffroy's "Rhoda," sired by same gentleman's "Tandum."

—Dr. C. E. Wing, and W. H. Cowing, of Boston, claim the name of "Countess Lucas," for bitch bred by Harvard Kennel Club—out of imported Countess Vesta—by Champion Drake, owned by Luther Adams, Esq.

—Mr. Wm. Simond's English setter bitch Puff has whelped eight puppies, sired by Mr. Leavitt's Sir Lancelot.

The English setter bitch Fannie, owned by Mr. W. H. Brown, of Packersville, Conn., whelped on the 17th inst. twelve puppies, eight dogs and four bitches, sired by Mr. Ethan Allin's Chick.

—The black pointer bitch, Gillespie's Fan, the property of G. G. Barker, Esq., of Boston, whelped on the 13th inst. eleven puppies, sired by Mr. Fisher Howes' Rex.

—On July 23d the English setter bitch Abby (Young Laverack-Dido) whelped eight fine puppies, sired by Mr. Raymond's Guy Mannering.

—Mr. De T. H. Rewinke, of Chillicothe, Ohio, has purchased from Mr. Chas. K. Ward, of Detroit, the beagle bitch Beauty, by Ratter, out of Lady. Beauty traces to imported stock, her grand dam being Fannie, winner of first prize at both Detroit shows, and of second prize at Chicago.

—A splendid brace of young English setters, imported, and of the very best breeding, is advertised for sale in another column.

DOG LAWS.—A recent issue of the Albany Law Journal contains an article by Mr. Voshon Rogers, which is interesting as defining the relations of dogs to their owners, to strangers and to the community. He says:—

Of course one cannot write an article on dogs without quoting Dr. Watts, so we will do so at once and get over it. 'Let dogs delight to bark and bite.' Their right to bark, at all events, was admitted by Lord Kenyon in a case where one Street proved that his neighbor Tugwell kept six or seven pointers so near his house that Mr. Street and the little Streets were kept awake at night by the canines baying at the moon and disturbed in the daytime by their noisy yelpings. The jury declined to order Tugwell to pay any damages to Street for the nuisance. Lord Kenyon refused a new trial, although he said he knew that it was very disagreeable to have such neighbors; but he endeavored to console Street by remarking that if there was no reform in Tugwell's establishment, he might bring a new action and would perhaps then obtain relief.

In the land of freedom, however, where Columbia's banners wave, strange to say, dogs are not allowed such liberty, for it was decided by Judge Nelson forty years ago that one man may lawfully kill the dog of another when it is in the habit of "haunting his house, and by barking and howling by day and by night disturbs the peace and quiet of his family, if the dog cannot be otherwise prevented from annoying him. It would be mockery," quoth the Judge, "to refer a party to his remedy by action; it is far too dilatory and impotent for the exigency of the case."

The law laid down in this latter case is certainly more pleasing to the natural heart of man than the decision of Lord Kenyon, but its correctness may perchance be doubted when we have looked at more "dog cases" and when we find that the strumming of a piano next door, and the crying of the neighbor's children, are noises that we must expect in this world of woe, and to a considerable extent put up with, as was said by Lord Justice Mellish, and that the wheeling of a baby-carriage, the rocking of a cradle, the whirling and clicking of a sewing machine and the discordant notes of ill-played music, are sounds which, as a rule, will not be prevented in the present evil age. The Roman law held that it is the nature of dogs when unrestrained to do mischief, and that hence their owner is liable for the mischief they do when unrestrained. This was Plato's doctrine as well. Whether because in the course of centuries under the mollifying and improving effects of increasing civilization the nature of the domestic dog has become essentially changed, or whether, as it is most likely, the English judges were influenced by

the desire not to impose too great a liability upon those who kept dogs for hunting and sporting purposes, the English common law at an early period assumed that to make the owner of dogs liable for their mischievous acts, he must be shown to have been aware of their particular tendency to such acts. Sydney Smith said that pointers have always been treated by the legislature with great delicacy and moderation, and that to wish "to be a dog and to bay at the moon" is not quite so mad a wish as the poet thought.

Mr. Campbell, in his book on "Negligence," remarks: "The domestic dog has occasioned many legal disputes, and the presumption of the common law of England is that he is tame, and therefore the owner is not held responsible unless the dog in question is by disposition ferocious, and reasonable ground be shown for presuming that this ferocious character is known to the owner. But this presumption was carried to an absurd extent when the wolfish nature of the creature was deemed so completely extinguished that it was against his nature to worry sheep and cattle. And it did astonish the Scotch sheep farmers (incapable as they were of seeing the joke) when this doctrine was brought to their notice by the decision of a Scotch appeal by Lords Brougham and Cranworth, who applied the rule of Scotland, so that, as Lord Cockburn observed, "every dog became entitled to at least one worry!"

In speaking of a monkey which did attack, bite, wound, lacerate and injure Mrs. Sophia May, "Whoever," said Lord Denman, "keeps an animal accustomed to attack mankind, with knowledge that it is so accustomed, is *prima facia* liable in an action for damage at the suit of any person attacked or injured by the animal without any averment of negligence or default in the securing or taking care of it. The gist of the action is the keeping of the animal after knowledge of its mischievous propensities." Hence so far as members of the genus "homo" are concerned, every member of the family of Canis has the right to one bite or worry before his or his master's conduct can be called in question.

Gentle when stroked;
Fierce when provoked.

is the motto of the canine tribe, and as sufficient provocation will reduce what would otherwise be murder to justifiable homicide, so it will deliver a dog and his master from punishment. What is sufficient provocation is not clear. In the State of Illinois a bite, given on repelling a kick or other aggression and not from any mischievous propensity, is pardonable. Treading on the dog's toes is not sufficient in England if he has bitten human flesh before. But hurting the feelings of a noble animal by offering him candy when unaware of his stern and cross nature is no excuse for his springing at a lady and biting her, no matter what kind of stuff the candy may be. Nor was another lady unsuccessful in her action for damages against the owner whose dog she had insulted by undue familiarity. She was coming out of a butcher's shop with some meat in a satchel under her arm, but a dog with a muzzle on lay across the doorway. Thoughtfully she said: "Doggie, aint you going to let me out?" Without a reply the dog rose up and bit her. One would think that if it had been sausages the lady had been taking home for her breakfast the dog might have been justified in his action, as the lady's conduct would have been so harrowing to his paternal feelings that it might be affirmed that she brought the injury upon herself.

A dog has no right to punish a child of seven years old by throwing her down and biting her for merely meddling with the whip which was lying in his master's sleigh, although he had been left in charge of the team. And that dog's master was held to be liable, as he knew of his ferocious disposition and that he was accustomed to bite people.

In New Hampshire and Connecticut one bite before that complained of is sufficient to charge the owner with notice of the dog's bad habits, but in the Empire State there must be two instances of such bad behavior. In England it has been lately held that to maintain an action against a person for keeping a ferocious dog it is not necessary to show that the animal had actually nipped a person aforetime; it is enough to prove that it has, to the knowledge of the owner, evinced a savage and anthropophagical disposition by attempting to bite, and it has been very similarly decided in New York State.

Sea and River Fishing.

FISH IN SEASON IN JULY.

FRESH WATER.

Trout, *Salmo fontinalis.*
Salmon, *Salmo Salar.*
Salmon Trout, *Salmo confinis.*
Land-locked Salmon, *Salmo glaveri.*
Muskalonge, *Esox nobilior.*
Pike or Pickerel, *Esox lucius.*
Yellow Perch, *Perca flavescens.*
Grayling, *Thymallus tricolor.*
Black Bass, *Micropterus salmoides;* *M. nigricans.*

SALT WATER.

Sea Bass, *Centropristis atrarius.*
Sheepshead, *Arehosargus probatocephalus.*
Striped Bass, *Roccus linneatus.*
White Perch, *Morone americana.*
Weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis.*
Bluefish, *Pomatomus saltrix.*
Spanish Mackerel, *Cybium maculatum.*
Cero, *Cybium regale.*
Bonito, *Sarda pelamys.*
Kingfish, *Menticirrus nebulosus.*

TROUT FLIES FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

GRAY COFLIN, NO. 10 AND 11.—Body, silver-gray mohair tipped with orange silk; feet, light gray hackle wound over peacock's herl; wings and setæ, hyaline.

BROWN COFLIN, NO. 10 AND 11.—Body, gray and bright claret mohair mixed; feet, dark gray hackle wound over peacock's herl; wings and setæ, gray hyaline.

The gnat flies named for April.

The Quaker for evening and moonlight. No. 7 and 8. Body, gray wound with honey-yellow hackles; wings, made of feather from an owl's wings.

The white moth, for dark nights, No. 6 and 7. Body, feet and wings a pure white.

The stone flies continue on the water until the close of the season At this season use the small flies for day fishing, and the large flies for evening and night.

SALMON FISHING IN CANADA.—Angling parties visiting Canada, for salmon, trout, bass and other fish, will be satisfactorily fitted out at the tackle establishment of T. W. Boyd, 241 Notre Dame street, Montreal. See his advertisement elsewhere.

W. J. FLORENCE'S SCORE.—Dundreary's fishing party, comprising the Duke of Beaufort, Sir John Reid, W. J. Florence, and E. A. Sothern, returned from the Natashquan river, on the Lower St. Lawrence, last week. We append Mr. Florence's individual salmon score as presented to us by Messrs. Abbey & Imbrie, to whom it was sent. From all accounts the trip was quite an expensive one, far more so than was really necessary; yet it is evident, from what our own correspondent has told us in his series of letters from Canada, that the sport of salmon fishing cannot be indulged in to its fullest enjoyment without a great deal of outlay. For instance, the steamboat chartered by this party to take them from Quebec to the river cost them $1,000. Other expenses brought the bill up to $6,000 or so. With an expenditure not lavish, they should have got off with an expense of $4,000 at most, which is paying dear enough for a few score of fish.

These lower rivers are not only inaccessible except by special steamer or sailing vessel, but any party visiting them, in order to be comfortable, requires to build a commodious *cabane;* to have cooks, gaffers, and supernumeraries; to provide liberally with provisions and camp furniture, as well as personal outfit. The single item of fly-oil must be an important one of itself.

DATE.	No. of Fish	Pounds, each.	Total No. of Fish.	Total No. of Pounds.	REMARKS.
June 23..	1	23			Fished 4½ hours.
" 24..	1	not			" 3 "
" 25..	1	weighed			" 3 "
" 29..	1	17			" 6 "
" 30..	1	17			" 7½ "
			5	70	
July 1..	2	10			" 1½ "
" "		12			
" 2..	2	10½			" 5 "
" 3..		10½			
" 3..	1	11			" 2 "
" 4..	4	22			" 5 "
" "		17			
" "		12			
" "		10			
			9	115	
July 5..	9	27			
" "		22			Fished five hour at Second and Third Falls. Rained nearly all the time. Thermometer 50 degrees at 5 A.M.; never reached 60 degrees during the day.
" "		21			
" "		20			
" "		18			
" "		10			
" "		12			
" "		10			
" "		10			
" 6..	5	17			
" "		28			
" "		18			
" "		10½			
" "		22	14	245	
July 7..	16	27			Fished 5½ hours. Rained in the morning. Water clearer than on any previous day. Thermometer 55 degrees at 6 A.M.; 62 degrees at noon. The larger fish looked as though they should be heavier, and many were not weighed until 5 or 6 hours after they were killed.
" "		28			
" "		22			
" "		19			
" "		22			
" "		15			
" "		18			
" "		7			
" "		7			
" "		11			
" "		18			
" "		16			
" "		11			
" "		15			
" "		15			
" "		13	16	264	
July 8..	14	21			
" "		22			
" "		19			
" "		19			Dull and clouded in morning. Caught most at Third Falls, six or seven miles from our Camp. Wind north-west; Thermometer 60 deg. at 7 o'clock, A.M. Fished 5 hours.
" "		14			
" "		16			
" "		21			
" "		11			
" "		20			
" "		8½			
" "		8½			
" "		8			
" "		10½			
" "		9			
" "		22			
" 10..	21	23			
" "		17	35	368½	
" "		10½			
" "		10			
" "		10			
" "		16			Fine day. Water falling at Third Falls. Great numbers of fish. "Silver Doctor" Fly most productive. Fished 5½ hours. Water very peaty color in the afternoon. Mosquitos and flies very troublesome.
" "		10			
" "		19			
" "		8			
" "		9½			
" "		9			
" "		10			
" "		8½			
" "		10			
" "		17½			
" "		11½			
" "		9			
" "		12			
" "		14½			
" "		11			Fished 1½ hour. Water very dark.
" 11..	3	11			
" "		7			
" "		7			Fished 1½ hour.
" 12..	1	9½			
" 14..	1	18			
" "					
" 15..	12	73			11 Grilse, 1 salmon, 133lbs. Fished 1½ h.
					3 grilse. Fished 1½ hour. Left for the Portat 12; boarded the steamer at 3 o'clock. Left for for Quebec at 9 PM
" 16..	3	16	20	365½	
			98	1,328	

Actual time spent in fishing, 58½ hours.

FISH AT FULTON MARKET.—The old Fulton Market in this city, which has been doomed to demolition by the Board of Health, has been twice partially destroyed by fire within a few months. This Fulton Market is the principal fish market in the United States. The New York *Star* has given the following interesting statistics:—

Ninety-five per cent. of the fish disposed of in this city comes through this market, and is distributed thence East, South and West. Six million pounds of codfish and 1,000,000 pounds of bluefish passed through the market last year. Thirty-two vessels, bringing fish direct to the market, were engaged in codfishing, and thirteen smacks at the same time in bluefishing. A large quantity of fish was in addition brought in boxes from the New Jersey and Long Island coasts and from Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The annual production of weakfish passing through the market is estimated at 235,000 pounds. There are in addition millions of pounds of other fish, eels, shad, mackerel, perch, etc. During the year 1876, according to the report of the Royal Canadian Fish Commission, there was imported from Canada into this country over 1,500,000 pounds of salmon, the greater part of which passed through this market, and this is represented to be a fair sample of the business done. In the season codfish, sea-bass, lobsters, eels and blackfish are kept alive in crates. Mr. Eugene G. Blackford also keeps trout alive in tanks expressly built by him for the purpose. This market is a favorite resort for ichthyologists. Mr. Blackford states that the fish business done at Fulton Market is considerably in excess of $2,000,000 per annum.

—Cape Vincent, on the St. Lawrence River, is proving itself one of the best points as headquarters for anglers who desire something beside a brown skin to show as the result of their fishing. Mr. Squires, of Cortlandt Street, who has just returned from there, has shown us a box of black bass, taken on a 16 oz. rod, with flies, on the last day he spent there. Sixty-seven of these gamy fellows were hooked by him within four hours, in some cases taking two at a cast. Mr. H. L. Fox, the gentlemanl proprietor of the Rathbun House, at Cape Vincent, will furnish any who desire information in relation to the famous fishing grounds full particulars, giving kind and amount of tackle needed, the best points for bass, pickerel, or the splendid muskalonge, which are just now in season, and of which several are taken weekly.

SETH GREEN'S APOTHEGHMS.—Every little while that Pythagorean philosopher, Seth Green, opens his mouth and speaks. When he speaks, he utters words of wisdom, and if a little collection were to be made of all his wise, quaint and practical sayings, they would constitute a book of apotheghms of much value to all anglers and students in ichthyology. Whatever he writes for our columns is always timely, as well as to the point. Here is what he says now:—

ROCHESTER, July 14, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:

A few hints to young and old who take time to lie off a few days and go fishing. Never take more fish than you can use while they are fresh. Take what you can use and then stop fishing, and lie in camp or on the banks of the lake or streams and enjoy the beauties of nature. It is a mistaken idea that any one will think any more of you because you have made a great catch. A good many go, and their excuse is to have a rest; and they work harder than ever they did when they were at their business. They will kill all the small fish to have a big story to tell when they get home. If the man knew how mean he looked to some of the parties that he is showing his fish to on telling his little fish story, he would sneak off and hide his fish and say to himself: "I will not do so any more."

I know a great many of the above kind of fishermen, and I have made many enemies by telling them their weakness, and I know a great many gentlemen who go fishing and do not make slaves of themselves, and have a good time. They take what they want for present use, and the last day or two fish hard and get a good mess to bring home to their families and friends. I will tell those gentlemen who wish to bring home a mess of fish and not work hard, to get them the last few days. If you are fishing for bass or trout on lakes or ponds, have a scow built with a water tight well under the seat, make the seat in the boot 18 or 20 inches wide, hang it on hinges and make a hole through it large enough to admit the fish. Then cut two holes 4 or 5 inches square through the bottom of your boot, one at each end of the well, and cover it with wire cloth. You will keep your fish alive until you get to your cabin. There you can have a dry-goods box or barrel with holes on each of the four sides, one foot square with wire cloth nailed over and sunk in the water near your cabin. You can keep your fish alive, and when you get ready to come home you can take them out and pack the large ones and put the little ones back in the water, and when you get home and tell your friends of the nice box of fish you brought home in good order and distribute them, you will feel well, that is if you have not forgotten some one you would have liked to have given a mess to, and when you meet that friend you will be very apt to wish you had not brought any fish home. For the man who brings a mess of fish and game home and distributes them among his friends, and goes to the trouble of sending them around, makes more enemies than he would if he had only brought a mess for his family. But when he comes to tell about how many little ones he put back, there will be a thrill of joy run through his veins which will make him feel that he too has helped to stock the waters. SETH GREEN.

☞ August is the best month of the year for salt water fishing, and fish are found then in greatest variety.

ARTIFICIAL POTATO BUGS.—Mr. Chas. F. Orvis, of Manchester, Vt., replies to "Mr. Webb," of Nashua, N. H., who wishes artificial potato bugs, that he can furnish him, or any one, all they desire, with hooks on them.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Ashland, July* 28.—Bass are getting quite plenty here, showing that the Fish Commissioners are doing a good work in restocking our waters about here with so gamy and fine fish. In the Pemigewasset River they have been caught weighing four pounds, while in Lake Waukewan, or Long Pond, so called, they run from two to four pounds; not very large, it is true, because they have been there but a few years, still it shows they are there, and find plenty of feed, and will well repay the cost of putting in. M.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FISHING FLEET.—The number of Bank arrivals reported since our last issue has been 14—2 with 75,000 lbs. codfish, and 12 with 417,000 lbs. halibut. The number of Georges arrivals has been 51, and the receipts 970,000 lbs. codfish, and 37,700 lbs. halibut. 16 arrivals have been reported from the Inshore codfishing grounds, with 315,000 lbs. The Shore mackerel fleet continue to meet with fair success, the number of arrivals since our last issue having been 19—a few via Boston, where they disposed of their fares—and the receipts 3,180 bbls. There have been no Bay arrivals. Whole number of arrivals for the week, 100.—*Cape Ann Advertiser, July* 25.

CONNECTICUT—*Putnam, July* 28.—The black bass seem to be inexhaustible in Webster Pond, which is about eight miles from here. Parties go every day, and often return with from 50 to 100 pounds. E. T. Whitmore bears the palm of the biggest string. It is estimated over 1,000 pounds have been taken by parties from Putnam. Your humble servant went once, and just saved his reputation by catching *one*. I was, however, very much amused by a boat fishing near us, containing three old, experienced fishermen, with their nice poles and splendid out-fit, while the boy of twelve years old fishing by hand line caught twelve nice ones, and three great fishermen caught but two. They were trying to purchase silence of the boy when he got home, while he was sharp enough to set his figures high. G. F. W.

SALMON IN THE FARMINGTON RIVER.—*Windsor, July* 20.—A salmon which measured three feet six inches was found floating dead in the Farmington, about three miles from the mouth of the river. I had a talk with the man who foufid it, and he says the fish was killed by the paper and woolen mills on the stream above, which empty their coloring and other matter into the river. He saw five or six salmon going up the day before, saw their back fins out of water on the rapids. So long as the mills are allowed to empty their filth into the river I cannot see the use of stocking them. In the early spring they take out lots of dead fish which float down in the nets killed by the poison water. No fishing in the river of any account thus far this summer. The fish weighed about twenty-eight pounds.
F. BOLLES JR

NEW YORK—*Elmira. July* 19.—Mr. Knapp, proprietor of the Knapp House, Penn Yan, kindly offering my friend, C. W. Ballard, Esq., from New York, and myself his camping grounds, which are about twelve miles down the lake, we put our boat, tent, etc., on the steamer and by 5 P.M., last Monday, were very well settled there. A summer hotel, called "Idlewild," has just been built near our camp, so we could occasionally step in and get a dinner, which was very convenient. Caught numbers of b ack and rock bass, the largest two and a half pounds, and one lake trout of four pounds.
F. H. WALKER.

NEW JERSEY—*River Side House. Forked River, July* 26.—Weakfishing is improving, and larger ones are being caught daily. The boats coming in to-day would average fifty fish each, some of which weighed five pounds. Kingfish are still biting and running larger. Sheepshead plenty for the net fishermen, but not many being taken with hook and line. A.

CANADA—*Quebec, June* 24.—Mr. C. Dugal, farmer of St. Michel, caught a sturgeon, on Saturday eight feet six inches long and three feet six inches in girth.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

ALL ABOUT BUNKER FISHING.

AMONG the many occupations of the people living on the eastern portion of Long Island, a description of none of them would interest a casual reader more than the Menhaden fishing. The fish, how they are caught, and how reduced to oil and guano, is a subject most interesting.

The fish appear in large quantities along the southern shore of Long Island at about the first of May, and are caught just outside of the breakers until the middle of June, at which time they seem to have grown tired of "old ocean," and seek the quite and shelter of Gardner's and Peconic bays. Here and in Long Island Sound they are caught in abundance until December. During the five l st days in May, 1879, 40,000,000 of these fish were taken o f the south shore of Long Island, one gear along taking 1,500,000. Many would suppose that as these fish are caught in such vast numbers they would soon become extinct, or at least leave these waters, but the truth is the contrary, for during the season of 1878 more were caught than in any previous year.

How are these large quantities of fish caught and manufactured into oil and guano?

Steamer, sail boat and shore seines are all brought into play to catch the poor little Menhaden (or bunker as it is usually called), and of these three. we shall only describe one gear, and that the steamers, as they are taking the place of all other kinds. Steamers were first used down on the coast of Maine, indeed were both built and used there exclusively until a few years ago. Now they are commonly employed by the Long Island fishermen, who have most of them built at Portland, Maine, while a few are from New London, Conn., and Buffalo, N. Y. Those built at Buffalo are floated through the canal as far as Albany, where they have their boiler and engine set in, and then come down the Hudson. They are about 100 tons burden usually, and carry from three to four hundred thousand fish, allowing twenty-two solid inches to a fish, which is the way they are measured. Two small boats are used for working the seine, and these are twenty to twenty-six feet in length, and are towed by the steamer or carried on her cranes. The nets used are about 150 fathoms long and sixteen deep in the bunt or middle, shoaling down to one-half of that on the ends. One side of the seines is strung for floating, which is called the cork-line, the other, the purse-line, for the reason that large rings are placed on it, through which a rope passes, fastened together in the middle of the seine by a small swivel. This purse-line acts the same as the string on an old lady's knitting bag, viz: puckers the net right up, leaving a bag for the bunker to follow into.

So much for the seine and boats, and now for the capture of the bunker. A school of the fish being raised or found, their position taken carefully by the captain, the boats are rowed to within a safe distance, and then starting directly away from each other they describe a circle around the fish with the seine. Upon the boats coming together again, the men seizing purse and corklines pull and haul as only sturdy fishermen can pull. The rings of the purse-line are soon all on the boat and the fish are crowded together in the bunt of the net, captured. The steamer is now hauled alongside and soon the fish are transferred to her by means of a large dipping net which is dipped into the solid mass of bunkers and hoisted quickly out of the net over the rail and into the steamer's hold. The fish are bailed very rapidly in this way, about 100,000 an hour being the average work. Now the fish are taken to the factory, when they are measured in tubs that hold 800 apiece, dumped into a car, run up the railway into the tank-room of the factory and again dumped into the tanks, cooked by steam (which is conducted into the proper place by pipes leading from the boiler) until done, then the water is let off into large vats; the pumace or scrap, as it is usually called, is pressed by means of hydraulic power through a shoot into a cart below, wheeled into a platform for drying, then spread thinly and let to dry, being hurried into that condition by a continual harrowing. After lying through the middle of the day they are put into one long heap covered with canvass where they remain for a day or two, when they are pitched over, and after sweating for a day or two longer are again placed on the platform and thoroughly dried and taken to the house, and after being pitched over two or three times are ready for market.

The scrap being disposed of we will follow the work of getting the oil ready for market.

When the oil and water separate from the scrap, they are drained into large vats, and allowed to stand until the oil separates from the water. After separation the oil is led off into the oil receiver, and after becoming clear and settled it is run into barrels, and is now ready for market.

New York is the principal oil market, though other cities buy a great deal. These cities send a considerable quantity of cheirfine to Germany. Oil has been on a steady decline since the war. At that time it sold for $1,20 per gallon, and to-day the same grade is sold for less than one quarter of that. The decline in the price of oil is owing mostly to the same cause that all other merchandise suffers from, while of course the vast quantities manufactured have something to do with it.

While oil has been steadily declining in value, scrap has held its price and may even be said to be firmer and in more demand than it was fifteen years ago. Then it was sold in the crude state. Now it is found to be much more profitable to cure the scrap as here described. While the Southern States use most of the cured pomace, large quantities of it are exported to the old country, Italy taking the largest portion of it. A few years ago not more than a dozen factories were in existence. Now three-scores of them are steaming out for them, taking the fish in vast numbers and giving employment to thousands of men, and bringing large amounts of money into circulation that might otherwise be idle. X.

Yachting and Boating.

HIGH WATER FOR THE WEEK.

DATE.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	CHARLESTON.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
July 21.....	9 59	6 45	5 58
Aug. 1.....	10 58	7 44	6 57
Aug. 2.....	11 45	8 31	7 44
Aug. 3.....	eve. 25	9 11	8 24
Aug. 4.....	0 58	9 45	8 58
Aug. 5.....	1 36	10 22	9 35
Aug. 6.....	2 12	10 58	10 11

COMING FIXTURES.

Aug 2—San Francisco Y C Annual Regatta.
Aug 2—Royal Nova Scotia Y S Harbor Cruise.
Aug 3—Quaker City Y C Harbor Cruise.
Aug 4—Beverly Y C Second Championship Match, Beverley.
Aug 4—Bunker Hill, Y C Regatta.
Aug 9—San Francisco Model Y C Regatta.
Aug 12—Long Island Y C Cruise.
Aug 6—New York Y C Cruise.
Aug 16—Nahasset Y C Regatta, Cohasset.
Aug 16-20—Quaker City Y C Annual Cruise.
Aug 23—Beverly Y C Regatta, Swampscott.
Aug —Brooklyn Y C Cruise.
Aug 23—Dorchester Y C Regatta.
Aug 23—Royal Nova Scotia Y S Race.
Aug 23—23st Boston Y C Championship Match.
Aug 28—Jersey City Canoe Club Regatta.
Aug 30—Royal Nova Scotia Y S Harbor Cruise.
Aug 9—Dorchester Y C Regatta.
Aug 30—Neenah Y C Annual Regatta.
Aug 12—Salem Y C Regatta.
Sept 2—Salem Y C Regatta.
Sept 4—New York Y C Cape May Cup.
Sept 9—Dorchester Y C Regatta.
Sept 6—Beverly Y C Regatta, Nahant.
Sept 6—Boston Y C Fall Regatta.
Sept 6—Royal Nova Scotia Y S Race.
Sept 13—Royal Nova Scotia Y S Closing Cruise.
Sept —Providence Y C Anderson Cup.
Sept —Haverhill Y C Fall Regatta.
Sept —Nahasset Y C Fall Regatta.
Sept —Albany Y C Fall Regatta.
Sept —Royal Canadian Y C Prince of Wales Cup.
Sept 20—Dorchester Y C Union Regatta.
Sept 22—Quaker City Y C Fall Regatta.
Sept 28—Quaker City Y C Closing Cruise.
Oct 15—Seawanhaka Y C Ocean Match, Center Cup.

A PRIZE FOR NEATNESS.

During the cruise of the San Francisco Yacht Fleet to Napa on the 4th of July, after a number of burlesque prizes had been given to winners in a rowing regatta by members of the club, the commodore of the club, C. H. Harrison, announced his intention of presenting a handsome prize for the best equipped and maintained yacht in each of the two classes. He appointed a committee of two disinterested persons—Captain Huntington, of the United States man-of-war *Alert*, who was present with other navy officers from Mare Island, and Captain Moody, an old and experienced yachtsman—the committee to examine the yachts and report to him. They made a visit of inspection to each yacht in the fleet, examined all the rigging and gear critically, asked to see charts, side lights, lead lines, spare sculls for boats, compasses, etc., with a view of determining the state of the outfit of each yacht; looked at the lanyards of rigging, how the sails were bent, tautness of shrouds, backstays and head gear; examined ground tackle; saw that the ends of ropes were whipped, etc., etc.; and in fact thoroughly inspected each one. They made their report to the commodore, who that evening, after the concert on board the *Pearl*, announced the winners. The prize for first class yachts was awarded to the sloop *Clara*, Jabez Howes, Esq. That for second class yachts was given to the yawl *Enid*. Mr. Chas. Yale, secretary of the club, the latter a Corinthian yacht.

The whole thing was a surprise to the fleet, and no one had time to "fix up" before the inspection committee called. The prizes were given for the "best equipped and maintained yacht from a nautical point of view," and the example is one which may well be followed in other clubs. Racing prizes are plenty enough, but until now we know of none being given for neatness in appearance and thoroughness of rig. Emulation among yachtsmen in this respect can only be conducive of benefit. Our San Francisco correspondent tells us that immediately after inspection was over each crew went over its own yacht, criticizing closely the rigging, etc., their attention being called for the first time, apparently, to many little careless pieces of work. They also began to point out each other's deficiencies, and the affair has created no little talk in the club. Each one says that next year, on the annual cruise, his yacht will win it, showing that the idea is already bearing fruit. The commodore's yacht *Frolic* did not, of course, compete, as he presented the prize. The San Francisco Yacht Club is happy in having for its commodore a thorough seaman and experienced sailor, who desires to bring the fleet up to a standard from a nautical point of view higher than that of yacht clubs generally. The yachts of his fleet may hereafter be examined closely and critically by experienced sailors without them being shocked at crude or careless rigging or slovenly appearance. We know of many clubs on the Atlantic seaboard whose yachts and members stand sadly in need of the stimulating competition a "prize for neatness" would produce. Going on a cruise without a yawl, side lights, charts, or even a lead, is all but too common. A little less beer in the pantry and a good deal more seamanship, are among the many improvements we trust time and our efforts will bring forth.

THE YACHT RACING ASSOCIATION.

From many sources we have received the endorsement of yachtsmen in regard to what we have published concerning the necessity of forming a yacht racing association. In this connection the following from the commodore of the Neenah Yacht Club will prove of interest:—

I fully agree with your correspondent in your issue of July 10th in regard to a yacht racing association, as I think it is a long-felt want; for there are probably not more than two or three yacht clubs in the United States that agree as to the measurement of yachts, and I think it is time something was done to make it more uniform. Then yachts, whenever they went for racing, would have the same measurement, and once recorded would not need to be measured again, unless the model should be changed. I also think there should be something done with regard to the sails and ballast a yacht should carry—at least have it all uniform.

In fact, an association should be started at once, and I cannot see why all yacht clubs should not encourage it.
J. F. HENRY, Commodore, New York City.

The London *Field*, in commenting upon the formation of this association, says: "It seems to us a mere matter of common sense that yacht matches should be conducted under one set of sailing rules." So any one would think, and yet there will be serious obstacles to overcome, petty jealousies to sooth, and a great deal of stirring up of the subject required, before the yacht clubs of America will cease to stand in their own light by trying to keep sailing races down to the level of mere family recreations instead of open test of model and seamanship in which all legitimate yachts can come to the line, whether their names happen to be borne on the books of the club offering the prizes or not. The many "union regattas" instituted this year form the one hopeful sign of progress in this matter, and indicate the dawn of better things.

THE SCHOONER FROLIC.

The new schooner *Frolic*, built by Alonzo E. Smith, of Islip, L. I., for Philadelphia parties, has received her lead and racing sails and will rapidly be put in perfect condition. This schooner represents a departure from the Bourbonism which has so long ruled in all our shipyards, and is therefore worthy of more than passing notice. She is 56 feet 5 inches on deck, 15 feet 6 inches in beam, and 7 feet 6 inches draft extreme. As she was intended for a sea-going yacht, one in which you can "stay outdoors," she has been built with a keel, about 19 inches below the rabbet amidships. The model presents some of the features characteristic of nearly all of Smith's craft. Her bow is fine and easy, without being recklessly cut away. The bilge amidships is round and wholesome, and dies away gently forward, while her run-aft is very clean, obtained without a sacrifice of too much body. Both ends go very well together, the hull presenting

about as able and fast an appearance as could well be got out of the vessel's dimensions, for she may be termed a very "big little boat," and it is no easy thing to chip out a pretty vessel of that type. She has great freeboard, a point for special commendation, the wise headshaking of sundry barnacles who have inspected her notwithstanding. The man who would cut down valuable freeboard simply to obtain imaginary beauty is an individual of frequent occurrence, but he and his tribe understand nothing of the real problems of naval design, or they would not be quite so ready to sacrifice room below, power and safety, to obtain what they, with their experience limited to the type of frying-pan sailing machines, may consider as essential to beauty. Freeboard is exceedingly valuable in more ways than one, and we are glad to see the new schooner has plenty of it. Forward her forefoot is smartly cut away, and aft her sternpost has been raked, both in accord with the dictates of naval science; and judging by the easy way in which she works there is no danger of "spiking on a piece forward" as one luminary counselled. The midship section is something like that of *Niantic* and *Sagitta* in general mould, but of course deeper, and therefore with an easier bilge, a very important thing for comfortable qualities at sea. On deck she is flush, barring a house over the saloon and stateroomss 18 inches high at the side. Keel of oak, sided 7 inches on top and diminished to 3½ inches on the bottom. Post, stern and deadwood of oak; keelson, 7x12 inches; frames spaced 18 inches, 6x8 inches at heel and 6x4½ inches at head. Wales, 2½ inches thick; plank, of oak, 1¾ to 2½ inches thick; beams, yellow pine, 6x4½ inches; clamps, 5 streaks, 6x2½ inches each. The frames and knees are of hackmatack and the cabins furnished in pine, decorations being left to the painter's art. Mainmast, 48½ feet, heel to cap: foremast, 47 feet; topmast, heel to truck, 25 and 26 feet, including 6 feet poles: mainboom, 35 feet; gaff, 18½ feet; foreboom, 16 feet; gaff, 15½ feet; bowsprit, 28 feet, from foremast to stayhole and flying jibboom, 13 feet between stays; ballast, 13½ tons of iron inside and 2½ tons of lead in the keel. Saloon aft, 10½ feet square; one stateroom each side, with bath-room and water-closet. Captain's room, pantry and forecastle for a crew of four hands all told. She has a Hallet's Atlantic range, No. 1, to do the cooking on. Two boats, 13 feet long, by Saml. Ayers; mastwinch on each mast and one of Perley's on the bitts. Two "skeleton" anchors, long shanks and stocks, weighing 175 and 130 pounds, with 30 fins. B.B.B. Burden's iron chains of ⅞ inch rod. Wells' patent steering gear and wheel. Standing rigging, 2½ inch wire, galvanized. Bulwarks, 17 inches high forward and 14 inches aft. Topmasts fitted to house. Though supplied with a moderate rig she is to receive a full set of racing sails by John Curtin. A. B. Sands did the plumbing, Cottier & Co., of New York, the decorating, and rigging by Captain Jas. H. Berry, of Islip, well known to yachtsmen as mate of the *Clio* last year when that schooner did such excellent sailing, who will also have command. The *Frolic* combines many points we have insisted upon as necessary to an able, safe and honest yacht, and we note with satisfaction the tendency among builders and owners to get out of the old ways and take to something better than the stereotyped sailing machines and mantraps. She combines, first, great draft; second, cut-away forefoot and raking post; third, moderate beam and ample freeboard; fourth, an easy bilge; fifth, no cockpit; sixth, short lowermasts, with lofty housing topmasts; seventh, lead on the keel; eighth, high bulwarks; ninth, heavy scantling, and tenth, a very complete outfit in the way of appliances of all kinds. On all these ten points most yachts are lamentably deficient. The *Frolic* is an exception, and is one of the few craft of moderate tonnage in America in which we should care to meet a blow or a sea. The workmanship leaves little to be desired and is a standing card for the yard at Islip. She represents a type rapidly coming into favor, and with the many cutters now under way and to be built, will form the nucleus of a fleet of able vessels we may be proud of. The recent numerous disasters along our coast, by which whole families have become extinct and amateurs were drowned by the dozen like so many rats, are ample evidence of the terribly low condition yacht designing has sunk to in America. Viewed from the standpoint of a naval architect, nine-tenths of our yachts are a disgrace to modern civilization. We note with gratification the change now working, as indicating that we are at least realizing that perfect yachts must combine many more qualities to a high degree than that of speed alone. The well-designed yacht cannot capsize. Those of to-day are treacherous mantraps, and should be superceded by something worthy of confidence.

SAN FRANCISCO YACHT CLUB—*Annual Cruise, July 3 to July 6.*—The annual cruise of the San Francisco Yacht Club, from July 3 to 6, was in every way successful, some twenty-five yachts going in company to the head waters of Napa Creek, where lies the charming little town of Napa, famous for its vineyards and orchards. The sail was in the open bay, some thirty miles to Mare Island Straits, and from there about fifteen miles of narrow water navigation between tree-lined banks. The second class yachts left San Francisco under command of the Senior Captain, Chas. G. Yale, at 5:30 P.M., on the 3d, rendevouzing at Port Richmond, and sailing by moonlight up Pallo Bay, in a fine strong breeze to Mare Island Navy Yard. These were *Enid, Ariel, Lively, Magic, Mollie, Yaquiña, Fleta, Thistle, Laura, Twilight, Mist, Flirt,* and *Tommy.* At 1 P.M., on the 4th, they again got under way to stand down the straits to meet the Commodore and larger yachts. These were delayed, however, in the lower bay, and at 1:30 the signal was given from the yawl *Enid* to square away up the creek. At the same moment a fleet of some 14 Vallejo sloops started in the same direction on a race of their own, going with the yachts for two miles, and making a very pretty sight. The yachts kept in a bunch to Napa, each one striving for the lead, but there was not very much difference. Shortly after they anchored, *Clara*, the first of the large ones, hove in sight around the bend. Then came *Consuelo* in tow of the steamer, which had been provided to follow the fleet and pick up any one who got ashore in any of the narrow head waters. The others came along one by one, the steamer going back again and bringing up from a mile or two below schooner *Pearl*, and yawls *Esmeralda* and *Startled Fawn*. The yawl *Sappho* got in without a tow, but the Commodore's yacht, the yawl *Frolic*, got hopelessly ashore several miles below town with fifteen ladies and a number of officers from the U. S. ships *Alaska, Alert*, and *Independence* at Mare Island Navy Yard, on board. Carriages were sent down the road for them, and the yacht brought up later on. The big new yacht, *Viva*, 96 ft. long, did not get up till next day, and there was just width enough in the creek to turn her, the booms overreaching each bank, the yachts rendezvousing at the end of navigation. A fine display of fireworks was seen from the yachts in the evening, the residents of Napa turning out to witness it.

The Palace Hotel was taken possession by the club and its guests, and, as a band had been brought up from the city, all hands enjoyed themselves till the small hours. The rooms had been appropriately decorated with club flags and nautical emblems by the ladies of Napa.

Drives and rides to the vineyards and orchards were the order in the morning, and in the afternoon the annual burlesque regatta was held. The yachts were drawn up in double line on the bank, filled with guests, and crowds of Napa people were present also. The course was down in front of the line of yachts, and return. The first race was for captains of yachts, each in his own yawl boat, everything fair, no protests, fouls allowed. There wasn't room for all the boats ahead, so a double line was formed, and a very amusing race occurred, amid a great tangle of oars and boats of all sizes and shapes. Then followed a double scull race, each yacht being represented by its boat, and then a sculling race, single oar. The prizes had been made in the city (of tin) handsomely ornamented, designed, and inscribed. Presentation speeches were made in the yacht *Consuelo*, the winners being Captain Hyde, of the yawl *Startled Fawn*, Captain Williams, of the sloop *Lively*, and Captain Yale of the yawl *Enid*. There was more fun than in a *bona fide* regatta. The Commodore announced his intention of giving a handsome prize for the best equipped yacht, and the Committee appointed, after inspection, gave the first class prize to the sloop *Clara*, and the second class one to the yawl *Enid*.

In the evening a concert was given on the *Pearl*, and the *Consuelo* on one side, and steamer *Express* on the other, furnished accommodations for the audience. The *Pearl's* organ was brought into the cockpit. French horns and cornets were brought out by the musical members, and the ladies joined in it, singing. A programme was printed, and the whole thing went off successfully.

At 1 A.M., the two steamers which had been chartered, took the fleet in two double lines, one in charge of the Commodore, and one of the Vice-Commodore, and towed them down the creek to Mare Island, the creek being two narrow to beat down comfortably, and the steamers being provided for that purpose. At five o'clock in the morning they got to Mare Island Straits, and, at 5:30, with a strong, ample reef breeze, and fair tide, they started on the beat down Pallo Bay, arriving at the club house at Saucelito between half-past eight and nine, *Consuelo* leading. After a short sojourn at the club house the fleet dispersed, all hands having had a jolly time.

THE SHARPIE TRIED—*Sebec, Me., July 21.*—Having read in your excellent paper the letters on "Sharpies," I thought it would be just the boat for our river and lake, and notwithstanding I had the working drawings of an eighteen-foot cat-boat, I decided, after consulting you, to build a "Sharpie." Having noticed in the *Sportman's Gazetteer* that Mr. D. O. Twitchell, of New Haven, Conn., was spoken of as a sharpie builder, and as he had an advertisement in the FOREST AND STREAM, I wrote to him, and he furnished me with plans and specifications and kindly answered all my questions concerning its construction, thereby rendering invaluable assistance to me. I am pleased to say that my "sharpie" gives me and my friends the utmost satisfaction. She surpasses my most sanguine expectation, both as regards speed and general behavior. She sits on the water with the grace and buoyancy of a duck, while her many points of superior excellence as compared with the boats composing our "Sebec fleet," are very generally conceded. She is after the model of a twenty-five foot boat; but as she has a round stern it makes her about twenty-seven feet over all—beam, 6 feet 8 inches; carrier, two leg-of-mutton sails; foremast, 25 feet long; mainmast, 23 feet; centre board, 7 feet long. In heavy weather, or when you wish to take the ladies and children out and want to feel perfectly safe, you can step the mainmast just forward of the centre board and run her with one sail. Wish some of the sharpie men would give us a few hints on sailing sharpies through the FOREST AND STREAM.

W.

—Yacht clubs will consult their own interests, by promptly forwarding all Club Fixtures and dates of special matches for publication in our list of fixtures. They will thereby serve their own ends in drawing large entries.

Answers to Correspondents.

No Notice Taken of Anonymous Communications.

☞ *We cannot attempt to give specific directions where to go for game or fish. Correspondents must keep themselves posted by consulting our news columns.*

JAN. S. F. Olaska, Wis.—We know nothing of the gunmaker.

CALLIE.—The "O" in Collie has the sound of "ŏ" in following.

G. F. P.—You are mistaken about having seen the advertisment in this paper.

C. J. P., Lynn.—Let a surgeon examine your dog, and see if it is necessary to remove a portion of the sheath.

J. C. C., Fort Hamilton.—Will you direct me to where I can get an archery outfit? Ans. We refer you to our own full advertising columns.

W. J. W., Columbia, Tenn.—You may secure a market for your mocking birds by addressing the Eefche Bros., whose advertisement appears elsewhere.

M. B., Batavia, O.—We doubt if your dog can be cured. You will find in the back numbers of this paper articles on gun shyness.

ROB ROY, Nelsonville, O.—1. How often do wild rabbits breed in a year? 2. Is there a law in this State prohibiting the killing of quail till 1880? Ans. 1. Generally three litters a year. 2. Yes.

MAINE SUBSCRIBER, Waterford Maine.—I have a female collie which was in heat at thirteen months of age (March 1, 1879). She did not breed. When may I expect her to be in heat again? Ans. About September 1st.

H. H. B., Muncy, Pa.—The best law schools in the United States are those of Columbia College, New York, and of Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. By addressing the treasurers of the above institutions, you will receive catalogues.

H. W., Rutherford N. J.—The dog requires a good purge, an. afterwards iron and quinine in doses of say six grains per day Where the spots appear rub with crude petroleum. Fowler's solution of arsenic might also be good, but should be given very carefully, commencing with six drops twice a day and increasing to ten.

J. D. J., Schnectady.—A few applications of crude petroleum will cure your dog; discontinue the carbolic and wash him once a week with Castile soap, applying the petroleum (which must be the *crude* article) afterwards. The diet should be light, with as little meat and much vegetables as possible.

C. E. Danville, Pa.—I have a setter dog eleven months old, his ear is discharging matter and has an offensive smell. I have washed it with Castile soap. It heals and breaks again. Can it be cured permanently so as not to cause deaftness? Ans. After washing the ear with Castile soap and drying thoroughly use the remedy for canker as prescribed for A. W. in this column.

J. F. H., Newark, N. J., *July 22*, 1879.—My dog has an eruption on his body, which has spread, until it now covers nearly the whole body. It is very fine, and not very close together. The pup seems to be in perfect health, otherwise. Ans. Your dog has mange. Rub him with crude petroleum, and administer, internally, 5 drops Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice a day.

WASHINGTON, N. J.—Duke is out of Ruby, full Laverack, by a Gordon dog. A native setter bitch was bred to Duke, and a bitch out of that litter was bred again to Duke, her own father. Please inform me how much Laverack there is in the last puppy. Ans. Half Laverack, as that was the strongest infusion of Laverack blood that could be received through the sire, Duke.

THREE YOUNG TRAVELLERS.—You can learn the rates of fare and distances from New York to Texas and New Mexico, at any of the officers of the leading lines of railway, and get such other information as you want. You can buy buckskin suits at San Antonio, would refer you to Hallock's *Sportsmen's Gazetteer* for any full information as to localities, routes, game, &c. We will get you a copy, price $3.

MOXAM, Frelsburgh.—1. Yes, you can go by all rail to San Antonio, Texas, either via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, or you can take steamer from New York to Galveston, and thence by rail via Houston, connecting at San Antonio with the Iron Mountain & Texas Central. 2. Mexican sheep, best grade, can be bought from $1 a $1.75 per head; ponies, from $10 and $25. You can get them at San Antonio as cheap as anywhere. Address H. L. Bingham.

CO. K.—We have had a dispute about base ball and wish you to decide when base ball was first played in this country and when it became a national game? Ans. According to Henry Chadwick, a recognized authority, the first modern base ball club was organized in 1845. It was the Knickerbocker Club of New York, and is still flourishing. Of course base ball was played in a primitive way, long previously, but the nationalized improved and reconstructed game of base ball may be said to date from the year named.

J. F. B., West Eaglewood.—Tuesday my man found in the bushes the nest of a hen, in which were a number of eggs. Wishing to know their condition he broke the shell of one and therein found a well developped chicken (dead) with *four* legs. Is it a curiosity? Ans. Not much of a curiosity. Such abnormal freaks are quite common ammong animals, birds, and fishes. Have you any idea of the length of time the U. S. steamer *Jamestown* will remain at Sitka, Alaska? Ans. Until cold weather at least. She was detailed for six months, we believe.

ANIOUS, Harrisonburg, Va.—Will you give me directions for loading an English breech-loading shot gun according to the bore, length of barrels, and other particulars, which I send? I find that in loading heavy the recoil is unpleasant, and that the shoot scatters entirely too much for execution. I use the brass cartridges made by Parker, "12" "A," which fit the gun exactly. After one or two shots the scatter of shot increases. The barrels are smooth inside. Ans. Your remedy is to get your gun choked, and to use such charges of powder and shot as you discover by experiment to be the most pleasant and effective.

T. C. CLUB, TORONTO, CANADA.—When traps are set and match partly shot, can the traps be altered on account of *Sun shining* in the face? Ans.: The question depends largely whether it was a match between two persons or between some members of the club. In the former case it would be a matter for mutual consent and courtesy. In the latter, if some had shot and some had not it would be manifestly unfair to those who had shot with the annoyance of the sun in their faces to permit others to have the position of the trap changed. This, however, could be done at the conclusion of a round by mutual consent. 2. Is the Titusville Ball Co., got there *balls* manufactured, and when can they be got? We wrote some time ago for samples. No answer yet. We saw an apology in your paper some time ago for delay. Ans. No further news from those parties.

A. W., Pascoock, N. S.—1. My English setter dog, two and a half years old, has a skin disease which I cannot cure. It began on the throat. The skin becomes very red, and there are here and there little festers like points. I have used sulphur, whale oil ointment, which cures the eruption temporarily, but often I think it is all gone and wash the dog thoroughly with carbolic soap, the skin again becomes red and the scratching is renewed. 2. He also has the symptoms of canker of the ear, scratching his ears and shaking his head, but I can find no sore outside or inside Ans. 1. Give your dog Fowler's solution of arsenic commencing with six drops twice a day and increasing to twelve. Rub his skin with crude petroleum and if this does not cure him try the following: sulphur, 8 oz.; whale oil, 8 oz.; oil of tar, ½ oz.; ung. hydrarg, ½ oz.; mix. Wash off and repeat in three days and again at a similar interval if necessary. 2. Your dog has canker. Use the following: Goulard's extract, ½ oz.; wine of opium, ½ oz.; sulphate of zinc, ½ dr.; water, 8 oz.; mix. Clean the ear well and dry it; then twice a day pour in a small quantity of the above and hold the flap of the ear over it for a few moments.

FOREST AND STREAM
ROD AND GUN

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED TO FIELD AND AQUATIC SPORTS, PRACTICAL NATURAL HISTORY, FISH CULTURE, THE PROTECTION OF GAME, PRESERVATION OF FORESTS, AND THE INCULCATION IN MEN AND WOMEN OF A HEALTHY INTEREST IN OUT-DOOR RECREATION AND STUDY:

PUBLISHED BY

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No advertisement or business notice of an immoral character will be received on any terms.

*,*Any publisher inserting our prospectus as above one time, with brief editorial notice calling attention thereto, and sending marked copy to us, will receive the FOREST AND STREAM for one year.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1879.

To Correspondents.

All communications whatever, intended for publication, must be accompanied with real name of the writer as a guaranty of good faith and be addressed to FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING COMPANY. Names will not be published if objection be made. Anonymous communications will not be regarded.

We cannot promise to return rejected manuscripts.

Secretaries of Clubs and Associations are urged to favor us with brief notes of their movements and transactions.

Nothing will be admitted to any department of the paper that may not be read with propriety in the home circle.

We cannot be responsible for dereliction of mail service if money remitted to us is lost.

☞ Trade supplied by American News Company.

EDITORIAL ANGLING ETHICS.—Now that Congress is taking a rest, the country comparatively safe for a season, and the next campaign not yet "booming," the Ohio editors have turned their attention to the discussion of the ethics of angling. The particular issue at stake is the comparative excellence of the fly and the angle-worm. The editor of the Dayton *Journal*, as we infer, has been off on a fishing expedition with the Miami Fishing Association, of which he is the honored president. We further infer, from the one-sided evidence which has come to our notice, that his string of trout was so great as to demand, in the interest of his own fair name and fame, a defence of the methods of fishing employed, said method being worm and sinker. Thereupon the editor of the Cleveland *Leader*, in a number now before us, urges that a box of wriggling worms and a big string of trout are offences second in enormity only to election repeating and stuffed ballot boxes. Calling the Cuvier Club of Cincinnati to his support, he further contends that the only method of trout fishing, which may be legitimately pursued by a gentleman, a scholar, and a newspaper editor, is fly-fishing.

Our Cleveland friend is undoubtedly correct; but, while we admire his cogent reasoning, let us warn him that he is avowing on the angle-worm question advanced views, which, while eminently becoming in a journal like the FOREST AND STREAM, are, if not equally becoming, at least not equally safe for such a paper as his own. And, unless he is prepared to suffer ignominy for his principles, we counsel moderation. The angle-worm is a hobby with some men. It is always dangerous to trifle around the heels of a man's hobby-horse. The angle-worm moreover is a hobby of venerable age, which has the traditions of the fathers on its side. Men cling with barnacle tenacity to their traditions; it has always been a perilous undertaking to inaugurate any fundamental reform. The Cleveland man may well sit down and count the cost before committing himself further. Happy man, if the angle-worm, needlessly set foot upon by him, shall not rise, transformed into a dragon, to snap up his artificial flies and swallow himself in its maw!

Meanwhile we are rejoiced to know that Ohio editors go a-fishing. We are confident that their papers are more breezy and better humored in consequence. Editors' duties are such as to demand now and then a "week off." A day in the woods is worth more than a two-column circus ad.

COL. J. B. OLIVER, late of the Florida *New Yorker*, is preparing a book on Florida—its climate, products, resources, etc. The author is competent to treat the subject.

THE MORAL OF BASE BALL.—The game of base ball, which long ago won deserved recognition as the national game of the United States, has of late years no less deservedly acquired notoriety as a national disgrace. From the hands of amateurs the game passed largely to the control of professionals; and for very logical reasons. The professionals so conducted it as to bring it into very bad repute. When large sums of money were at stake individual players and clubs were bought up; the game was jockied and otherwise conducted with more or less "crookedness."

There has come a change. Base ball professionals have found "crookedness" less profitable than square, honest dealing.

The game, as a business, is conducted by certain stock companies, who select their nines of salaried players and derive their dividends from the gate-money and from betting upon the results of games. That club draws the most gate-money which maintains the highest position in the annual series of contests for the championship. Hence it is better in the long run for a club to win a good position, and to hold it, than it is for it to suffer unnecessary defeat, now and then, by selling a game. Individual players have also found that skill and fair dealing, which insure high-salaried positions, are surer and safer means of livelihood than "crooked" dealings and the betraying of their clubs. In short, honesty is the best policy, as much in base ball as in the newspaper business or any other business.

OTTAWA RIVER SCENERY.—Those of our readers who are seeking for a new and engaging route of summer travel are referred to the advertisement in our columns of the Ottawa Navigation Company. The steamers of this line run through from Montreal to Ottawa by day, and the whole route is a succession of beautiful rapids, precipitous cliffs, forests, and pastoral landscapes. For 150 miles above the city of Ottawa the scenery is wilder, more primitive and picturesque. The Twin Mountain lakes vie with Lake George in beauty, and are full of bass. On the upper river, above Pembroke, are lakes filled with speckled trout. Those who like to run rapids can have their fill of enjoyment here. The coming months of August and September, the latter in particular, are especially charming, when the foliage is tinged with the brilliant hues of autumn. We know of scarcely another route in Canada which we can recommend more heartily. The Parliament buildings at Ottawa, which overlook the river from a perpendicular cliff 120 feet high, constitute one of the chief attractions of the route, and for their massiveness and beauty of architecture justly command the pride of Canadians. The trip from Ottawa to Montreal is only $2.50.

OUR ARCHERY DEPARTMENT.—We take great pleasure in announcing that the Archery Department of the FOREST AND STREAM is under the supervision of Mr. Will H. Thompson, whose eminent fitness for the position is a sufficient promise of its excellence and high standard. The columns devoted to this popular sport will from week to week contain articles similar in character to that in the present issue. No archer can well afford to be without the paper. Our readers who are followers of the sport will confer a favor upon their friends by directing their attention to the FOREST AND STREAM.

NOTED CRICKETERS.—We were pleasantly surprised yesterday by a call from the Powgs brothers, Walter and Richard, formerly, if not now, well known as the foremost of English cricketers. They arrived on Saturday last in the *City of Berlin*, and will presently visit Virginia to look after their log cabin near Farmville, which they have not seen for three years. There were a few quail left around there when they broke camp, which they hope the negroes in charge have not potted.

CARRIER PIGEONS.—Six birds were liberated at Columbus, Ohio, at 5:30 A. M. last Sunday morning, the winner, Mr. O. W. Donner's red checkered cock Boss, reached its coop in Williamsburgh, at 11¼ Monday morning. The second prize winner, Mr. J. Van Opstal's blue checkered bird Swiftness settled down to its coop in New York city at 2:50 P. M. Monday. This was the longest flight ever attempted in this country, four hundred miles, air line.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN 1883.—The great International Exposition, which is to be held at New York in 1883, the centennial year of the ending of the war for independence, promises to exceed in magnitude the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. The growth of the United States and the development of our resources and industries during even so short a period as that of the eight years which will have elapsed between the two exhibitions, warrant the expectation that the World's Fair of 1883 will surpass any other event of a similar character ever held.

PERSONAL.—We much regret to record the death of A. A. Mowry, Esq., at his residence in Putnam, Conn., on the morning of the 28th instant. He was an accomplished and much beloved gentleman, a thorough sportsman in all departments, and a superior rifleman.

THREE OF A KIND.—Considerable space was recently devoted in the newspapers to three entertainments, all of which transpired within a fortnight of each other; viz.: a wash bowl combat between a tarantula and a scorpion, presided over by the citizens of Bonanza City, Nev.; a sickening fight between a bull and a bear in a Pike county, Penna., pit, witnessed by the heathen, male and female, of the vicinity; and a New York city prize fight from which the police deferentially withheld their presence until a becoming amount of gouging had been done. Do not confound these separate encounters. The wash bowl belongs to the first one, not to the last.

GAME PROTECTION.

NEW AUTHORITY OF SUPERVISORS.—We have been at some pains, from time to time in the past, to define the power of County Supervisors in its relation to the general game law of this State. Under the old law, supervisors were empowered "to make any regulations or ordinances protecting other birds, fish, or game, than those mentioned" in the act; and without endorsing such limitation of authority, we have always insisted that the language employed could only warrant special county legislation affecting such birds, game, and fish, as were not provided for in the general statute. The chief difficulty under this provision arose in cases like this: A certain stream became almost depleted of trout; to prevent total extermination of the fish a law prohibiting their capture for a term of years was imperatively needed, and the supervisors enacted such a law; but the impatient angler claimed that such enactment was illegal, and that he might fish in the open season, in spite of all the supervisors in the land. Or, again, new fish were introduced into certain waters, where protection for a term of years was absolutely essential to their successful culture. The county supervisors had no authority to provide such protection, and to secure the enactment of special provisions at Albany was found to be a tedious and sometimes hopeless undertaking. That the law as it stood, in regard to this point, was insufficient, has been demonstrated again and again, and the necessity of a change has been long felt by intelligent game protectors. We are glad to note that such an amendment has been made in the new law, of which Section 37 reads:

It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervisors of any county, at their annual meeting, to make any regulations or ordinances protecting other birds, fish or game, than those mentioned in this Act; and also for the further protection of such birds, fish, or game, as are in this Act mentioned, except wild deer, and to this end to prohibit hunting or fishing in particular localities or waters lying wholly within their respective counties for limited periods and during certain months of the year, and to prescribe punishments and penalties for the violation thereof, and adopt all necessary measures for the enforcement of such punishments and the collection of such penalties; and such ordinances and regulations shall be published in the papers in such county in which the session laws are published, and a certified copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county.

This we judge is a sufficient reply to several correspondents who have just written to us upon this long-vexed question. Supervisors' ordinances adopted prior to the passage of the act (June, 1879), are not legalized by this section; but, to be binding, must have been adopted at a later date.

While necessary and desirable, for the reason which we have already stated, it is plain that so many county ordinances, conflicting with the State law and each other, add to the perpexity of the sportman who would conform to them—if he was only sure he knew just what they were.

A CONNECTICUT QUANDARY.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I want to ask you a question. As you of course know, the game laws of Connecticut are in very good shape, in fact as nearly perfect as we can, at present, hope to make them. Woodcock, quail and ruffed grouse are protected until October 1st, but this year in some sections of the State no one pays the slighest attention to the law. Some individuals have been shooting woodcock since the middle of June. A well known restaurant keeper of New Haven has been buying and selling them since that time. A "sporting man," a market gardener, I believe, in East Haven, has been shooting since June 20. I am told on good authority that members of the sportsmen's clubs in New Haven, Stamford, and Norwalk, are shooting as regularly as the veriest pot hunters. A Norwalk man who is very fond of sending his large scores to the papers (I can give his name) made a bag of twenty-seven woodcock about the first of July. Many respectable men, who last year observed the law, angered by the impunity and impudence with which the members of sporting and game protection clubs shoot out of season, have themselves commenced to kill the birds. There is no attempt at concealment of the facts among these men. They say that they must either break the law or lose all the shooting. They would be glad to refrain if others would.

THE ARION SOCIETY.—This well known social coterie promises a delightful re-union and festival to-night at the West Brighton Beach, Coney Island. The festival will commence at 4 o'clock P. M., and last as long as any one remains to enjoy it. The New York and Sea Beach trains and the Prospect Park and Coney Island railroads will run all night.

Now, what can those of us who obey the law do to stop this state of things? You ought to know. Tell us. I have myself offered $25 reward for evidence which will convict any one of killing birds out of season, but the constables, the only officers, so far as I know, who have power to arrest on suspicion, are either too cowardly to attempt to make arrests or too lazy to take the trouble to look out for law breakers. My own occupation will not admit of my taking time to catch these fellows myself. Now, when the officers of the law wont do their duty what is to be done?

I have a fine long list of names of sportsmen, so-called, who have taken a hand at this poaching, which I will send you for publication if this thing goes on much longer. In the mean time pray give us your idea on the subject.

A WOULD-BE GAME PROTECTOR.

We confess that we are at a loss what counsel to give our perplexed and discouraged game protector. We might adopt his suggestion to publish the names of the offenders, and would willingly do so, did we see any beneficial result likely to follow. But it is probable that these so-called sportsmen poachers who do not hesitate to brag of their lawless exploits would be little affected by the wider notoriety of newspaper posting. The only way to enforce these laws in Connecticut, and the only way to enforce any laws in any part of the world, is simply to enforce them. If our correspondent has the evidence of transgression of the law, let him prefer complaints against the transgressors, substantiate the complaints with his evidence, and fight the thing through. If he has evidence of criminal neglect of duty on the part of game constables he may, by the proper methods, punish them also for such malfeasance. But our "Would-be Game Protector" says he has not time for this. Until some willing conservator, of Connecticut game does find time to follow up such cases the abuse will go unremedied. The best game laws in the world are of no more avail than no laws at all so long as there is no power to enforce them. Game protective associations should provide this authority. When the members of the associations themselves join forces with the pot hunters and butchers the law must go to the dogs.

The above is our ruling and charge under the laws *as they now stand*: but we are free to say that we long since became convinced that our whole method of protection is radically wrong, even were the laws consistent and fundamentally right. We know of no better method of reaching poachers and violators of close seasons than through the *trespass laws*. If we can inculcate in the minds of our farmers that these sumptuary game laws are very proper and based upon true principles of economy, and induce them to respect and obey these laws themselves, then each farmer becomes a special constable, and each farm a police district directly under his own personal surveillance. Sportsmen found shooting on his land out of season or with the *prima facie* evidence of a gun in their hands, would be prosecuted without any trouble whatever, and brought to summary punishment.

FLORIDA.—The Legislature of Florida passed in March 1879 an act to protect the food fishes of that State, as follows: Sec. 1 provides that no gill nets for shad shall be used with a mesh less than five inches—penalty, thirty dollars.

SEC. 2. No shad shall be taken in nets between the 15th of April and the 1sth of December—penalty, twenty-five dollars and the confiscation of all nets, seines, boats, and tackle.

SEC. 3. No fykes, or purse nets, shall be erected in any of the waters of the State—penalty, forty dollars.

SEC. 4. No person who has not resided six months in the State, shall engage in the capture of any food fishes in the public waters of the State, for the purpose of selling or exporting them—penalty, seventy-five dollars, and confiscation of all nets, boats, and tackle.

SECS. 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, provide for the enforcement of this Act.

The law was needed, as much damage had been done to the shad fisheries of the St. John's River by reckless fishermen from other States, and at the very time of passing the act, a schooner was seining at Indian River Inlet, and another at Musquito Inlet, for fish to take to Charleston and Savannah.

This law, if enforced, will preserve a full supply of fish in Florida waters. No amount of hook fishing will do harm; but seines, pounds, and traps, are able to destroy any fishery, as we know from their effects on the Northern coast, and also upon the great lakes, where, twenty years ago, 100,000 barrels of white fish were put up in a year. Now it is difficult to get fresh fish for the markets of the lake cities.

LEWIS COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S ASSOCIATION.—We predicted, at the time of its organization, that this Association would be effective in securing proper observance of the game law in a region where its strict enforcement is so much to be desired. We are glad to hear from Mr. H. W. Hayt, of Lowville, that the Lewis County sportsmen are in earnest. Under date of July 19, he writes:

The Lewis County Sportsmen's Association upon the passage of the new game law, determined to devote their time and resources to its enforcement against all offenders (even although the law might not fully please them in all its particulars). After considerable expense, they have obtained the most positive and direct evidence against quite a number of parties for killing deer out of season,—often recklessly throwing meat and fish away. Others have been guilty of using nets in taking trout. The most of these, upon taking good legal counsel, have paid the costs and penalties without further useless expense.

SHOOTING PROSPECTS.

SOLOMON has the fame of having been a very wise man in his day and generation, but had he ever attempted to harmonize thirty-nine game laws, as unlike one another in each individual section, as were the odors which the poet discovered in Cologne, we fear the old King would have included game protection among the things whichhe had tried and found to be altogether vanity. Now, in this Nineteenth Century, is there any one enough wiser than Solomon to tell why the open season for woodcock begins to-morrow in three so widely separated sections of this broad land as Vermont, New York and Oregon, and in no one of the other thirty-seven states and territories having game laws? And if this be satisfactorily explained, will the necessity for a discrepancy between the laws for quail, and the laws for ruffed grouse, etc., and so on, be likewise expounded?

But we are not about to discuss game laws now; rather are we reminded by the beginning of the shooting season and by the "booming" of our own State campaign, that in due time will come the open seasons in other States; and that soon the sportsmen of the whole land will go forth to bring to bag the quail, grouse and woodcock, and other birds whose mission upon this terrestrial sphere it is to be shot at. Without consulting the game statutes, a word or two about the prospects of the coming sport will now be in order. From the outlook before us, we find that, despite the decimation of game birds in many sections of the country, during the extreme cold weather and the heavy fall of snow last winter, the prospects for an abundance of game are generally very promising. Those of our readers who have from week to week noted the reports published in our columns have learned that the spring-broods have been numerous and large, making ample the after supply of grown birds. Many an interested reader knows for himself a certain choice spot, the secret of whose location he jealously guards in his own breast, where he has watched the birds, old and young, and in fancy brought them to bag time and time again. Nor is there any adage forbidding a man thus to count his chickens after they are hatched. Others, who cannot themselves watch the multiplication and growth of the birds, manage to keep pretty well posted by correspondence with friends and acquaintances, or with men whose names and whereabouts they learn through the FOREST AND STREAM. To gentlemen who thus go long distances in search of sport we wish to give a word of caution, and we do this with all due deference to the integrity and good intent of our numerous correspondents whose reports go so far toward making up the sum total of the excellence of the paper. When an abundance of game is reported, it is well for the reader to remember that the word "abundance," used in connection with game, has a variable significance. What, to one man unused to game-abounding lands, may seem an extraordinary supply of birds, may to a more favored sportsman be but a beggarly pittance. Numerous instances have come under our notice where gentlemen have been disappointed in just this way, and ready to heap abuse upon their hosts as organizers of South Sea Bubbles.

Another frequent and equally annoying mistake is often made by eager sportsmen who read of a good game country, genial host, excellent accomodations and other requisites; and immediately set off post haste for a strange place and to go among strangers without telling any one that they are coming. Such inpetuous and improvident would-be sportsmen, as a rule, return to their homes again with their full complement of ammunition, empty game bags and wiser heads. Remember, then, always to write before hand. Besides securing a pleasant reception and a knowledge of what you are to expect in the way of sport, the written assurance of abundant game will come in handy if that game proves to be all in the landlord's eye.

If these precautions are followed, the gentlemen sportmen will not return wholly disappointed. We use the expression "gentlemen sportsmen," because it is to such we would give instructions. It too often happens that a sporting excursion is only a pretext for a grand carouse. The men who find no higher enjoyment in the woods and fields than giving free play to their inherent boorishness, constitute a very large class of sportsmen whose incursions are reasonably dreaded by farmers and land-owners: for such an incursion means fences broken down, crops trampled upon and sometimes stock sadly peppered with shot. Besides being a pest to those whose rights are invaded, these "sporting" boors do great damage to the fair fame of the fraternity of gentlemen sportsmen. Misplaced and abused confidence is not readily restored. The professional man, who seeks a week's shooting, is rebuffed by the farmer, whose patience has been tried by former guests; and here the innocent must suffer for the guilty. As year by year the area of available sporting territory is growing more and more circumscribed, as the trespass placards appear more and more frequently upon grounds heretofore free, and as the problem of where to go to becomes more and more difficult of satisfactory solution, it behooves the fraternity of gentlemen sportsmen, on their side, to draw the lines closer and closer, to discourage and denounce aught that compromises the courtsey and fair dealing which should hold between gunner and proprietor. Remember always that if a man accords you permission to shoot over his lands you are in so far his guest. If this be not forgotten, the same grounds will be open another season, and, our word for it, the birds will be cared for meanwhile.

SALMON FISHING IN CANADA.

FIFTH PAPER.

RIVER GODBOUT, Lower St. Lawrence, July, 1879.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

My piscatorial jottings have now become mere reminiscences, for it is four weeks since I came off the river, and I am chronologically far behind time. I remember we gaffed our first salmon on the 14th of June, a 17-pounder, credited to Allan Gilmour, Esq. Seventeen pounds is a good fish for the Godbout, though we have the profile and specifications of a big one caught there, which scaled thirty-four pounds. In the beginning of the season they run large, and the average is perhaps full fifteen pounds, but as the season advances the fish diminish in size, so that the average weight for the season is reduced to not more than eleven pounds. Fifteen years ago the average was only a little more than nine pounds; so we are enabled to chronicle a steady gain. Fish of different rivers vary conspicuously in size. The Restigouche, for instance, is noted for its immense weights, forty pounds being common. The fish of the Godbout are more numerous than anywhere else, but the average is possibly the lowest of all. It is estimated upon careful observation that 50.000 salmon run into the Godbout every year. It is a fact, established beyond question, that salmon always return to the river where they were propagated, and old fishermen claim that they can tell at a glance from what river a salmon has been taken. There would certainly be no difficulty in distinguishing a Godbout fish from a Restigouche fish, if their habitat is to be determined by their weight and inches.

The fish had been in the river five days when we arrived, the guardian told us. The water was in fair stage, with good fishing all the way from the "Upper Pool" down to tide water. Salmon seldom take a fly in salt water, though occasional instances are on record of their having done so. It is not unusual, however, for them to take bait. Feeding in salt water is their business. That is what they are there for. They eat ravenously, and come into the rivers gorged with caplin, sand eels, shrimp, and other sea food. Thus they fortify themselves for their long and abstemious journey up stream to their spawning beds, and for the work of procreation. It is astonishing what great weights of flesh salmon will gather in a single season—not uniformly, but in great variation, as we find them when they come to the scales with figures ranging from ten to thirty pounds. A salmon may go down stream in summer a respectable three-pound smolt, and return next June weighing twelve, eighteen, or twenty-five pounds. You cannot tell a salmon's age by his size and weight. I incline to the opinion that they do not grow very old. They are not like the pike and the carp which live 200 years. If all salmon survived they would stock their native rivers so full in a couple of years that there would not be room for them. They would soon thrash each other to pieces in the pools, and die for want of oxygen. No: salmon are short-lived. When they have reached their full and vigorous maturity, they have first to run the gauntlet at the river's mouth of the schools of porpoises, fin-backs, and seals, which cruise off and on and lie in wait to intercept their entrance. It is no easy task to run such a blockade. Then there are the pound nets set along the coast for six miles or so, above and below the river, which take a great many, and the stake nets and drift nets set in and across the river, which capture more than all the rest together. And after the salmon have evaded all these, and worked their way for a hundred or two hundred miles up the tortuous and rapid stream to headwaters, many die of exhaustion, and many more in the final effort of propagation. The proportion which returns to the sea is small. But new seed has been planted above, and a crop of salmon, peel or parr, which was planted the previous year, is still in the river and thriving, safe from enemies in the ocean below; while the smolts, which have been on probation for two years, are now matriculants on their way to salt water to gather flesh and strength, and anon to take their turn at the spawning beds. Fortunately, in the Godbout there are no nets or artificial obstructions to the free run of the fish.

What living creature can be imagined more beautiful

than a fresh-run June salmon, with his plump and shapely form, broad shoulders, keen bright eye, and armature of silvery scales, resplendent with the sparkling drops of the limpid river! The females are the most comely, and can readily be distinguished by their shorter heads. No wonder they frolic and leap for joy, when having escaped the great dangers of the passage, they find themselves in the clear, cool stream. What a change from the turbid waters of the ocean! Here there is nothing to vex or molest. There are no parasites, no devouring enemies. How they plash in the refreshing element, and toy with moving objects, which hover upon or over the surface; They are as keen as a kitten after a trailing bunch of feathers, and as easily tempted to the chase, only we must be particular how we make up the bob and present it to notice. Salmon will not rise to a fly if it be tossed clumsily and violently, but they run off affrighted, just as a kitten would run under a table in like circumstances. It is not the instinct of hunger which impels to the pursuit, for salmon do not eat in fresh water, but live on their accumulated flesh. With trout it is different, for they are constantly feeding, and it accounts very much to the angler whether they be hungry or not at the time of fishing.

I do not wonder that the soul of the salmon angler is in full sympathy with the leaping fish around him, and that he, too, leaps. Each is happy in his new element, like a butterfly just burst from its case. The woods and the air and the streams are everywhere vocal with natural sounds, and so the angler shouts and sings in unison. Fatigues do not enervate him; profound slumbers bring no lassitude; every drawn breath invigorates; and what he eats he grows upon. Day after day, for weeks together, will he go forth with his rod and gaff, and never cloy of the sport. There is an exhilaration about it which seems never to diminish or flag. I confess it is not wholly thus with me in these days. I like sport of any kind, but only in moderate quantities. A very little satisfies—a few fish, a few birds, or a single saddle. For this reason I took down my salmon rod but four times out of nine fishing days spent on the Godbout. I was on the river eleven days, but we never fished on Sundays. My score was nothing to boast of—two fish one morning, and one on each of two other days, but I was as well contented as if I had caught more. I enjoyed my rambles, my writing and sketching, and watching others fish. However, fish did not begin to take well until later in the season, so that the joint score of five rods was but sixty-two fish, as I have already written*. On my first day's outing I caught a kelt, but kelts don't count on our scores. They are never gaffed, but are returned to the river as soon as they can be detached from the hook.

Perhaps some readers will be interested to know what a kelt is. A kelt, then, is a spent salmon which has remained in the river all winter, and is now on his way to the sea to recuperate. He belongs to a late run of fish which are supposed to spawn in the higher pools in January. He is as disgusting and pitiful an object as can well be imagined. Place him side by side with a fresh-run salmon of the same length, and mark the difference in shape, weight, and appearance. Why, he looks almost like a pickerel. His stomach has shrunk entirely away, and he seems to be nothing but head, back, and tail. He has wasted to half his original weight. Whatever scales he has are very minute, being not more than one-eighth the natural size. Last February, when he became emaciated, his skin hung in loos folds and wrinkles, and the scales all sloughed off. These small ones are a new growth, and by next September they will have obtained their full size again. How he has starved for so long a time and managed to survive, is a marvel. And yet, you see, there was game enough left in him to take the fly in good style. Noble old Roman! As many as three dozen of these spent fish are often taken in a single season's rod fishing, and constitute a very serious nuisance to anglers. It is very disgusting to be obliged to waste a half hour on a lively kelt.

I caught my kelt in the "Glassy," which is accounted one of the best middle pools in the river. He afforded fine sport, though I was not aware of his quality and character until I brought him to beach. Comeau, the gaffer, however, detected him almost at the first, and I confess I was rather astonished, at the finale, to see him jump into the water, knee-deep, and scoop him out on the shore with his hands. In a twinkling the hook was out of his mouth and the fish back in his native element, before I had time to realize that I had caught him at all! This "Glassy pool" is one of the most quiet and beautiful of all the pools. It is perhaps a hundred yards in diameter. At its very head is a charming little islet, capped with evergreens, which divides a most turbulent and angry rapid, which comes surging into the pool. No boat could ever run these rapids, and they must be quite a formidable obstacle to the ascent of the salmon. For this reason the salmon are sometimes found here in large numbers, though the present season was too early for them. The outflow of the pool was more peaceful, but still a respectable dash of broken water, down which it is exhilarating to run a boat. One side of the pool is flanked by a wooded islet (twin to the one just above), and the other by a precipitous ledge of rock, fringed with evergreens, and an abrupt hill, rising above the ledge, and clothed with a primitive forest. At the foot of the island an immense mass of huge boulders fills one-half the channel. Looking up the river from below the pool, the vista is one of the wildest and most charming imaginable—the vivid green of the mantling forest enclosing the sweeping rapids, and the blue sky and fleecy clouds overarching from hill to hill. The two islets gem the middle foreground, while the boulders and the ragged ledges add most striking features to the picture. Mr. Gilmour, my host, who is the owner of the river, has a superb painting of this landscape, made by Sandham. Nothing can be more characteristic of this northern scenery than these lofty, firglad, towering hills, which are almost mountains, and the white churning foam of the ice-cold river, leaping down its rugged channel-way. A boat is always kept here exclusively for this pool. We cast from the boat, and having fastened a fish, push for the pebbly shore of the island as soon as possible, and kill him there. Nothing but bad management or defective tackle ought to lose a fish in this pool, which is reasonably large for ordinary play; and if a fish should succeed in getting into the lower rapids, he can be followed down the shore and gaffed below. Arcadia has no pools more perfect than this. The most fastidious angler might here find his Elysium, and rest content. Most of the pools above are of quite a different character. When you hook a fish in any of these you must fight him with all your might from the start to the finish. If you yield an inch, the captive gets into the rapids, and is captive no more.

We take things easy at camp. There is no stealing a march on your comrades by sneaking away to the river at earliest dawn. Indeed, it is against rules to fish before breakfast. We have breakfast at eight o'clock, and a good breakfast, too; oat meal "parritch" and fresh milk (Comeau, the guardian, has a cow), some ham and eggs, or broiled salmon, fried potatoes, a cup of coffee or tea, and the like. All rods and outfits have been put in readiness the night before; the cook has each crew's luncheon prepared; the boats are sponged out, and the setting poles, gaffs, and paddles handily bestowed; the gaffers are all at their posts; and so there is no time lost in getting away. As a rule an early start is no object, for each daily run of fish takes place with the tide, and the tides only serve once in a while. One after another each boat gets away, and the camp is left alone in charge of the cook, sole representative of the red flag which flutters and flouts from the tall staff on the tower. Who shall tell how much good company that waving flag is? It is an index of life and occupation in camp, and a perpetual beacon, guiding star, comfort, and friend. It is the last object we see, departing, and the first, returning. It waves us a final adieu, and is the first to welcome. No matter what nation's emblem it is, for the nonce it is our refuge and home. Long may it wave!

One boat drifts slowly down stream with the current, a drag at its stern, checking its progress. It has been assigned to the lower pools. A second poles up along shore to the foot of the first left hand rapid, which is the outflow of the "Belle," and the angler disembarks and walks up along the pebbly shore of an island to his proper casting ground. On the opposite side of the island is the companion pool of the "Belle," called the "Kate." These pools are always assigned to one rod, when there are four rods on the river: and beautiful and well-named they are. Sprightly, sparkling, and vocal with the music which thrills the angler. The camp is always visible from these pools, only a quarter of a mile distant. The two other boats cross the river and push for the foot of the "Kate," where they are beached, the occupants taking the path through the woods to the centre and upper pools. This path is no blind trail, tangled with roots, obstructed with stones and soft with miry spots, but a well-beaten track, whose irregularities of surface have carefully been removed; chasms and swampy places have been bridged with hewn logs: hand rails have been stretched along the precipitous ledges; huge rocks that obstructed the passage have been blown away; sides of the hill have been dug down; hollows have been filled up with earth. Here and there along the route sparkling springs, cooled by the ice which has not yet melted, gush from rocky clefts, and empty into cups which have been placed there for grateful service to the thirsty. As the banks are steep, the path, for the most part, is many feet above the river bed and within sight of the river. Sometimes it buries itself in the thick spruces and balsams, and betimes winds down to the very edge of the water. The view is constantly changing as we pass along, not only from placid pool to impetuous rapid, and from impending crag to sloping shore, but each rapid has its constantly varying moods and features, and each separate landscape some new point of view. In a dark retreating cleft on the opposite side is a large mass of clinging ice, which it will still take weeks to melt: and oh! how refreshing it is, when we are hot and moist with our long tramp, to turn and gaze thereon. More forbidding was the wintry storm which whirled the driving snow into the chasm, and deposited it there. Occasional patches of ice are seen all along the route. At the "Indian pool" there is another boat always on duty; and here those must cross who wish to fish the pools above. I fain would take my readers there at once, and review the sport which we so much enjoyed last June, but I find my space is shortening, and despite my promises last week to give them some salmon fishing in this letter, I am constrained by circumstances to defer it to my next. I will then begin at the "Upper Pool" without preliminary chin-music, and fish down, describing my own exploits, and noting what the other rods have done below.

HALLOCK.

*I have since learned that the aggregate score to the 24th of July was about 200.

The Rifle.

LONG RANGE TELESCOPES.—Perhaps the strongest and finest telescopes in the market are those imported by R. Merrill's Sons, 179 Water Street, New York. The rifle range telescopes are made especially to their order in Paris, and exceed anything in their power and lightness we have seen. At a distance of 400 feet, the time on a common watch dial can be distinctly read, a fact of which any one can convince himself by paying a visit to the establishment mentioned. Messrs. Merrill also keep in stock a large variety of spy-glasses, vinoculars and nautical instruments generally, charts, binnacles, pocket compasses, drawing tools, and in fact everything that goes into the outfit of the navigator's department of anything from a frigate down to a five ton yacht can be found at their place, and parties in need of an outfit in this line can do no better than by applying to them. Goods of their own make and importation they always guarantee. Sportsmen and yachtsmen alike can be suited.

THE ELCHO SHIELD MATCH.

"The 18th contest for the Elcho Shield came off on Wimbledon Common July 24. A cablegram dated from the range announces that the Scotch team won with a lead of eleven points over the Irish team, while the Englishmen were twenty-three points behind the winners." This makes the fifth victory for the Scottics, their previous success being in 1864, 1866, 1869 and 1874, while the Irish team took the shield in 1873 for the first time, and since then were victors in 1875, 1877 and 1878. It looked at the outset as though the Irish were to score another victory, for the team included such strong and steady shooters as the Rigby cousins, W. and John, Lieut. George Fenton, Coghlan, Dyas, McKenna, Johnson and Young, with Millner in reserve. The men were selected by competition at the ranges of the Louth Rifle Association at Dundalk on the 2d and 3d of July, and capital scores were then made, though the weather was very bad. Lieut. Geo. Fenton then headed the list, and for general excellence took the great silver trophy presented to the Irish Rifle Association by the American team on their way to Dollymount in 1875. The Scotch team had been selected at Cowglen, and had abundant practice together, and comprised Capt. Thornburn, Messrs. Fletcher, Boyd, M'Vittie, J. G. S. M'Kenzie, M'Kerrell, Sergt. Caldwell, and Corp. Caldwell, with Messrs. Johnson and Dunlop as reserves. While the English team, comprising such marksmen as Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Halford, Mr. H. S. W. Evans, Capt. Phillips, Lieut. W. H. Toller, Mr. A. P. Humphrey, Sergt-Instructor W. H. Gilder, Lieut.-Col. Fenton, and Mr. T. Turner, had been chosen from the English Eight Club at Sandwell Park Ranges, near Birmingham, on the 11th and 13th of June. There were men on all the teams who had visited America and had learned somewhat of the American system in team shooting. Gilder in the English team, used a Sharp rifle, and Humphrey shot with a Remington rifle.

The day was not a good one for shooting, but the men did not shoot well together, and at the close of the 800 yards the Irishmen were leading by a few points, though the teams were close enough together to make the race anybody's. At 900 yards the leading team increased their advantage still more, while the Scotchmen did not hold their own, the figures standing: Ireland, 1,018; Scotland, 1,008, and England, 999. The weather was now more to the liking of the men from above the Tweed, and while the Irishmen have always accounted themselves best for the 1,000-yard range, they got the poorest score there, averaging but 59½ in the possible 75 per man. The Englishmen picked up some, but not enough for the Irish team, who held second place, while the Scotch team took the shield by 1,505 points in the possible 1,800. This is the best score Scotland has ever had and better than anything shown by England, but Ireland has on three occasions beaten it. The table shows the scores made for the shield since 1874, when the target now in use with the three-foot circular bull's-eye came into use. Before that time the square bull's-eye was employed and the scoring was different. Each man fires 15 shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, making 45 in all per man, without sighting shots, making a possible 225 per man, or a team total of 1,800. The best Elcho Shield score made at Wimbledon was by the Irish team in 1878, when 1,610 was scored.

THE ELCHO MATCH—WIMBLEDON.

		800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
1874	Scotland	504	488	445	1,437
	England	483	422	460	1,405
	Ireland	466	473	440	1,378
1875	Ireland	502	527	471	1,500
	Scotland	498	511	494	1,503
	England	515	504	483	1,502
1876	England	489	490	484	1,463
	Scotland	504	503	451	1,458
	Ireland	479	449	455	1,383
1877	Ireland	543	517	508	1,568
	England	513	473	473	1,464
	Scotland	520	470	449	1,439
1878	Ireland	543	535	532	1,610
	England	534	521	505	1,560
	Scotland	532	523	497	1,552
1879	Scotland			497	1,505
	Ireland			478	1,491
	England			483	1,432

The Creedmoor scores, which may be compared with these, are those for the Centennial trophy in 1876 and 1877, and the walk-over match in 1878. The conditions of men, distance and number of shots are precisely the same. In 1876 the weather was changeable and the scores ran ir-

regularly, while in 1877 on two very hot days, the clear sky and freedom from annoying winds enabled each team to do its very best, and magnificent scores were piled up, but in September, 1878, the men from Boston without any previous team practice made a very good showing, but on the second day were compelled to stop by rain, and the individual score of J. S. Sumner in that match of 221 in the possible 225 is the best on record. The American record shows :

THE "PALMA" MATCH—CREEDMOOR.

		First Day.			
		800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Total.
1876	Scotch	535	528	523	1,586
	Irish	535	524	523	1,582
	American	550	518	509	1,577
	Australian	531	324	490	1,345
	Canadian	521	476	493	1,490
		Second Day.			
	American	525	515	509	1,549
	Irish	502	485	535	1,522
	Australian	522	495	501	1,518
	Scotch	535	562	490	1,477
	Canadian	492	465	476	1,433
		First Day.			
1877.	American	568	547	540	1,655
	British	538	537	534	1,629
		Second Day.			
	American	575	554	550	1,679
	British	539	536	518	1,613
		American "Walk-Over."			
1878.	First day	563	553	544	1,660
	Second day	584	544	448*	1,576

*17 shots short.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston, July* 16.—The thirteenth contest for the *Spirit of the Times* trophy at Walnut Hill, today, opened with a fine weather opportunity. The light was almost perfect, just enough of that peculiar gray which always gladdens the heart of the expert marksman; the atmosphere was also very clear, and the wind gave no trouble. The heat was intense, the thermometer being 100 in the shade, and the men suffered considerably from its effects. Before the shooting was finished at 900 yards the wind suddenly changed, but it was easily handled by the riflemen, the only serious drawback being elevations, the great heat producing this effect, so that the men all shot high. At the long distance of 1,000 yards the rumbling thunder foreboded the coming storm, the light became bad, and the smoke from the rifles hung to the ground, affecting good sighting. The proper cleaning of the guns had to be abandoned in many cases, and the men shot in rapid succession, and hardly had the last shot been fired when the storm came upon them with great violence. The following summary gives the record :

J. F. BROWN.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—71
900	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	4—72
1000	1	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	4—69—212

J. S. SUMNER.

800	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—74
900	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	3—71
1000	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	3	4	5	5	4—68—213

W. HOWARD.

800	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—71
900	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—71
1000	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—68—210

CAPT. W. H. JACKSON.

800	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73
900	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	4	3	5	4	5	5	4	5	4—67
1000	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	5	4—67—207

H. L. LEE.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	5—71
900	5	4	5	5	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—67
1000	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	4—64—202

SALEM WILDER.

800	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—71
900	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5—70
1000	4	5	3	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	5	5	3	4	4—59—200

	800	900	1000	Total.
A. Washburne	65	66	66	197
W. M. Ward	64	62	62	188

MASSACHUSETTS—*Walnut Hill Range, July* 26.—The threatening weather to-day prevented a large attendance of spectators, and a considerably less number of riflemen than usual were present at the firing points. Rain falling at intervals throughout the shooting so interferred with the comfort of the marksmen that the two new short-range matches were postponed. The light was good, but the wind was execrable, holding unsteadily to the northeast during the major portion of the day, and so chilly that no pleasure could be had in fighting it. The 500-yard off-hand match, the only event of the day, had 13 entries, seven rounds per man :

J. H. Williams	5 5 5 3 4 5 5—32	H. Tyler	4 4 4 3 2 5 3—24
B. Edward	4 4 3 3 5 4 4—27	B. J. Page	3 0 2 4 5 5 3 2—19
W. E. Guerrier	4 4 5 4 3 5 2—27		

MASSACHUSETTS, BELLEVUE, *July* 26.—The Raymond Sporting Club at 200 yards, to-day scored as follows :

E. Bennett	4 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5—46	W. H. Emerson	1 5 4 1 5 4 5 5 5—34—12
D. Kirkwood	5 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 5—40	J. P. Cross	3 4 4 1 5 5 4 4 3—33
S. S. Bennet	4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5—46	L. E. Johnson	2 4 2 4 3 5 1 4 4—29
H. Max	4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5 5—44	V. L. Secke	2 3 4 2 4 3 4 3 4—29

MASSACHUSETTS—*Boston, July* 26.—The regular monthly prize shoot is drawing to a close and competition is lively. O. M. Jewell was successful in getting eight consecutive bull's-eyes, and the extra prize of $20. The shooting has been excellent and will outrank any month's shooting ever done in the gallery. The following is the standing of the several competitors to date, 150 feet; rounds 8 possible 40 :—

O. M. Jewell	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—40
H. A. Pickering	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—39
E. P. Richardson	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—39
D. F. Tuttle	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5—38
C. Edwards	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—39
George Laub	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5—38
E. Whittier	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5—38
James Wemyss, jr.	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—37
George Estes	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5—37
M. O. Johnson	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4—37
Charles Tupper	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5—36
A. Rutbridge	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—36
Henry Lowell	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—35
George M. Smith	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5—35
D. F. Whittier	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5—35
Louis Whitney	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5—35
George A. Miller	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	4—35

MASSACHUSETTS—*Hopkinton, July* 23.—Wind, 7 o'clock: light, good; 500 yards.

P. W. Smith	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—50
O. C. White	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—48
N. Jewell	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—46
Rev. D. Dorchester, Jr	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5—45
J. M. Webb	4	5	4	5	3	3	5	4	5—43

The club are arranging for three long ranges at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

BOSTON, *July* 23.—Very high averages were maintained in the long-range match at Walnut Hill to-day, six of the scores running over 200 points. The score stands :

N. WASHBURN.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—74	
900	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5—70	213
1,000	3	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5—69	

W. H. JACKSON.

800	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73	
900	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—71	212
1,000	5	4	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	5—68	

WILLIAM GERRISH.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—75	
900	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5—74	212
1,000	5	4	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5—63	

J. S. SUMNER.

800	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—72	
900	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	5—71	208
1,000	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	0	5	4	4	5	3—65	

J. F. BROWN.

800	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—75	
900	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—73	208
1,000	5	5	5	5	5	0	4	5	4	5	0	5	3	4	5—60	

SALEM WILDER.

800	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—71	
900	5	5	5	5	0	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	5—63	203
1,000	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4—69	

MASSACHUSETTS—*Hopkinton, July* 23.—The shooting club held a shoot at their grounds last Saturday, the following being some of their best scores :

W. G. Stone	36 out of a possible 40	
C. Ward	31	" "
F. L. Tucker	29	" "
Fred. Wood	29	" "
E. Temple	15	" "
G. W. Smith	11	" "
O. L. Brown	9	" "
James Braithwait	9	" "

BELLEVUE RANGE—*Medford, Mass., July* 28.—The regular competition in 200 yards, or Sharp's Rifle Match of the Medford A. R. A., occurred Wednesday afternoon. A heavy southwest wind blowing, with occasional showers, made the scores rather slim :—

C. H. Russell	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4—45					
Re-entry	5	5	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4—43					
R. Sawyer	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4—44					
Re-entry	4	5	3	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4—44					
D. D. Harrison	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5—44					
G. W. Hallington	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5—43					
F. E. Gardner	4	3	5	3	3	5	4	5	5	4	5—41					
Re-entry	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4—38					
A. J. Greene	5	3	4	5	3	5	5	3	3	4	4—39					
L. F. Graves	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	5	5—25					

There was no shooting at the 500 yard range Saturday on account of severe rain storm.

—The Raymond Sporting Club made some good scores at Bellevue on Friday. E. Bennett leading with a good score of 46 out of possible 50 :—

E. Jennett	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—46						
D. Kirkwood	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5—46						
S. S. Bennett	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5—46						
R. F. Shaefer	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4—45						
H. Max	44										L. E. Johnson	36				
W. H. Emerson	42										V. L. Secke	37				
J. P. Cross	40															

At the glass ball practice of the Raymond Sporting Club, Friday, at Bellevue Range, good scores were made. Schaefer leading with a perfect score :—

	Single	Double	Rotary	T'l.
R. F. Schaefer	10	10	10	30
L. E. Johnson	10	10	9	29
G. B. Blanchard	10	9	9	28
F. H. Eaymond	8	9	10	27
D. Kirkwood	10	8	7	25
W. H. Witherell	8	9	9	26
B. Ames	9	8	5	22
G. H. Fox	7	9	5	21
M. A. Morriss	5	6	5	18
S. F. Mason	5	5	2	12

CONNECTICUT—*Collinsville, July* 23.—Canton Rod and Gun Club, Riverside Range practice meeting at 200 yards, off-hand :—

											Mass.	Creed.
Moore	11	11	9	11	10	9	12	11	10	10—104	45	
Hull	8	9	10	10	8	11	9	9	9	12—95	42	
Laubenstein	12	11	11	8	8	6	10	10	10	9—95	42	
Bidwell	7	9	8	10	9	11	11	7	11	8—91	43	
Case	11	7	9	11	8	9	5	9	11	7—89	42	
Andrus	5	11	7	9	11	11	11	7	7	7—86	43	
Lewis	8	8	8	9	9	6	10	7	5	10—80	39	
Fancher	8	10	4	4	7	8	12	9	3	9—74	38	
Spencer	3	12	8	2	7	7	9	4	10	8—70	37	

SCHUETZEN NOTES.—Messrs. Shoverling, Daley & Sales offered one of their rifles to the leading team, at the northwestern Schuetzen Board at Chicago, and it fell to the team of the Manhattan Rifle Club of this city. The first contest for its individual possession took place the 16th inst., at (Union Hill, Schuetzen Park). 10 shots at the ring target at 200 yards, were fired as follows : L. Vogel, 200 rings ; Wm. Klein, 200 rings ; Wm. Hayes, 193 rings ; John Roschen, 177 rings ; the further two shooting off the ties became ties again, each one making 198 ; at five shots L. Vogel became victorious, making a score of 100 rings against Wm. Klein's 97 rings.

—The Independent New York Schuetzen's, under command of Capt. F. J. Diehl, are also early risers. They hold their practice shooting every other Thursday at Hartung's Park, near the bridge on Harlem aiver in the morning from 7 to 10 o'clock.

—All riflemen are cordially invited to the shooting of the New York corps, which takes place the 4th, 5th and 6th of August.

CREEDMOOR—*July* 23, 1879.—The New York Rifle Club met to-day to shoot for the badge for 500 yards shooting, off-hand, which was presented to the club by J. B. & H. D. Blydenburgh, to be shot for under the following conditions : 10 shots, 500 yards ; position, off-hand. The member winning the badge the greatest number of times will become the owner of said badge. Six of the best scores stood :

A. J. Howlett	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	5	5—43
Fred. Alder	2	3	5	4	5	4	5	3	3	2—36
V. Daly	3	4	5	3	5	5	4	2	0	3—34
N. O'Donnell	2	5	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	2—33
E. B. Barker	4	4	3	4	5	2	4	4	0	3—33
W. H. Dunlap	2	3	5	3	3	0	3	0	4	3—26

Mr. Howlett winning the badge for the third time, he having won it twice before with the scores of 39 and 44 successively.

They also shot at 200 yards, off-hand, at the word of command. In consideration of the growing popularity in rapid shooting, and as a memento of his Eastern visit, Mr. Charles E. Blydenburgh presented a badge to the club to be shot for under the following conditions :—

Distance, 200 yards, off-hand, *at the word.*

Rounds, 10, the scorer is to call, "Are you ready?" shooter, "Ready." The scorer then calls "fire"—"*one,*" "*two,*" "*three,*" looking at his watch and giving 5 seconds from the word "*fire*" to "*three,*" both inclusive. If the competitor does not fire *within the time*—namely, between "*fire*" *and* "*three,*" his shot is *counted a miss.*

In all cases the butt of the gun must be held below the shoulder, until the word "*fire*" is called.

The badge to be worn three (3) times, to become the property of the winner.

Winners once, handicapped (1) one point, twice (2) two points. *Ties to be shot off shot for shot.*

Open only to members of the N. Y. Rifle Club.

Six members to enter to fill the match.

The match will be open at any time when six members are at the firing point.

Any member winning the badge once will be handicapped one point ; twice, two points ; three times, three points, and so on.

The badge will be shot for every other Wednesday, between May 14 and November 1, 1879.

The member winning the badge the greatest number of times will become the owner of said badge.

In case of ties on final count, the competitor making the greatest number of points in all, his winning scores to win.

All other conditions according to the rules of N. R. A.

Yours, etc,
J. B. & H. D. BLYDENBURGH.

The best scores stood :—

N. O'Donnell	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4—40
A. J. Howlett	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	3	4—40
J. S. Conlin	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
W. H. Dunlap	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4—41
J. W. Mangam	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4—40
V. Daly	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	4	4	4—39
Fred. Alder	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	5—36
E. B. Barker	3	3	4	4	5	0	2	4	4	4—33
W. H. Cadwell	3	3	0	4	3	4	4	3	4	3—31

Mr. Dunlap having won the badge twice was handicapped 2 points, which reduced his score to 39. Mr. Mangam won the badge once, was handicapped 1 point, making *his* score 39. In shooting off the tie on 40, Mr. O'Donnel won with the following score : N. O'Donnell, 4 4 5 ; A. J. Howlett, 4 4 5 ; J. S. Conlin, 3 0 0.

LONG ISLAND—*Jamaica.*—At the weekly meeting of the Jamaica Rifle Club on their range July 19, some of the members entered into a spirited contest for the "High Score" badge, at 200 yards, off-hand, Creedmoor rules, with the following result :

Theodore Rogers	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4—49
Jno. M. Crane	5	4	5	5	5	3	4	5	4—44
Chas. J. Stewart	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4—44
Geo. A. Hilliard	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—42
Case	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4—42

Mr. Rogers holds this badge until his score of 49 is beaten ; and, if not beaten, it will become his property at the end of the season. Mr. Crane has held it for some time on a score of 46.

SOUTH BROOKLYN VS. SEPPENFILDT RIFLE CLUB, *Harlem River Park, 126th Street, N. Y., July* 25. Distance 100 yards ; scores :

SOUTH BROOKLYN RIFLE CLUB.

										Total.
C. H. John	12	11	11	11	12	11	12	10	10	11—111
J. B. Hazelton, Jr	12	7	11	13	11	11	13	8	13	12—111
H. Delhue	9	12	10	11	12	13	11	13	13	13—100
J. A. Henry	10	9	9	13	9	12	9	13	9	12—105
D. Trotter	11	7	13	9	6	9	13	13	10	13—104
Dr. G. W. Witty	11	10	10	11	12	7	11	9	12	11—104
W. J. Collins	11	10	11	10	10	11	10	12	11	8—104
F. A. Stratton	11	12	12	11	13	13	10	11	10	0—103
W. J. Roche	8	7	9	10	10	4	10	11	13	12—94
C. J. Glover	10	7	11	9	11	2	10	8	11	10— 89
Grand total										1,034

SEPPENFILDT RIFLE CLUB.

										Total.
E. Holtzmann	11	11	11	13	10	11	12	12	10	12—113
W. Seppenfildt	10	10	13	11	10	10	12	11	11	11—109
L. Garrison	12	9	9	11	11	9	10	12	13	10—107
C. Jaener	9	9	11	11	10	3	10	9	13	10— 95
P. Brenan	9	11	8	13	9	9	11	9	8	6— 93
John McCoy	11	10	9	7	10	11	4	8	6	7— 83
T. Brussett	5	8	8	9	7	9	8	11	8	7— 80
— Hass	10	0	8	12	10	13	0	11	0	10— 74
Grand Total										749

NEW YORK—*Ogdensburg, July* 16.—An international small-bore match, on a small scale, but a very interesting match withal, finished on the Rideau range, Ottawa, today, and gave a victory to the State team against the Dominion riflemen. The weather and wind were fairly average, while shooting at 800 yards and 1,000, but very bad, indeed, at times, at the 900 yard range, a heavy thunder storm stopping the shooting for an hour or more. It being late when finished at 900 yards, yesterday, it was agreed to shoot the 1,000 yards at 7 A.M. the next day. The Ottawa Club were principally armed with rifles, made by Mr. Booth of the Ottawa team ; are patterned after the Remington, same breech action and all, except as to the barrels. They also used one English muzzle loader, a Metford, and a Remington. The Ogdensburg Club used Ballards only. The scores ran 15 shots per man, at each distance :—

OGDENSBURG CLUB.	800.	900.	1000.	Total.
Ives	68	63	70	200
Pickup	68	64	70	202
Callaghan	70	65	66	201
Lee	70	62	66	198
Hastings	71	60	66	197
Warner	62	60	68	190
	414	374	406	1,194

OTTAWA TEAM.	800.	900.	1000.	Total.
Booth	70	68	65	203
Grant	71	59	67	197
O'Grady	68	65	59	192
Walters	64	65	59	188
Potter	66	64	48	178
Sutherland	65	52	55	172
	404	373	353	1,130

Winchester Match, 200 yards, July 26.—Second competition ; fifty entries and re-entries ; rifle won by J. M. Dart ; E. M. Squier leading all competitors, but having previously won a rifle in this match, scored one competition for final prize—

Name.	Rifle.	Score.	Allowance.	T'l.
E. M. Squier	Military	4 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 5	3	47
J. M. Dart	Military	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5	3	46
A. Hubbell	Sporting	5 4 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 5	—	45
F. H. Holton	Military	4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4	3	45
Lt. L. H. Greve	Military	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4	3	44
M. Sharp	Military	5 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 5 5	3	44
Col. C. H. Houghton	Sporting	4 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4	—	43
F. Baker	Military	4 4 5 4 5 4 3 3 4 4	3	43
W. A. Mulford, Jr	Military	3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 5	3	42
Col. D. Lodor	Military	3 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 3	3	42
Homer Fisher	Military	4 3 3 5 5 4 3 4 4 4	3	42
Lt. J. C. Mallory	Military	4 4 3 3 4 4 3 3 5 5	3	41
T. Fitz	Sporting	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	—	40
F. L. Sheldon	Sporting	3 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 3	—	40
Lt. W. L. Fisk	Military	3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4	3	40
Col. G. E. P. Howard	Military	5 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 4	3	40
C. A. Houston	Sporting	4 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 3	—	35

NEW JERSEY—COLUMBIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION—AUGUST PROGRAMME :

Aug. 4 and 18—Advertising Sign Company's Match for Teams, for $50 in gold, at 500 yards, to teams of four from any military organization or rifle club in the United States. 10 shots. Any position. Teams using sporting and match rifles five points per man.

Aug. 4 and 18—Sharp's Rifle Company's Match for a Sharp's Long Range Match Rifle, 500 yards, 10 shots. Any position. Match or sporting rifles, to allow military rifles five points.

Aug. 8 and 22—Sharp's Match for Military Rifles, fifteen competitions for Sharp's military rifles, all comers, 200 yards. Seven rounds, any military rifle, without cleaning.

Aug. 8 and 22—Winchester Match, fifteen competitions for Winchester rifles. Competitors using sporting or match rifles will be allowed only nine shots; while those using military rifles will be allowed ten.

Aug. 11 and 25—Turf Field and Farm Match for Challenge Badge. Conditions same as in the Remington Match.

Aug. 11 and 25—Dudley Match for a Ballard Rifle and Shells, to be won four times before becoming property of the winner. Winner to be handicapped one point each winning. Other conditions same as in the Remington Match.

Aug. 1, 15 and 29—Remington Match for a Remington Creedmoor Match Rifle, to be won three times, 200 yards. 10 shots. Competitors using military rifles to be allowed three points by those using other rifles.

Advertising Sign Company's Match—First match for $50 in gold. Conditions same as in the Remington Match.

Aug. 1, 15 and 29—Forest and Stream Match, for a Gold Badge presented by the FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO. Distance, 200 yards. Ten shots for military rifles, nine shots for sporting or match rifles. Position standing. Entrance fee, $1. Badge to be won three times (not necessarily consecutive) before becoming the property of the winner. The highest score in each match to receive a years subscription to the FOREST AND STREAM; second highest to receive 15 per cent. of the entrance money; third highest, 10 per cent.; fourth highest, 5 per. cent. In case the competitor making the highest score has already won a year's subscription, the paper will go to the one making the second score, and the best score will receive 15 per cent. of the entrance money.

—The Essex. N. J., Amateur Rifle Association has elected the following officers: President, Frederick Hebring; Vice-President, John Doon; Recording Secretary, W. H. Smith; Financial Secretary, Frank Helms; Treasurer, John H. Huegel; Captain, Caleb Trowbridge; Rifle Inspector, P. Fay; Scorers, James Doon, Henry Seipel and G. M. Crane.

NEW JERSEY—*Brinton Range, Tuesday, July 22.*—Fifth competition for a Remington Creedmoor rifle, value $100, offered by Messrs. E. Remington & Sons, 283 Broadway, New York; 200 yards; standing; two sighting and ten scoring shots; any rifle.

A. Nirmand	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	42
P. Bennett	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40
St. L. H. Grove	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	5	3	3	4	4	4	0	39
L. Quien	4	1	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	39
W. Sharp	4	2	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	38
J. W. Mangam	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	38

July 24.—Association long-range match, fifth competition:

R. RATHBONE.

800	5	4	5	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5—68	}	209
900	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73		
1,000	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4—68		

M. J. GRAHAM.

800	5	5	5	4	4	0	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—67	}	208
900	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—72		
1,000	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	3	4—69		

A. WINNES.

800	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5—69	}	198
900	5	3	5	5	4	3	4	5	5	3	4	5	4	5	3—63		
1,000	4	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	3	5—66		

W. A. STAFFORD, JR.

800	3	5	3	3	5	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	4—61	}	162
900	3	4	2	4	4	3	5	3	3	2	2	2	5	5	5—53		
1,000	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	0	0	4	3	3	5	2	4—49		

One competitor retired. As Mr. Rathbone was handicapped five points, Mr. Graham won the competition.

NEW JERSEY.—The Stockton Rifle Range Association commence a leteral list of matches for August on the grounds at Camden The following is a summary of the current week:

August 2, 9, 16, 23 and 30.—"Subscription Match," all comers; any rifle; 200 yards; ten rounds; 7 prices, value $56.

August 2, 16, and 30.—"Sharp's Match for Military Rifles." Fifteen competitions for fifteen Saarp's Military Rifles; all comers; 200 yards; ten rounds; any Military rifle, without cleaning. The person who has made the highest score in the greatest number of competitions shall be entitled to a Sharp's new mid-range rifle, value $60.

August 4, 11, 18, 25.—"Sweepstakes Match;" for all comers; any rifle; 200 yards. The lowest shot at each round retires; Prize—one-half entrance money; any number of entries may constitute a match.

August 4 and 28.—"Whitney Match," for a Whitney rifle, value $75. Open to members of the Sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. J. 200 yards; two rounds; Weapon, the Springfield rifle used by the N. G. S. N. J.

August 7.—"Remington Match;" for a Remington Creedmoor Rifle; all comers; 200 yards; ten shots; weapon, any rifle except muzzle loader; rifle to be won three times.

The officers of the association for the present year are: President, General E. Burd Grubb; Vice-President, T. B. Baldwin; Treasurer, Major Wm. M. Palmer; Secretary, John S. Lee; Directors: Genl. E. Burd Grubb, Genl. Wm. J. Sewell, Alex. Van Rensselaer, T. B. Baldwin, Col. Daniel Lodor, John S. Lee, Col. Daniel B. Murphy, Major Wm. Palmer, Capt. E. D. French, F. C. Arnold, Geo. Potts.

OHIO—*Cincinnati, July 19.*—The second and third competitions by the "Cincinnati Shooting and Fishing Club" for club prizes; distance, 200 yards; position, off hand; 20 shots gave good scores, and the grand total of three competitions stood:—

FIRST-CLASS—POSSIBLE 300.

	Grand Total.				Grand Total.
L. Fender	84	86	86—256	G. Heuson	79 84 80—243
W. Caldwell	86	84	78—249		

SECOND-CLASS.

	Grand Total.				Grand Total.
A. Koehler	85	85	82—252	M. Gindelin	80 84 81—245
D. T. Disney	87	77	84—248	W. Hall	78 78 82—238
J. Weston	85	85	78—248		

ILLINOIS—*Chicago, July 20.*—At the annual meeting of the George H. Thomas Rifle Club on the 19th, the following officers were elected: Wm. H. Chenoweth, President; D. B. Freeman, Vice-President; L. H. Drury, Secretary; A. M. Church, Treasurer; E. D. Swain, I. A. Freeman, S. M. Tyrrell, J. A. Shaffer, H. D. Field, Directors. The following is the score in the regular weekly shoot on the 19th:—

C. H. Smith	4	4	5	5	1	5	1	5	5	4	45
D. B. Freeman	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	44
I. A. Freeman	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	44
J. O. Hobbs	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	43
S. M. Tyrrell	5	4	5	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	42
W. H. Chenoweth	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	41
L. H. Drury	3	5	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	4	42
J. C. Bercherdt	3	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	4	3	40

LEE.

GOLD HILL, *Nevada, July 13—Editor Forest and Stream.*

The target shooting at the Turn Verein picnics at Treadway's Park, Carson, to-day was one of the main features of the day, and again resulted in victory for the Sarsfields of Gold Hill. The respective scores were as follows—which are fair, considering they again had a heavy wind from the left. On August 10th will be held another shoot at the Caledonia picnics.

SARSFIELD GUARD.

W. S. Haskins	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4—44
T. Gallagher	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	5—41
J. D. Channell	5	4	4	3	8	3	5	5	4	4—40
J. M. Bell	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3—38
Capt. E. Walsh	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	4—41
S. Nutting	4	5	3	3	4	6	4	4	4	4—42
S. Bowling	4	4	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	4—39
P. Field	4	3	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	3—39
J. Morgan	3	0	2	4	4	5	4	4	4	4—39
O. Byrne	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	2	4—36
Total										394

EMMET GUARD.

Ed. Sullivan	39	D. Nevin	38
F. A. Carroll	40	E. D. Doyle	39
J. D. Cameron	39	James Daley	36
E. Gillihan	37	John Ferris	34
M. L. Holland	39	Wm. Noonan	43
Total			385

NATIONAL GUARD.

W. E. Box	33	D. A. Fraser	38
E. Benner	39	A. Anderson	38
W. McBride	37	J. Deming	38
S. Fincher	32	E. Nye	35
J. P. Smith	41	E. Chatelaine	42
Total			376

WASHINGTON GUARD.

S. Reynolds	39	E. Burke	38
W. H. Thomas	37	J. Schollar	35
Wm. Williams	37	S. Curnow	39
E. Miller	31	H. Curdew	37
T. H. Rabling	36	R. Deeble	25
Total			364

CARSON GUARD.

Anderson	34	Borges	35
Suttell	36	Lawton	35
Duncan	38	Parker	39
Pierce	38	George	39
Cole	39	King	40
Total			365

After the regular teams had finished their scores, the reserve teams of five men each were called to the target. In this the Emmet Guard team was victorious, carrying off the second prize, $50. The score of the successful reserve team, as also that of the Gold Hill team, stood:

EMMET RESERVE.

J. C. Kane	38	P. J. Dunn	34
M. Burke	37	M. Feeney	39
P. Rippingham	36		
Total			184

SARSFIELD RESERVE.

Amos Meritt	41	David Morgan	32
Patsey Phelan	29	J. H. Harris	36
Dan McPherson	38		
Total			176.

BEN.

THE NEVADA BADGE.—General Wingate, by circular No. 3, from the office of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, calls the attention of the N. G. S. N. Y. to the contest for the Nevada Badge.

THE BALLARD RIFLE ABROAD.—The Ballard rifle has fully maintained its reputation abroad, having done excellent work in the Wimbledon matches. In the hands of Mr. W. M. Farrow it won the great Prince Albert contest, and other victories were scored to its credit.

Editor Forest and Stream:—

CHALLENGE.—A member of the South Brooklyn Rifle Club is prepared to shoot a match with any man in the United States for a purse of from $25 to $100, distance to be 200, 300 and 500 yards; off hand, according to the rules of the National Rifle Association, the match to come off within three weeks from date.

Man and money ready at Glover's rifle gallery, No. 245 Court street, Brooklyn, L. I.

Brooklyn, July 29th.

Game Bag and Gun.

GAME IN SEASON FOR AUGUST.

*Woodcock, *Philohela minor.*
Black-bellied plover, ox-eye, *Squatarola helvetica.*
Ring plover, *Ægialitis semipalmatus.*
Stilt, or long-shanks, *Himantopus nigricollis.*
Red-breasted snipe, or dwitcher, *Macrorhumpus griseus.*
Red-backed sandpiper, or ox-bird, *Tringa americana.*
Great marbled godwit, or marlin, *Limosa fedoa.*
Willet, *Totanus semipalmatus.*
Tattler, *Totanus melanoleucus.*
Yellow-shanks, *Totanus flaripes.*

*In Vermont, New York, and Oregon oly.

"Bay birds" generally, including various species of plover, sand piper, snipe, curlew, oyster-catcher, surf bird, phalaropes, avocets, etc., coming under the group *Limicolæ* or Shore Birds. Many States permit prairie fowl (pinnated grouse) shooting after Aug. 15.

THE BOGARDUS SIGNAL SHELLS.—Captain Bogardus has patented a signal shell which may be fired from an ordinary gun like any cartridge. It is projected into the air some 200 feet or more, and when at its maximum height it bursts into vari-colored lights and presents as brilliant a display as the ordinary Roman candles used in pyrotechnics. The signal shell is placed in a blank gun cartridge and a time fuse regulates its explosion. The utility and beauty of these new fireworks are sufficiently manifest. They can be used for any of the numerous purposes for which signal fireworks are used on land and water. Their advantage to a sportsman who is lost, or who wishes to communicate with his friends from a distance, will be readily perceived. Besides, they afford a cheap and convenient pleasure to those who wish to improvise a pyrotechnic entertainment in town or country; and we can readily imagine that the time may come when persons who are isolated from places where fireworks are sold will keep a supply of these on hand for occasional or special service. Last Thursday Captain Bogardus gave an exhibition on the grounds of the Manhattan Beach Company, at Coney Island, when he fired off 500 of these shells in the very short space of twenty-four minutes. The display was very brilliant and satisfactory. It may be worthy of mention that these shells were fired from two guns only, which were used without being cooled in water, as is customary. Sportsmen who understand how rapidly fired guns will heat, will appreciate the inconvenience of handling them on this occasion, gloves or no gloves.

BOGARDUS' MOVEMENTS.—The rain interferred very greatly with the intended exhibition of Capt. Bogardus and his son Eugene at Manhattan Beach. The fireworks show was given on the evening of the 24th, the captain putting up 500 meteors in 24 minutes; and on Saturday afternoon Eugene broke 96 out of 100 glass balls thrown up after the style of Carver. Yesterday the Captain gave an exhibition at Saratoga. To-morrow he shoots at Elmira, and on Saturday at Binghampton. He will then start for home, to be present at the match between Jewett and Buzzard on August 7.

Before leaving the city the Captain issued another of his pronunciamentoes as follows:

NEW YORK, JULY 26, 1879.

Since my arrival in New York I have been informed that a challenge has appeared from Mr. "Wallace," of England, to shoot me a pigeon match. I have not seen such a challenge myself and I think my friends who say they saw it are mistaken. However, if such a challenge has been made, I beg to say that I will make a match with any English gentleman or any man in the world to shoot at 100 or 200 pigeons, any rules, single or double, for the sum of $1,000 or $10,000 a side. If this is accepted in England I will take $250 for expenses to shoot there or I will give the same for the match to be shot on this side of the Atlantic. This challenge will remain open for three months from date.

I have twice visited England to meet the expert shooters there, and paid my own expenses. Now, I think some of them ought to return the compliment and come here. If any man from England visits this country and shoots me American rules, as I shot English rules when there, I will bet $2,000 to $1,000 that I defeat him. Further, I will bet $1,000 that there are no two men in the world that can do what my son Eugene (age, fourteen years) and myself can do with shot gun, rifle and pistol, or I will back Eugene against any young man in the world, under twenty-one years of age, to shoot 100 glass balls each with rifle, shotgun and pistol, for $100 or more a side. A. H. BOGARDUS.]

"THE MOST BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT AT PIGEON SHOOTING ON RECORD."—This is what the New York *Herald* terms D. C. Zellner's feat of killing forty birds straight, at Bergen Point, N. J., last Friday. The achievement was a brilliant one, but not the most brilliant one upon record, simply because there are upon record others which are more brilliant. For instance: ten years ago, in 1869, at Chicago, Bogardus killed 100 birds in 100 shots; and ten years before that Mr. William King, at St. Louis, April, 1859, killed 44 birds straight. Nothing is more common than to herald a memorable performance as the most remarkable, when in fact, it has been suppassed a score of years ago.

CARE IN LOADING SHELLS.—A Wisconsin correspondent writes: "Carelessness is often as much a matter of habit or the result of recklessness as it is of inexperience. With this prelude I desire to relate, for the benefit of the careless, a little experience of my own. I had been hunting and attempted to fire three or four brass shells, the caps of which would not explode. They were flat caps. I had grooved out a block of wood two by four inches, and about four inches long, in which I laid shells, the open end pressing against a piece of round leather and an iron bolt, fitted so that when a powerful screw was turned with the right hand it pressed on the cap. Thinking these caps were not on far enough, and holding the block in my hand, with my thumb keeping the shell in place, I gave a couple of turns to the handle of the screw with my right hand. I had removed the shot, but there were three drachms of powder and two wads on it still in the shell. I was seated with the machine on my knees and my face over it. The shell exploded, and as soon as the smoke cleared away, there was nothing in my hand but the handle of the screw. I could hear nothing for a few seconds, and could see nothing of the shell or the rest of the apparatus. With the exception of a blood blister on the thumb which held down the shell I was unhurt. Some of the brass was imbedded in a door on my right, but where the block of wood went, and the rest of the concern, is a mystery now. My escape from injury was a narrow one. This should be a warning to all that the care with which one begins the use of a gun should never relax for an instant under any circumstances. R. W. H.

THE CLOSE SHOOTING HOBBY.—*Cairo, Ga., May 30.—Editor Forest and Stream:*—If the American people have a single pre-eminently distinguishing characteristic, it is the gusto with which they ride hobbies. The hobby just now is close-shooting guns, and from the impetus it has already received, it bids fair to be ridden to death. In your issue of 22d, "Joy," of Michigan, steps to the front with a pattern he made with a Parker gun, which I think reaches the climax I have been expecting for several months. Such a gun as "Joy" boasts of would be almost worthless in the field, for several reasons. I take it that the great desideratum in a gun is its excellence in bringing down the game for which it is adapted, taking everything into consideration.

Take "Joy's" pattern for a basis, and I think sportsmen will see the force of my position. He put sixty No. 7 shot in a six inch circle at thirty-five yards. Diminish circle and pattern in equal ratio, and the same charge would put from fifteen to twenty No. 7, or twenty-five to thirty-five No. 8 or 9 pellets in a quail, snipe or woodcock at same distance. One of two things would certainly happen to the sportsman who used such a gun in the field; he

would either miss his bird entirely, or reduce it to such condition as to be worthless as a bag trophy.

After an experience covering several years on game—I do not shoot at targets much—I have found that what the field sportsman needs is a gun that can be relied on with reasonable certainty to put six or eight No. 9 shot in a three-inch circle at forty yards, with penetration to correspond with pattern.

In this connection I will respectfully commend to the consideration of some of the correspondents of FOREST AND STREAM, the advice given by Lord Chesterfield to his son on the practicability of telling the truth even when opposed to reasonable probability, or when its concoction is beyond the capacity of the hearers. NEMO.

Quogue, Long Island, July 21.—Why is it that in all the letters of the watering-place correspondents we never hear anything of the glories of Quogue?

Situated as it is at the extreme eastern end of the Great South Bay and the western end of the Shinnecock, it is a place visited by all the coolest breezes; all through the melting heats of the past week the fortunate sojourners in this favored spot have slept under blankets, and have not seen the mercury as high as 80 deg., even at noon.

Bracing, cool, and delightful as we find the atmosphere, that is Quogue's least attraction. Think of starting out over the flats of the Shinnecock, staying an hour and a half and coming in with one hundred soft-shell crabs, all large and fat. The regular flight of snipe has not come in as yet, but there are always a few unwary birds that the early sportsman bags. By starting out betimes one can always come in with six or eight yellow legs and dowitch before breakfast. In August the birds are generally very abundant, and old baymen predict fine sport for that month. Almost any of the grounds are good, and decoys may be borrowed from every man you meet. You only need a gun and ammunition, with an unlimited stock of patience, to be sure of something in the shape of game. Another necessary is a pair of old shoes, which sportsmen will find much more comfortable than rubber boots at this season of the year. But the crowning glory of Quogue is its beach; all the hotels and boarding-houses are within easy walking distance, and the beach when you reach it is superb, the bathing unsurpassed. There is not a great deal of dress and display, but I do not know so delightful a summer resort for a sportsman to take his family with him, as the hotels are all good and the prices reasonable; and the shooting, the fishing, the crabbing, and the bathing are all near the houses and near each other, which is an important fact to those who have only a limited holiday. FRED.

VIRGINIA—*Lexington, July* 23.—The prospect for quail shooting is more promising by far than for years. Numerous pairs and nests in abundance, and without some very dire and unforseen disaster, there can but be a superabundance this fall. C. P. T.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Hyannis, July* 26.—A Sportsman's Club was formed here July 18, under the name of Cape Cod Sportsman's Club, with Dr. Peter Pierce as President; Chas. H. Nye, Esq., Vice-President; S. A. Hinckly, Secretary and Treasurer, and Wm. Watts, Esq., and Capt. B. D. Baxter, with the officers, the Board of Direction. We hope to announce a large membership, and to give a good account of prosecutions of violators of fish and game laws. Quail and partridges promise to be plenty.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Marlborough, July* 21.—To-day, at the house of the Marlborough Sportsmen's Club, there was a 20 ball match, open to the club members and invited guests. From out of town, there were several Westborough and Natick shooters. The regular club prizes were also shot off in the same string. This was the score:

N. S. Chamberlain	16	W. H. Leighton, Jr.	17
H. W. Eager	18	A. D. Johnson	12
F. B. Gleason	18	H. M. Rice	9
E. L. Collins	8	G. N. Smalley, W	13
L. Lanois	5	G. B. Clark, W	13
D. S. Mooney	12	W. B. Rice, W	15
T. J. Beaudry	13	M. Brigham, N	13
F. A. Marshall	17	— Harrington, W	13
O. B. Bush	19	O. H. Gates, W	14
H. S. Fay	14	— Jackson, W	6

First special prize, Brush; Second, Eager; Third, Marshall; Fourth, Chamberlain.

Club prizes of five pounds powder won by Eager in first and Brush in second class.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Milford, July* 19.—Regular weekly glass ball shoot; 20 balls, 18 yards, screen trap:

G. Whitney	16	D. F. McIntire	11
W. Spary	16	W. R. Dewitt	11
C. White	12	C. B. Fletcher	10
J. S. Martin	15	T. Wilkinson	10
C. S. Evans	12	R. Best	7

QUILL DRIVER.

FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB—*Brooklyn Driving Park, L. I., July* 23.—Ninth contest for Weaver gun; 5 ground traps; handicap rise; 80 yards boundary; club rules; ties shot off at 3 birds each; second tie, miss and out:

	Yds.		Killed.
C. Wingert	31	111111*111111111	14
J. White	23	11*111111111110	13
A. Carlin	33	11111101111110	13
Mr. Shirden	23	11011111110	9
Mr. Slane	27	111111*1*1	8
Mr. Smith	27	11111*110	8
Mr. Lenken	23	1111101011	8
Mr. Haas	15	*1111*1	5
W. R. Hunter	21	00111*1	4
Mr. Chase	25	00111110	4

NEW YORK—*Ithaca, July* 27.—The Forest City Shooting Club dedicated their club house the 25th with a glass ball shoot and clam bake. The following is the percentage of balls broken by members present:—

A. H. Fowler	84	L. Colegrove	661
S. R. Tisdale	80	A. J. Drake	661
Geo. Coy	724	Orgniceister	65
Ed. Van Dorn	70	T. Debelle	60
F. C. Sherman	70	J. McIntosh	60
W. Scott	70	Ed. Clark	60
W. H. Willson	70	J. Coryell	50

"RARO."

NEW YORK GUN CLUB—*Bergen Point, N. J., July* 26.—Match at 30 yards; 80 yards boundary; 5 traps, 5 yards apart; Hurlingham rules:—

Armstrong	24	Reblin	23
Zellner	22	Butler	30

Colonel Armstrong, Colonel Butler, and Dr. Zellner next shot a twenty-five bird sweep, at the same rise and on the same conditions as the above. The result was as follows:—

Armstrong	23	Butler	20
Zellner	22		

NEW YORK—*Geddes, July* 17.—The North Side Farmers, of Geddes, against the Village Boys, of Geddes; the losing party to pay; 10 men a side; 5 birds, 5 balls:—

VILLAGE BOYS.	Birds.	Balls.	FARMERS.	Birds.	Balls.
Ed. Earl	2	3	C. R. Steves	4	3
A. M. Smart	1	3	George Steves	4	3
E. Klock	5	3	Ike Steves	5	2
George A. Cool	1	2	Ross Steves	3	2
Ben Randall	3	3	Steve Winchel	5	1
A. Howlett	2	3	Cal Lockwood	5	3
George Gere	2	2	M. Hall	3	2
H. Bronson	5	1	Ike Winchel	4	2
D. Case	2	3	Clay Brand	3	3
Roda Rogers	4	4	James Bennett	3	4
Total	27	27	Total	39	25

NEW JERSEY—*Morgans, July* 26.—Match between S. De Long, of Brooklyn, and J. B. Sanford, New York, at 25 yards rise, H and T traps:

De Long—* 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 * 0 1 1 1 1 * 1 0 1 0 1 1 0
1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—killed 38, missed 12.
Sandford—1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 * 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0
0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1—killed 34, missed, missed 16.

NEW JERSEY—*Bergen Point, July* 23.—Meeting of New York Sportsmen. In a 10-bird sweep M. M. Martin won first money, killing 9 at 29 yards; C. K. McLean won second money, killing 8 at 27 yards, and H. T. Thomas won third money. In another 10-bird sweep, Haswell, at 20 yards, won first money, killing 9; Mr. Davids and Mr. Dart tied on 8 birds at 29 yards, resulting on the shoot off in Mr. Davids' winning second money and Mr. Dart third. H. S. Dart then shot a 20-bird match with H. F. Davids for the birds, at 30 yards, five traps:—

Dart—1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1. Killed, 17.
Davids—1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1. Killed, 16.

—A Glass Ball Tournament, open to all comers, will be held on the grounds of the Columbia Rifle Association, at West End, N. J., on Thursday next. Shooting will begin on arrival of train on Erie railroad at 10 A.M., from foot of Chambers street, New York.

First Event—Twenty-five single balls.

Second Event—Sweepstakes at twenty-five single balls. Entrance fee, $2.00.

Third Event—Sweepstakes at ten pairs of double balls. Entrance fee, $2.00.

Fourth Event—Classified sweepstakes at ten pairs of double balls. Entrance fee, $2.00.

Fifth Event—Classified sweepstakes at twenty-five single balls. Entrance fee, $2.00.

Sixth-Team Match—Open to teams of four from any Club or Association. Entrance, $10.00 for each team.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Catawissa, July* 22.—Score of eighth shoot of Catawissa F. & G. P. Club; Cards rotary trap; 18 yards rise:—

G. W. Reifsnyder	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1—5
H. B. Aldrich	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1—6
A. H. Sharpless	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1—3
T. P. Cherrington	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0—5
P. Robinson	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—5
T. E. Harder	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—04
B. B. Schmick	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
J. Gibson	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—8
I. H. Geary	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—2

Total	41

A. A. King	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0—4
A. Thomas	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1—6
D. P. Keigh	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0—8
W. Orange	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—8
A. Stadler	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2
Con. Haley	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
W. Geiger	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
C. M. Drinker	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1—5
E. E. Fessenden	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1—7

Total	42

G. W. R.

CORNING VS. DANSVILLE.—The Corning Gun Club of Corning, N. Y., challenged the Dansville Sportsmen's Association to a home and home shooting match, with teams of ten each, twenty single rises. The first match was shot at Corning, on Friday, July 25. The Dansville Club wining after an exciting contest. At the close the score was a tie, which was shot off with five extra rises per man. After the regular match a couple of sweepstakes were indulged in. In the absence of birds glass balls were used. The return match will be shot at Dansville, August 5. Appended is the full score:

DANSVILLE CLUB.	TIES.	G. TOTALS.
Townsend	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—19	1 1 1 1—24
Eobbins	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—14	1 1 1 1—17
Slate	1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—14	1 1 1 1—19
Hyland	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—15	1 1 1 1—23
Bryant	1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—11	1 1 1 1—16
Cogan	0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 1—11	0 0 0 1—12
Williams	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14	1 1 1 0—18
Faulkner	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18	1 1 1 1—23
Warkley	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1—13	1 1 0 1—17
Jeffreys	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—17	1 1 1 0—21
	147	188

CORNING CLUB.	TIES.	G. TOTALS.
Baxter	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—18	0 1 1 0—18
Drake	0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1— 8	1 1 1 1—12
Moore	1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 12	0 1 0 1 1—15
Way	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—17	1 1 1 1—22
Sinclair	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—16	1 1 1 1—21
Clark	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—17	1 1 1 0—21
Dennison	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—15	1 1 0 1—19
Miller	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—17	1 1 0 0 1—20
Beals	1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0—13	1 0 1 0 1—13
Twist	1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—19	1 1 1 1 1—24
	147	185

FIRST SWEEPSTAKES:

Remain over till next week.

OHIO—*Aurora, July* 19.—Aurora Gun Club and the High Flyer Shooting Club, of Hudson, Ohio; 13 members of Aurora Club, and 8 members of High Flyers. Card's rotating trap, medium spring:—

AURORA GUN CLUB.

A. C. Kennedy	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0—7
S. W. Crawford	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1—4
W. North	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—9
C. H. Root	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0—8
W. S. Lacy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2
D. P. Kennedy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0—8
F. Sconton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—8
W. R. McClintock	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1—4
R. J. Root	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1—9
H. Brant	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2
A. Hickox	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1—6
H. H. Bissell	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1—8
C. Niverson	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0—7
Total										80

HIGH FLYER SHOOTING CLUB.

Bishop	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1—6	Blackman	1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—7
Lewis	0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—7	Carttright	0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1—6
Stow	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10	Seymour	1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—8
Hull	1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1—7	Total	59
Towner	0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—8		

C. H. R.

PENNSYLVANIA, *Erie, July* 26.—Fixed match for the Rahtskeller Camp, presented to the Erie Gun Club by Louie Schumacher; to be shot for at eight shoots, fifteen balls each; Mole's rotating trapo. Same rules to govern; 18 yards rise:

John E. Graham	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—15
Col. J. S. Riddle	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—12
W. W. Derby	1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1—11
Louie Schumahcer	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 0—10
W. L. Slack	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0—10
Chas. Hays	1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1—9
Jack Love	1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 1—9
Will Tracy	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0—8
C. K. Gregor	0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—7

SNIPE.

GEORGIA—*Auyusta, July* 25, 1879.—Match at glass balls between Charleston Sportsmen's Club, of Charleston, S. C., and Merchants and Exchange Club of Augusta. Three Bogardus' traps were used, but on the third round one of the traps broke, and the match was finished from the other two. Bogardus' rules; Paine's balls; 30 balls each; single rises:

CHARLESTON:

T. T. Hall	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—27
W. H. Tarrant	0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0—24
R. A. Kinloch	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—27
W. L. Culph	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—23
J. R. Read	1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—26
C. B. Lanneau	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—25
L. G. Trenholm	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—24
C. C. Poppenheim	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1—24
T. S. Inglesby	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—25
Total	225

AUGUSTA:

W. T. Dortie	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—28
W. M. Jackson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1—28
J. W. Jackson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—24
M. J. Yardley	0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—23
J. J. Doughty	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—29
R. W. Heard	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1—25
Jas. Tobin	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—25
A. M. Benson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—25
D. F. Cargill	1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—22
Total	229

DITTMAR.

WISCONSIN—*Milwaukee, July* 15.—The Championship Badge of the Kinnikinic Shooting Club, lately held by Mr. A. C. Jones, changed hands July 15, and is now held by Mr. Robert McElran. The two gentlemen above named tied on nine out of ten, and shooting off Mc. come out ahead. K.

TORONTO GUN CLUB.—*Toronto, Canada, July* 19.—Wind south-east; pigeons. Squad No. 1; 26 yards rise:—

C. C. Small	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
H. Millar	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—12
J. James	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—11
J. Barrett	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
J. Kennedy	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0—8

Squad No. 2: 24 yards rise:—

E. Perryman	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1—11
W. Kennedy	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1—11
B. Moore	1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—10
Robert Wilson	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—10
W. Williams	1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1—10

Squad No. 3; 20 yards rise:—

R. Morrison	1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1—9
Thomas Taylor	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1—10
R. Defrics	1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0—7

Sweepstakes; 21 yards rise; 80 yards boundary:—

B. Moore	1 1 0 1 1—4	W. Thomas	1 1 1 1 0—4
J. Farrall	0 1 0 0 1—2	W. Villiers	0 1 1 0 1—3
H. Millar	1 1 1 1 1—5	T. Taylor	1 0 0 1 1—3
Dr. Elliott	1 1 1 1 0—4	J. James	1 0 0 With'w
C. C. Small	1 1 1 0 0—3	Elliott won second.	

"Look at Charles L. Ritzmann's list of second-hand guns, advertised in this issue."

Rational Pastimes.

For Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED IN ARCHERY PRACTICE.

When Mr. Horace A. Ford said that there are "about twenty-four little things to be remembered" every time an arrow is shot, he came near the truth, but beginners would have reaped more benefit from his book if he had given the twenty-four things in their order. Without being sure that I have not omitted several important things, I will give my idea of the twenty-four chief things to be remembered. Taking it for granted that the archer has a good bow in his hand, a fine string properly lapped in the middle, with the nocking point plainly marked, and standing at least six inches from the belly of the bow; a good quiver belted round his waist containing three finest arrows; a green woolen tassel hung to his belt; a good arm guard neatly buckled on, and closely fitting finger gloves upon the three first fingers of his drawing hand, and a closely fitting, rimless cap upon his head, then the twenty-four important things come somewhat in this order:

1st. Let the feet be flat upon the ground with the heels six inches apart, the left toe pointing forty-five degrees to the right of the mark, the right toe pointing ninety degrees farther to the right, so that in shooting south, the left toe points to the southwest, the right to the northwest.

2d. Grasp the bow with a firm but easy hold by the handle with the left hand, and hold it about one foot from the left thigh, the left forefinger closing round even with the top of the handle, the thumb closely bent round the inside of the bow.

3d. Draw the arrow from the quiver by taking hold of it just below the feathers, and pass the point over the string and across the bow just above the handle till the arrowhead extends ten inches beyond the bow. Raise the left forefinger and place it over the arrow to hold it in place until the right hand is shifted to the nock of the arrow. Take hold of the nock with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, pass the arrow forward (slightly lifting the left forefinger) until the nock reaches the string, when the cockfeather (the one which is put on directly at right angles to the nock) should be turned to the top and the nock placed exactly upon the mark upon the string.

4th. Hook the fingers around the string so that the string will draw upon their tips about half way from the

crease of the first joint to the extreme ends, holding the arrow nock between the first and second fingers.

5th. Do not touch the arrow or string again with the thumb.

6th. Turn the face over the left shoulder, squarely fronting the mark.

7th. Holding the bow and string as above advised, raise the whole until the left hand is on a level with the gold of the target, and *while raising*, draw the string back until only about six or eight inches of the arrow are beyond the bow.

8th. Fix the aim over the end of the arrow upon the centre of the gold, quickly and without a noticeable pause in the steady draw, pull smoothly back until the nock of the arrow comes under the point of the chin.

9th. Steady the aim by an almost imperceptible pause, in which the point of the arrow at full draw seems to be, or should seem to be, covering the centre of the gold.

10. Loose by *straightening the fingers*, and at the same time *drawing them back* off the string.

11th. In drawing do not pull the string *sideways* but straight back from the centre of the bow.

12th. Do not jerk, but pull steadily throughout.

13th. When at full draw the left arm—the arrow—and the right arm from the drawing fingers to the elbow must be in a straight line.

14th Of course the aim will only be over the point of the arrow and *upon the centre of the gold at one particular distance for each archer.* This is called the *point blanc* range, and is usually for a fifty pound bow, about sixty yards. In other words, at the one particular distance the point of the arrow will seem to cover the centre of the gold, just as the sight of a gun will seem to do.

15th. If the distance is greater, say eighty yards, the "point of aim," or the spot to be covered by the point of the arrow, will not be the gold, but a point perhaps several feet above the top of the target. Having selected this point of aim to the best of the judgment at the first shot, note carefully just how much the arrow goes above or below the centre of the target, and change the point of aim accordingly.

16th. Be sure to draw the string *always*, and for *all ranges*, to the same spot just under the chin.

17th. Make the difference in the elevation always by *raising* the left hand and correspondingly dropping the *right elbow*, raising the fingers of the right hand drawn under the chin as the fulcrum.

18th. See each time that the arrows are free from a particle of clinging earth. Rub them with the tassel before putting them in the quiver.

19th. Keep the sleeve of the left arm closely about the arm so that the string shall never *touch* it.

20th. Hold the left arm extended for a moment after the arrow has gone. This will apprise the shooter of any motion made by the bow hand at the moment the loose is made—a very common fault.

21st. See at each shot that the arrow is still *straight* before putting it into the quiver.

22d. Stand straight, not stiffly, but easily, the weight resting equally upon both feet.

23d. Do not be in a hurry, but see where one arrow strikes before preparing to shoot another.

24th. Never suffer yourself to become vexed at your poor shooting, or exclaim *in any way* at the unfortunate result of a shot. It is very tiresome and annoying to hear a shooter continually calling attention to his unlucky shots, and offering some weak excuse therefor. Shoot your three arrows in silence quietly, and without ostentation, note where they each struck, and step aside for the next archer.

These rules do not all come *seriatim* as the operations of archery are performed. Some of them are general, some special, but all are true. Of course they only apply to target practice, at fixed distances, for in shooting at game one cannot fix a "point of aim," and must then draw, not under the chin, but to the right ear, look squarely at his mark and shoot where the *mind thinks* is right. And rounding the series of rules above given might well be added the advice of Ascham: "Nock evermore alike; Stand evermore alike; Draw evermore alike; Loose evermore alike," if you would always hit the mark.

WILL H. THOMPSON.

"Look at Charles L. Ritzmann's list of second-hand guns, advertised in this issue."

CHICAGO AND HIGHLAND PARK.—The Chicago and Highland Park teams shot a match in Lake Forest, July 17, with the following result. It will be seen that the Chicago team shot with only three men, and the average of the three was taken for the fourth score:

CHICAGO.

	40 Yards.		50 Yards.		60 Yards.		Total.	
	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.
Mr. Burnham	30	156	25	113	22	90	77	359
Mr. Fairfield	29	127	28	128	21	87	78	342
Mr. Larned	28	168	26	126	20	66	74	360
Average	29	151	26	122	21	81	76	354
	116	592	105	489	84	324	305	1,415

HIGHLAND PARK.

	40 Yards.		50 Yards.		60 Yards		Total.	
	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.
Mr. Kyle	24	134	16	92	18	70	58	296
Mr. Carver	30	158	22	100	16	66	68	304
Dr. Weston	28	154	24	92	16	63	68	309
Mr. Gray	30	206	27	129	28	130	85	465
	112	632	89	413	78	329	279	1,374

TELEGRAPHIC MATCH.—Score made July 12, in a telegraphic match between Buffalo, N. Y., and Highland Park, Ill.:—

BUFFALO.

	40 Yards.		50 Yards.		60 Yards.		Total.	
	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.
Mr. Spaulding	30	168	27	149	22	112	79	429
Mr. Sidway	25	153	28	134	17	63	70	350
Mr. Smith	30	148	26	126	13	45	69	319
Mr. Granger	29	163	23	119	23	105	75	387
	114	632	104	528	75	325	293	1,485

HIGHLAND PARK.

	40 Yards.		50 Yards.		60 Yards.		Total.	
	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.	Hits.	Score.
Dr. Weston	26	153	25	127	20	72	71	337
Mr. Hall	27	149	25	101	20	86	72	336
Mr. Kyle	27	117	21	87	7	31	55	235
Mr. Gray	27	173	27	115	27	130	81	427
	100	577	98	430	74	323	279	1,335

WABASH MERRY BOWMEN—*Crawfordsville, Ind., July 18*; 30 arrows at 40 yards; 30 arrows at 50 yards; 30 arrows at 60 yards:—

AMERICAN ROUND:

	40 Yards.	50 Yards.	60 Yards	Total.
Will. H. Thompson	208	176	158	542
John A. Bool	179	121	102	402
H. H. Talbert	138	129	73	330
Will. Brewer	173	91	83	347
Theo. McMechan	119	143	85	347

LADIES' COLUMBIA ROUND.

24 Arrows at 20 Yards, 40 Yards, 50 Yards. Total.

Mrs. Lee	98	108	67	273
Mrs. M. Thompson	114	71	39	224
Mrs. Klein	123	46	55	224
Mrs. Brush	49	33	18	100

PEQUOSSETTE ARCHERS—*Watertown, Mass., July 19.*—Regular meet of the Pequossette Archers, 30 arrows each; ladies, 30 yards; gentlemen, 40 yards:

	Hits.	Value.		Hits.	Value.
Mrs. Silsbee	22	120	Mr. N. Abbott	22	90
Miss Walker	26	118	Mr. Brownell	20	94
Mrs. Shackford	18	78	Mr. Dwight	17	72
Miss Magee	15	42	Mr. S. P. Abbott	15	45

CRICKET.

STATEN ISLAND (2D.) VS. GERMANTOWN (2D.)—The Staten Island's second eleven went to Philadelphia on the 15th inst. to play the Germantown's second on the following day. With the thermometer 102° in the shade, the Island team turned up on the Nicetown grounds on the morning of the 16th, and after a hard day's battle won a victory by 15 runs. Play was commenced at 10:55, the visitors in the field. The heat was positively terrific, and there was not a breath of air to give relief. Before the home team could be got rid of they had scored 111 runs; the poor fielding and misses of the Islanders enabling them to score with impunity. The side should have not got over 70. At 2.15 the S. I. went to the wicket. Nine men were out for 93; but the fine stand made by the last two bats pulled the match out of the fire for their side, the innings closing for 126. The following is the full score:—

GERMANTOWN.

Bissell, b Filmer	33
Jos. Thurman, c and b Satterthwaite	0
H. Thurman, b Eyre	3
Esler, b Eyre	22
H. Hargreave, b Hole	6
Cupitt, run out	25
L. Wister, c Furber, b Satterthwaite	2
Fisher, not out	3
Morgan, 3d b Eyre	0
Morgan, b Satterthwaite	0
Byes, 7; wides, 4	11
	111

STATEN ISLAND.

Hole, b H. Thurman	4
Dodge, run out	2
Eyre, c and b Hargreave	23
Outerbridge, b Cupitt	30
Satterthwaite, c Hargreave, b Cupitt	0
Davidge, c H. Thurman, b Hargreave	5
Moore, b b w b H. Thurman	3
Filmer, c sub. b H. Thurman	0
Houghton, b H. Thurman	2
Furber, c H. Thurman, b Hargreave	12
Blackburn, not out	18
Byes, 11; leg byes, 2; wides, 10; no ball, 1	24
	126

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

STATEN ISLAND.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Eyre	90	33	2	3	2
Satterthwaite	56	24	1	3	2
Filmer	60	25	1	1	0
Hole	21	18	0	1	0

GERMANTOWN.

H. Hargreave	122	34	4	3	5
H. Thurman	78	37	0	4	2
J. Cupitt	114	33	3	2	1

Cupitt, 1, no ball.

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Germantown	15	22	63	70	93	104	108	111	111	111
Staten Island	10	16	58	59	75	87	89	89	93	126

GERMANTOWN VS. CHESTNUT HILL.—On the 19th, first eleven of these clubs met at Nicetown. The feature of the game was the fine bowling of Henry Hargreave (second eleven). The score will show that the home club won by an inning and 106 runs:

GERMANTOWN—FIRST INNING.

H. Hargreave, b Biddle	0
H. Hargreave, c Biddle, b Patterson	8
Joe Hargreave, c Borie, b Pearson	57
Tom Hargreave, b Shober	23
W. C. Morgan, retired	32
John Hargreave, b Borie	11
Brown, c Pearson, b Biddle	20
Brewster, b Biddle	22
R. N. Caldwell, b Biddle	5
Cupitt, not out	15
Hollman, b Biddle	0
Byes, 1; leg byes, 4; wides, 8; no balls, 1	12
Total	211

CHESTNUT HILL.

First Inning.		Second Inning.	
Butcher, b Caldwell	4	b H. Hargreave	4
Groome, run out	6		
Pearson, c Brewster, b Caldwell	0	not out	28
Borie, b H. Hargreave	14	c and b Brewster	4
Jos. Patterson, b. Caldwell	0	b H. Hargreave	0
T. C. Patterson, c. J. b. R. Hargreave	2	b H. Hargreave	1
Shober, b. R. Hargreave	6	b H. Hargreave	11
Henderson, b R. Hargreave	5	b H. Hargreave	3
Biddle, c John b R. Hargreave	0	b H. Hargreave	6
Sartori, not out	0		
Ralston, b R. Hargreave	0	b H. Hargreave	4
Leg byes	1	Byes, 1; leg byes, 3; no balls, 2	6
Total	38	Total	67

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

GERMANTOWN.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
First Inning	1	27	70	125	151	175	182	211	211	211

CHESTNUT HILL.

First Inning	5	5	25	25	27	29	35	38	38	38
Second Inning	4	13	13	24	45	45	49	68		

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

CHESTNUT HILL.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Biddle	92	42	1	5
T. C. Patterson	78	44	..	1
Shober	96	93	..	1
Borie	114	55	1	1
Henderson	6	1	..	..
Pearson	54	35	..	1

GERMANTOWN—FIRST INNING.

R. Hargreave	59	22	1	6
Caldwell	54	15	3	3
H. Hargreave	72	20	5	1
Brewster	48	25	1	1
Brown	30	13	1	..

YOUNG AMERICA (2D.) VS. STATEN ISLAND (2D.).—The second match of the Island's second eleven trip to Philadelphia was played at Nicetown on the 17th inst, and resulted in the defeat of the visitors. The heat of the previous day had completely prostrated many of the Island team, and their fresh adversaries had, in consequence, an easy walk over. The day was cool, and a pleasant breeze from the N. W. made the play enjoyable. At 11, the Islanders, having won the toss, went to the bat and scored only 60 runs, of which Satterthwaite contributed 16, and Outerbridge 13, after being badly missed at 5. The bowling and fielding of the home team was first-class—only the one chance referred to not being taken. Then began one of the most absurd exhibitions of cricket that probably was ever witnessed on the Germantown grounds. There were no end of "cuts to leg," "pull backs," and "leg hits to the off," made by the Y. A. swipers. Mr. James Eyre bowled like a charm; and, had the field supported his bowling, he would have cooked the Young America's goose in short order. In three successive balls did our "Our Jim" find his way to the enemy's wicket, and the clinking of the tins, as the small boys changed the telegraph, was the only sound that disturbed the death-like silence which prevailed during that exciting portion of the game. Catch after catch was dropped, and the hot balls were gently fanned by the hands through which they passed. Even in the heavens there were "Nine rolling suns to blind"—two more, and each player would have had one to point at after dropping the ball. It seemed as if those from the "The island of the sea" were vying among themselves which could display the worst fielding average. The quickness and dexterity with which they "ducked" and "dodged" the catches, however, partially assured the spectators that the fielders were not wooden images or plaster-head nodding mandarins. It was painful to see the ghastly look of astonishment depicted in the faces of the Germantown youths, when this "merry lot of muffins" got fairly under way; but Heaven forbid that this is intended to tread on the toes of any *one* particular man! At last when the score had mounted to 226, three times as great as it should have been, Pease having been missed first ball, and the other double-figure having been missed first ball, and the other double-figure men early in their innings, the Jack-in-the-box performance and venture of the home club came to a rather sudden end, and the Young America boys having howled themselves hoarse trotted off to their respective homes, to recount to their "sisters and cousins and aunts" how the "Yorkers had been done *Brown*. Score:—

STATEN ISLAND.

Farber, b H. L. Brown	0	Haughton, b H. Brown	1
Moore, b Murphy	8	Dodge, c Pease, b Murphy	3
Eyre, b H. L. Brown	5	Davidge, b Murphy	0
Outerbridge, b Murphy	13	Filmer, b Murphy	0
Satterthwaite, c Noble, b H. Brown	16	Hole, not out	6
Blackburn, c H. Brown, b H. L. Brown	3	Byes, 2; leg byes, 2; wides, 1	5
Total			69

YOUNG AMERICA.

H. Brown, c Filmer, b Eyre	3	Wistar, run out	33
Henry, b Satterthwaite	30	Potter, run out	15
H. L. Brown, b Eyre	4	Johnson, c and b Satterthwaite	0
Henderson, b Eyre	0	Church, not out	30
Murphy, b Eyre	0		3
Pease, c Furber, b Eyre	51		
Noble, run out	33	Wides, 8; byes, 3; leg byes, 3	14
Total			226

RUNS AT THE FULL WICKETS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Staten Island	7	15	15	21	41	43	49	49	49	60
Young America	8	22	23	22	94	94	126	185	213	226

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

YOUNG AMERICA.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
H. L. Brown	42	19	4	3	2
Murphy	74	19	4	4	1
H. Brown	42	17	0	2	0

STATEN ISLAND.

Eyre	168	95	0	5	3
Satterthwaite	60	44	0	2	1
Filmer	30	23	0	0	1
Moore	12	5	0	0	3
Hole	12	12	0	0	0
Haughton	8	8	0	0	0
Outerbridge	42	20	1	0	0

WILLIAMSBURGH ATHLETIC CLUB.—This club will hold games at their grounds, Bedford avenue, Rutledge and Hayward streets, Brooklyn, E. D., August 16, at 5 P.M. The following handicap events will be open to all amateurs: One mile walk; one mile run; half mile run. Entries close August 12, 1879. Gold and silver medals in each event, except 220 yards run—one silver medal.—JOHN WOOD, Jr., Secretary, 52 South Tenth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

BUGS AROUND THE SUN.—Our lurid contemporary, the daily *Sun*, has an electric light in front of its office which throws its own natural effulgence quite in the shade. One of its effects is to attract myriads of bugs and beetles into the editorial rooms and printing office. They swarm all over the desks, galleys, cases, and forms to such an extent as to interrupt work. The foreman and his assistant are kept constantly busy mashing them with mallets, while the office boy is combing them out of the night editor's hair. One day last week the paper was delayed several minutes in getting to press. Every handful of type had a crust of bugs on it which had to be brushed off before it was lifted, and the stones had to be brushed again before the type could be set down. When the forms came to be sent to the press-room below, the leaves of the enclosing box were clapped together as quickly as possible; notwithstanding all this pains, when the box was opened below the foreman discovered 451 bugs and beetles, of which 437 were coleoptera, and seventeen of them entirely new species. He immediately notified Professor Holden, of the Park Museum, by telephone, and sent a special messenger to Professor Edison to devise means to abate the plague.

Hereafter, when we see spots on the *Sun* we should know they are bugs.

"Look at Charles L. Ritzmann's list of second-hand guns, advertised in this issue."

Publications.

NEW BOOKS.

OCEAN WONDERS: A COMPANION FOR THE SEASIDE.—By William E. Damon. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1879.

We take pleasure in commending this book as one which will serve to attract attention to the common science of the seashore. The forms of animal life here discussed are such as are obtainable by almost every seaside visitor; and many of them fitted for aquarium culture, to which the author has given especial attention.

BODINES; OR, CAMPING ON THE LYCOMING, A COMPLETE GUIDE TO "CAMPING-OUT." By Thad. S. Up De Graff, M. D. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1879. Price, $1.50.

Some weeks ago in a note of this book, then in press, we predicted that it would be received with special favor by anglers and the great fraternity of those who camp out. We are in no wise disappointed either in the book or in its reception. "Bodines" is a book thoroughly enjoyable, from the illumination upon its cover to the last page of the advertisements in the back. The author, in whom our readers will recognize a frequent contributor to the angling columns of the FOREST AND STREAM, has for the past eight years tented upon the banks of lovely Lycoming. In these pages he gives us what we may term the practical results of this long camping out experience, so that we have here besides many pleasant chapters of narrative description, complete and explicit directions regarding outfit, necessary camping utensils, construction of camps, and all the other varied information sought by the novice.

We welcome Dr. Up De Graff's book as an addition to the rapidly increasing store of American local angling literature. Well written sketches of this character are worthy of the permanent character of book form. They have a mission of their own in so picturing the pleasures of the woods and streams that the reader may be led to go and do likewise.

COLORADO: ITS AGRICULTRE, STOCK-FEEDING, SCENERY AND SHOOTING.—By S. Nugent Townshend, J. P. London: "The Field" Office, 1879. Price, 2s. 6d.

Mr. S. Nugent Townshend, for sometime the American correspondent of the *London Field*, contributed to that journal during the years 1876, '77 and '78, a series of valuable papers upon Colorada. These papers have been revised and brought up to date; and are now published in book form under the above title. Besides giving to it the character of a book of travels, the author has evidently aimed to incorporate much information for the intending immigrant, to whom we may commend the work.

THE ADIRONDACKS: ILLUSTRATED.—By O. R. Stoddard. Glen's Falls, N. Y.: Published by the Author, 1879.

There was a time when a man might go into the Adrondack wilds and find himself severely lost, without much chance of anyone else ever finding anything but his bleached skeleton up in a tree. That time has gone by. It is no longer possible to be lost in the North Woods provided the stranger in those parts avail himself of the numerous guide books to the country. To lug all the Adirondack books into the woods would require a special guide or a pack mule; but if the seeker after game be not a particularly stupid being, he may find his way safely out of the wilderness if he take no more than half a dozen of these guide books. The latest addition to this useful catalogue is Mr. Stoddard's, illustrated and accompanied with maps. It has the advantage of being up to date and containing the latest information.

OUR AUTUMN HOLIDAY ON FRENCH RIVERS. —By J. S. Malloy. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Price, $1.25.

Two young professional gentlemen of London off for a holiday, rowing their boats over the rivers of France for sight-seeing and recreation, have enough queer experiences to fill this little book with a most entertaining narrative. Ever since Sterne made his "Sentimental Journey," travelers have found abundant literary material in France. There is just enough of sentiment in this book, with humor and seriousness, to make its perusal pleasant occupation for August weather.

TRAVELS WITH A DONKEY IN THE CEVENNES. —By Robert James Stephenson. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Price, $1.

Because a man can write an exceedingly clever book is no reason why he should excel as a donkey driver. Our author has written the book; he did not drive the donkey. He did succeed in displaying a truly heroic faculty for falling into trouble, and equally heroic ingenuity in extricating himself from a thousand and one predicaments. Mr Stephenson's ass deserves a place beside Balaam's.

TROUTING ON THE BRULE RIVER.—In the notice of this book, last week, by an error of type, the author's middle name was mis-printed. It should have been John Lyle King.

Messrs. Peck and Snyder have imported a number of copies of Hansard's "Book of Archery," for which we should presume there would be an especial demand among the devotees of the newly popular sport. Hansard's book contains about all there is to be read on the subject. The same firm supply "The Archer's Register for 1879," which contains a full annual register of all archery work in England; and James Lilly White's "Cricketer's Annual."

E. S. Farrow has revised his hand-book, "West Point and the Military Academy," and a second edition of the book has been issued by Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway. The author aims to give in compact form all the information naturally desired by those about to enter the Academy; embracing a particular statement of all requirements for admission, and the work of the course.

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

The *Eclectic* has as a frontispiece this month, a portrait of Prof. James D. Dana of Yale College. The selections from English periodical literature are made with the same good taste usually characterizing the *Eclectic's* contents.

Lippincott's devotes the place of honor this month to an illustrated paper upon the Catskills which is a much more agreeable article for mid-summer than the second of the "Summerland Sketches" in the same number. The fiction comprises installments of "Through Winding Ways," That Last Rehearsal," "Women's Husbands," "The Death Rain," and "A Narragansett Idyl. Miss Annie Porter continues to chat about "My Village in the South," and other papers of an entertaining and instructive nature make up an excellent summer number.

The *Atlantic* discusses American Preaching, and although the name of the writer is not given, we may congratulate him upon saying a great many good things, and saying them well. The fiction, literary papers and poems, are of *Atlantic* character. In the Contributor's Club, to which we always turn first, is the usual quota of spicy communications.

Scribner's appears as a mid-summer holiday number. There are 160 pages, and we have not counted the illustrations, of which the most important one is the protrait of Whittier which forms the frontispiece. An illustrated paper on "Summer Entomology" is timely and valuable. The long table of contents includes stories, sketches and essays by many favorite writers. We have always regarded *St. Nicholas* as a young brother of this magazine. The August number contains a score of papers, some instructive, some grave, others funny, and all healthful.

The *Magazine of Art* contains the usual number of cuts and accompanying articles.

The *American Naturalist* opens with a paper on the "Adjectives of Color in Indian Languages." Mrs. Mary Treat describes "The Habits of the Tarantula;" Warren Upham discusses "The Formation of Cape Cod," and the concluding article is descriptive of "The Geological Museum of the School of Mines, Columbia College."

Harper's has an admirable paper by Mr. Benjamin, on "Lake George," which is very comprehensive in its illustrations of the picturesque scenery of that famous region; "Snug Hamlet and Hometown" is also noticeable for its illustrations; Mr. Rideing describes the nautical schoolship St. Mary's; D. Loring has an important paper on the "Consequences of Defective Vision." Other papers discribe the "Chatagua Sunday-school Association." and "Japanese Rock Crystal;" and William Brown has an essay on "The Foreign Indebtedness of the United States." The fiction of the number is varied and excellent.

The Popular Science Monthly has the usual number of articles upon scientific subjects. By reading this magazine one can keep fairly abreast of the day. The editors have done much to popularize scientific and technical information.

The only accredited American written article in the August number of *Appleton's Journal* is a story by S. G. W. Benjamin, entitled "Out of the Depths." The selections from the English magazines are varied, comprising the work of such writers as Walter Besent and James Rice, D. C. Macdonald, Francis H. Grundy, Matthew Arnold, the Earl of Dunraven's very well written description of "Moose-hunting in Canada," etc. The Editor's Table discusses "Patriots Abroad," "The Wisdom of Leaders," "The Poetry of Distance," and "The Objective Novel."

ZIMMERMAN'S HISTORY OF GERMANY.—Parts forty-one and forty-two. New York: Henry J. Johnson, 27 Beekman street.

The Kennel.

FOR SALE CHEAP—An orange and white Setter Dog, 13 months old, good stock, yard broken; also, a $90 Muzzle-Loader, 11-gauge, 8¼ lbs., laminated steel barrels, good as new, price $35. Address W. E. K., P. O. Box 18, Haeketstown, N. J. jy31 1t

25 FOX HOUNDS AND PUPS FOR sale or exchange for Sporting Implements. The finest bred and fastest in America. Every dog warranted. L. M. WOODEN, 119 Bowers Block, Rochester. jn24 tf

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—Genuine W. & C. Scott & Son B. L. 10.32, 9¼, $120, grade. Never been used. Price, $90, or will exchange for lighter gun. Address, "BREECH LOADER," this office.

E. S. Wanmaker,

COOL SPRING, IREDELL CO., N. C,

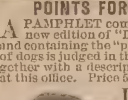
Field Trainer of purely bred Setters and Pointers. Prices, $25 and $100.

Dogs bought and sold on Commission. my15y1

The Kennel.

POINTS FOR JUDGING DOGS.

A PAMPHLET compiled from "Stonehenge's" new edition of "Dogs of the British Islands," and containing the "points" by which every breed of dogs is judged in this country and England, together with a description of the same. For sale at this office. Price 50 cents.



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N. B.—Setter and Pointer puppies; also, broken dogs for sale; full pedigrees. Address H. C. GLOVER, Toms River, N. J.

POINTER PUPS.—Three fine pointer pups for sale at a very low figure. Dam took a prize at New York Dog Show, 1878. Address P. O. Box 4018, New York City.

SPORTSMEN INTENDING to come South the coming winter can have their dogs boarded during the summer, and broken on early fall shooting, by an expert. Terms reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. Reference given and required. Correspondence solicited. Address A. WINTER, Cairo, Thomas county, Ga. may24tf

RATTLER.—In the Stud.—Blue belton, Llewellin setter, winner of three bench prizes, by champion Rob Roy, winner of five English field trials, out of the pure Laverack bitch, Pickles). Will serve bitches at $20. Litters warranted. Inquire of L. F. WHITMAN, Detroit, Mich. jan 21f

FOR SALE.—Two beautiful blue belton pups, of the pure field trial strain, by champion Rob Roy, out of Livy II. (champion Prince-Livy, Royal Duke won the championship at Philadelphia, April, 1879. Rebel, a beautiful dog, blue belton, nine months old, by Roybel champion Rob Roy-Livy II. (See above.) A bargain. Prince, a Gordon dog, one year, old, by Rine's Duke out of a Gordon bitch. This dog is black and tan, and will make a fine field dog. For pedigree and full particulars address F. A. DIFFENDERFFER, 15 Shippen st., Lancaster, Pa.

FOR SALE—A handsome liver and white, beautifully marked, Pointer Dog, 18 months old, by Sensation out of Flirt. Well yard broken, and very well broken on quail. A splendid retriever. Will make an extra field dog. Sold for no fault, but for want of use. Address, Lock Box 16, Rome, Georgia. Jy 31, 4t.

FOR SALE—as I have no use for them—one Creedmoor Rifle, Remington, with all appliances, price $75. Also, one Double Barrel Breech-Loading Gun, cost $80, price $40. W. F. CARR, Port Henry, N. Y. jy31 2t

FOR SALE.—Three beautiful Cocker Pups (Rollo-Brownie), imported, prize winning stock, price $20. One Black Dog, broken, prize winner, $20, imported stock. A rare chance. GEO. D. MACDOUGAL, 83 Peter St., Toronto.

FOR SALE.—A fine orange and white SETTER DOG, 1½ years old, out of Dykman's Kate, by Frank I.; well-broken, price, $30 cash. Also, one RED IRISH DOG, 1 year old, well yard broken, out of my "Dew," by imported red Irish "Rex." Price, $15. Address G. E. OSBORN, New Haven, Conn. jul24 3t

FOR SALE.—My Red Irish Setter Bitch "Ruby," whelped January 1, 1879, out of imported "Kate, Lincoln & Bellyar's "Dash." "Ruby" was *highly commended* New York Bench Show 1878, being exhibited at only 3 months of age. She will be very *fast* and *staunch*. Also, 5 dog and 3 grey red Irish setter puppies, whelped July 14, 1878, "Kate" and "Dash" litter, younger than Ruby. Address M. P. BRAY, Proprietor Derby Kennels, Birmingham, Conn. jy31 3t

FOR SALE.—A brace of SETTER DOGS, Don and Rake. Don is liver and white, ticked, four years old. Rake is also of medium size, deep red Irish Setter, three years old (can give pedigrees), both are thoroughly broken on woodcock, quail, and ruffed grouse; good rangers and retrievers. Price for bruce, $100, or $55 for choice. For particulars, address J. K., care FOREST AND STREAM, or Horace Smith, 31 Park Row, New York. jn24 2t

BEAGLES FOR SALE.—Three spayed BITCH PUPS, four months old, full pedigree; price $10 each. In the stud, the blue mottled beagle "Victor," full pedigree. For terms, etc., address N. ELMORE, Granby, Conn. jn24 tf

FOR SALE, when eight weeeks old, seven puppies out of Pat, by my Rattler (Roy-Pickles). Address L. F. WHITMAN, 5 City Hall, Detroit, Mich. june19tf

IN THE STUD.—Red Irish Setter "Jack Falstaff," "Plunkett," "Madge." Fee $20. CHAS. DENISON, Hartsord, Conn. jy24 tf

$45 will buy a thoroughly broken Irish Setter Bitch by Champion Elcho. Address E. J. ROBBINS, Wethersfield, Conn.

WANTED.—Two young Hounds, between eight and twelve months old. Also, three beagles, ready broken on rabbits. Address G., FOREST AND STREAM. jy31 2t

WANTED.—A pair of partridges to train young dogs. Address Lock Box 87, Lebanon, Pa. jy31 4t

WANTED.—A first-class cocker Spaniel Dog or Bitch not over two years old. Thoroughly broken, and good retriever from land and water. Price must be cheap. W. B., 704 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED.—A thoroughly broken Setter Dog, not over three years old. Must be right in every particular, handsome, point all birds; retrieve also. State particulars and price, or if would trade for 16-bore German breech-loader with all apparatus. Answers not noticed unless owner is willing to send on trial, for which satisfactory reference will be given. Address S. HOUGH, Trenton, N. J. jy31 1t

BREECH-LOADING SHOT-GUN WANTED. Give full description and price. Address jy31 3t F. W. GWYER, 111 E. Houston St.

FOR SALE.—Sharp's Long Range Sights, good as new; will be sold cheap for cash. Address B., care FOREST AND STREAM. jy31 1t

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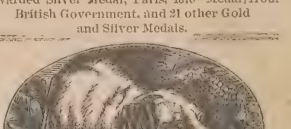

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TRIMBUSH (pure Clumber), imported direct from the kennels of the Duke of Newcastle. For nose the Clumbers are unrivalled, and Trimbush is a capital dog to breed Cockers or small sized Setter bitches to. Fee $20. Address H. C. GLOVER, Toms River, N. J. jan16tf

Choice Pointer and Irish Setter PUPPIES.

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EIGHT POINTERS, whelped May 29, by our Champion imported Snapshot, winner first New York, 1879 and 1877, and twelve other prizes. Out of our Gypsy, a large, strong, healthy bitch (Cal-Psyche), H. C., St. Paul Champion class and open class, 1878. Two pointers, whelped March 21, by Rake II., 2d New York, 1878, out of our Daisy. Eight red Irish Setters, whelped May 13, by our imported Dash, 1st New York '78, 2d Boston '78, out of our imported Flora, 1st New York '78, 1st Boston '79. As Dash is now dead this is the last opportunity of securing this stock. The above are full brothers and sisters to Phantom and Biz, both 1st New York '79. Eight red Irish Setters, whelped May 10, by our imported Chance II., V. H. C. New York '79, out of our Phantom (Dash-Floral) 1st New York '79. For full pedigrees, prices, etc., address as above.

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GORDON, ENGLISH, AND FIELD TRIAL SETTERS

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The Kennel.

FOR SALE.—My entire kennel of VALUABLE SETTERS, consisting of the following noted breeds: My Llewellin Setter Bitch Leda, out of Champion Leicester and Rose. My Llewellin Setter Bitch Nettowitz, out of Chriwitz and Queen Bess, one of the grandest bitches in the country. My imported red Irish Setter Champion York, a first-class field dog and a winner of prizes in Ireland and America; York is sure of several first prize winners, and would be valuable to any one as a stud dog. My imported red Irish Setter Bitch Colleen, in whelp to Champion York; Colleen is winner of prizes in England and America. My imported red Irish Setter Prize Bitch Floss, winner of prizes in Ireland and America; she has no equals. A grand young red Irish Setter Bitch Moro, out of Champion York and Simpson's Belle. My black and tan Gordon Setter Bitch Midge; for beauty or field purposes can't be beaten; I will hunt her for one day or one week for any one. A pure black and tan Gordon Dog, 15 months old, unbroken and a beauty. One liver and white Pointer Dog, thoroughly broken. One litter of Champion Druid Puppies. One litter of Blue Prince Puppies, a pure Laverack dog. One litter of pure red Irish Setter Puppies, Champion York's get. The above list will be sold at a reasonable price. This is a rare chance seldom met with. Any one wishing to purchase, do it quick, as my way of doing business is first come, first served. For further particulars inquire of

C. Z. WILEY,
Lancaster, Pa.

jy31 1t

FOR SALE.—Full blooded Gordon Setter Bitch; very handsome and kind to children; in color, black and tan; not a white hair on her; was broke on quail; is good on woodcock and snipe. Lowest cash price, $50.

Lemon and white Pointer Dog, 16 months; has been hunted and handled; some retriever, and charges at word of command.

Gipsy Irish Setter Bitch, sired by Rodman's Dash, the best Irish dog of his day.

Pups out of France, sired by the Llewellin setter Brussels, full brother to L. H. Smith's celebrated Paris, he got by Leicester and Dart. These pups must make good ones for the field. France's pups turn out first-class. H. B. VONDERSMITH, Lancaster, Pa.

FOR SALE.—The imported Setter Bitch Mollie, in whelp to Irish setter Czar. Mollie is staunch, drops to shot, retrieves, etc. She is litter sister to Mr. John E. Develin's Moya. For further particulars address DAVID G. HARTT, Northport, L. I.

FOR SALE.—A brace (dog and bitch) of imported English Setters, 16 months old, orange and white in color, with black noses and eyes; sired by one of the best dogs in England (pure Laverack), and are out of a bitch belonging to a strain of celebrated field trial winners. Have never been shown and are now in the hands of a breaker; will be sold reasonably. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing the Kennel Editor of this paper. jy31 1t

The Kennel.

BROKEN SETTER—Three years old, for sale. A red and white setter dog, broken on woodcock, quail, and ruffed grouse, fast, busy worker, no day or week too long for him; keen scented, and as staunch as a rock. There is no stauncher dog; will hunt and point any game bird staunch, retrieving from land and water. Will be sent on trial to responsible parties paying express charges. Sold for no fault. Price, only $45. Address, W. H. PIERCE, Peekskill, N. Y.

Jy 31, 1t.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Finest No. 10 bore Hammerless gun; complete trouting and camping outfit; double glass ball trap; all good as new and far below cost. Address "SPORT," P. O. box 527, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE.—At a great sacrifice—21 feet long, 6½ beam, 3 feet deep. Upholstered; lined with awning. 3 horse engine and boiler. Carries 20 passengers. Speed 8 miles an hour. GEO. F. SHED, Waltham, Mass.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A VERY FINE W. & C. SCOTT & SON MUZZLE LOADER, 7¼ lbs, 30-inch, 11-bore; costing new $100. In perfect order and an excellent shooter. Price, including leather case, $35. L. H. COE, Hartford, Conn. jul24 1t

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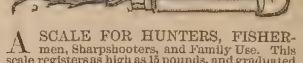

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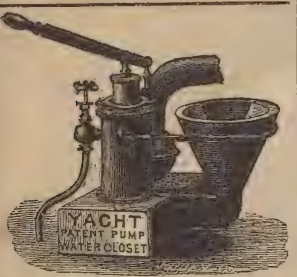

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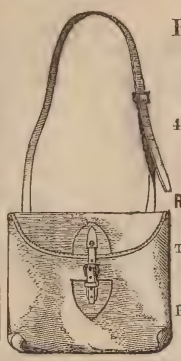

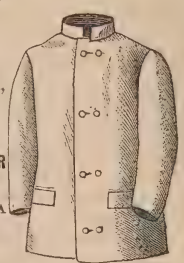

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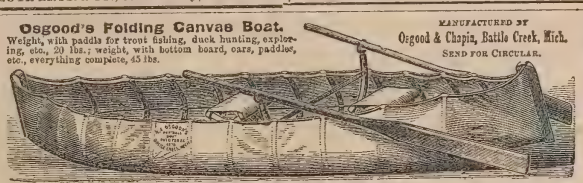

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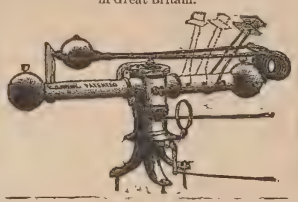

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For Wing practice. They can be had from all gun dealers. Headquarters for Glass Balls, HAGERTY & BRO'S., No. 10 Platt street, N. Y., or A. H. BOGARDUS, No. 158, South Clark street, Chicago. For Traps—HART & SLOWMAN, Newark, N. J., or at Bogardus' Headquarters, 158 South Clark st., Chicago. "Field, Cover and Trap Shooting," the only book ever published by a market hunter, can be had at the above address. Price, $2.

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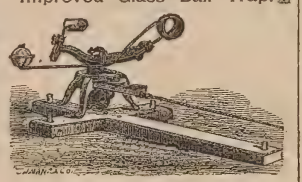

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HAVING succeeded in producing a Ball for professional and amateur use at the trap, we offer the same with the following recommendations, viz: In breakage, the equal and superior to any glass; Uniformity, being of an exact uniform thickness of 1-20th of an inch, is superior to any blown material; Durability, is not affected by their solubility; Residuum, can be used anywhere, and on finest lawns, leaving neither injurious or unsightly refuse. Packed in barrels by a device peculiar to us, we guarantee against breakage in shipment. For particulars see circulars. Price, $2 per 100. All orders addressed to dealers, or **A. B. KAY & CO.,** Newark, N. J., Manufacturers of Buck and Heavy Drop Shot, Cartridges for Long-Range, viz.: Deer, Duck, and Geese, $3 50 per 100; also, the Chip or Expansive Concentrator, $1 25 per 100. A box of 50 sent on receipt of 75 cents by mail.

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[CAVEAT FILED.]

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DEAR SIR:—We take pleasure in notifying all admirers of Target and Ball Shooting that we have introduced a COMPOSITION TARGET BALL for Trap Shooting that is perfect in every particular. It has been thoroughly tested by many of the leading Sportsmen, and pronounced by all as the only perfect and unobjectionable Target Ball in existence. This Ball is very uniform in weight and standard size, and when broken leaves no *debris*, but will EVAPORATE in five days and acts as a FERTILIZER. They can be used on Lawns, Gardens, Fields or Parks, thereby doing away with the danger and annoyance consequent in using Glass Balls. We are now prepared to fill orders. Drafts or P. O. Order must accompany all orders. Organized clubs are invited to send for Sample Box, (25 balls) and Circular free. J. H. WAUGH, Inventor.

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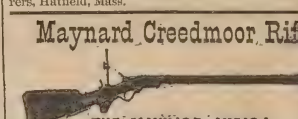

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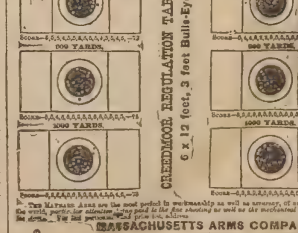

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